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I. THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE

GEOGRAPHICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF WORKERS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF A COMMON EUROPEAN EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Report by Professor Levi Sandri at
the fifth meeting on problems of
European integration, organized in
Florence by the Italian Federation
of Trade Unions (CISL)

M. Levi Sandri, member of the EEC Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group, was the official rapporteur on "Geographical and occupational mobility of workers in the framework of a common European employment policy" at the fifth meeting on problems of European integration, organized in Florence on 28 February 1964 by the Italian Federation of Trade Unions (CISL) in collaboration with the Joint Information Service of the Communities.

Referring to the introductory address by M. Storti, General Secretary of the CISL (Italy), M. Levi Sandri stated that nothing could really be achieved in the social field, or in any other sphere, without the co-operation of the unions. These must be ready to play their part in providing the necessary stimulus and initiative, for their role was just as indispensable as the national and European problems under discussion were important.

The Treaty of Rome, he went on to say, did not explicitly lay down a common employment policy. But a number of its explicit provisions pointed to one and, in so doing, had produced one, for example: freedom of movement, the common vocational training policy, the Social Fund, regional policy, and harmonious economic and social development, which was the fundamental aim of the Treaty.

The Member States, moreover, had long recognized the need to harmonize and align the labour policies of the individual countries; they had approved the first of two regulations concerning the free movement of workers in 1961 and the second just recently. The third would be drawn up in 1967 and would mark the full implementation of free movement of workers as laid down by the Treaty for the end of the transitional period (1969). This meant that the Community had once more progressed beyond the letter of the Treaty, by translating its clearly social inspiration into practice, and again it had acted ahead of the time-table laid down.

The free movement of workers, said M. Levi Sandri, from being only a way of abolishing unemployment and promoting a balance between labour supply and demand, as had originally been intended when the Treaty was drafted, had progressively been elevated to a fundamental right of the individual. More suitable means for abolishing unemployment now appeared to be offered by investment policy, regional policy and vocational training policy.

M. Levi Sandri went on to explain the provisions of the second regulation and stressed the importance of the Community's regulations in this sphere - which was self-evident when one remembered that the number of workers who circulated within the Community, especially Italians, was still very large. Between 1 December 1962 and 30 September 1963, for example, 250 000 workers in the Community had taken up jobs in member countries other than their own. Of these, 188 000 were Italian, the majority (152 000) of whom had found work in Federal Germany.

During the same period 414 000 workers from non-member countries had moved into the Community (mainly Spaniards, Greeks and Turks). This attitude to migrant labour once again showed that the Community had not shut its doors to the outside world and therefore could not be accused of having set up a "six-member autarky". There was no doubt, M. Levi Sandri pointed out, that workers from outside the Community would also benefit in practice as time went by.

After briefly outlining the programme for freedom of establishment, to be fully implemented by 1969, the speaker went on to examine problems of the occupational mobility of workers, which was necessitated both by technological progress and by structural changes in large branches of industry, mainly in consequence of trends in agriculture and the growth of the industrial and services sectors.

The principal instrument of the policy was vocational training, which had assumed cardinal importance. In this connection, the speaker referred to the principles of a common policy of vocational training which had been adopted as a "directive" (binding in respect of the object to be achieved) by the six Governments, on the proposal of the Commission, and announced that within a few days a tripartite advisory committee for vocational training would come into being in the Community, on which representatives of workers and employers would sit with those of the Governments. Among the first measures on which the committee would be consulted was a programme for training instructors; another was a programme of intensive training courses in certain sectors which were short of manpower. A programme of the kind had already been carried out with aid from the Social Fund; 9 000 workers had been trained, two thirds of whom had found work in their own country and one third in other Community countries.

Regarding the Social Fund, which in its first four years of activity had contributed to the retraining of 260 000 workers at a cost of Lit. 12 500 million, M. Levi Sandri stated that the countries which had benefited most were Italy, France and the Netherlands. Nevertheless the Social Fund needed enlarging, and to this end the EEC Commission would shortly submit a reorganization project which would extend its powers of initiative.

M. Levi Sandri concluded by stating that a medium-term economic policy, or programme, such as has been proposed by the EEC, necessarily implied a common employment policy including measures to meet the needs in both numbers and skills and to deal with questions of labour resources and any other labour problems.

THE FREE TRADE UNIONS OF THE SIX DECLARE
FOR MERGING THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVES

On 24 February 1964 M. H.G. Buiter, General Secretary of the Free Trade Union Secretariat of the Six (ICFTU), sent a letter to M. H. Fayat, President in office of the EEC Council of Ministers, recalling the unions' attitude to the merging of the Executives of the European Communities. In this letter the trade unions again request that the single Executive shall include a union representation appropriate to the contribution European workers have made and will make to the construction of Europe. As in the past, the trade unions responsible will take parallel steps at national level.

In other letters, sent to the Presidents of the Commission and of the EEC Council of Ministers, M. Buiter dealt with certain subjects of concern to the free trade union movement in the social sphere, and asked that workers and employers should share in establishing the EEC's medium-term economic policy. These questions will also figure largely in the deliberations of the General Assembly of the free trade unions of the six Member States in Paris on 11, 12 and 13 March 1964 (1).

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- (1) These letters follow on decisions taken at the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Free Trade Union Secretariat of the Six which took place in Rome on 5 and 6 February with L. Rosenberg, Chairman of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), in the chair.

On this occasion, the Executive Bureau also discussed the organization of the General Assembly of the free trade unions of the Six, and approved in principle the account of current problems and the tasks of the trade union movement in an integrated Europe which is to be given to the Assembly by O. Brenner, Chairman of the German Metalworkers' Union (IG-Metall).

STATEMENTS BY
INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE COMMITTEES

THE FREE METALWORKERS UNIONS OF THE SIX COMMUNITY
COUNTRIES REVIEW THE COMMON MARKET FOR IRON
AND STEEL AND TRADE UNION ACTIVITY IN THE ECSC

At the end of January, the free metalworkers unions of the six ECSC countries held an important conference in Luxembourg. About 40 leading functionaries of the unions were present.

The agenda comprised:

The result of ten years of a common market for iron and steel and of trade union activity in the ECSC;

Policy on wages and collective bargaining in the Community iron and steel industry.

M. A. Gailly, Chairman of the "Intersyndicale" of ECSC mineworkers and metalworkers, was rapporteur for the first point on the agenda. His report had been sent beforehand to all participants.

The second point was introduced by M. E. Weis, Secretary of the Liaison Office to the ECSC, on the basis of a prepared paper. In the first part of this paper comparisons were made between labour costs, real wages, gross hourly wages, working hours, overtime, annual holidays, public holidays, etc. in the various Community countries. In the second part, concise data were given on social developments in the iron and steel industry in the six countries between 1 January 1962 and the second half of 1963.

After discussion, the Assembly unanimously adopted the following five resolutions:

1. Current problems

"At their conference on 30 and 31 January 1964 in Luxembourg, the free metalworkers unions in the six countries of the ECSC, having examined the problems of the iron and steel industry, unanimously reached the following conclusions:

They endorse the High Authority's intention to organize a world steel conference that could examine the situation in the industry and its economic and social aspects;

They wish the High Authority to make arrangements for this conference to be held soon;

They request the High Authority to consider immediate active participation by the free metalworkers unions in the work of the conference."

2. Harmonization of living and working conditions

"The free metalworkers unions in the six countries of the ECSC, meeting in conference on 30 and 31 January 1964 in Luxembourg, under the chairmanship of Comrade A. Gailly:

Express their continued belief in the need for the harmonization of living and working conditions in the industries of the Community, as laid down in the ECSC Treaty;

Find that the provisions and forecasts concerning such harmonization are far from being satisfactorily realized;

Consider therefore that efforts in this field should be intensified;

Request the High Authority to take fresh action in the Employers' and Workers' Joint Committee on the Harmonization of Terms of Employment in the Iron and Steel Industry - a Committee which, in their view, should cease to play the part of a mere study group and should undertake discussion of current social problems;

Are convinced that recommendations worked out by the Joint Committee, and addressed to all the competent national bodies, would constitute an effective instrument for raising living and working conditions to the level of the best."

3. Manpower trends

"At their conference on 30 and 31 January 1964 in Luxembourg, the free metalworkers unions in the six countries of the Community, having examined the problems connected with manpower trends in the iron and steel industry:

Express their concern over the decline in demand for manpower;

Note that, owing to technical progress in the industry, the manpower structure is undergoing constant changes, which will grow more serious as time goes on;

Note that the problems of employment and of the labour market present themselves in different terms in the different orefields;

Expect therefore that:

The Employment Committee shall become, in the context of the general objectives for steel, a permanent body responsible for following development of these questions and for proposing suitable solutions.

These proposals should serve as basis for discussion for the Committee on Vocational Training, thus enabling it to go more fully into the vocational training problems arising from the higher pace of technical advance in the iron and steel industry and to provide concrete solutions to those problems."

4. Manpower fluctuations

"The free metalworkers unions in the six countries of the Community, meeting in conference on 30 and 31 January 1964 in Luxembourg:

Consider that the fluctuations in manpower which have been affecting the iron and steel industry for some time should be closely studied, so that measures can be taken in due course to prevent the harm that could ensue from growing instability in the manpower situation;

Consider that the requisite remedial measures should be examined and decided on at Community level;

Demand that the causes of the fluctuations should be thoroughly investigated before such measures are taken;

Affirm that the Joint Committee of employers and workers is fully competent to deal with these matters.

In consequence, the free metalworkers unions request the High Authority to place this question on the agenda of the next meeting of the Joint Committee."

5. Protection and safety at work

"The free metalworkers unions in the countries of the ECSC, meeting in conference on 30 and 31 January 1964 in Luxembourg:

Stress the importance attached by workers to protection and safety at work;

Consider that the measures taken to assure this in the iron and steel industry of the Community are not commensurate with the importance of the matter;

Request therefore that the High Authority should intensify its efforts in this field, in particular by setting up a permanent body concerned with safety in the industry;

Expect the High Authority to continue financing research in industrial medicine with particular reference to the specific conditions in the iron and steel industry."

FREE MINeworkERS UNIONS TO HOLD
A GREAT EUROPEAN RALLY IN DORTMUND

On 13 February the leaders of the Free Trade Unions of Mineworkers in the ECSC met in Bochum to study, at Community level, the current problems affecting mineworkers.

The union leaders decided to ask for an interview with M. Dino Del Bo, President of the High Authority, to ascertain the High Authority's position on a European statute for mineworkers, on energy policy, and on the action to be taken as a result of the European conference on harmonization of social security systems.

The organization of a big rally of miners from the six countries in Dortmund was also discussed.

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS IN THE COMMITTEE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF
CHRISTIAN MINERS' UNIONS

The IFCMU held its first meetings for 1964 on 20 and 21 February in Luxembourg.

In addition to the Committee's discussions proper, M. Linthorst-Homan, a member of the High Authority of the ECSC, gave a report on the merging of the Executives of the three Communities, and also on new plans concerning energy policy.

The Committee worked under the chairmanship of Frans Dohmen, who was assisted by Emile Engel as secretary. Extracts from the record of the meetings are given below.

Apart from items on administrative matters, the agenda included a survey of the situation in the various mining sectors of the different continents.

The following points of concern to Europe were examined: main developments affecting the mineworker, difficulties experienced in the various regions and sectors, energy, employment and free movement of workers, the mineworkers' statute, the merging of the three Executives.

Energy

Studies were based on the question: In what way are national measures, both economic and social, stimulated or retarded by the prolonged absence of Community arrangements?

Analysis of the situation revealed that countries were turning more and more to strictly national expedients, which were in no way planned with an eye to future integration of energy, in fact not even to mere co-ordination. Belgium has set up the Coal Directorate, which has been the target of criticism. France has just established a Secretariat General for Energy. The Federal Republic of Germany took legislative action at the end of 1963 in the shape of "Rationalisierungsverbände" (financial machinery to promote rationalization in coalmining). The law was received with reserve in Germany and with great caution at the European level. The Netherlands Government has just (January 1964) announced help for the coal industry, as well as a guarantee that 11 to 12 million metric tons of coal will be taken for energy supply.

The Committee declared that this tangle, resulting from the absence of directives and of common aims as regards energy policy, is the antithesis of a Community approach and even of the mere co-ordination of energy policies.

Furthermore, the Committee expressed its disappointment at the regrettable behaviour of the countries in the Special Council of Ministers. This behaviour, by and large, is only the expression, in the field of energy policy, of the assembled contradictions of conflicting interests.

The Committee denounced the duplicity of the Governments which, at national level, are constantly and often acrimoniously accusing the Community authorities of incapacity while they themselves, in the Special Council of Ministers, have been practising virtually systematic obstruction of effective solutions.

The Committee therefore noted with satisfaction the new moves by the High Authority which, after accepting for too long the lack of

success of the measures it initiated, has recently changed its attitude and is responding to the repeated shelving of its proposals for solutions to energy problems by forceful action on the political plane.

European mineworkers' statute

After considering the situation and noting that at Community level the representatives of employers and Governments were apparently concerting their opposition to the establishment of a mineworkers' statute - in fact, even to examination of the facts, except in Belgium - the Committee urged the organizations of the IFCMU to intensify their activity at national level while continuing their efforts at Community level.

The Committee considered it essential that colliery owners and Government representatives should be made to state their position at national level, for in the last analysis and under present conditions a statute can only be established in a national context.

Merging of the Executives

The IFCMU favours the merging of the three Executives, and eventually of the Communities, since this is a logical step on the road to a united Europe.

The Committee declared that the merger or mergers could be accepted only if they involved neither a step back nor the renunciation of certain necessary arrangements (financial autonomy, representation and participation of workers, bearing in mind also essential adjustments and modifications of the Treaties).

Nevertheless it will be necessary, in the light of experience and of the lessons learnt, to go beyond certain systems and arrangements and make the Community into a genuine economic and social democracy.

As regards social policy, it is especially necessary that the general social objectives of the Treaties should be translated into realities by establishing a social policy and the precise programme of measures by which this policy is to be implemented. The workers should make their continued participation conditional on appropriate arrangements being put in hand.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST JOINT COMMITTEE
OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE

On 25 February 1964, a meeting was held at Brussels setting up the Joint Committee for the social problems of agricultural workers.

This Committee comprises 17 representatives of the employers and 17 representatives of the workers.

On behalf of M. Levi Sandri, a member of the EEC Commission, M. Neirinck, Director General for Social Affairs, installed the Committee, and stressed the breadth of its terms of reference, which cover all social problems arising in agriculture. He stated that the Commission intends to collaborate whole-heartedly with the Joint Committee in studying all questions concerning farm workers.

The Committee unanimously nominated as chairman M. Helmut Schmalz, Chairman of the German Farmworkers Federation, and as deputy chairman M. Oosterhuis (Royal Netherlands Agricultural Committee).

The aim of the Joint Committee is to find and examine equitable and acceptable ways of putting an end to the discrimination and other social disadvantages which still affect workers on the land.

At this founding session, the Committee agreed that priority should be given to examination of minimum wages, working hours, and vocational training.

In a press communiqué on 28 February 1964 announcing establishment of this Committee, the German Farmworkers Federation commented that "if one takes a realistic view, this Joint Committee will long remain the only committee of employers and workers to have been officially set up by the EEC Commission at Community level".

CHAPTERS VI AND VII OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME
EXAMINED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNIONS

The text is given below of a resolution adopted by the EEC Co-ordinating Committee of the International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers' Unions regarding Chapters VI (social policy) and VII

(economic policy) of the Commission's Memorandum on the Action Programme of the Community for the Second Stage.

"The Co-ordinating Committee has again examined the intention to impose a programme of incomes and wages policy within the framework of the EEC's social and economic policy.

The Committee sees great dangers in this, first amongst them being the danger that undue priority might be accorded to economic matters. The aim of all economic activity should be human and social progress. Furthermore, it is feared that if planning is carried to great lengths technocratic and bureaucratic elements may gain the upper hand. This may end in the masses being manipulated and unable to influence events by democratic decisions. By its very nature, trade union activity is based on the democratic mandate of the members, who join the union of their own free will. In any case, the trade unions must avoid becoming involved in developments which will bring them into conflict with their members.

The Co-ordinating Committee considers that planning must satisfy certain conditions.

One of the most important conditions is equitable distribution of the national income. As long as the social situation, and hence the political situation, renders this impossible, planning can only consolidate the present system based on property and wealth. In other words, elimination of the trade unions' challenge to the employers would be tantamount to a surrender on the unions' part.

Planning would give a great advantage to the Governments, and would make the trade unions politically and economically dependent on Government policy. In this way the possibility of planning developing on lines acceptable to the trade unions would be seriously jeopardized. If the unions are asked to participate in a wider system, they must be given the chance of influencing the basis of the system. That holds good at both national and Community level. But these conditions are lacking today in nearly all the Member States.

In spite of these objections, the Co-ordinating Committee does not deny that forecasts must be made, and a plan covering all economic factors, including Government expenditure policy.

Under present circumstances, the unions must reject all planning intended to introduce actual measures for the fixing of wages and incomes, though the Committee recognizes that systematic planning and forecasting are already widely practised in many walks of life without direct intervention being necessary.

The Co-ordinating Committee requests the Free Trade Union Secretariat of the Six to draw the Executive Committee's attention to the dangers described and to ask the Executive Committee to take active steps towards formulating a common policy to combat these dangers."

THE WFTU AND THE COMMON MARKET

THE FRENCH CGT AND THE KENNEDY ROUND

When, on 21 and 22 January 1964, the French Economic and Social Council discussed the resumption of tariff negotiations in GATT, M. Jean Duret spoke for the French CGT.

His speech is given in full in the fortnightly organ of the French CGT, "Le Peuple", No. 696, dated 16-29 February 1964.

According to M. Duret "the Kennedy negotiations are the logical outcome of the policy of the United States, which, since the end of the war, has exerted constant pressure to extend and speed up the liberalization of international trade.

"Hitherto, however, this sort of advice has been reserved mainly for the other fellow." But now "the Trade Expansion Act proposes to other countries, and in particular to the European Economic Community, that the process could be speeded up and intensified by the USA making theoretically equivalent concessions".

"However, it must always be borne in mind that for the Americans the object of the Kennedy round is an appreciable increase in the volume of their exports, especially to Europe."

Touching on aid to developing countries and its connection with the condition of the United States' balance of payments, M. Duret said that

"the aid given to the underdeveloped countries in no way impairs the United States' balance of payments, for the system of tied loans and aid, which is being applied more and more vigorously, ends, as recent calculations show, in nearly 80% of the sums thus granted being recovered through an increase in American exports or through the contribution these funds make to maintenance of the volume of exports."

For M. Duret, the fundamental cause of the deficit in the United States' balance of payments lies "in military expenditure and aid for political and strategic purposes."

He adds that "only by reducing these expenses will it be possible to improve the American balance and reduce the United States' drive to expand its exports".

According to the CGT's representative, "these expenses will be more easily reduced if the international tension is eased, and the development of East-West trade is one step towards this end. Otherwise the American drive to increase this surplus on trade with the Six is bound to be stepped up further".

In another part of his article, M. Duret stresses "the pernicious effect on the French economy of the coming negotiations at Geneva".

"If customs duties are reduced rapidly, certain activities will inevitably be very seriously threatened by competition either from America or from other countries which benefit by the tariff reductions (the low-wage countries and Japan)."

M. Duret asked whether, faced by the prospect of changes brought about by these disruptions, the Six would present a united front, with genuine Community esprit de corps. He seemed sceptical about this, saying that "the text of a compromise has been laboriously worked out in Brussels" and that "no one is unaware of the amount of haggling which preceded it, and the extent of disagreement among the Six, which will not fail to come to the surface again at the first opportunity".

It will be recalled that the CGT group abstained from voting at the end of the debate in the French Economic and Social Council.

The French CGT feels that the real point was to deal with the effects which the Kennedy round might have on the French economy, on living conditions and on the struggle of the workers; it considers that M. Duret's report brings out the need to consolidate the European Economic Community.

II. FROM THE TRADE UNION PRESS

Political matters

MERGER IN VIEW, by Arthur Gailly in "L'Action" (Belgian General Federation of Labour (FGTB)), 15 February 1964, p.2.

After pointing out that 1964 will be an exceptionally important year for the Europe of the Six, A. Gailly asks a series of questions about the number of members of the new single Executive, and wonders how much independence it will have vis-à-vis the Governments, and what rights of supervision and control the European Parliament will have over it. He also wonders what will become of the various Committees, in particular the ECSC Consultative Committee, in which, he says, "the workers can still express their aspirations". He reports that the workers' group on the Consultative Committee has put down a motion requesting that the Committee's agenda should include the important question of the Committee's position in the light of a merging of the European Communities.

CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE IS PROGRESSING, by Louis Major in "Syndicats" (Belgian General Federation of Labour (FGTB)), No. 9, 29 February 1964.

In his editorial, Louis Major, General Secretary of the FGTB, analyses the recent advances made in building Europe, especially on the economic plane and in transport, agricultural policy, and unification of the European Executives.

This analysis brings him to the role of the trade unions. "The trade unions, overloaded with work at national level, still do not exchange information sufficiently. There is no co-ordination in either demands or action. However, in this new country which Europe is becoming, the trade union movement will have to be united if it is to defend the workers' interests properly. Hence a movement will have to be established which is entirely close-knit and collective. (...) We must endeavour to find the necessary time and means for building a powerful trade union movement in this united Europe."

TEN YEARS ECSC - "Force Ouvrière Informations" (French Force Ouvrière), No. 135, January 1964, pp. 57-67.

The writer of this article traces the stages in the development of the European Coal and Steel Community, and sums up its activities.

He ends by drawing the following conclusions: "The ECSC's great merit is not so much economic - for in actual fact the boom has helped the ECSC much more than the ECSC has helped the boom - as political: the

ECSC was the first "European organization. It was the organization which got the idea of Europe into people's heads; it was the testing ground for a vaster European construction. The problem now is a two-fold one. To begin with, it is the problem of supranationality: the coal crisis revealed a serious crisis within the ECSC, marked by conflict between the High Authority and the Ministers of the Member States. The French position on this point is very clear: France considers that the ECSC ought to be governed by the Council of Ministers, which would accept or reject the suggestions of the Executive, i.e. the High Authority. This is the system applied in the EEC. One might therefore ask whether the very existence of the EEC does not put in question the existence of the ECSC. A merging of the three European Executives, ECSC, Euratom and the Common Market, would appear desirable."

THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE - "Conquiste del lavoro" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions), No. 7, 16 February 1964, p.8.

The Executive Committee of the Free Trade Union Secretariat of the Six (ICFTU) met in Rome on 5 and 6 February. An account is given of its work there, and of the press conference given at the end of the meeting by L. Rosenberg, Chairman of the DGB.

A journalist asked about the attitude of the trade union organizations of the Six towards the European policy of General de Gaulle, and M. Rosenberg replied: "We think complete equality of obligations and duties should exist between the members of the Community. In this connection, it is not sufficient to remain on the defensive, in almost fearful expectation of General de Gaulle's press conferences: decisive political action is necessary. The struggle will be pretty hard, but complete equality between the countries of the EEC can be achieved."

"A journalist asked why there were no discussions between the European free trade unions and the Italian General Federation of Labour (CGIL), whose standpoint within the WFTU has become progressively different from the latter's. M. Rosenberg replied that the Executive Committee of the Free Trade Union Secretariat of the Six maintains connections only with organizations affiliated to the ICFTU. The Secretariat appreciates the efforts of a fraction in the CGIL to dissociate it from the WFTU's views but does not consider relations with the CGIL to be advisable so long as it has not officially and publicly accepted the Treaties of Rome and their political implications."

A REQUIEM FOR EUROPE? by A.C. Rocchi in "Conquiste del lavoro" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions), No. 8, 23 February 1964, p.14.

Analysing the present European situation in all its aspects - political, economic and social - the author sees no grounds for optimism. To really construct Europe, the support of popular will and interest is required; and this has so far been lacking. The author acknowledges that the trade union organizations have likewise not done all they could have done, and have not sufficiently organized and co-ordinated methods and means of exerting definite, massive pressure at national and especially at Community level.

In "De Vakbeweging" (Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions), No. 3, 18 February 1964, pp. 38 and 39, an article by Gideon M. Neemann, European representative of the Histadrut in London, is devoted to "Israel and the EEC".

In the article, which reflects the author's personal point of view, the economic situation of Israel is studied, and a survey is given of its relations with the EEC since 1960. The writer concludes: "It is obvious that the whole question is a political one. If the political will to reach agreement with Israel as quickly as possible is lacking, the EEC countries will achieve something which the Arab boycott has failed to achieve, and, in particular, hit Israel's economy hard."

Social problems

THE SHOP HOURS ACT WILL NOT BE ABOLISHED BY HARMONIZATION IN THE EEC, in "Ausblick HBV" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 3, March 1964, p.2.

The author attacks ideas that are particularly prevalent among German employers and are "inspired by the wish to demolish German social legislation and the order regulating our collective agreements because they are quite often better than in the other European countries. However, in many fields their social legislation is better than ours".

"In other countries (...), employees in the retail trade and large sections of commerce reckon on the German law on shop hours (...) being adopted as a regulation binding on all EEC Member States."

The article concludes: "Our Shop Hours Act is an integral element of the social security of workers in trade, and we will not agree to having it taken from us. We can understand that others would also like to enjoy its benefits. But all those who expect social provisions to deteriorate as a result of European integration have failed to understand the purpose and tasks of the EEC."

MIGRANT WORKERS HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS, in "Grundstein" (German Federation of Trade Unions), 9 February 1964, p.16.

In the field of wages and social policy "foreign workers cannot be treated differently from German workers".

This was stressed by Günter Stephan, member of the Federal Bureau of the DGB, at a meeting of the DGB with militant Italian trade unionists at Haltern, Westphalia.

"In talks with the Federal Government and the German Parliament, the trade unions urged that the standard labour contract for foreign workers should specify that the terms of the wage agreement for each branch of industry in the Federal Republic are equally applicable to foreign workers. This means that not only wages but all the other points covered in a German collective agreement will be regulated for them, including working hours and holidays."

PASSPORT FOR EUROPE, by C. Savoini, in "Conquiste del lavoro" (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions), No. 7, 16 February 1964, pp. 16, 17.

The author comments on the new regulation regarding free movement of workers in the Community countries, emphasizing that it represents a "remarkable step forward" in progressive abolition of discrimination based on nationality. After specially mentioning the part played by M. Levi Sandri, member of the EEC Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group, in getting the new proposals approved by the Council of Ministers, the author analyses the proposal making migrant workers eligible for posts in the workers' representative organizations. He describes this as "an achievement of obvious and fundamental importance", and says it "gives rise to new problems and new tasks in the fields of trade union policy and common organization which, adumbrated in the last few years, now urgently require thorough examination".

REGIONAL POLICY BOUND TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE EEC, in "Il lavoro italiano" (Italian Labour Union), No. 6, 8 February 1964.

The article deals with the discussion of the social situation in the Community which took place in the January sitting of the European Parliament. Large extracts are included from the speech of M. Levi Sandri, member of the EEC Commission with special responsibility for social affairs.

Economic matters

Energy policy

BELGIAN PRICES ... AND EUROPEAN, by Alfred Delourme, in "Syndicats" (Belgian General Federation of Labour), No. 6, 8 February 1964, p.1.

A. Delourme states that, after a long period of stability in the the prices of farm produce and food, everyone has been struck by their spectacular rise. He publishes statistics issued by the EEC which show the rise in the producer price indexes for livestock products.

In agreement with the Consumers' Contact Committee in the EEC, he proposes that a "Price Committee", charged with permanently watching the movements of consumer prices, should be set up at Community level.

WHITHER IRON AND STEEL? by L. Zilliox, in "Voix des métaux" (French Confederation of Christian Trade Unions), No. 116, February 1964, p.4.

The author reports that the Governments and the ECSC have taken measures to cope with the problems facing the iron and steel industry.

He considers that "building tariff walls around the six countries solves nothing in the long run; such temporary steps to stop a decline detrimental to the economy and to the workers only make sense if they are subsequently replaced by an iron and steel policy in the general interest".

FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF THE COAL INDUSTRY RESTORED, in "De Mijnwerker" (Netherlands Catholic Miners Union), No. 2, February 1964, pp. 26,27.

The article analyses financial, social and economic measures recommended by the Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs to protect the coal industry in Dutch Limburg.

The author recalls the difficulties created for the Limburg coal industry by the absence of a co-ordinated ECSC energy policy, and concludes: "the Government's guarantee to dispose of the Limburg coal, and the financial, social and economic measures, enable the future to be faced with confidence. But since the Government's aid is only temporary we are not rejoicing too much over this start on a progressive solution of the problems of our mines. The aid will cease as soon as the mines can look after themselves and the Six can make a concerted attack on energy problems.

The faith which the Netherlands Government gives us in the future of Limburg coal is tempered with caution."

Agricultural policy

WILL THE CONSUMER COLLAPSE UNDER THE LOAD? by Pe, in "Die Quelle" (German Federation of Trade Unions), No. 2, February 1964, pp. 66, 67.

The writer examines the consequences to Germany of a common organization of the market for farm produce.

He reckons that "German consumers will only feel the rise in prices caused by the common agricultural market when the Council of Ministers fixes the levies at the frontiers. We can obviously expect a new increase in the price of milk, butter and cheese when the prices of these products are harmonized in the countries of the Community".

The author emphasizes that "the powers of decision cannot possibly be left solely in the hands of the ministerial bureaucracy of the six countries - exposed to influences which are difficult to keep check on, exerted by well-organized pressure groups. Widening of the powers of the European Parliament and its election by direct suffrage will be seriously considered, even in certain quarters of the Federal Government and of the parties forming the coalition".

"Syndicalisme" (French Confederation of Christian Trade Unions), Nos. 971 and 972 (29 February and 7 March 1964), contains an exclusive interview with M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, concerning "the latest decisions on agriculture by the EEC and the Kennedy round, investments and 'European programming'".

III. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

LE MARCHE COMMUN DES PRODUITS AGRICOLES. PERSPECTIVES 1970
(The common market in farm produce. Prospects until 1970). Monographs,-
Agricultural Series - No. 10-1963

This study has been carried out by the Directorate General of Agriculture. An analysis is made of the trends in consumption and production and also the supply situation in respect of farm produce in the EEC and its Member States, in Denmark, Norway and the United Kingdom, from 1958 to 1970. The report, which is supplemented by several statistical annexes, is on sale in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

SEMINAIRE SUR L'AUTOMATION DANS LE SECTEUR ADMINISTRATIF (Seminar on automation in the administrative field)

This is the official record of the seminar on automation in administration which was held in Brussels from 19 to 21 February 1964. The seminar was organized by the EEC Commission in collaboration with the High Authority of the ECSC and the Commission of Euratom.

Participants included representatives of the Governments and of organizations of employers and workers, and a considerable number of scientific experts from the Member States of the EEC.

This document is obtainable in the four official languages of the Community.

BULLETIN OF THE EEC No. 2, February 1964 (monthly)

This Bulletin contains extracts from the address by M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, to the European Parliament on 7 January 1964.

Accounts are also given of the Round Table on social policy in transport, held in Brussels from 10 to 12 December 1963, and the symposium on low-cost housing which took place in Brussels from 16 to 19 December 1963. As usual, a further large part of the Bulletin is devoted to the activities of the Community.

The EEC Bulletin can be obtained by purchasing single copies or by subscription. It is published in the four official languages of the Community, English, and Spanish.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS USED IN THE BUSINESS SURVEYS CARRIED OUT
AMONG HEADS OF ENTERPRISES IN THE COMMUNITY

In this brochure the business survey is described in detail, particularly the scope of the survey; the time-table adopted; the questions put; the nomenclature used and the way it corresponds with other nomenclatures commonly used; and the weighting methods applied. The survey on investment has a chapter to itself.

This booklet is published in the four Community languages plus English, and is distributed free of charge to all subscribers to the regular publication "Results of the Community Business Survey" (see Manpower Bulletin No. 1-64).

ECSC

L'EVOLUTION DE L'EMPLOI DANS L'INDUSTRIE CHARBONNIERE DE LA COMMUNAUTE (1958-1962), Doc. No. 9885/1/63/1 (The trend in employment in the Community coal industry)

An analysis of the trend in employment in the Community coal industry at Community and national level from 1958 to 1962. Published in the four official languages.

MEMORANDUM SUR L'EVOLUTION DE LA QUESTION DU STATUT EUROPEEN DU MINEUR, Doc. No. 10041/2/63/1 (Memorandum on the development of the question of the European mineworkers' statute)

This document traces the history of the matter, and sums up the present situation.

An annex gives the resolution of the European Parliament and several letters from M. Finet to the members of the Joint Committee on the Harmonization of Terms of Employment in the Coalmining Industry of the Community.

Obtainable in the four Community languages.

LA CONJONCTURE ENERGETIQUE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE - SITUATION A LA FIN DE 1963, PERSPECTIVES 1964 (The energy situation in the Community at the end of 1963, and prospects for 1964), January 1964.

This report, drawn up in collaboration with the Commissions of the EEC and Euratom, is the fourth of the annual studies of the short-term situation on the Community's energy market. It also presents a forecast for 1964, assuming normal temperature and hydraulic conditions.

Finally, an endeavour is made to fit energy trends into a longer-term context by examining in broad outline how and to what extent the developments sketched in the "Study of the Community's long-term energy prospects" are realized in spite of cyclic and incidental fluctuations.

NOTE D'INFORMATION (Information memo) No. 1, Ninth year, published by the Directorate General for Labour Problems, Industrial Organization and Redevelopment.

This memo traces social trends in the ECSC countries during 1963.

C.E.C.A. 1952-1962 - RESULTATS, LIMITES ET PERSPECTIVES, Doc. No. 3352/2/63/1 (ECSC 1952-1962 - Results, limits and prospects)

This substantial report gives a general idea of the ECSC's activities over the ten years from 1952 to 1962. It opens with an introduction in which the High Authority formulates its political intentions.

The first part is a critical analysis of the currents of concentration and of cost trends in the iron and steel industry. The second part deals with important economic matters - competition, transport, duties and trade with non-member countries.

Finally, after analysing the long-term forecasts and investment policy, the authors stress the importance of social affairs. The report also deals with questions relating specifically to the collieries, and ends by summing up the effects of integration.

Published in the four official languages of the Community.

EURATOM

EURATOM INFORMATION, Volume No. 2-1964 - RESULTATS DES MESURES DE LA RADIOACTIVITE DANS LES PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE POUR LES ANNEES 1961-1962 (Euratom Information, Volume No. 2-1964 - Results of radioactivity measurements in the Community countries, 1961-1962)

Quadrilingual publication containing the results of measurements at a large number of stations responsible for checking up on artificial environmental radioactivity in the six member countries.

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

STATISTICAL INFORMATION No. 3/1963

This issue contains the following articles:

"The Statistical Office of the European Communities - ten years' work on integrating statistics" by R. Wagenführ, Director General of the Statistical Office;

"Methods by which the EEC countries establish the agricultural element in their national accounts" by J. Mayer, in collaboration with the Panel on Agricultural Accounts;

"Statistical treatment of the development and output of the building industry in the Member States of the Community" by J. Kromphardt, Statistical Office;

"Iron ore reserves in the Community exploitable in existing conditions" by J. Charrayre, Head of Division, Statistical Office;

"Statistical comparison of the EEC common customs tariff, the tariff of the United States of America, and the tariff of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" by M. Mesnage, Head of Division, Statistical Office.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS No. 1/1964

This number gives general statistics for the jute industry, cement production and shipbuilding.

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY, Fourth edition, November 1963

Comparison with certain European countries, Canada, the USA and the USSR.

In the present edition, slightly more room has been given to energy and steel. In addition, a chapter has been reserved for social statistics, mainly to show results of Community surveys regarding wages and incomes in industry.

MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERALISME ET INTEGRATION EUROPEENNE (Federalism and European integration), by François Cardis, European Research Centre, Lausanne, 1963.

Federalism remains one of the possible constitutional forms of the Europe of the future. François Cardis defines it vis-à-vis the Common Market. His study is interesting for the distinction he makes between the federative and confederative aspects of the European Communities.

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION - From the European Idea to the European Economic Community - On the Right Course. Brochure published by the Department of Economic Policy of the German Federation of Trade Unions.

Part of this booklet deals with the problems of the trade unions and European integration. An annex contains information on the democratic unions in the EEC countries. The publication is obtainable in German, French and English.

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE GERMAN WOODWORKERS UNION

Herbert Apitzsch, an economist of the German Woodworkers Union, has produced an eighty-page study of the wood and furniture industry in the Federal Republic of Germany, closely examining its manifold interconnections with the countries of the EEC, EFTA and the other chief countries of the world.

The various chapters, written from the viewpoint of European integration, deal with both the world economic situation and that of western Germany, the labour market, sawmills, woodworking, the plywood and agglomerated boards industry, and also the situation in the EEC.

L'EUROPE DES "SIX" FACTEUR DE PROGRES SOCIAL? (The Europe of the Six - a factor in social progress?), in "Le monde diplomatique" (France), February 1964, pp. 9-12

Under this general title "Le monde diplomatique" has issued a series of articles and comments on the social situation in the Communities after eleven years ECSC and five years EEC.

The articles are as follows:

"The workers' community of interests will cement union between the peoples" by L. Levi Sandri, member of the EEC Commission;

"Following the French model, the Six are trying to harmonize their systems of social security in agriculture" by F. H. de Virieu;

"Federal Germany: stability of control is balanced by higher wages and shorter working hours" by Roland Delcour;

"Italy: great advances on the road to equalization" by Rosario Purpura, Director General at the Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance;

"France: the legislation is generally more advanced than among the other partners" by André Philbert, technical adviser to the French Minister of Labour;

"The free trade union movement supports integration but sometimes criticizes the methods employed to achieve it" by Harm G. Buiter, General Secretary, Free Trade Union Secretariat of the Six (ICFTU);

"The WFTU sees no democratic trade-union guarantees in the EEC institutions" by Renato Bitossi, Chairman of the CGIL (Italy), Chairman of the WFTU;

"The social work of the ECSC - a definite credit balance by Gilbert Mathieu.