

a tension created by this assignment of powers. The tension can be restored by Congress truly taking the initiative in many difficult trade areas by holding hearings, by studying the problems, and then giving the President the mandate to try to solve the problems through international action. Another way to help resolve this inherent tension between executive and legislative powers is to include full congressional participation in cases where the President employs his negotiating power in the foreign trade field such as in the Kennedy Round.

The role of Congress in foreign trade is not simply passive. The Tariff Commission, of course, is an arm of Congress, in one way in which we do follow these things closely.

We should not simply sit by to act only when called upon by the President, or to examine trade policy broadly only in the years preceding or concluding a new tariff and trade negotiation. The role of Congress, and the participation of Congress, should be persistent and continuing, and it will be much more informed as a consequence.

So, I conclude by again urging that the Joint Economic Committee put on its agenda as a regular function hearings on the President's annual trade report.

Thank you very much.

Chairman BOGES. Mr. Curtis, I would like to commend you on a very comprehensive statement, and on the amount of time and effort that you gave not only to the statement but to the work that you did in Geneva. I appreciate very much your coming here. Your statement has been most helpful.

Mr. REUSS, any questions?

Representative REUSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I join with our chairman in congratulating Mr. Curtis, not only on the statement, but on his valuable work in making, I think, a tremendous success out of the congressional experiment in the Trade Expansion Act in section 243, in setting up a full-fledged congressional delegate.

I have read over the years with great interest the interim reports which you have given us in the Congress, and usually in the pages of the Congressional Record. I don't say that I have read every word of the fine print, but I have read most of it. And I think you have done a tremendous job of keeping us informed.

I also find myself in very close agreement with you on almost every point you make in this substantive paper this morning.

I would take time to pursue just one line there with you. You point out, and it is surely true, that in trade negotiations themselves we in the Congress through the congressional delegates, have established a pretty good liaison arrangement. We have tried to adapt our congressional political system to the needs of the modern world. It is also true, I think, that in the field of international monetary reform—something that is not before us this morning—due to the receptivity of Secretary Fowler and the Treasury Department generally, a good working arrangement has been provided whereby the Joint Economic Committee and the Banking and Currency Committee have been kept in close touch with the progress of international monetary negotiations. And while some of us aren't formal delegates, there is a role analogous to our role in trade.