Mr. LOEVINGER. No, I wouldn't say that is true.

Senator PROXMIRE. I just want to interrupt also—I hesitate to interrupt twice in a row—but I want to say I was wrong about Professor Barber. He has two degrees in economics and two degrees in law so I think he qualifies as both an economist and a lawyer. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOEVINGER. I think that the economists fall into the fallacy of oversimplification when they suggest that merely having greater competition is going to solve all of the problems of cyclical economics. I think that——

Senator PROXMIRE. I would agree with that.

Mr. LOEVINGER. I think that antitrust, as I said before, is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for full productivity and prosperity.

I believe that antitrust establishes conditions that permit the effectuation of monetary, fiscal, tax, trade, and many other policies.

Senator PROXMIRE. We all agree with that. You see——

Mr. LOEVINGER. But it doesn't replace them.

Senator PROXMIRE. Certainly.

And we have had hearings on fiscal policy, monetary policy, experts in those fields.

Now, we are hearing the expert in the field of competition and monopoly. We recognize this is only one part of our economic policy, but an important part, and here they feel we failed as we failed perhaps in the other areas, too.

Part of the reason why we haven't been able to expand and grow and move is because we have not had the kind of vigorous competition that we should have and because we have had an increasingly concentrated economic situation in this country, in which prices have been very sticky, in which, in spite of the fact as was brought out by Professors Lanzillotti, Kahn, and Adams yesterday, even though we have a decline in demand and move into a recession, steel prices continue either steady or move up, and this isn't only true of steel, it tends to be true of automobiles, it tends to be true of these other industries.

We want to do something about this, and you said to Senator Javits earlier, that by and large you agree with the antitrust philosophy that has guided this country over the past several years, and that you aren't recommending any substantial legislation, at least at the present time.

It looks as if we are just going to accept greater and greater concentration and these frictions in our economy that are going to give us great economic difficulties.

Mr. LOEVINGER. Concentration has not, I think, been increasing in the steel industry.

It has been increasing somewhat in the automobile industry. I think that there is some difficulty in simply lumping these things all together.

I suppose the point at which I disagree with the economists is this, in thinking that the antitrust laws have not, on the whole, been pretty effective. I think that the antitrust laws have not been a failure. I think the antitrust policy has been fairly effective.

If you say it should be carried out more efficiently and better I won't quarrel with you for a minute. I am sure there is much room