

Mr. MORSE. Can you also advise me now—or later, if you don't have the information available—as to why the other 16 have not sought membership in GATT?

Secretary SOLOMON. Historically, many of the less developed countries, sir, have felt that they did not have the same motivations, the same national self-interest in joining the GATT, and we had the development that in the United Nations there was a move by the less developed countries to form the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the less developed countries have concentrated their efforts generally—with a few exceptions—on seeking changes in the rules of the world trading system, and they have felt that the GATT trading doctrines or rules were rather rigid. They felt the cards were stacked against them, and that poor countries could not really trade equally. You are aware of all this, I understand. I think that is one reason.

Now, there is a second reason as well. During the current Kennedy round negotiations, there has been no rush by Latin American countries to join the GATT—with the exception of Argentina—since most of the nonmembers are expecting that they will in any case get some benefit from the Kennedy round.

Mr. MORSE. I notice, Mr. Secretary, that in one of the "Whereas" paragraphs of the resolution before us, you have reference to some of the concepts which were contemplated by title 9 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended in 1966.

Would the Department have any objection to an operative clause which would give further expression to those concepts?

Secretary RUSK. I would not think so, Mr. Morse. May I respond after I have had a chance to think about it? I see no difference in principle about it, sir.

Mr. MORSE. Thank you, sir.

I have one last bit of commentary, and one more question.

Is there any likelihood that any of the Latin American Presidents will be precluded for internal political reasons, or otherwise, from attending the Conference?

Secretary RUSK. There are a number of them who have to have the permission of their Congress to leave the country. At the present time, I do not know of any country where the Congress is refusing that permission.

We do not have a complete list of all those coming yet, but I think there will be a strong attendance by the Presidents.

Mr. MORSE. What would be the purposes of the integration adjustment assistance?

Secretary RUSK. This would depend to a degree on the exact form the integration would take, but I would suppose that it would include typically, for example, three possibilities:

One, some adjustments in foreign exchange between the richer and poorer countries where there might be a disadvantage with the introduction of integration.

Secondly, some investment adjustment here and there, where one particular industry might find itself losing out in the integration, and that particular country might need to stimulate investment in other industries to take the place of the one that is suffering the pressure.

Thirdly, I think there will be a considerable amount of manpower retraining. Not all of that, of course, will be done through any particular fund. Much of it will be done by the countries themselves.