

in this area of trade to deal with these problems? There have been proposals to try to bring together various aspects of this problem within the executive branch, and the different categories or compartments, feeling that there were some problems that existed. And there has also been some suggestion with respect to the relationship between the executive and the legislative branches in these areas. And some problems have been highlighted by Mr. Ball. Have you made any recommendations in this area?

MR. ROCKEFELLER. I have not. And I haven't had sufficient personal experience to be able to pinpoint the areas where there are difficulties, and where improvements could be made. I am sure they exist. And I am sure that the closer that the administration and the Congress can work in this area, the better. This has certainly been a problem in the past, that there has not been full agreement between the administration and Congress. I am in favor of anything that would encourage that, but I have no specific proposals.

Representative RUMSFELD. Before I turn to Mr. Ball, possibly you could comment on the question that has been touched on here by Mr. Reuss and Mr. Curtis. I think it is fair to say that Mr. Reuss has suggested a certain timidity, and cautioned against throwing in the sponge. And Mr. Ball agreed that we should try to have a dialog in this area.

Mr. Curtis has pointed out some of the problems with respect to specifics in relationship to the executive. And Mr. Ball in response to a question talked about negotiating first with the Congress rather than other countries. Now, the Congress does change, at least in part, every 2 years. And the system is constructed so that theoretically it is capable of being responsive to the people. I would suggest that at some point is is well to move beyond suggestions that Congress has simply not seen the problem properly, and possibly turn it inward to the executive, who claim special knowledge in this area, and ask some questions as to what we could attribute the monumental lack of persuasiveness and inability to adequately discuss and conduct the dialog on the subjects, so that the people of this country—and therefore the Congress, assuming Mr. Ball is right—might be in a better position to deal with some of these problems.

Do you have any thoughts on this absence of a constructive dialog that brings ideas point to point? Is it too complicated an idea? Is the executive, as Mr. Curtis suggests, tending to be too timid, and taking lesser evils rather than trying to sell broad concepts that may be understood and that make sense and are legitimate and justifiable?

You are in a unique position, I think. You are not in the executive or legislative branch. And possibly you could be helpful to both.

MR. ROCKEFELLER. It may take more time than I possibly should take, in the best interests of the institution I work for, to make speeches on subjects of this kind, having in mind just the sort of thing you are speaking of. I do agree that citizens as well as Members of Congress must speak out and express themselves and try to explain the problems of public policy on matters of this kind. I say, I am striving to do so.

I suppose one of the principal difficulties in arriving at a more satisfactory dialog is the fact that a person, or rather special interest, often loom larger in the minds of individuals who came to speak to