

Can a wise U. S. foreign trade policy for the future assume the availability of export markets for the productive resources of U. S. capital and labor which are dislodged from the American market by efficiently produced, low-wage foreign products?

IV. THE PRINCIPAL BENEFICIARIES OF U. S. FOREIGN TRADE POLICY IN FLAT GLASS ARE A SMALL GROUP OF NATIONAL MONOPOLIES AND CARTELS WHICH DOMINATE WORLD EXPORT TRADE THROUGH ANTICOMPETITIVE PRACTICES.

The final point of observation in a reasoned quest for an understanding of the position and dilemma of the U. S. flat glass industry is an identification of the actual beneficiaries of the national trade policy which accords preferential status in the U. S. market to foreign products.

The recently issued report of the Monopolies Commission of the United Kingdom on *The Supply of Flat Glass*¹ supplies this identification in factual detail: There are in the non-Communist world, other than in the United States, only the following manufacturers or groups engaged in the large-scale production of flat glass:

1. In the United Kingdom, the Pilkington group.
2. In Europe, the Compagnie de Saint-Gobain (St. Gobain) and the Glaverbel/Boussois/Delog group.
3. In Japan, the Asahi Glass Co. Ltd., Nippon Sheet Glass Co. Ltd., and Central Glass Co. Limited.

¹ Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 7th February 1968.