

and letting them select their own representatives—or how do you plan to do this?

Mr. GREENWALD. Well, I haven't been able to discuss this with the other agencies who will be involved in the negotiations. But my expectation would be that this is something that should be and will be discussed with industry. We won't pick and choose. My own personal feeling is this would be a terrible mistake. We have been working very closely with the industry representatives and we talked with industry people, as you know, before, during, and after the discussions with the Japanese. Our hope is that the industry, itself, will be able to come forward with suggestions. We would like to have the most representative group possible so that no segment of the industry would say it wasn't represented.

We hope that a continuation of Government consultation with industry would result in a representative group that would be generally acceptable to the industry.

Representative DELLENBACK. I hope you understand that, aside from suggesting that Senators Morse and Hatfield be part of the negotiating team, I have no suggestion to make as to individuals. But I feel that it would be very important that you do turn to industry and consult with them as you choose their representatives, and I hope you will actually be able to do that.

One last pointed question. You heard the testimony earlier from Secretary Nehmer relative to the Export Control Act. We have here, of course, a much broader potential application of present existing law than would be the case of either Forest Service or BLM if they moved on their own. Do you have reaction to the possible utilization of the Export Control Act either prior to or subsequent to the meetings on February 20?

Mr. GREENWALD. Congressman, this is a much broader issue not only in the economic sense but in the international commitment sense, that would cause us substantially more difficulty, because doing it that particular way would raise additional problems related to our international obligations under a trade agreement called General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

We would have there a problem of making sure, as best we could, that it was consistent with our international obligations.

There are provisions in the agreement that relate to the imposition of export restrictions for short supply purposes. We haven't invoked the act extensively and its consistency with the General Agreement would have to be looked at pretty carefully.

Representative DELLENBACK. This was the thrust of my question, the possibility of this being involved with GATT or anything else. Is it your opinion that our other commitments of an international nature with Japan do still leave us with the possibility of applying the Export Control Act without running into violation of other agreements?

If we find that the conditions precedent, of which the Secretary spoke earlier, as to the short supply application here, if we find those conditions to be existent, are we free under our other international commitments with Japan to then invoke and apply the conditions of the Export Control Act, or are we going to find the application of the Export Control Act provisions puts us in violation of some other international agreement?