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NEWS CONFERENCE

#807-A

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH GEORGE CHRISTIAN, PRESS
SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.

7:45 P.M. (Local Time)

APRIL 13, 1967

THURSDAY

Punta del Este, Uruguay

MR. CHRISTIAN: All right, we are ready to go.

This is on BACKGROUND, except where the spokesman states that it is on the record.

BACKGROUND

SPOKESMAN: First, to tell you what the parliamentary situation is, the Presidents this afternoon, in an informal meeting, approved the basic documents which they will sign tomorrow. Those are the documents produced by the Foreign Ministers.

There were no changes, except for one or two matters of headings and things of that sort.

The document will be called the "Declaration of the Presidents of America." When the Style Committee gets through with it, it might be "of the Americas" in English. I can't guarantee that. But in Spanish it will be "Declaration of the Presidents of America."

Let me explain what is happening on this Style Committee business. At the end of each one of these meetings, a committee made up of the four languages of the Hemisphere get together in order to coordinate the usages of the four languages -- Spanish, English, French and Portuguese. The Style Committee has not yet completed its work. I understand the Secretariat will try to get the documentation out and available to you just as soon as the Style Committee can finish it up.

Any specific language you get from me -- and I will give you some specific language in a few minutes -- will be subject to some hazard in the Style Committee. But I think the language I will give you probably is not going to be changed.

Q Is this embargoed in any way?

SPOKESMAN: No, it is not embargoed in any way.

So the problem is that precise language probably does not at the moment officially exist. Whatever documents

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you might be able to turn up in the course of the first part of the evening will be, as is the material I will be using, subject to the possibility of some minor changes by the Style Committee in order to coordinate the four languages.

Q Are we going to get a document from you now?

SPOKESMAN: You will not get a document from me, although there are certain things I will read at dictation speed because I think you will be interested in the framework of the material.

We expect all of the Presidents to sign with the possible exception of Ecuador. Ecuador indicated this afternoon that they will maintain their reservations. These are the same reservations which they have brought up in the earlier meetings of Foreign Ministers and representatives of the Presidents; that is, at Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

The Presidents did not agree to accept the language proposed by Ecuador and, therefore, Ecuadorian language was continued as a reservation. That reservation will appear -- those reservations will appear -- in the minutes of the meeting. You might want to check with Ecuadorian sources as to what the latest decision of their President is. The last time I heard from them, he was not going to sign, although many of the Latin American countries in the private meeting urged him to sign in the interest of Hemisphereic solidarity.

What you will have in front of you when you get the basic documents will be one document with two main parts. The first part will be a Declaration of Policy, reflecting the decisions of the Presidents. The second document will be a Plan of Action, a much longer document, which spells out in more detail what is summarized in the first part of the document.

I think it might be helpful to you if I were to tell you that in this first part of the document certain key sentences will appear in the margin opposite one or two paragraphs of text which will say a bit more about that subject. If you wish me to, I will read these key sentences that will appear in the margin.

This language, of course, is not for background. You can use this language. The fact that I am giving it to you, please protect, because it is not supposed to be my official job to put out any language at this point.

Q Mr. Spokesman, This is in the second part of the document?

SPOKESMAN: In the first part. These sentences in the margin will be in the first part of the document, the Declaration of Policy that I talked about. These will not be numbered, but I will number them in case you want to refer back in questions or conversations.

First: "Latin America will create a common market." This is a parenthetical remark: That is a declaration by the Latin American Presidents. What follows will be a declaration by all the Presidents, and the text will make it clear that when we get to the second marginal sentence, we are moving back to all of the Presidents and not just the Latin American Presidents.

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Number 2 is: "We will lay the physical foundations for Latin American economic integration through multi-national projects."

Third: "We will join in efforts to increase substantially Latin American foreign trade earnings."

Fourth: "We will modernize the living conditions of our rural populations, raising agricultural productivity in general, and increase food production for the benefit of both Latin America and the rest of the world."

Fifth: "We will vigorously promote education for development."

Sixth: "We will harness science and technology for the service of our peoples."

Seventh: "We will expand programs for improving the health of the American peoples."

The eighth one, the final one, again returns to a Latin American statement: "Latin America will eliminate unnecessary military expenditures."

Are there any questions on those?

Q Mr. Spokesman, are you going to explain Number 8? In other words, how does one define "unnecessary military expenditures"?

SPOKESMAN: I can read you the paragraphs explaining that, possibly not at dictation speed because I am sure the exact words will be chewed up a bit by the Style Committee.

Q Is it the same language in substance that was agreed upon at Buenos Aires?

SPOKESMAN: Yes. As a matter of fact, except for the heading, because there still hadn't been an agreement on the heading, all the language in this document was the language agreed to by the Foreign Ministers at Buenos Aires and here.

Q That language has been published, hasn't it?

SPOKESMAN: Yes, but it has been changed since Buenos Aires because the Foreign Ministers here changed it.

I will read you the short paragraph on that in this first statement of policy.

"The Presidents of the Latin American Republics, conscious of the importance of armed forces to the maintenance of security, recognize at the same time that the demands of economic development and social progress make it necessary to devote to those purposes the maximum resources available in Latin America. Therefore, they express their intention to limit military expenditures in proportion to the actual demands of national security, in accordance with each country's constitutional provisions, avoiding those expenditures that are not indispensable for the performance of the specific duties of the armed forces and, where pertinent, of international commitments that obligate their respective governments."

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With regard to the treaty on the banning of nuclear arms in Latin America, they express the hope that it may enter into force as soon as possible, once the requirements established by the treaty are fulfilled.

Incidentally, English in this chapter reflects some of the problems from translating Spanish, and that long sentence, the next to the last sentence, also reflects some of the negotiations that went on to bring out a sentence of any sort.

Q On that point, this, in effect, leaves to the countries the criterion for deciding necessary expenditures. There is no Hemispheric-wide agreement?

SPOKESMAN: There is no Hemispheric-wide agreement on this point. But it does make it possible for certain governments to use this language internally in their own structures in order to move in this direction, to know that maybe the fellow across the border is going to do the same thing, so it has that very definite plus-value.

As I called to your attention the other day, the Argentines have already made some public statements in this direction, and we expect some of the other governments to do the same.

Q Was it our hope to pin this down more specifically with regard to the specific types of arms?

SPOKESMAN: No, not on our side, because it became clear very early that we could not get very far with a multilaterally negotiated arms limitation treaty in the conventional field, and that there was more promise in national action taken in accordance with a generally adopted policy that still left each nation free to do whatever it had to do, but hopefully all moving in the same general direction.

We have the application in Latin America as to what we once talked about as mutual examples between ourselves and the Soviet Union in this field.

Q Did the Foreign Ministers include something with regard to the ban of supersonic jets and tanks heavier than 30 tons?

SPOKESMAN: No. There was some language talked about some months ago, but not by us.

Q Is that gone now?

SPOKESMAN: That is gone now.

There will be some additional documentation made public in due course, some minutes of the meetings, which will include a variety of observations and comments by member delegates, and such material as the statement that you have already seen made by our President in a private meeting yesterday. In other words, there will be this declaration which will be the official declaration, the paper to be signed, but there will be the additional material contained in the minutes of the meetings. There will be a good deal of documentation later.

Q Does the common market provision contain the 1985 target date and the other things we have been told about all along?

SPOKESMAN: Yes. As a matter of fact, "The Presidents of the Latin American Republics resolve to create progressively, beginning in 1970, the Latin American Common Market, which shall be substantially in operation in a period of no more than 15 years."

As a little BACKGROUND on this:

At Buenos Aires the Foreign Ministers at that time had language "1970 to 1980," a decade. But there were some half-dozen reservations to that particular declaration. This declaration, 1970 to 1985, does not have reservations on it, so that this seems to be a unanimous declaration by the Latin Americans as far as dates are concerned.

Q Including Ecuador?

SPOKESMAN: They have a reservation on another point, but apparently not a reservation on this date business.

Q On Point 3, joining in efforts to increase Latin foreign trade earnings, are there any major specifics you can tell us, just the high points?

SPOKESMAN: I think the principal thing was recognized as such by the more understanding of our Latin American friends; that is, those that are aware of what was being said. The principal development down here was that the United States agreed that we would join with other industrialized countries to work, to try to work out, special trading relationships between the industrialized countries and the developing countries. I think that was one of the most important things that happened at this conference.

Q On that point, hasn't the process of consultation with the developed countries seemed to begin in Geneva a year or more ago?

SPOKESMAN: Yes, this is a projection of the UNCTAD discussion. We have been, up to this point, reluctant to go this far because our general policy for many years has been to work toward the international trading system in which preferences of any sort do not exist.

But granted the industrialized countries have come to recognize that this particular point, the relations between all industrialized countries and all developing countries, is one on which we have to do more than we are doing now, I can tell you that we have had a lot of consultation and conferences on this point, and even the Congressmen we have talked to about it seem to be very inclined to this kind of an examination of the problem.

Q Mr. Spokesman, can I ask on this point what language there is in the point which I assume deals with this, which is Point 3, the sentence you read as Sentence No. 3? Is there language in the statement at that point reflecting the U.S. intention here?

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SPOKESMAN: Not precisely because the President's statement will be, itself, a matter of record in the minutes. But we did not have the President's statements in front of us when the Foreign Ministers were drafting this particular portion, so we could not reflect that verbatim or precisely in this statement.

Q What is the difference now in our general policy and that which we have had for many years?

SPOKESMAN: That we have agreed to consult with the other industrialized countries on the question of the possibility of some preferences for the underdeveloped countries and their trade relationships with all of the industrial countries.

Q We have been against that for years, have we?

SPOKESMAN: We have been slow about coming to this point; yes. We have been against that -- broadly speaking, we have been against it. We have favored a worldwide trading system in which special preferences did not exist.

Q Could you give us some indication of what the prospects are on that? The Geneva negotiations go on for another month, don't they? Nothing could happen before then, could it?

SPOKESMAN: I doubt that a great deal will happen on this except private inter-governmental discussions until after the Kennedy Round. I think we indicated earlier that the Kennedy Round is Number One priority.

Q The controversy that is sort of raging around here today amongst our deep thinkers is whether what the Latins have gotten out of this conference falls short of their requirements and disappoints them, or whether they are not disappointed and whether they are pleased. In general, have we given them something important and do they think it is important, or are they chagrined at the outcome? That is what I am itching for.

SPOKESMAN: I think it might be interesting if some of you could get the Chileans to tell you a little more about what President Frei said at the closing session this afternoon. President Frei made a very impressive statement to his fellow Presidents saying that he felt that this conference had been a great success. This, I think, you ought to put in third person and my giving it to you --

Q You didn't do it.

SPOKESMAN: Well, I didn't do it; yes. We will put it that way.

Q But your impression is that they are pleased?

SPOKESMAN: President Frei pointed out, for example, that some very important things happened here. In the first place, he attached great importance to the fact that the Presidents actually met, had a chance to talk with each other, got to know each other better.

Some of the men who were on opposite ends of telegrams which go back and forth got to know each other. This was a very important part of the meeting. I must say I agree with him on that.

Secondly, he has attached profound importance to what is represented in what I gave you by that simple statement that Latin America will create a Common Market. Latin America is unanimous on that.

After a rather long paragraph about what the Presidents of the Latin American Republics resolve to do -- I think I gave you that first sentence of that long paragraph -- at the end of that is a short statement that the President of the United States, for his part, declares his firm support for this promising Latin American initiative.

The fact that Latin America has decided that it will move to a common market and the United States supports it is a major development in the Hemisphere and, indeed, this, plus the stimulus of the Alliance For Progress, were the two basic reasons for having called the meeting of the Presidents of the Hemisphere to start with.

Q What was the other?

SPOKESMAN: First, integration; and secondly, providing a new stimulus to the Alliance For Progress.

Q As I understand it, Frei and Argentina have had a dispute over a border situation. Do you know if Frei and Argentina have gotten together on that?

SPOKESMAN: I don't know if it has at all.

Q Apart from Ecuador, were any serious doubts expressed by any of the Presidents to any of these provisions?

SPOKESMAN: No, there was no consideration that anyone else was even considering not signing. There was complete solidarity. There will be in the minutes some observations, suggestions or comments by a few of them on particular points. For example, we had a long discussion among the Latin Americans for almost a full session revolving around three types of countries in the Latin trade group -- the South American trade group, the advanced trade countries, the countries with lesser trade, and the countries with lesser developed markets -- Ecuador and Bolivia -- the advanced countries being Argentina and Mexico, for example.

Putting them together in a single common market is a pretty complicated problem. They had a lot of conversations among themselves.

By the way, it will be pointed out that Latin America, the expression "Latin America," in these documents includes all the members of the OAS except the United States. In other words, it includes Trinidad, it includes Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Q The market?

SPOKESMAN: No, the term "Latin America" in these documents. The term "Presidents" is noted as including in all cases the Prime Minister of Trinidad-Tobago. Anywhere that the term "Continent" occurs, it includes both the continental area and the insular areas; that is, the Caribbean Islands, such as the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Trinidad-Tobago.

Q Will that include Central America, too?

SPOKESMAN: Yes.

Q Is there any language making provisions for Cuba when and if it should change?

SPOKESMAN: No, there is no language in here about Cuba at all.

Q How about Bolivia?

SPOKESMAN: Bolivia is not here and won't sign.

Q If Ecuador is in favor of a common market and not in favor of signing this agreement, is Ecuador coming in or not coming in?

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SPOKESMAN: I don't think the action of Ecuador in signing or not signing this particular document will affect what they do later within the organization, that is, the common market organization of South America.

Q How are you going to protect the countries with no industry or little industry from the countries that already make sophisticated machinery?

SPOKESMAN: How much time have you got? I will turn you over to another spokesman.

We will come back to that.

Q Can you tell us briefly what bugged the Ecuadorians?

SPOKESMAN: I had a little talk with some of you the other day on a backgrounder, I think, on that point. I don't think I want to go into that over a microphone. Why don't you ask them what is bugging them. They made it very clear that all along it was very marginal as to whether they were coming to this meeting. Their reservations were looked at in great detail in all the meetings that preceded this one.

It may relate to some internal matters that it is best not to get into. I don't understand the international reasons why they would not sign.

Q Did President Johnson join in the two points left to the Latin Americans alone, the common market and the arms issue, or did he just leave that for them to talk about?

SPOKESMAN: There was some discussion among the Presidents about the common market, but President Johnson did not get into that. His participation in the discussion consisted basically of the speech he made yesterday which you gentlemen know about, you have a text of it, and his public speech which you know about in the session today.

Q Does that mean he didn't comment at all in this meeting or it was very limited?

SPOKESMAN: He did not enter into the discussion. About all that happened today in the private meeting was the decision to proceed with this documentation provided by the foreign ministers, and not to accept the Ecuadorian reservations by amending the text, and a discussion among the Latin Americans about the Ecuadorian point of view.

We do not, ourselves, answer Ecuador. The Latin Americans answered Ecuador in a private meeting.

Q The President in his statement yesterday, in the informal session, spoke on two subjects. Today in his formal speech he discussed tariff preferences but as I read the speech did not mention once the question of tied aid. Why is that?

SPOKESMAN: I think he just didn't want to repeat everything he said yesterday. It doesn't affect the validity of what he said yesterday. I would take the two speeches

together as what he said to the Presidents down here.

In the first place, he wanted to be short. As a matter of fact, it was recommended to the foreign ministers, by the foreign ministers, that the Presidents, except for the opening statement by the President of Uruguay, be limited to 15 minutes. In most cases, the Presidents came within that limit. They were on a pretty good schedule until they got to two speeches.

Q Mr. Spokesman, if you will forgive the phrase, what did your antenna pick up as to the emotional position of the Latin Americans regarding Ecuador's position, one, in terms of integration of the Hemisphere, and, two, in terms of the criticism of the United States?

SPOKESMAN: I think you have the answer. I lost my antenna a long time ago. You fellows are better at that than I am. My general impression was, putting everything together, that they felt it was too long and said too much; that is, it went too far.

Q Whatever happened to the preamble? Is the Declaration of Policy the Preamble?

SPOKESMAN: The first part, yes. I can explain that. Everybody has been talking about the Preamble. I mentioned the Declaration in two parts. The first part is what among the foreign ministers has been called the Preamble. That is the Declaration of Policy I have been talking about. Except that in this first part I didn't get into it because you could almost write it yourself.

There are some normal kinds of preamble material -- resolved to do that, determined to do that, inspired to do that, and so on. There is about a page of genuine Preamble, then a statement of policy, and then a Plan of Action.

Q Can you go over again who did not sign this document, including those who are not here?

SPOKESMAN: Tomorrow morning is the signing.

Q It is, rather, who will not.

SPOKESMAN: The only question I have is Ecuador. My impression is that Ecuador does not plan to sign, but you better check that out with Ecuador, because the impressions I have change from time to time.

Q Are there any remaining reservations by any countries other than Ecuador?

SPOKESMAN: There will be in the minutes comments on particular points or ideas which were raised and were not in fact incorporated in the documentation.

Q Can you give us some examples?

SPOKESMAN: Colombia wanted to set some standards for

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subregional economic trading groups of a temporary character pending the conclusion of the common market itself. That was not picked up.

There were one or two projects that were discussed which are not included by name, such as the big marginal highway along the eastern fringe of the Andes. There were a few things of that sort.

There were a number of ideas put forward. For example, one delegate proposed the organization of a fund for science and technology. But all through this Plan of Action are suggestions about increasing education, science and technology, and applying it to agriculture, applying it to industrialization, and so forth. So it was not picked up as a special fund because a good many funds are going in that direction anyhow through other machinery.

Q Did the United States, in the joint Presidential meetings or in the President's bilateral meetings, put forward any idea that our arms sales to Latin America will be progressively reduced?

SPOKESMAN: That didn't come up for discussion. They have been progressively reduced. They are in the process of being progressively reduced, partly through reduction of our own military assistance programs. But that did not enter into our discussion.

Q On the same point, was there any kind of statements from our President to the effect that we would offer greater protection to Latin America if they would reduce their arms?

SPOKESMAN: No. We have the Rio Pact. As you know, we take our alliances seriously. I don't know how you could give them any more assurances than the Rio Pact.

Q Is it correct to say that the Latin Americans knew our position on both the preferential trade and tied aid as a result of the BA meetings before they came here, and it should not have been surprising?

SPOKESMAN: No, because we were in the process of consulting with Congressional leaders on the trade problem. I think the President's statement was the first pretty clear statement on that subject that they officially had. I did not, for example, say to the foreign ministers last Saturday what the President said to the Presidents yesterday because the President had been in touch with some of the Congressional people on the trade portion and this was quite important.

On the tied aid, let me say again what we said in the foreign ministers meeting. This is not really an argument about policy, that is, desirable policy. We would like to be able to untie aid. It is a matter of harsh necessity of our economic balance of payments. So it remains to be seen as to just how far we can go through these consultations that the President referred to in his statement yesterday. But we do think there are certain things that can be done which would be very useful in this direction which would not damage our balance of payments situation.

Q Was there any discussion of the Inter-American peace force at all?

SPOKESMAN: There was no discussion of the Inter-American peace force.

Q How would Ecuador have changed this Declaration?

SPOKESMAN: I don't have with me a text of their reservations. Maybe you can get it from them or from the Secretariat. I just don't happen to have it.

They were changes that were not picked up by the Latin Americans in the earlier meetings for one reason or another. I am not entirely clear just what the problem was as far as the common market was concerned. But they were not accepted by the other Latin Americans. We did not really get into that one very much ourselves.

Q Do you know how the bilateral with Ecuador went this evening?

SPOKESMAN: No, because just as it started I came over here to meet you gentlemen.

Q Can you tell us about the lunch with President Frei?

SPOKESMAN: No.

Q Will the Declaration be open for signature by Ecuador and Bolivia in any case?

SPOKESMAN: I suppose if they wanted to decide later to sign it they would be welcome to sign it. My guess is that the Secretariat in order to prepare the document, itself, in proper form will ascertain tonight who will sign so that the document will be set up that way.

Q But they are not being precluded from entering the common market?

SPOKESMAN: No. If they wanted to sign, they would be welcome. In fact, a number of the Presidents today asked Ecuador to sign and to reconsider any suggestion that they might not sign.

Q Could I press you just a little harder on the emotional response of the Latin American Presidents collectively on what has been accomplished here, whether they are overjoyed or whether they feel they have gotten just about as much as they could have gotten? I am just not sure.

SPOKESMAN: I am not a very good thermometer on emotion because I try to keep it out of my business. But my impression is that there is pretty general and solid satisfaction with the results of the meeting. But you check that out with Latin Americans. I must say that the President had warm congratulations from all sides on his two statements.

Q What is the principle that you take home from this

meeting, and can you speak for the President?

SPOKESMAN: By the way, there is Ecuador on television now.

Q Can I go back to my question? What principal impression do you take home, and can you speak for the President?

SPOKESMAN: What principal impression do I take home?

Q Yes.

SPOKESMAN: I have too main impressions, or, actually, more than that.

First, that this decision in integration is a serious one and is of major importance.

Second, that we will give new impetus to the Alliance for Progress, particularly in such fields as agriculture, education, science and technology.

Q Is that on the Record?

SPOKESMAN: Let me finish first and let me see.

My third reaction is that there is a solid recognition in the Hemisphere that development depends essentially on what they, themselves, do about it, and that although foreign assistance can help, success or failure of development is something that is determined within the particular countries themselves.

Let me again use the figure that you gentlemen may be getting bored with. Foreign aid at best is going to be something within or not more than about two percent of the gross national product for most countries. So obviously what happens to the 98 percent of gross national product is going to determine the success or failure of development. I have noted a good deal of editorial comments around the Hemisphere in the last two or three weeks. This theme has been more and more strongly developed. I think there was solid evidence of that at this meeting here.

I think I won't put my reaction on this record at this point.

Q If I am not mistaken, President Frei was the only one to make any emphatic point publicly about the population problem. Was it discussed bilaterally or multilaterally in private sessions? If not, why not?

SPOKESMAN: I didn't hear very much discussion about the population question. I can imagine two different reasons for it. One is that there is considerable sensitivity in some of these countries about talking about it at all or doing anything about it, but secondly in a number of countries where things are being done about it, if you talk about it the talk gets in the way of the action. So we just didn't get into that very much here at this meeting. Some of us commented the other day in Washington about certain action growing in this field in certain countries, and we had a gentle reminder from them that the best thing for us to do on this subject was to keep quiet, that that would let them go forward without any undue controversy in their own country, which is pretty good advice, I thought.

Q Has this conference taken any action to stimulate land reform?

SPOKESMAN: Yes, there was a good deal of discussion about that. You will see a good deal in the Plan of Action on that, not only land reform in the sense of making land available, but also what the Latin Americans call colonization and what we call land settlement.

There was a lot of discussion of that, and I think we will see a good deal to be done on that. As a matter of fact, I think President Frei looks upon this as his Number 1 problem of development at the present time because other aspects of development are moving pretty well.

Q Was there any provision for an international fund to finance land for redistribution?

SPOKESMAN: I think this comes under the general agricultural program. We, ourselves, are helping on the financing of this type of thing in some countries.

Q To clarify the position of the non-signers, is it your expectation that Bolivia and Ecuador will do whatever they have to do at the time of effectuating the Plan of Action?

SPOKESMAN: I can't really make any strong judgment on that. I don't get the impression that the fact that the President of Ecuador does not sign this document or that Bolivia is not here means that they will stay out of the Latin American Common Market. I just don't get that impression at all.

Q Did any of the Latin American leaders express any hope for extending aid or any disappointment in view of President Johnson's experience --

SPOKESMAN: I am not sure I understood your question.

Q President Johnson endeavored to come with a commitment, I believe, from Congress. He failed. Was this subject raised at all by the Latin American leaders and did they express any hopes for extending aid from the United States?

SPOKESMAN: As a matter of fact, I don't know that anyone spoke with the President about the Congress. They certainly didn't speak with me about it in the Foreign Ministers meeting. I think I told you that the other day. I think they are leaving that to the President as our business internally in the United States. That really wasn't a subject of discussion.

They know, for example, that we have increased our Alliance For Progress support in these past three years and that the President has gone to the Congress with a message asking for additional support. But I think some of them feel that external aid is really not so much the key here as to what is done here in the Hemisphere in their own countries by way of development.

Q Will the actions here require an additional submission by the President to Congress when he gets back to Washington?

SPOKESMAN: No. He has already indicated to the Congress what he will be submitting this year.

Q At what hour will you sign tomorrow?

SPOKESMAN: We will get the hour for you. I don't have it at the moment.

Q Is it possible with what you just said, and with hindsight, that the refusal of the Foreign Relations Committee to pass that resolution might actually have strengthened the President's hand here?

SPOKESMAN: I don't know. I really wouldn't think so.

Q How does the President feel now about this meeting?

SPOKESMAN: I think you better find a way to get that question to him. My impression is that he has very much enjoyed meeting his fellow Presidents. He has been stimulated by the obvious seriousness of what he has heard of both integration and development. I think he goes back with the feeling that this conference has been very much worth while.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

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(AT 8:35 P.M. Local Time.)