

Within our total study, we will look into the developing country problem, which is worsening. Also the whole problem of generalized preferences to developing countries is under study in the OECD and UNCTAD.

I would suggest that on Thursday, when Secretary Rusk will be here, we can perhaps at that time, after his statement, go into some depth on this.

Mr. CURTIS. Yes.

Ambassador ROTH. I would like to go back, however—

Mr. CURTIS. Before you go back, I would like to relate this to the Secretary of Commerce.

In export promotion you run into this very problem we are talking about in LDC's—now do we promote this kind of trade? It does mean that they are going to export goods to us, or at least somewhere, if they are going to be able to buy our exports from us.

I think we need some better mechanism for synthesizing these problems that become proliferated into different departments and in the Congress.

Ambassador ROTH. This is one of the things I want to go back to, in terms of what you earlier said.

In one of the areas of study, the increasing concern, for instance, relates to the relationship between fiscal policy and trade policy, the relationship between investment policy and trade. As we get along in our own study, we have to be increasingly concerned about such things.

You mentioned that compilation of Federal laws, which is a useful document. You do read the items in the American Steel Institute report. It is my understanding that those are Federal laws.

Mr. CURTIS. Yes.

Ambassador ROTH. I would hope that this committee would concern itself with something that has become increasingly a concern to us, and that is the possible proliferation of restrictive State laws.

One of them is new before the Legislature of Massachusetts. Among other industries, it deals with the steel as well as the glass industry.

Mr. CURTIS. You mean the State "Buy America" Act?

Ambassador ROTH. Yes. This, in terms of nontariff barriers, could be one of the most serious, if it got out of hand. There could be an increasing proliferation of them, and I think the committee, as well as the Federal Government should perhaps consider the implication of these laws.

Mr. CURTIS. I also hope that we look to the "Buy British," the "Buy French," and other such laws, because these restrictions in other countries almost put us to shame, I think, in the "buy domestic" regulations.

Ambassador ROTH. Only to the extent that they are better at it.

Mr. CURTIS. That is my point.

Again, as Mr. Byrnes said, we have a tendency, I regret to say, of talking about our sins, and without putting it into context. Regrettably this is what other nations do, too, and in one sense we probably don't do as much of it.

I do have one other question that I want to direct to Secretary Wirtz.

It goes back to when we put these trade adjustment features into the law. I worried at that time about putting something in the law saying that if we could prove a person became unemployed as a result of imports, we did something special for him, and we made a dis-