

concerned as to why you think that it would not be a good idea to have an international agreement on what dumping is and protection against it. Your problem was that you didn't get the kind of quick remedy that you sought in going the antidumping route. Am I right?

Mr. PERRY. That is true, but we feel this way: we kind of agree with the report submitted by the Tariff Commission on that.

We think this is a function of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. CURTIS. We write the laws but we don't execute the laws.

Mr. PERRY. Well, that is the law. That is the Tariff law that we have got to abide by, the one that is written.

Mr. CURTIS. That is right, but someone else actually administers it and determines whether there has been an actual violation of the antidumping law. We don't actually perform that function but we can change the law if we think that the criteria are wrong that we have established for finding what is illegal under antidumping. We can change the remedies.

One of the things that I thought was accomplished through the international agreement was to make the processing of antidumping claims quicker, more certain, so that if there was a cause for complaint the remedy would be quicker.

Now, from listening to your presentation, it looks like you experienced a lot of delay in having your claims processed. I would think that shortening the processing time would be advantageous and that is why I was raising the question of why you would approve of a resolution that seeks to set aside what I would have thought was improvement of our antidumping laws.

Mr. PERRY. Well, I think this: in that antidumping code that was negotiated at Geneva if I read it right the actions of the Treasury and the Tariff Commission parallel each other and overlap and it is hard to tell which one has jurisdiction and which one does not have jurisdiction.

Maybe Mr. Hunt here has another answer to that.

Mr. CURTIS. But they neither one had anything to do with the negotiations in Geneva.

They might have given advice but we came back to the key point, how do we improve our antidumping procedures in the United States? Here it seems to me that making them quicker and more certain is improvement rather than the other way around.

Mr. PERRY. I believe Mr. Hunt could answer that for you better than I can, Congressman.

Mr. HUNT. Congressman Curtis, one of the troubles is at the Treasury Department. I have heard you ask several witnesses questions today as to whether or not they think that the present administrative machinery is satisfactory. This is where the trouble lies. This could occur under either law.

In the first place, the new Antidumping Code changes the regulations which certainly make it an amendment to our present antidumping law. I don't see how you can deny that.

Mr. CURTIS. The Treasury does deny it and that is why I am seeking your advice as to why it does. That is the question.

I was very concerned that our negotiators be responsive to Congress and not go beyond the law and that any new regulations or any agreements be within the four corners of our present law.