

Secretary RUSK. Mr. Frelinghuysen, on that point I think there is a very important political factor here in the hemisphere as well as in this country. Between now and 1970, the governments of the hemisphere will be taking up in their own legislative chambers very important and far-reaching matters of law and policy having to do with integration. This is not going to be a simple process—there will be a good deal of controversy about it.

Imagine what kind of debate we would have here if we were to propose fairly soon that we ourselves undertake a common market with, say, half a dozen countries. There would be a major discussion here in this country. It would be very important in this discussion in Latin America for them to know that the United States is encouraging and is in favor of such an integration if they wish to proceed with it. I think that this could be an important part of the psychology and the politics of the problem as Latin America itself moves toward integration. Some expression, timely, in relation to the Foreign Ministers meeting, the Presidents meeting, could be important from a political as well as a practical point of view.

Mr. FARBSTEN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. My time has expired.

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. Hays.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I think it is fair to point out, as Mr. Frelinghuysen was saying, we were faced with this same situation to a degree back in 1960. I think I first heard about the proposed resolution from the Eisenhower administration when I was in Los Angeles at the Democratic National Convention, and Mr. Dillon, who was then going to Bogotá, wanted some assurance—do we have a copy of that resolution around?

Secretary RUSK. There is a copy here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HAYS. Anyway, the Democratic Congress in reply, in response to a request from the Republican administration, passed such a resolution and gave Mr. Dillon some backing before he went down there, and I am sure the gentleman from New Jersey supported it at that time, I don't remember exactly. It was approved on the 8th of September 1960.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I assume one of the reasons the administration is currently asking for a resolution is that Dillon got in trouble, despite the fact there was a resolution passed before Bogotá, with respect to the promises he made for a decade ahead.

I am not opposed to the President of the United States being able to say that we continue to be friends and will encourage the Latin Americans to help themselves—I am for it—but I am saying that this language is very badly phrased.

Mr. HAYS. You are taking my time, you already had 10 or 12 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I appreciate that the gentleman yielded.

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. Hays.

Mr. HAYS. Anyway, I would point out this was done, and the President, you might say, is on the firing line, whatever he does. If he calls in a group of people as he did last week, then presents a resolution, as he is doing today, people then say he is asking for a blank check. If he goes down there and says, "I will try to commit my country to so and so," then they say he committed the country to a lot of