

ment among all industrialized countries. And I think that possibility fell by the wayside.

Representative REUSS. What was the forum?

Mr. GREENWALD. I think this was in an UNCTAD sugar consultative group that was meeting in Geneva to see whether the basis was there for an international negotiation of a revived international sugar agreement.

Representative REUSS. What was the term of life of the International Sugar Agreement? I am not even sure it ever lived.

Mr. GREENWALD. My recollection is that it was effective for a while. I think that there still is a sort of a framework agreement. There is an International Sugar Council, if that is the proper term. But the Agreement isn't operative at the moment. I am sorry, I just don't know whether it had a termination, whether it had a limited period of life, or not.

(The following statement was subsequently supplied for the record:)

The International Sugar Agreement of 1958 was scheduled to expire December 31, 1963. Its export quota and related economic provisions became inoperative as of January 1, 1962, but the statistical work of the International Sugar Council continued. For this purpose and because the Sugar Council provided a useful forum for discussion, the Agreement was extended by protocol, in 1963 for two years, and in 1965 for one year through 1966. A further protocol to extend the Agreement through 1968 is now before the Senate.

Representative REUSS. As I review the various primary commodities which, as you point out, account for 80 percent, I believe, of the exports of the LDC's—coffee, cocoa, rubber—these other commodities other than sugar don't seem to me to offer near the possibilities for doing a great deal of good for the developing countries and removing the need for foreign aid which is otherwise going to be necessary at a given level if the LCD's are to survive. I would think that sugar ought to be consuming more time at a higher level within our executive branch than I think it does now.

Mr. GREENWALD. I think we can agree that there are a limited number of products on which you can do something internationally in terms of any kind of international arrangement. The products that have been under active discussion, if they are not yet in formal negotiation, are cocoa and sugar. For the reasons that we talked about earlier, it hasn't been possible to get very far on sugar. But it still is being actively considered. As a matter of fact, I think the consultative group was talking about Dr. Prebisch undertaking some consultations in key capitals to see whether it is possible to proceed with an international agreement on sugar.

Representative REUSS. Thank you.

And to conclude this part of the discussion, I would explain to the chairman that I am quite confident that Louisiana cane sugar production is a lot more economic than Wisconsin sugar beet production.

Chairman Boggs. I would say to my good friend that is a very complex subject.

The gentleman from New Jersey?

Representative WIDNALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McQuade, and Mr. Greenwald, would you comment on this—on the President's power to negotiate and implement the antidumping agreement without further congressional approval?