

our neighboring countries, and I have picked up a broader familiarity with the countries themselves—what they are doing, what they are thinking, what they are hoping.

I am deeply impressed by what I have seen. The Latin American leaders with whom I have worked are practical men of vision. They will not be content until their countries have emerged into the kind of prosperity that the resources of Latin America should make possible. I have encountered a sense of urgency to get on with things that is the surest guarantee of success. And the progress of the past 6 years under the Alliance for Progress attests to the qualities of this new breed of leadership. The countries of Latin America have, to an increasing degree—and starting from a very low base—mobilized their own resources in the cause of economic and social development. I think the United States has good reason to be proud of its constructive role in helping to assure that these early foundations of progress will endure.

There is still much to be done by the Latin Americans in developing wise and timely governmental policies for continuing and accelerating their own growth. And Latin American leaders are coming to realize that governmental policies can, in fact, be used to generate prosperity in areas previously unexplored. Industry and agriculture means enterprise and initiative on the part of the businessman, the farmer, and the worker. In order to grow and to thrive, they must be subject to the goad of competition. They must have the public facilities—the transport, the communications, the power and the finance—that will make the wheels go round, and they must have markets.

Economic integration is part of the answer to these needs. Many Latin American countries in the early stages of their growth have pursued policies of protection which have fostered uneconomic industries in some cases, and have on the other hand lost important opportunities for profitable investment. Many Latin American markets have proved too small to attract profitable investment. Others, potentially large enough, have been hampered by restrictive tariff and pricing policies as well as by inadequate infrastructure, by lack of trained manpower, and by the low productivity of the land.

These are the things that Latin American leaders are coming to realize and these are the things they want to correct. I am persuaded that economic integration, with its implications for productive private enterprise, deserves the full encouragement of the United States, as the Nation which has demonstrated so brilliantly in its own history the developmental role of the marketplace.

It is this sense of things that the President wishes to support at Punta del Este. It is this sense of things which I urge the Congress to support.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps, with your permission, I might supplement the statement by a few words of explanation, if it seems appropriate, regarding some of the figures we were discussing here yesterday.

With your permission, sir, I would just take a look at the resolution which we have before us and try to relate the paragraphs of the resolution as clearly as I can to the figures which were mentioned in the message by the President and in the testimony by the Secretary yesterday.