

else do we hold these nearly global negotiations between the developed countries in Europe, this country, and Canada?

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. This country and Canada, I should think, would have to be negotiated between Canada and ourselves. And that should probably take place before we included other countries. It is conceivable to me that if Britain is finally and definitively excused from the European Common Market, that then conceivably she might be included in the three-way negotiation that we might undertake. This would seem to me to make some sense. I do not think that can be handled through GATT. Possibly discussions of generalized aid to developing nations could. And I would certainly favor GATT as the vehicle, if that proves to be the right thing.

My recollection is that this has been discussed in the past or through OECD, has it not, rather than GATT?

Mr. BALL. OECD and UNCTAD.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Yes.

But certainly, I would welcome another GATT round on the nontariff barriers. And I think it might be more profitable to concentrate on that rather than trying to include more tariff reductions on the general basis. That was really my main point.

Representative REUSS. Thank you. You have clarified it.

Chairman BOGGS. Mr. Curtis, we have time for one more question.

Representative CURTIS. First, I wanted to just make this clear.

I was glad to see opening up this very important area of investment which you have so vitally linked with trade. And I worry very much, by the way, about Government investment. I have pointed out that according to Gresham's Law, Government money has a tendency to draw out profit. It doesn't have to, but it tends to. But rather than go into that area, because of time, I would just like to revert very briefly to what Mr. Reuss has been pointing out. I think essentially our tariffs are now down to a level where they don't amount to significant barriers to trade. But these other items do. And if people will reread what the GATT agreements are on the rules of the road on fair trade, they will find that most of these—or what we refer to nontariff barriers—are in the span of the GATT rules of the road, and most of the nontariff barriers, except some nonconforming uses, have been in all of our countries' laws for many, many years.

But moving in on one area, like antidumping, but getting a common countervailing duty approach, healthfully getting something done on buy domestic laws—buy America, buy French, and so on—moving into this international area of international patents, or some concept of international antitrust laws, and so forth.

But at any rate, I simply want to express my appreciation for Mr. Rockefeller's emphasis on the nontariff barrier area. That is more or less by itself a subject matter to be implemented through further GATT negotiations.

And in this process I think we bring in the problem of the less-developed countries. It is wrapped up more in the nontariff barriers than it is in the tariff.

Representative BOGGS. Thank you very much, Mr. Curtis.

In concluding these hearings on the future of U.S. trade policy, I wish to offer the subcommittee's thanks to our two distinguished