

I do think and hope that this committee will, with speed and expedition, pass this resolution at the earliest possible moment. Many people say that our President is asking that he be able to operate without authority. Now you are asking for the authority, and there would be those people who would deny that authority, so that, as someone said before, you can have it both ways.

We were not political when President Eisenhower asked for this authority, and I would hope that neither this committee nor this Congress is going to be political, now that new authority is asked, and that our President will be able to go to this conference with full authority and backing of this country.

Mr. Secretary, I would just like you to repeat for the record that this is in no way an authorization, that anything that grows from this resolution you will come back here and ask for enacting authority.

Secretary RUSK. That is quite right, sir. It was not intended to substitute this resolution for the normal authorization procedures of the Congress, and certainly not for the appropriations procedures. We did feel that it was very important that the President be in a position to speak for the Nation, which he can do much more readily and with much greater assurance if the Congress would let the President and Latin America know that this resolution represents the attitude of the Congress and the American people on these dramatic developments we see in front of us here in this hemisphere.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Thank You, Mr. Secretary.

Would you confirm the fact, in reply to one of the other questions by Mr. Gross—I should like to point this out—that there were five Latin American nations that participated in the police force in the Dominican Republic under the command of a Brazilian gentleman?

Secretary RUSK. That is correct.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Thank you, sir.

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. Fulton.

Mr. FULTON. I am glad to have you here. I favor passage of this Latin American resolution to support the hand of the President in negotiations. Of course, there should be a difference among Members in the U.S. Congress. If we all agree, then somebody is not thinking very much. Or else there is no use having Congress debate and settle the issues. This is the place to bring disagreements, so the fact of our disagreement on this committee should not be disturbing on this particular policy.

As a matter of fact, I have been many years a member of the bipartisan foreign policy, and I believe that this particular advance is within those specific directions and principles. Would you not agree, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. Secretary RUSK. That is our conviction, sir.

Mr. FULTON. The next point I would like to make is this. Our U.S. interest in Latin American development is not new. For example, leading up to the Rio Economic Conference in 1954 was the Nelson Rockefeller report, and also the Milton Eisenhower report outlining the basic conditions and directions for United States-Latin American foreign policy. I am glad to say that the Eisenhower administration after some dispute among themselves came to the conclusion that the United States and Congress should move in this direction.