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So it looks like the comrades are pretty well organized in this thing.

Mr. ULLMAN. We would hope you could keep your remarks brief, because we want to hear all the members, and you have already exceeded your time.

Mr. REISER. Thank you for listening to me.

(The material referred to follows:)

GLASS AROUND THE WORLD

Future competition between the capitalist and communist flat glass industries was projected at a recent conference in Belgrad. 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), Mineks (Poland), Mineral-importexport (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 Mestro, 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 has granted licenses to Russia and Czechoslovakia, the problem of how to overcome the price disadvantage between the Fourcault drawn glass and the Pilkington process has to be solved.

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AUSTRIA

Austria's glass industry is hard hit by increasing competition not only from some Eastern European countries, but from Italy, one of its former main export outlets, as well. Shipments from the communist countries are usually sold at dumping prices and Italian quotations are extremely low. Austria points out that she considers the Italian quotations particularly damaging because Italian production capacity has almost doubled in recent years and presently exceeds requirements of the domestic market by 50 per cent.

Austria recently started production of insulating glass. Up to the middle of 1967, domestic factories could only supply one-third of Austrian requirements. Two-thirds had to be imported, primarily from Belgium, Germany, and France. In 1966, 5.72 million pounds (2.6 million kilograms) of insulating glass, valued at \$1.68 million (42 million Austria schillings), was delivered by foreign countries.

Austria has continuously complained about the imports of window glass from the communist countries at prices which are far below the existing Austrian price level. Because Austria has to trade with her neighbors, it is understandable that, in every new trade agreement, a certain amount of flat glass is included by Austria reluctantly.

A short while ago, the new trade agreement between Austria and Czechoslovakia, covering all of 1968, was signed. As usual, flat glass for special purposes and signal lights, as well as insulating glass, amounting to \$100,000, will be imported by Austria.

Starting January 1, Austrian glass wholesalers increased prices for flat glass up to 5/64-inch (2 millimeter) thick by a maximum of 3 per cent. All other thicknesses over 2 millimeter were upped by a maximum of 5 per cent.