

What we would be more interested in is getting more people into the act, and taking advantage of the natural advantage we have, which is in the balance of trade, and in agricultural commodities. I think they amount to 22 percent of the total and 50 percent of the net on our favorable balance of trade, and I think the policy is fairly successful as it is. I have no suggestion that it be changed. Rather, I am suggesting that it not be changed as we are threatening to do under the International Grains Agreement.

Representative Boggs. I don't want to put any words in your mouth, but doesn't it seem logical that we should continue in rather hard negotiation with the import countries? We tried to do that in the Kennedy Round. We succeeded very well in the nonagricultural commodities in the Kennedy Round. I know it wasn't in the agricultural commodities, but it was the question of either negotiate, or erection of new barriers and retaliation. Isn't that just about what it was?

Mr. Cook. Well, I think that is true. Insofar as the GATT negotiations of the Kennedy Round, I really think that nothing was achieved for agriculture.

Representative Boggs. Nothing was achieved?

Mr. Cook. No, sir.

Representative Boggs. That is a pretty broad statement.

Mr. Cook. I would be willing to repeat it, but maybe I should say "very little" rather than "nothing."

Representative Boggs. Mr. Hamilton, I would like to ask you a question or two. First, let me congratulate you on the very fine job that your company has done all over the world for so many years. I would be terribly distressed if anything that is done by our Government would have an adverse effect upon the continued expansion of your company.

But, what really gives me concern is that both before this committee and before the legislative committees which have responsibility in these areas, the Ways and Means Committee, for example, I can't find anyone other than the administration advocating any positive programs.

There is a dollar drain, and the last quarter of 1967 witnessed one of the heaviest balance-of-payments deficits that we have had. We are beginning, it seems to me, to lose in the relative position of exports with respect to the imports.

What I am interested in is what do you recommend to curtail dollar outflows? I know your company has a big dollar inflow, so maybe you haven't thought about it from that aspect, but when confronted with these problems, you always have to have some kind of a solution. What would your solution be?

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Boggs, I would really rather not try to deal with all of the aspects of the balance-of-payments problem. You have had far greater experts advising you in other areas.

But, clearly, where you have a source that is contributing regularly, the last thing you would want to do is take shortrun measures, which may or may not be helpful, and in the process actually jeopardize the source. That \$2 billion has been very important, and this is not just in 1966 and 1967, but going back quite a few years you find in the Commerce Department statistics the same contribution.