Chairman BOGGS. I am talking about between this country——

Mr. ROTH. In the case of the United States—if you take both the imports and exports, you are covering about $7½ billion to $8 billion each way.

Chairman BOGGS. What increase do you expect in a period of, let's say, 5 years or 6 years?

Mr. ROTH. In world trade?

Chairman BOGGS. No; in trade between the United States and the Kennedy Round countries.

Mr. ROTH. I have no forecast for you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman BOGGS. Would you make it percentagewise? You have already forecast a very substantial increase of grains.

Mr. ROTH. I would hesitate at this point to make any judgment, particularly until our final analysis of what came out of the Kennedy Round is complete, which will be some time ahead. As you know, also, the decreases in the tariffs will be phased over 4 years, so it is going to be a gradual process. I couldn't pick a number out of the air that would have any validity at this point.

Chairman BOGGS. Just one other question. Unless Congress acts to extend some kind of authority, what basis do you have for any type of adjustment assistance today?

Mr. ROTH. We fall back on the provisions in the 1962 Trade Expansion Act, which labor feels and we feel contain criteria which are too strict.

Chairman BOGGS. Yes; but my question is——

Mr. ROTH. The negotiating authority expires.

Chairman BOGGS. But only the negotiating authority?

Mr. ROTH. The rest of the act continues.

Chairman BOGGS. Continues as is?

Mr. ROTH. Yes. My job continues.

Chairman BOGGS. What you are asking is that in any extension that we have certain modifications of the adjustment provision?

Mr. ROTH. That is right, sir.

Chairman BOGGS. That is all for now.

Mr. Reuss?

Representative REUSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I wanted to add my congratulations to Ambassador Roth and his associates for the remarkable job they have done.

We have already had some discussion of chemicals and agriculture. Those aside, Mr. Ambassador, what do you foresee as the great export opportunities for the United States that will result from tariff lowering under the Kennedy Round?

Mr. ROTH. Thank you very much, Congressman Reuss.

I think the export opportunities are really very much across the board. And they vary from country to country. For instance, as I said, in the case of Canada, where production machinery and associated electrical machinery now covers $5 to $6 million in terms of our exports, they have made very substantial reductions, from 22½ percent to 15 percent. The Canadian agreement in particular is a rather unique one, because both sides made maximum efforts in very large areas. Take lumber, where from Canada unfinished raw lumber comes into this country, and from the United States finished lumber goes back