

statement that the problem of Government procurement is something analogous to the antidumping arrangement about which Mr. McNeill spoke of, something where all of us could benefit from more forthright, openly stated general rules. That would be helpful for the world market in general. Maybe something like that would lend itself to the multilateral system. But many of these things are so special that they really have to be fought out on a bilateral basis, perhaps, before we try to make them more generally applicable.

Representative WIDNALL. Do you really believe that the system using the Kennedy Round wouldn't apply here in order to be effective?

Mr. McQUADE. We will have to see.

Representative WIDNALL. Do you see any danger that as a result of the tariff reductions achieved under the Kennedy Round new instruments of protection will be developed, or that more extensive use may be made of the old instruments?

Mr. McQUADE. Would you say that again?

Representative WIDNALL. Do you see that as a result of the tariff reduction due to the Kennedy Round, that new instruments of protection will develop, or that more extensive use will be made of old instruments?

Mr. McQUADE. It seems to me that all these things have large political overtones, and we are never going to totally remove the kinds of actions which will have some protective benefit for a particular segment of the community which, after all, is a political entity. The object of the game is to try and minimize these in a way which each country can see is consistent with its national interest. And while I think the Kennedy Round technique may be something which will be useful in some selected items of nontariff barriers, I think that there will be some effort inevitably of pressure groups in every country, including our own, to use nontariff barriers more, if that is the necessary tool to gain some protection.

Chairman Boggs. I wonder if the gentleman would yield?

Representative WIDNALL. I yield.

Chairman Boggs. In that connection, what authority do you have now to negotiate on these? And if you lack sufficient authority, is it the intention of the President to recommend such a grant in any new legislation?

Mr. McQUADE. This is, of course, the main objective of Mr. Roth's assignment from the President, to try and find what new authorities and what new policies we ought to seek. And I would not be surprised if there were such an effort.

Mr. McNeill, do you want to comment on that?

Mr. McNEILL. I think that with respect to the second part of your question, that is absolutely the correct answer, Mr. Chairman, that this is something that will be considered in the major study under the leadership of Ambassador Roth.

On the first part of your question, the nontariff barriers that are maintained in the United States tend to be in many areas in the form of national legislation, such as the Antidumping Act, the Buy American Act, and others. And in these areas the President, of course, does not have the authority in the Trade Expansion Act or elsewhere to negotiate away an act of Congress. Where he does have negotiating flexibility is in respect of the administration, perhaps, or some of these acts. For example, in the Buy American Act the Congress, in 1933,