

Even, for example, if we were to pass a quota bill, the Executive is the one that is going to have to implement it. And the Executive will make the decisions. Possibly we might have judicial review, and hopefully Congress would exercise oversight, but I don't think that you should count on the Congress getting into the Executive function.

Whatever we do will be to write another law. If the OEP is not being administered properly, as you think or the laws we wrote for relief through the Tariff Commission are not administered well—do you see what I am driving at?

Mr. PATTON. I do, Mr. Congressman, but I come back to the position that the bill which is pending before you, in it you have the guideposts set up specifically so that the administrative end of the Government must follow these specific posts, and they are too nebulous in many other existing things, and they make their own determination of what is right and wrong.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish I had the faith you have. [Laughter.] I have been in this business of trying to write guideposts in legislation only to see the Executive interpret them differently, or not even recognize that there were guideposts.

But let me ask this: You do approach this, if I understood your testimony, as a temporary relief? Am I correct?

Mr. PATTON. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. This is not what you are advocating for permanent methods of handling international trade in this area.

Mr. PATTON. We think the time has come when this Government should take a complete new look at its foreign trade policy. We don't think it is going to be able to do that in a very short time.

Until that is done, until circumstances in the world change, we think that we ought to be protected in the interim, beginning now, and you take a look again at the end of 5 years and see where we are.

Mr. CURTIS. These temporary things worry me, because they have a tendency to be permanent.

Do you have in your proposed legislation guideposts for termination of the quota in, say, 5 years?

Mr. PATTON. It would be up to the Secretary of Commerce to make a recommendation to the Congress as to whether the law should be repealed or whether it should be carried forward.

Mr. CURTIS. In referring to the guideposts, I know you said that the overproduction of steel, or, I guess a better way to put it is that when world demand for steel equals world production, is that the point that you would then suggest that this temporary measure be eliminated?

Mr. PATTON. Not necessarily. I think that when the time—I think the time would be that when the trading circumstances, the trading practices that exist in world markets are such that they are fair and equitable to all countries involved, including the United States, when the tax elements are equal, when the labor elements are equal, when other elements are equal, then we would all have a fair shake at the thing, I think that is probably the time.

Mr. CURTIS. Very good, because that is what I wanted to get to.

Your main point in your discussion in regard to these unfair trade practices, and I certainly would regard them as such, and there are a whole variety, including subsidies, and others—as I understand your