

some countries in order to make sure that the American automobile pays a penalty?

Ambassador ROTH. No.

Mr. BYRNES. That would not be considered a restriction that was in violation of GATT; would it?

Ambassador ROTH. No. The governments that have those taxes in effect have a rationale for them.

Mr. BYRNES. But it is certainly recognized, is it not, that this is not a device to raise revenue, but to restrict the sale of American automobiles?

Ambassador ROTH. Absolutely.

Mr. BYRNES. I would like those kinds of items, also, so that we can see.

Frankly, I am going to want to have this disseminated to the public, so that if anyone else knows of other items they can add them.

I also want to find out from this list how diligent you people have been to find out what is being done to harm our trade abroad.

Ambassador ROTH. May I comment on the diligence?

As a part of this study which, as I said, we felt should be done within the Government, in November in Geneva, I asked that the GATT countries put together an overall analysis of nontariff barriers around the world, and that we begin negotiations when that was completed.

As a result, we in this country, for instance, put together a list of nontariff barriers in other countries. Other countries, of course, included our nontariff barriers. These are to be submitted to the GATT Secretariat, so that they will have an overall document.

When we put our total list together, we sent it out to each of our embassies and asked them to improve on it.

Then, at the beginning of our own Trade Information Committee hearings, which started this March, we asked American industry if at all possible to tell us what their problems were.

If I could go back to the Congress's interest in 1962, in nontariff barriers, over the 4 years of the Kennedy round, we tried to get from industry as much specific data as we could in this area. Many times you will find that, although companies spoke of nontariff barriers abroad, they did not have the concrete, specific information we needed, and we have been trying to get this. We have been improving what we have received.

Sometimes there is confidential material which they feel they can't give us. In the case of one major industry that was concerned about European government procurement policies, they felt they could not give us their confidential information. If their name were used, it might hurt their reputation with the governments in particular.

So it has been a long, slow process, but it is absolutely essential when you talk in this area that you have very specific information from the people in the business. Often the people in the company do not know what is happening.

Mr. BYRNES. I would like to have the cooperation of the business community in developing this information. It seems to me they should bend over backward to be of every possible help to you.

Ambassador ROTH. It is not lack of cooperation so much as the need for them to think through this problem, and to be willing to give us the information. In many areas over the last year or two, we have begun to get it.