

Now, does the gentleman suggest that Congress should determine whether or not there was demonstrated need and adequate self-help, or should the administration determine whether or not there has been demonstrated need and adequate self-help in order to determine whether or not money should be advanced?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I don't understand the relevance of the gentleman's question at all. It is quite obvious the administration has considerable responsibility in this area.

Mr. FARBERSTEIN. That is exactly the point that I seek to make.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Who is arguing that point? No one is arguing that the administration hasn't a responsibility in this area. No one is arguing that it wouldn't be appropriate from time to time for the Congress to support the administration in its efforts to make progress in the Alliance for Progress or elsewhere.

Mr. FARBERSTEIN. Then it comes down to the administration in its wisdom shall appropriate or recommend sufficient money to be appropriated in order to meet what they think are the needs by the South American countries.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. But they are not doing that in this case. If they were recommending an authorization for funds so that the President could go down and say, "The Congress has authorized me to say that we will pledge additional funds to what had already been authorized by Congress," I would accept this as a conventional way of expressing support for the nature of the commitment that the President is intending to make, with or without this kind of support. I am citing the irregularity of the way they are seeking congressional support.

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. Berry.

Mr. BERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I hesitate to inject myself into these various arguments over agriculture and foreign aid, resolutions, and so forth, but I think it should be pointed out that instead of the farmer getting a great windfall through Public Law 480, actually it is agriculture that has been paying for a sizable part of the foreign aid program, and I think I should also point out, for those who represent a strictly consuming area, that these so-called farm support price programs are a subsidy to the consumer and not to the farmer. The farmer simply collects the check. The consumer receives the benefit in the form of cheaper food.

I just wanted to toss this in, too, with regard to this portion of the resolution. I think if we pass this resolution as it is, and it is understood that the figure would be in the neighborhood of \$450 million to finance this Common Market program—and I am not opposed to the Common Market program, I want you to understand—I am certain that the State Department would then come back to Congress, pointing out that Congress is under obligation, because of this resolution. They will claim that the South American countries have gone ahead and established their Common Market program on the basis of this pledge. I think that Congress is tying its own hands in this resolution.

The thing that I think should be pointed out is the fact that South America has more natural resources than this country. The only reason that this Nation is further ahead, or primarily the only reason, is because of our system of government, or free enterprise system of