

Not only were the foreign trade decisions of the United States affecting flat glass tariffs unjustified on the basis of need or the comparative position of U. S. and foreign industries; they were most inadvisable in view of the fact that the benefit conferred was upon a monopoly in the United Kingdom, a cartel in Europe which establishes export quotas and controls export prices, and a cartel in Japan which also coöperates in export pricing to penetrate the United States market.

More specific details on the operation of these cartels are included in Exhibit 2 of the Appendix. Suffice it to say that these foreign cartels have succeeded in reducing export prices for flat glass to levels at which the United States cannot compete.

The conduct of this campaign to take over the U. S. market has therefore, been assisted by the trade agreement actions of the United States Government. In contrast to the policies observed in the United Kingdom, Western Europe, and Japan, which support and protect their home flat glass industries through the use of governmentally imposed import quotas and high rates of duties, the United States Government has seemingly adopted the tentative position that its own flat glass industry is expendable in the name of "free trade" notwithstanding the importance of the industry's products as essential manufacturing materials.

*Can a foreign trade policy be regarded as wise and in the national interest which disregards the anticompetitive and restrictive trade practices of foreign monopolies and cartels in curtailing U. S. exports, and which lays bare the American market for the benefit of the cartel pricing practices of the foreign groups intent upon a steady increase in the share of the United States market captured for their products?*