

words, what the 98.5 percent of their gross national product will do and will achieve obviously makes a tremendous difference in what happens in the Hemisphere, but our 1.5 percent is able to stimulate and galvanize for improvement of quality and for meeting certain specific foreign exchange requirements and for getting external expert assistance, and things of that sort.

Most of these needs that are referred to on page 4, the overwhelming majority of those needs, will be taken care of by the Latin Americans themselves to the extent that they can within their own economies and within their own productivity.

Mr. Gross. Mr. Secretary, that is the hope you expressed, but let me quote another of your hopes.

Following the upheaval in the Dominican Republic, you called on the OAS to provide promptly a standby military force. Has that standby military force been created?

Secretary RUSK. No, sir.

Mr. Gross. Of course not.

I don't know whether you agree or disagree with this statement in U.S. News & World Report, quoting a Latin American diplomat, who said, "Somebody should tell the truth about Latin American governments, how they don't believe in self-help, how they don't believe in competition, how they always want an economic crutch supplied by somebody else"—and I should say, parenthetically, that somebody else is us—"and yet outvote the United States 19 to 1 on the Organization of American States."

I would think that some day you would come here and make a case for the Latin Americans if you want us to expend taxpayer money in the billions. I would think you would come in and give us a success report once in awhile instead of asking us to underwrite what they fail to do for themselves in Latin America.

Secretary RUSK. Well, Mr. Gross, I don't recall any vote on which we were outvoted 19 to 1 in the Organization of American States. We have been acting from a solid majority in that organization on such controversial matters as providing an international peace force for the Dominican Republic to the near unanimity we had on the issues that arise in this conference in front of us.

I have had connections with Latin American development as a private citizen, as well as an official, now for about 13 years, and I certainly cannot agree with the remark attributed to some Latin American diplomat that these people do nothing for themselves.

I have seen a lot of dedicated service and commitment of local resources to get on with the job for their own people.

Now, they have many problems, as do we. If we will look back at some of the problems of development which we had in this country along about the turn of the century, I would think we could have a deep understanding and sympathy with not only the urgent necessity for development but some of the social and other complexities in getting it moved forward.

We started out in this country trying to give attention first to simple improvements in health. We soon discovered that you can't do that unless you can do something about education, and you can't do anything about education unless you have a stronger economic base on which to support education. All of these things have to be woven into