

trade bill, but whether it is done formally or informally, this is the critical ingredient.

Representative CURTIS. Yes. I am most anxious to see the Congress take an active part. Just how to do it is the question.

Of course, the Joint Economic Committee, to some degree can follow this, and I know it will. Then the legislative committees, such as Ways and Means and Senate Finance, will follow this, also. But this wouldn't adequately bring about the coordination that I think is necessary in conjunction with these studies.

I guess you will be getting into techniques of handling unfair trade practice and unfair tariff barriers when you find them. Why haven't we developed and utilized the countervailing duty approach a great deal more. Will you be getting into that kind of a study?

Mr. ROTH. We already are, in several ways. We have asked, during the ministerial meeting of the GATT last November that a group be set up specifically to talk about countervailing duties, subsidies, and related factors. We will be talking about that.

Representative CURTIS. I have felt that countervailing duty as a method of eliminating the use of an unfair trade practice or a subsidy, does relate to alleged subsidies. But it seems to me that it would be possible to have them serve a further purpose and relate to any kind of an unfair trade practice, just as we did with the international anti-dumping agreement. It looks to me that maybe we could come up with an international agreement on countervailing duties, because everyone should be concerned about how to handle an unfair trade practice, one that has been found to exist.

Mr. ROTH. As you know, our countervailing duty law does not have an injury requirement as required under the GATT. However, in talking about countervailing duty law, we also want to talk about subsidies, both the overt ones and the hidden ones, if you will, that are inherent in the common agricultural policy of the EEC.

Representative CURTIS. One other area, the treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation that we have with many of these countries seem to have in them the provisions of machinery to do something about nontariff trade barriers or subsidies or any of these things.

Would this be an area that you would be investigating to find out what could be done through these treaties that we already have to bring about a cessation of unfair trade practices, if they are found to exist?

Mr. ROTH. This is, certainly, an area we can look at.

Representative CURTIS. And I notice in the steel report this was one of the things they pointed out; that here was the machinery if it was, and had not been utilized, at least it was not available to them in a practical way.

Mr. ROTH. May I say, Mr. Congressman, that in our study we are taking a few industries and looking at them, as it were, under a microscope.

Representative CURTIS. You are doing that with steel, aren't you?

Mr. ROTH. We are doing that with steel.

Representative CURTIS. I was most pleased with that, because I thought the Senate Finance Committee did an excellent job. They are doing some more work on steel which will enable you to use that study in carrying it on beyond that.