

Mr. BYRNES. I know you have to be prepared to discuss it. I want to know whether you have the facts. I have heard discussions that you engaged in with other people and there seemed to be wide variance concerning whether an industry was in trouble or not. You remember a discussion with some textile people. Your contention was that they had no problems and the textile industry said they were overloaded with problems.

I wondered the degree to which you try to develop the facts currently, or whether in the Kennedy round you were depending upon facts that you developed in 1962 or 1963 when the arguments were being concluded in 1967.

Ambassador ROTH. Absolutely not. We have to have these facts. In the last weeks of the Kennedy round, as I indicated in my testimony, because of changed circumstances over the intervening period in steel, aluminum, textiles, and one example I happened to mention before, billiard balls, we changed our offer at the very end.

We had to keep up to date.

Mr. BYRNES. That brings me to a point that I think we should focus on. While you are engaged in negotiations you can change your offer in order to take care of a new situation. You withdrew an offer that you made, didn't you, in steel?

Ambassador ROTH. That is correct.

Mr. BYRNES. But once you have entered into that agreement and circumstances change, you tell Congress that we can't recognize this change; if we make any changes there is going to be retaliation.

We have flexibility while we are negotiating. You pointed out the need to be flexible and the need to change during negotiations what you planned to do and you amended your offer. But you tell us that any corrective action will throw the whole international trade picture into disarray and we will have a cycle of retaliations.

This is the aspect of this question that I don't quite understand.

Ambassador ROTH. But there you come back, I think, to the essential thing you raise, the question of facts. We feel we do have the facts.

In the case you mentioned there are facts and facts, and they will always have to be looked at in terms of such factors as the base year, et cetera. But there is the escape clause procedure, as you know, so that if an industry has been injured or is about to be injured because of any reduction—

Mr. BYRNES. Do you know the areas where we have had the biggest increases in imports? Can you give me the items that make up the increase in imports of some \$11.8 billion from 1960 to 1967? What industries had the increase? What were the major items that made up this shift from \$15 billion of imports in 1960 to \$26.8 billion in 1967?

Can you supply that for the record?

Ambassador ROTH. Yes. Do you want it for the record or do you want me to go over it?

Mr. BYRNES. Give me the top five right now and then we will take the rest of them for the record.

(The following information was received by the committee:)