

It took our local committees and our international representatives about 2 weeks to work this out. I went down there last week to report on it, and they said, "You guys weren't negotiating. You guys were waiting for Congress to pass a stiff gun law before you come back here to report," and in West Virginia, that is no outlandish statement.

Now, we believe that the fact that a new process has come into being, and Ford Motor Co. is going to build two more floats, that these things should be taken into consideration.

Now, we have pledged ourselves, and if I may, I will put in the record two booklets that we are going to give at our convention, in which we promise and in which we pledge ourselves to cooperate in the installation of new methods, full utilization of the work force, which is something new for our industry.

We are seeking through other organizations, like the coordinating committee, fair labor standards, although the more you dig into it, what fair labor standards are is pretty elusive in detail, but what they seem to imply—and we are getting active in the ICF, which is the trade secretariat that nearly all glass workers in the free part of the world belong to, and we are feeding them information.

I have accepted a cochairmanship on a committee—we are feeding them all the information, the imports, the prices that their manufacturers are receiving, to beef up their bargaining.

We are following the same type of our parallel organization, of the IMF, which is the automobile version of it.

I am sure that the recent increases that the workers in France got in the automobile factories came from some of the information and some of the activities triggered by the IMF committee, so that we are not looking on this in a defeatist attitude.

In principle, we believe in free trade, but we are asking for a break, or an adjustment.

We think that something could be arranged, that if the industry lagged in its productivity, if the exporter, the importer, don't come up in some of this fair labor or minimum wage deal, that these factors should be taken into account, allowing some kind of a workable incentive for the right to go into these markets.

In closing, I would like to read a news item which I ran across, and it is an article in Glass Review Monthly, "Glass Around the World."

I am not going to pronounce the companies, because I am not very good on pronunciation if it isn't German or Irish.

Future competition between the capitalist and communist flat glass industries was projected at a recent conference in Belgrade. Organized by the Yugoslav Glass Industries, Pancevo, the conference was attended by representatives of exporting organizations of several countries, including Razno Export (Soviet Union), Glas Export (Czechoslovakia), Mincks (Poland), Mineralimportexport (Rumania), Diaglass-Keramik (East Germany), Industrieimport (Bulgaria), and Ferunion (Hungary).

Officials of the Yugoslav glass factory at Pancevo, and sheet glass factories in Lipik, Novo Mesto, and Zajeca, also attended the meeting. Representatives of the Yugoslav trade firms in charge of exporting flat glass, Hemikalija, Zagreb, and Kemijaimpex, Ljubljana, were present, too.

Coordination of production and merchandising of flat glass in all of the communist countries was long overdue. Domestic requirements of each country were evaluated and deliveries assigned to domestic facilities and neighboring countries.

In view of the ever-increasing exports of Eastern European flat glass to the West, the question of selling prices has become paramount. Because Pilkington