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Trade Union Division

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I. THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE

MAY DAY STATEMENT BY M. LEVI SANDRI

On May Day M. Levi Sandri, a member of the EEC Commission and President of the Social Affairs Group, made the following statement:

"I believe that Labour Day this year is of particular significance and value to European workers. 1 May 1964 sees the entry into force of the new regulation on the free movement of manpower, which was approved last February by the EEC Council of Ministers. The most important aspect of the regulation is that from now on all Community workers will be on an equal footing as regards employment. Thus all national preference is abolished: at the same time Community workers will have preference over workers from non-member countries. They will now have the right to be elected to shop committees after three years' employment with the same firm. In this way a first rudimentary, one might say embryonic, pattern of European citizenship is taking shape, and 1 May 1964 will mark the promotion to the European plane of rights acquired by the workers during a whole century of struggles by the labour movement.

"This is a decided step forward on the path of integration, the achievement of which will depend not only on progress to be made in the economic sphere but above all on social progress. But it is only if the Community institutions become effectively democratic that social matters can assume the same importance on the European plane that they now unquestionably have on the national plane. In the meantime, until the European Parliament is granted the powers and the role due to it, the support of public opinion and of the workers can provide a firm basis for Community action in the social field. For this reason, too, I am particularly pleased that some trade union federations are giving their May Day celebrations a European angle. I hope that the trade union movement, the rightful representative of the working class, will continue to strengthen its organizations at Community level so as to be able to make its indispensable contribution to the construction of a united Europe."

THE THIRD EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

The Third European Conference of the Christian Trade Unions was opened on 15 April at the House of Europe in Strasbourg by M. A. Cool, President of the European Organization of the IFCTU (International Federation of Christian Trade Unions) (1).

A number of prominent international figures were present at the inaugural ceremony and during the working sessions on 16 and 17 April. The European Executives were represented by M. R. Reynaud, a member of the High Authority of the ECSC, M. L. Levi Sandri, a member of the EEC Commission, and M. E.R. von Geldern, a Director-General in the Euratom Commission. Also present were M. J. Monnet and M. A. Poher, who is chairman of the Christian Democrat group in the European Parliament. Addresses of welcome were also made to the assembly by M. L. Schaus, a member of the EEC Commission, Mr. P. Smithers, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, Mr. M. Harris, Deputy Secretary-General of OECD, M. T. Grinevald of ILO, M. J. Genton, Secretary-General of the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC and Euratom, M. M. Bouladoux and M. A. Vanistendael, President and General Secretary respectively of the IFCTU, M. G. Levard, President of the CFTC (France), and M. T. Braun of the same organization.

M. P. Pflimlin, President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, and M. P.C.W.M. Bogaers, Dutch Minister of Housing and Building, also made speeches at the Conference.

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- (1) The following trade union organizations of the six Common Market countries are affiliated to the IFCTU:

CSC (Confédération des syndicats chrétiens, Belgium)
CFTC (Confédération française des travailleurs chrétiens, France)
CGB (Christliche Gewerkschaftsbewegung, Germany)
CNV (Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond, Netherlands)
NKV (Nederlands Katholiek Vakverbond, Netherlands)
LCG (Luxemburger Christliche Gewerkschaft, Luxembourg)

The "Commissione sindacale cristiana" (Italy) has observer status. Other European national trade union centres affiliated to the IFCTU are ÖGB (Austria), CNG and SVEA (Switzerland), and CMTU (Malta). These organizations play only a consultative role when the European Organization deals with problems of the six Common Market countries.

Apart from the trade union organizations already mentioned, the International Trade Secretariats are also represented on the Committee and at the Executive Bureau of the European Organization of the IFCTU.

Address by M. Cool

In his opening address to the meeting, the President of the European Organization of the IFCTU said that among the most important matters of Community interest during the past two years special mention should be made of three in particular: the merger of the European Executives, the realization of a "political" Europe and the enlargement of the Community.

"After mature reflection," he then went on to say, "we have decided in favour of the merger, which we feel to be a measure of rationalization, efficiency and preparation for a merging of the Communities. What we want is a fourteen-member Executive, although some are in favour of an Executive of nine members. We concede that those who advocate nine members put forward arguments which are not entirely without validity, but which seem to us theoretical, even unattainable. This is why our organization favours a fourteen-member Executive, to make sure that there is a proper balance of forces, principally in the representation of the workers in general and of the Christian workers in particular.

"The attainment of a political Europe," M. Cool said, "is the aim of the Communities."

After expressing his regret at the breaking-off of negotiations with Great Britain, M. Cool continued: "Another kind of prospect has been opened by the Trade Expansion Act. We have adopted a watchful but open attitude to this (1). In the Kennedy Round, opening in Geneva on 4 May, we shall have to negotiate with due regard to the interests of Europe, but at the same time keeping in mind our world responsibilities. We are for the Atlantic partnership, but we do not want to close the doors to the East."

Speeches by the representatives of the European Executives

M. R. Reynaud, a member of the High Authority of the ECSC, who spoke next, asserted that "Europe will be political, or else it will cease to be."

"A political will," he said, "is needed to respect the economic and statutory time-table, to overcome the obstacles of all kinds in our path, to dominate and to turn to best advantage the achievements already made. But if this will is to manifest itself seriously enough to lay the foundations of a lasting edifice, it will not be good enough just to improvise as we go along; the political dimensions of Europe will have to assume concrete form in the institutions.

(1) See Information Memo No. 2/1963, pp. 4 and 5.

"In influencing in this way the old institutions, the more recent ones and those still to come into being," said M. Reynaud, "the trade union movement has a dual part to play, which will be in line with its most cherished traditions: on the one hand, it must safeguard what has been acquired, so that this amalgamation, merger or new institution will not entail the risk of vitiating its component parts but, on the contrary, favour the growth of each of them; and on the other hand, whenever anything new is envisaged, it must be undertaken with due regard to maintaining a proper balance.

"This is something we are trying to do," continued the speaker, "in the ECSC, with your support, when we try to co-ordinate the financial subsidies for the rehabilitation of workers, industrial conversion and workers' housing. Taken separately, these endeavours can be regarded simply as measures of protection, measures of economic and social assistance. If they are harmonized and linked to the coal policy we need and hope to get, they fall within the scope of Community policy."

With regard to the democratic character of the Europe that is being built - an idea to which the trade union movement subscribes wholeheartedly - M. Reynaud had this to say: "In this field, the modern trade union movement can and must play an essential part - the same part that it plays within different national contexts, to make for a dynamic equilibrium of forces and powers, both at European and at national level. The trade union movement must play this part without interruption - which is in the very nature of dynamic equilibrium - and you are well aware what a delicate problem, difficult to solve in practice, this would present. If this role were not to be adopted in a satisfactory manner, all progress would be compromised. Not only would the interests of the workers whom you represent be jeopardized, but the progress of the interests common to all classes of society and all nations would be labouring under a serious disadvantage."

M. Levi Sandri reminded his audience that " ... people are inclined to attach too little importance to the part that can be played in this context by the two sides of industry, in particular by the workers' organizations. Europe must not consist only of meetings between heads of governments or ministers; it must not be a Europe of technocrats and boards of directors - it must be a true human Community. If we want European integration to succeed, we must have the co-operation of all sectors of society, especially of the great mass of workers who, through their trade unions, must be in a position to co-operate effectively in European development."

M. Levi Sandri went on to examine the development of social policy in the Community and recognized that so far work had been concentrated on the strict implementation of certain provisions of the Treaty which laid down or permitted precise courses of action. Substantial progress had been made in this sphere. On the other hand, in sectors where the Treaty gave freer play to initiative by the Community institutions, such initiative had been kept within relatively modest bounds.

"This kind of situation," he pointed out, "is not the monopoly of the social sector. In other spheres where the Treaty has not set precise time-limits we are faced with similar situations for the simple reason that the European spirit of 1964 is not that of 1951 or 1957. But if such a situation is prolonged in the social sphere it will certainly be alarming. We must prevent any delay that would be harmful to the whole process of integration from arising or persisting in the social sector."

Finally, referring to the role of the trade union movement in the process of European unification, M. Levi Sandri said that if they wanted Europe to emerge as a supranational body, the trade unions would have to adopt a more solid form of organization on a Community scale by creating true European confederations.

M. E.R. von Geldern conveyed greetings from Euratom to the assembly. He pointed out that "apart from technological progress, of which it is one of the key elements, nuclear energy brings new and vast resources to meet growing energy needs. In this it will come to play an ever increasing part as one of the determining factors in human living standards.

M. von Geldern then went on to recall that Euratom wanted to accentuate and go on expanding the relations it maintains with the trade union organizations and that the round-table conference to take place shortly, near the Research Centre at Ispra, would provide the opportunity for talks between the top trade union leaders and Euratom officials on the economic and social consequences of the particular branch of technological progress which is nuclear energy.

"This natural co-operation," M. von Geldern said in conclusion, "between your organizations and the European Communities has its roots in the common aims of both. Social aims and economic aims, yes, but also a political objective, which you yourselves proclaimed and fostered even before the institutions were created which exist today."

Speech by M. Pflimlin

At the opening session, M. Pflimlin, President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, made a speech in which he said that "the development of trade was not the sole object of the founders of the European Economic Community. Their aims, as they have constantly asserted, were essentially political. They wished to form indissoluble ties between the six countries in order to make a relapse into nationalism impossible. They wished to raise living standards and further social progress by a common policy which would be extended progressively to all sectors. What they wanted to found was not a Europe for the businessmen, or a Europe of the States, but a Europe of the peoples. We are still far from our goal," continued the speaker. "To be sure, progress has been made recently: the agreement in principle on merging the Executives, the definition of a common agricultural policy, the resolution to fight together against inflation. But as the problems broached become more and more difficult, it also becomes more and more apparent that there is a need to work towards instituting a genuine Community policy as quickly as possible."

M. Pflimlin went on: "It would be desirable for this Community not to remain limited to the Six. Quite clearly, it is not possible for the time being to resume the attempt to enlarge the Community which was interrupted in January 1963. And what is more, no one knows what the attitude of the British Government which will be formed after the

next elections will be to this. But the unity of Europe would be dangerously compromised and the cohesion of the Six would itself be at stake if the refusal to envisage the adhesion of Great Britain to the Community, and of other countries desirous of entering it, were to assume the form of permanent ostracism.

"It appears more and more clearly," concluded M. Pflimlin, "that the future of the Community depends on its relations with the outside world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States. The Kennedy Round will be a decisive test. If the Six were not to succeed in maintaining a common position in these negotiations, a split would be produced, and there would be a danger of its widening. The problem is not limited to the economic sector either. The cohesion of the Six will remain fragile as long as differences of opinion persist on defence, which is the most important field of all, because it involves the survival of mankind. The moment to come to grips with all these problems is approaching if we are to avoid the disintegration of the free world."

Presentation and discussion of reports

Four reports were submitted and discussed at the Conference.

1. Report on Activities, submitted by M. J. Kulakowski, General Secretary of the European Organization of the IFCTU

Referring to the activities of the Christian trade unions in the EEC, M. Kulakowski said: "In our participation in the development of a social policy, more and more frequently we come up against the attitude of the governments wanting to be sole masters of the game and to exclude management and workers at Community level. This tendency must be considered very dangerous for the establishment of a European social policy and for the establishment of our own European social policy. Hence it will be seen how very important is the report that will be submitted tomorrow by our friend Dohmen. For this reason, too, it is imperative for the trade union organizations to raise this problem with the governments of their respective countries, and to insist on the urgency of the matter.

"In the economic field," he continued, "we are hardly consulted at all, in spite of the very favourable attitude of some members of the Commission. If this fact is viewed in the somewhat liberal context of the Treaty, taking into consideration too the considerable influence wielded by the employer classes, we must seriously come to grips with the problem of trade union influence and question whether certain policy decisions of the Community, in which we have no decisive say, are proceeding along the right lines."

M. Kulakowski then mentioned that in this connection the Report on Activities suggested "the idea of a round-table conference, at the highest level, between the executive bodies of the European trade unions (IFCTU and ICFTU), under the chairmanship of Professor Hallstein, with the participation of all the members of the EEC Commission".

As for ECSC, the General Secretary said: "On the eve of the merger of the three Executives, the innovations introduced a short while ago by the High Authority, its action in the field of energy, steel and the iron mines, highlight the value of the ten-year Community experiment of the Coal and Steel Pool."

Turning to consider relations between the trade unions and Euratom, the speaker said: "The round-table conference to be organized by Euratom in May is awaited with real interest, and it is essential for the top leaders of the organization to take part personally."

2. "Towards a true European Democracy": G. Esperet, Vice-President of CFTC (France)

The foundations of political, economic, social and cultural democracy were examined successively in this report. The speaker observed that in an economic democracy, economic power must be shared between the employers, the trade union movement and the state.

A study of the political parties and the different tendencies within the trade union movement showed that the pro-European forces were in the majority. However, it could be wondered whether the lack of optimism on the question of European integration did not stem from the fact that manifestations of adhesion to the European idea were too exclusively limited to mere assent and did not emanate from a definite will.

According to the speaker, an examination of Community power in the EEC showed how difficult it was to define the relations between the two Community institutions - the Council of Ministers and the Commission - set up under the Treaty of Rome. M. Esperet concluded by saying, with some hesitation, that in reality the Community was governed by the Council, "with this qualification - that in its association with the Council, the Commission has equal weight: that of a seventh power, so to speak. The Council really comprises the Six, plus the European public authority. The Commission has won this position just as much by its competence and technical efficiency as by the rights accorded to it under the Treaty."

To the question whether the European institutions could be considered democratic, the speaker replied - after analysing European cartel policy and the predominant position of the captains of industry - that in order to steer European integration towards economic democracy, a number of different bodies would have to be formed on which the trade union movement should be represented. In order to replace the Federation of European States by a Federation of European Peoples, the European economic structure would have to be placed on a democratic basis. In this, provision should be made for a European economic plan and a European Planning Board, to go hand in hand with a European political organ and the adaptation of the structure of the trade union movement.

3. "A European Social Policy": F. Dohmen, President of the International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions

In spite of economic progress, social anomalies still exist in Europe. It would therefore be illusory to think that all the contradictions of the market economy in Europe had been done away with.

On the contrary, experience had shown that present European activity in the field of social policy was still limited, but that nevertheless what had been undertaken would have to serve as the basis for future improvements.

"The mergers initiated at Community level," said M. Dohmen, "mean that modifications to the Treaties, and reshaping them to some extent, will be unavoidable. Past experience has shown that at the same time the provisions must also be supplemented, to stop all the loopholes and remove the imperfections which have come to light. This is particularly so in the case of social policy, and the workers should make their future participation conditional on the introduction of regulations and means of action which have been lacking so far.

"At the same time the functioning of the European Investment Bank will have to be reviewed: the results are not what one would have wished, and the same applies to the European Social Fund, for which an extension of powers, improved efficiency and a substantial increase in endowments are called for."

Considering the social consequences of economic integration, and the broad social aims outlined in the Treaties, M. Dohmen thought social planning in the Europe of the Six was essential. He also considered that the trade union movement ought to adapt itself and its activity to European and international development.

4. "European Integration and Europe's Place in the World": E. Schmid, Secretary of the Swiss Association of Protestant Trade Unions

The first part of this report was devoted to an analysis of developments inside Europe.

In the second part the speaker dealt with the relations that should exist between Europe and North America, the communist world and the developing countries.

In M. Schmid's view, the attainment of a future Atlantic partnership based on equality presupposed, on the European side, "political, military and economic integration". In order to find a solution to the

East-West problem, the communist world should be confronted with a powerful European military force, a high European standard of living for the broad mass of the population, and a Europe morally and culturally strong. As to the developing countries, Europe should make its contribution in the field of education and vocational training and also introduce an adequate trading system to meet the following requirements: adequate financial grants, availability of experts and technicians, and propagation of the idea of federalism as an antidote to the concept of nationalism.

Speech by M. Bogaers

In the morning of 16 April, M. P.C.W.M. Bogaers, the Dutch Minister of Housing and Building, made a speech to the assembly, in which he first of all took stock of the European housing situation and then went on to say: "Economic union is lagging too far behind customs union, and it will not be possible to catch up unless the governments, but also the political parties, the political groups in the parliaments, and other institutions, particularly the trade union movement, are prepared to draw the practical conclusions from the lessons of the past.

"Above all," he continued, "there must be a political will in the shaping of Europe. This means in effect that the attention devoted to European problems by the national powers that be is either too little or too late, and that not nearly enough people are shouldering the European task, and the few who are, are already overburdened with other responsibilities. Not only must we attain a merger of the Executives and of the Communities, direct elections for the European Parliament, more sweeping powers for the merged Executives, for the European Parliament and for the Economic and Social Council; we must also - I would say even before anything else - give more scope to the forces acting in the political and social sphere."

As for the political will, what was needed, according to M. Bogaers, was to "activate" the European headquarters. In other words, it should be the focal point of all those who earnestly desired to make Europe a concrete political fact.

In conclusion, M. Bogaers said: "As well as internal consolidation, Europe must also be accorded its place in the world, in this age of continents. We are justified in asking this by reason of Europe's traditions, her culture and her civilization. We can no longer afford the luxury of asking ourselves whether the internal co-ordination of the Communities must take precedence over the Common Market's geographic expansion or over the strengthening of the Atlantic partnership: because of the increased pace of world development we must attain these three objectives at the same time and to the maximum."

Speeches by M. Schaus and M. Vanistendael

M. L. Schaus, a member of the EEC Commission, spoke during the Conference proceedings.

After stressing the important part played by the trade union organizations in the shaping of a united Europe and congratulating the organizers of the Congress, M. Schaus gave his views on a number of institutional problems.

He dwelt in particular on the need for the Community institutions to have a broader democratic base, particularly through the extension of the powers of a European Parliament elected by universal suffrage. The question of collaboration by the trade union organizations with the institutions of the Community also had to be seen in this context.

He spoke of the benefits that the merger of the three Executives would confer on the functioning of all the Community institutions, provided the merger was not used as a pretext for weakening the three Communities.

He strongly emphasized the need to strengthen the EEC internally, in order to broaden the Community's world horizons.

Finally, M. Schaus assured the IFCTU representatives once more of the firm desire of the EEC Commission to co-operate with the trade union organizations of the six countries.

M. Vanistendael, General Secretary of the IFCTU, felt strongly about the decline in the importance of the representation of the workers in the European institutions, particularly when comparing it with the representation which the workers and their organizations had obtained at ILO.

The speaker went on to a critical consideration of the trade union attitude towards the formation of the European edifice.

In particular, M. Vanistendael drew a parallel between the demands made by the trade union organizations for much more supranational institutions and methods within the European structure and for the countries concerned to relinquish a part of their national sovereignty, and the fact that the European trade union organizations did not seem prepared to yield an iota of their national authority and autonomy in favour of the European Organization of the IFCTU.

He dwelt on the chronic shortage of officers, premises and funds at the disposal of the international trade union organizations and quoted a few figures showing what was available to all the trade unions making up the European Organization of the IFCTU so as to stress the great disparity between the national organizations and the IFCTU itself.

The General Secretary also pointed to the great problems facing the countries of the Community, with the presence of increasingly large numbers of foreign workers. He considered that so far the trade unions had not played their due part in finding a solution to these problems.

Finally, in a general consideration of the attitude of the trade union organizations towards major international questions, he wondered whether bursts of enthusiasm were still possible without the pressure of poverty.

Resolution on the report "Towards a true European Democracy"

The Third European Conference of the Christian Trade Unions, meeting in Strasbourg on 15, 16 and 17 April 1964, after examining the report entitled "Towards a true European Democracy", submitted by G. Esperet, adopted the following resolution:

"The Conference, inspired by the exalted principles of the international Christian trade union movement, on which its programme of activities is based:

Recalls that:

democratic power, exercised with due respect for the basic freedoms, must be based on the representation of the peoples; that in consequence this principle must be applied to the building of European structures now in progress;

in so far as contemporary capitalism exercises considerable influence on economic and political activity as a whole, both national and international, it is not able to guarantee or foster a community of free and responsible beings;

the trade union movement must participate in the elaboration and implementation of democratic European economic planning;

the trade union movement would not be interested in the attainment of a united Europe unless it resulted in the economic and social betterment of the peoples concerned and unless it contributed to international harmony, which is an essential condition for the maintenance of world peace.

Favours:

a democratic Europe in which the workers would take their rightful place and refuses to countenance a Europe dominated by capitalistic interests.

Considers that:

the peoples of Europe have a common political ideal;

a modern democracy comprises three main components - political, economic and social - and that neither the political, economic or social set-up of contemporary Europe, nor present trends, are in keeping with the democratic convictions of European workers.

Considers that:

in the political field the peoples and consequently the workers are far from having the representation to which they are entitled in the existing European organizations;

under the present system the transfer of powers from national states to Community institutions presents a hazard for democracy, particularly by restricting the opportunities for the workers to have their rightful say;

in the absence of any valid countervailing force at European level, there is a tendency for the elaboration of Community policy to become the exclusive preserve of the national governments and a European administration;

in the economic field present trends are more towards liberalization of trade than towards the elaboration of Community policies, for some of which provision is made in the European Treaties, and whose implementation to the fullest possible extent is essential for the workers. In this respect the delay in formulating a common transport policy is deplored. However, the workers must preserve their right to contest and keep a check on decisions;

the effect of this policy, in which there is still too much liberalism, is to produce a disequilibrium between actual needs and production and to accentuate the disparities between regions and categories of wage-earners;

the strength of modern capitalism, within the European context, consequently tends to increase owing to the fact that the major economic decisions are dependent on industries, their agreements, their groupings and in particular on the de facto power of the international industrial and financial combines, which are virtually beyond the control of the existing European institutions and of the trade union movement;

this situation detracts from the proper functioning of the institutions and the acceptance of disciplines which are indispensable for the deliberate running of a modern economy;

in the social field Community policy should aim at a fair distribution of incomes;

the increase in national incomes should enable the people to acquire more consumer goods, due regard being had to the most important collective needs, in particular the development of social and health services and provision for leisure, education and culture.

Regrets:

that the Europe now being constructed is deviating from the application of democratic principles and moving towards a technocratic system with all that that entails, without any authentic Community political power.

Notes:

that such a situation cannot persist without perverting the economic and social aims of the Community and impeding democratic processes. In the long run it might also lead to the workers questioning once more the adequacy of the European ideal.

Believes that:

in order to establish Europe on as firm a basis as possible, the Council of Europe should participate actively in reconciling the Europe of the Communities with the Europe of co-operation between states;

there should be increased institutional and democratic representation of the trade unions at OECD;

a merger of the Executives of the three Communities, without jeopardizing the degree of European integration achieved so far, election to the European Parliament by universal suffrage, and extension of the powers of the Parliament, should be effected in such a way as to make the Community institutions more democratic. Faced with the merger of the Executives and the Treaties, the European Organization must ensure that everything is done in a democratic manner and with an eye to social progress. To this end the European Organization shall set up a working party to study the conditions under which these mergers should be carried out and to follow developments closely;

in the economic field the Communities must ensure that the rules governing cartels and dominant positions are strictly applied and that the EEC Commission, two years after the coming into force of the implementing regulation pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome, comes to grips seriously with this problem;

such rules cannot however in themselves modify substantially the nature of the economic power wielded by the large industrial combines and financial groups;

in fact the attainment of economic democracy postulates the implementation of European economic planning, in the formulation of which the workers must be effectively associated, and with effective means of action for the achievement of specific objects;

after all is said and done, a radical shift of emphasis in favour of the workers is an essential condition for organizing the European economy in the interests of the peoples.

Recalls:

the earlier attitudes of the European Organization of the IFCTU to these problems, particularly the views expressed at its second Conference in Rome.

Demands therefore:

that in economic and social policy no new Community initiative be taken without the real approval and democratic control of the European Parliament;

that a European five-year plan be drawn up to cover both European economic and social policy as a whole and individual aspects thereof;

that a European planning board be set up, assisted by a planning committee comprising representatives of the employers, the workers and the administration;

that a tripartite body be set up forthwith to take part in the work of the EEC's Medium-term Economic Policy Committee;

that a European fund for town and country planning, administered by a tripartite board of directors, be established.

Affirms:

that economic democracy cannot be conceived of without recognition of the real power of the workers in the undertaking.

Recommends that the trade union organizations of the European Organization of the IFCTU:

reinforce European trade union activity, particularly by stepping up wage claims in industry in accordance with a strategy worked out for different industrial sectors, international trusts and cartels;

co-ordinate their action with a view to strengthening joint trade union strategy, in accordance with their aspirations towards a genuine European democracy, which must respect trade union rights."

Note: The conclusions adopted by the Conference on the report "A European Social Policy" will be published in the next number of the Information Memo.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE STRASBOURG MEETING

A number of articles in the trade union press were devoted to the IFCTU Conference in Strasbourg. These included:

"LA 3e CONFERENCE DE L'ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE DE LA C.I.S.C." (The Third Conference of the European Organization of the IFCTU), in Au Travail! (CSC, Belgium), No. 17, 25 April 1964, pp. 1 and 5.

"DE CHRISTELIJKE VAKBEWEGING EN DE EUROPESE VRAAGSTUKKEN" (The Christian trade union movement and European problems), in De Volksmacht (CAB, Belgium), No. 17, 25 April 1964, p.14.

"CONFERENCE EUROPEENNE C.I.S.C.: LA VOLONTE D'UNE STRATEGIE SYNDICALE COMMUNE" (IFCTU European Conference: the desire for a joint trade union strategy), in Syndicalisme (CFTC, France), No. 979, 25 April 1964, p.6.

"UNE EUROPE SANS LES TRAVAILLEURS NE PEUT ETRE QU'UNE CHIMERE" (Europe without the workers is an illusion), in Syndicalisme (CFTC, France), No. 980, 2 May 1964, p.6.

"BONDSVOORZITTER BRENGT RAPPORT UIT OVER 'SOCIAAL BELEID VAN EUROPESE DIMENSIE'" (The President reports on 'A European social policy'), in De Mijnwerker (NKV, Netherlands), No. 4, 2 April 1964, p.4.

"OPPORTUNITEIT PAST NIET IN DISCUSSIE OVER CHRISTELIJKE BEGINSEL-VERKLARING" (Expediency is out of place in a discussion on a statement of Christian principles), in De Mijnwerker (NKV, Netherlands), No. 5, 16 April 1964, p.3.

The newspapers in the member countries also devoted space to the proceedings of the Conference.

MEDIUM-TERM ECONOMIC POLICY
AND CO-ORDINATED SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC POLICY
EXAMINED BY THE FREE TRADE UNIONS OF THE SIX

The Executive Board of the free trade unions of the EEC countries met in Brussels on 21 April under the chairmanship of M. L. Rosenberg, President of the DGB.

A communiqué issued by the European Secretariat of the ICFTU recorded the problems examined during the meeting and the standpoints which were adopted.

Medium-term economic policy

"The Executive Board examined in detail the decision of the EEC Council of Ministers to set up the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee. It notes that this Committee is to be responsible for proposals concerning procedure for consultations with economic and social organizations in the Community. In this regard the Executive Board recalls its proposal that the participation of the employers and workers in a joint committee should be ensured, and authorizes the European trade union secretariat to continue its efforts to this end."

Co-ordinated short-term economic policy

"The Executive Board has had an initial exchange of views on the Council recommendation for the re-establishment of the Community's internal and external economic equilibrium. As the Board considers that the measures proposed seem to be either unilateral or dangerous, depending on the countries concerned, the Executive Board has authorized its committee of economic experts to prepare a detailed report on this matter."

Social harmonization

"In view of the problems that arise in bringing about social harmonization, as provided for by the EEC Treaty, the Executive Board denies any government the right to dispute the traditional role of the trade union organizations in the social field. The Executive Board calls once again for a speed-up in the process of harmonization, with the collaboration of the trade unions on an equal footing."

Co-ordination of trade union action

"In order to reinforce the co-ordination of trade union action in the EEC countries, the Executive Board submits the conclusions of its last General Assembly in the form of joint demands which shall have priority in trade union action in the six countries. A working party

of the European trade union secretariat has been instructed to prepare the way for such joint action, to organize the exchange of information and to arrange for constant liaison and consultation among the national trade union centres."

MAY DAY IN EUROPE

The 1964 May Day message of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) contains the following statement:

"On this First of May we reaffirm our belief in the economic and political unification of the free peoples of Europe as partners in the free world. We declare our solidarity with the young nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America and pledge our help to them in their struggle against hunger and want, and their fight for justice and freedom."

The French national organization, "Force Ouvrière", published large poster-manifestos for May Day, bearing the slogan "Twelve Million Workers are building Europe with Force Ouvrière."

II. TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE LAV (LUXEMBOURG)

The Luxembourg General Federation of Labour (LAV) held its twenty-first ordinary Congress in the Trade Union Casino in Luxembourg on 29 and 30 March 1964.

More than two hundred delegates took part.

A resolution which included the following statement on European integration was adopted unanimously at the end of the Congress:

"The Congress:

notes with satisfaction the resolution voted by the Fourth General Assembly of the free trade unions of the ICFTU;

supports wholeheartedly the points of view and the demands contained in this resolution;

criticizes in particular the constant postponement of discussion on the levelling-up of social conditions called for by the trade unions, though harmonization is required by Articles 117, 118 and 119 of the Treaty of Rome;

sees a united Europe as a first and important step towards the permanent maintenance of world peace; and

appeals therefore to all its affiliates and militant members to give vigorous support to all efforts to achieve the unification of Europe."

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN NATIONAL UNION OF FOOD WORKERS OF BELGIUM

The Congress of workers of the Christian National Union of Food Workers of Belgium was held at Blankenberge on 11 and 12 April 1964.

More than six hundred delegates attended, representing the workers of a large number of affiliated sectors of the National Union.

The proceedings, which were under the chairmanship of Emiel Machielsens, President of the National Union, started with a reading of the general report on activities, which dealt at some length with the part played by the Union in the European and international trade union movement.

M. A. Cool, President of the European Organization of the IFCTU, also spoke at the Congress. On European problems, M. Cool said: "Even today the strategy of the trade union movement is based on negotiations with two other protagonists: the employers and the state. During these contacts, the various parties are guided by an analysis of economic and social conditions in their countries. However, in the long run this strategy will prove inadequate in itself, because neither the governments nor the employers will be altogether at liberty any more to base their decisions on purely national considerations. Economic integration is already too far advanced for any country to be able to pursue a truly independent line - independent of their other European partners, that is. In such important matters as wages, investments, employment and even taxation, the freedom of action of economic forces is limited by the exigencies of a common policy. This curtailment of freedom to pursue an independent national economic policy naturally modifies the classic forms of trade union action. When considering any particular course of action, the trade unions should bear in mind not only national circumstances, but the needs of the European Community as well.

"If the activities of the trade union movement," M. Cool went on, "are limited to the national context and are not co-ordinated at European level, they are liable to run aground at some future time. The strategy of the trade union movement must therefore be integrated at European level. This implies agreement among the European trade union movements, in respect of both objectives to attain and methods to attain them."

III. STATEMENTS BY INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE COMMITTEES

CINEMA AND TELEVISION IN THE COMMON MARKET: A RESOLUTION BY THE EUROPEAN UNION OF FILM AND TELEVISION TECHNICIANS (ICFTU)

On 7 and 8 March the Management Committee of the EUFTT, one of the International Trade Secretariats associated with the ICFTU, met in Brussels to study problems of applying the provisions of the Treaty of Rome in the film and television sectors.

At the end of the proceedings the Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Committee recalls once more that so far the implementation of the Treaty of Rome has been effected exclusively in the film sector, and not at all in the television sector, and that such a state of affairs makes for anomalies which are all the more numerous and serious in that the interdependence of the two media is steadily increasing.

"The Management Committee also draws attention to the problems of a cultural, economic and social order which are becoming increasingly acute with the arrival on the European market, in new forms or rapidly evolving forms, of cartoon films produced in non-member countries whose competitive power is such that they succeed in obtaining inordinately long screening time for such programmes.

"In consequence, the EUFTT advocates the adoption, both at national and at European level, of an overall policy for entertainment by cartoon films with a sound-track.

"The EUFTT demands in particular that the EEC authorities take into consideration, within the framework of European film integration, problems having a direct or indirect bearing on television and the problem of the degree of protection that it would be desirable to establish for products (i.e. cartoon programmes) coming from non-member countries."

European professional identity card of the EUFTT

During the same meeting, the Management Committee also adopted a statute for issuing the EUFTT European professional identity card.

This statute comprises the following points:

1. For the purpose of facilitating the occupational mobility of film and television workers affiliated to its member organizations, the EUFTT shall produce a European professional identity card.
2. This card shall be issued on application by the national organization, provided the applicant has been a member of the organization for at least six months.
3. The professional identity card shall contain the following details:
 - a) holder's surname, Christian name and address;
 - b) occupation, as specified in the comparative nomenclature adopted by the EUFTT;
 - c) place and date of issue of the card;
 - d) period of validity (one year maximum);
 - e) name of issuing organization.

The card shall also contain:

 - f) a photograph of the holder;
 - g) his signature;
 - h) a number, preceded by a code letter indicating the country of origin;
 - i) the signature of a responsible official from the issuing organization.
4. The trade unions of the EUFTT shall undertake to help any foreign holder of this identity card to find employment in his particular trade in their respective countries.
5. If a worker from a foreign country, in possession of a European professional identity card, requests to join a trade union in the host country, his membership may be accepted by the union, circumstances permitting. The person concerned is then subject to the same trade union rights and obligations as nationals of the host country. However, this procedure is not applicable in the case of workers who form part of a foreign production team, since they remain under the jurisdiction of their country of origin.
6. At the request of the foreign worker, the trade association in the host country shall put its official stamp on his professional identity card.
7. The professional card shall only be valid if the general secretariat of the EUFTT is in possession of documented proof that it has been issued.

IV. FROM THE TRADE UNION PRESS

Politics

"LA FUSION DES EXECUTIFS DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES" (The merger of the Executives of the European Communities), in the Information Bulletin of the International Federation of Christian Metalworkers' Unions, No. 4, April 1964, pp. 2 and 3.

In this article, Willy Goeminne, Secretary of the International Federation of Christian Metalworkers' Unions, voices the dissatisfaction of the trade union movement at the fact that all the negotiations on the merger of the Executives are proceeding without trade union representation. He says that the merger does not present any real danger as long as the Treaties continue in their present form. He does, however, wonder whether the new Executive will be more restrictive, in view of certain methods applied by the High Authority.

"As things are at present," M. Goeminne goes on, "it is certain that the Coal and Steel Community means more to the steelworkers than the EEC to the metalworkers. To preserve the characteristics of the ECSC - even to extend them to the EEC - can only be a preliminary trade union aim. We must go further than this: the merger should give us the opportunity to make the whole organization progress."

The writer ends his article with the following question and answer: "Are present political trends capable of achieving this? We are afraid not!"

"NAAR EEN EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAP? BESLUIT TOT FUSIE IS GENOMEN" (Towards one European Community? The decision to merge has been taken), in Ruim zicht (NKV, Netherlands), No. 20, 16 March 1964, pp. 326 and 327.

In this article the writer recalls the position of the NKV (Netherlands Confederation of Catholic Trade Unions), which last year, in a joint action programme with the NVV (Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions), called for a merger of the Executives of the three Communities and for direct elections to the European Parliament.

On this occasion the NKV and the NVV remarked that such a merger and elections would in themselves have only limited importance, but that combined with a widening of the powers of the supranational bodies and of the Parliament, they would constitute an element of supranationality and democracy.

"OU EN EST LE MARCHÉ COMMUN?" (Which way the Common Market?), in Force Ouvrière Informations (FO, France), No. 138, April 1964, pp. 253-258.

The author of this article analyses the political problems with which the Common Market must now come to terms (merger, choice of a European capital, election to the European Parliament by universal suffrage, common agricultural policy and the Kennedy Round).

Social policy

"EUROPÄISCHE TARIFPOLITIK" (European policy on collective agreements), by Karl Küpper in Gewerkschaftliche Umschau (DGB, Germany), No. 3/64, pp. 49 and 50.

The author, who is Chairman of the EEC Co-ordinating Committee of the International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers' Unions, does not think that the time is yet ripe for a European policy on collective agreements. He continues: "At the moment I do not set great store by European collective agreements. For the time being it is more important for the trade unions to keep one another better informed; to strive for the attainment of improved living standards, treating this as a sort of social competition, and to develop a watertight system of co-ordinated trade union aims."

"GASTARBEITER IM BETRIEBSRAT? - MINISTERRAT ÄNDERT WAHLRECHT - BESTIMMUNG NUR FÜR ARBEITNEHMER AUS DEN EWG-STAAATEN" (Foreign workers on the works council? - The Council of Ministers modifies voting rights - applicable only to workers from the EEC countries), by M. J. in Einheit (German miners' unions), 1 April 1964, p.3.

"DANS LA SIDERURGIE COMMUNAUTAIRE" (In the Community iron and steel industry), in Syndicats (FGTB, Belgium), No. 16, 18 April 1964, p.7, and De Werker (ABVV, Belgium), No. 16, 18 April 1964, p.6.

These two journals publish extracts from the Twelfth General Report of the High Authority of the ECSC, on manpower problems in the Community iron and steel industry.

"DE VEILIGHEID IN DE STEENKOLENMIJNEN" (Safety in the coal-mines), in De Werker (ABVV), No. 14, 4 April 1964, p.4 and "HET SOCIALE BELEID IN DE LANDBOUW" (Social policy in agriculture), in the same number.

"POUR FACILITER L'HARMONISATION SOCIALE" (Towards social harmonization), in Force Ouvrière (FO, France), No. 940, 15 April 1964, p.1.

André Bergeron, General Secretary of the CGT-FO, devotes his editorial to this topic. He recalls that Article 118 of the Treaty of Rome provides for close collaboration among the Member States in the social field - particularly in matters relating to employment, trade union rights and collective bargaining between employers and workers. He considers that this policy of social harmonization will be possible only if the collective-agreement situation in the countries concerned is known exactly.

"It is for this reason," he adds, "that the CGT-FO calls for a classified index of collective agreements, to be maintained by an association comprising representatives of both sides of industry established in accordance with legislation dating back to 1901, and from which the European Economic Community could obtain any information it required on the collective-agreement situation in our country."

"MOBILITA' E QUALIFICAZIONE, CARATTERISTICHE NUOVE DEL LAVORO" (Mobility and skill - The new requirements of labour), by L. Bacci in Il Lavoro Italiano (UIL, Italy), No. 13, 28 March 1964, p.4.

In its issues of 4 April 1964 (No. 14) and 25 April 1964 (No. 17), Il Lavoro Italiano reproduces the texts of the two articles by M. Levi Sandri, a member of the EEC Commission, on social achievements in the Community, which originally appeared in Le Monde Diplomatique (France) and Comunità Europea (Rome office of the Joint Information Service) respectively.

"HET SOCIALE BELEID DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN" (Social policy of the European Communities), by H.H. Wijnands in De Werkmeester (Netherlands Catholic Federation of Foremen and Overseers), No. 2/64, pp. 3-6, and No. 3/64, pp. 4-7.

The author gives a summary of the speeches by M. J. Linthorst Homan, a member of the High Authority, M. F. Vinck, Director-General, M. F. Dohmen, President of the Dutch Catholic Miners' Union, and M. G.M. Nederhorst, a member of the Dutch Parliament, at the European Conference which was held at Eindhoven on 10 December 1963 by the European Movement in the Netherlands.

"HET SOCIALE BELEID VAN DE E.G.K.S., WERKZAAMHEDEN OP HET GEBIED VAN LONEN, ARBEIDSVOORWAARDEN EN SOCIALE ZEKERHEID" (ECSC social policy: Activity in the field of wages, working conditions and social security), in Front (General Union of Mineworkers, Netherlands), No. 4/64, pp. 11-13.

"WAAROM NOG GEEN EUROPEES MIJNWERKERSSTATUUT?" (Why is there still no European mineworkers' statute?), in De Werker (General Union of Workers in the Mining Industry, Netherlands), No. 8, 17 April 1964, p.3.

"SOCIALE LANDBOUWPOLITIEK IN DE E.E.G., EUROPEES PARLEMENT BEHANDELDE ACTIE PROGRAMMA VAN DE E.E.G.-COMMISSIE" (Social policy in agriculture in the EEC: the Commission's action programme before European Parliament), in St Deusdedit (Netherlands Catholic Union of Agricultural Workers), No. 9, 24 April 1964, pp. 146 and 147.

Economics

Energy policy

"DAS ERDGAS MUSS IN DIE ENERGIEPOLITIK EINGEPLANT WERDEN" (Natural gas must come under energy policy), by Walter Arendt in Die Quelle (DGB, Germany), No. 4/64, p. 152.

The author, a member of the German Federal Parliament, reviews the energy policy of the European Communities from the angle of the new source of energy that is natural gas.

"EN MARGE DU KENNEDY ROUND, LES ETATS-UNIS FORCERONT-ILS L'ENTREE DU MARCHE COMMUN?" (Will the United States force an entry into the Common Market via the Kennedy Round?), by A.R. Combet in Le Creuset - La Voix des Cadres (CGC, France), No. 432, 2 April 1964, pp. 3-5.

The fortnightly journal of the CGC publishes an account of the European/American symposium on agricultural trade held in Amsterdam from 11 to 15 November 1963. Summaries are given of speeches by M. S. Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, and by two trade unionists, M. J.E. Poulsen, General Secretary of the free trade unions of Denmark, and Mr. M.B. Seidman, economic representative of the AFL-CIO (USA).

"EUROMARKT, WAT HEBBEN WIJ ERMEE TE MAKEN?" (What does the Common Market mean to us?), in a special edition of Ruim zicht (NKV, Netherlands), 18 April 1964, p. 18.

Following the latest price increases in Holland, such remarks as "You can keep your Common Market as far as I am concerned" have

frequently been heard - an understandable reaction, but one that is not justifiable at this stage. Before arriving at such a conclusion one should first of all ask what would be the state of prosperity and the employment situation in the Netherlands if there were no Common Market or if the Dutch were not members. The author goes on to examine export trends since 1958 and makes comparisons with the United States and Great Britain; he then lists a number of positive factors standing wholly or partly to the credit of the Common Market (employment, higher national income, mobility of labour, social security for migrant workers, etc.).

Summing up, he states: "In spite of a few disadvantages we cannot but conclude that the Common Market is really important for us. All the same, we must make sure that the disadvantages are kept down to the absolute minimum."

"KOLEN EN KIPPEN" (Coal and poultry), in Front (General Union of Mineworkers, Netherlands), No. 4/64, pp. 5 and 6.

This article deals with the ECSC's coal policy. The introduction, in heavy print, states: "We read a lot about the chicken war and the egg war, but very little about the coal war being waged between the European countries and the United States, or even among the European countries themselves. Why should this be? European energy policy - quite unlike farm policy - permits duty-free imports of raw materials. Chickens and eggs cannot be imported from non-member countries without restrictions, import duties have recently been imposed on steel, but the situation is completely different for raw energy materials. This is why petroleum from outside countries can infiltrate into Europe, almost without any restrictions, right to the heart of the coalfields. The ECSC even insists on cutting down on coal production because coal has had its day."

"HEBBEN ONZE MIJNEN NOG TOEKOMST?" (Is there still a future for our mines?)

A number of journals of organizations affiliated to the NVV (Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions) - including Welvaart, De Bode, Metaal-koerier, De Werker, De Politie, Steeds voorwärts, Ons Bondscontact, Mercurius and De Eendracht - have published a long article on the Dutch mining industry.

Agriculture

"DIE AGRARPREISE SIND FEST IN DER HAND DES STAATES" (Agricultural prices firmly controlled by the State), by Oskar Baier in Welt der Arbeit (DGB, Germany), 3 April 1964, p.4.

In the author's opinion, there is no free competition in agriculture, where approximately 86% of the produce comes under the market organizations. The article analyses the different agricultural sectors from the point of view of common agricultural policy.

Transport

"SOZIALPOLITIK UND VERKEHR" (Social policy and transport), by Konrad Rasche in Das ÖTV-Magazin (DGB, Germany), April 1964, pp. 28 and 29.

This gives a summary of the discussion which took place in December 1963 between three working parties at the Conference on Social Policy in Transport, which was organized by the EEC Co-ordinating Committee of the International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers' Unions.

Miscellaneous

"E.W.G. STEHT NOCH AM ANFANG" (EEC still in the early stages), by K. Schl. in Welt der Arbeit (DGB, Germany), 17 April 1964.

The author comments on the fact-finding visit made by 40 women trade union leaders from the six countries to Brussels last April, which was organized by the Trade Union Information Division of the Joint Information Service.

After hearing something about the Common Market's activities, the trade union visitors discussed prices and equal pay. They said they wished to see closer and more sustained collaboration between women trade unionists of the Six.

"DE MIJNWERKER" (Netherlands Catholic Miners' Union (NKM)), No. 4, 2 April 1964, p.4.

Readers are informed that the NKM has been invited to show its film "Mens en Mijn" (Man and Mine) at the First European Festival of Mining Films organized by the ECSC High Authority during the first international energy exhibition in Paris from 16 May to 2 June 1964.

V. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

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LE MARCHE COMMUN AGRICOLE (Common market in farm produce). En Bref, No. 12, March 1964. Information Service of the European Communities, 61 rue des Belles-Feuilles, Paris 16e.

UNE ASSOCIATION DE PEUPLES LIBRES: LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE ET LES ETATS AFRICAINS ET MALGACHE ASSOCIES (An association of free peoples: the European Economic Community and the associated African States and Madagascar). Cahiers de la Communauté européenne, No. 10, January 1964. Information Service of the European Communities, 61 rue des Belles-Feuilles, Paris 16e.

LA POLITICA AGRICOLA NEL MERCATO COMUNE (Agricultural policy in the Common Market). Documenti delle Comunità europee, No. 5, February 1964. Information Service of the European Communities, Via Poli 29, Rome.

ECSC

The High Authority has published two more volumes in its series Collection d'hygiène et de médecine du travail:

AIDE-MEMOIRE POUR LA PRATIQUE DE L'EXAMEN DE LA FONCTION VENTILATOIRE PAR LA SPIROGRAPHIE (Volume no 2) (Manual on spirographic examination of the ventilatory function). Luxembourg, 1961, Publishing Services of the European Communities 2741/1/61/1. This memo combines practical and theoretical advice, compiled mainly for the benefit of industrial health services.

LES PNEUMOCONIOSES (Volume no 3) (Pneumoconiosis). Luxembourg, 1963, Publishing Services of the European Communities 3140/2/63/1. A summary of contributions to the study and information conference organized by the High Authority in Brussels on 16 and 17 November 1961.

These works are published and on sale in the four official Community languages.

LA POLITIQUE SOCIALE DE LA HAUTE AUTORITE PENDANT LES DIX PREMIERES ANNEES DU MARCHE COMMUN DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER (1953-1963) (Social policy of the High Authority during the first ten years of the Coal and Steel Pool). Luxembourg, April 1963 (High Authority document No. 2202/63).

This work is available in the four Community languages.

EVOLUTION DES SALAIRES, DE LA SECURITE SOCIALE ET DE LA DUREE DU TRAVAIL DANS LES INDUSTRIES DE LA C.E.C.A. (Février 1953-Février 1963) (Trends in wages, social security and length of working hours in the ECSC industries).

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SITUATION SOCIALE DANS LES INDUSTRIES DE LA C.E.C.A. ET ACTIVITE DE LA HAUTE AUTORITE DANS LE DOMAINE SOCIAL PENDANT L'ANNEE 1963 (Social situation in the ECSC industries and activities of the High Authority in the social sector during 1963).

Information Memo, 9th year, No. 2, published by the Directorate-General for Labour Problems, Industrial Organization and Redevelopment. Available in French and German.

The High Authority has just published two new surveys in its series Collection d'économie et politique régionale:

ETUDE SUR LA ZONE DE PIOMBINO (II) (Survey on the Piombino area), Luxembourg, 1963, Publishing Services of the European Communities, No. 3284/3/63/1.

This survey was carried out at the request of the Italian Government and in collaboration with Italsider. It covers the following points: economic and demographic characteristics of the city of Piombino; survey of industrial siting factors; sociological aspects; and conclusions.

DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL DE LA REGION DE MONTCEAU-LES-MINES (IV) (Industrial development in the region of Montceau-les-Mines), Luxembourg, 1963, Publishing Services of the European Communities, No. 3399/2/63/1.

This survey was requested of the High Authority by the French Government and was carried out by the Battelle Memorial Institute, Geneva, with the assistance of Charbonnages de Blanzy, the Chamber of Commerce of Chalon-sur-Saône and the departmental authorities of Saône-et-Loire. The following three conclusions were reached:

the district is particularly well placed to develop the ten manufactures enumerated;

the best conditions for development would be attained by a close association of the conurbations of Montceau-les-Mines, Chalon-sur-Saône and Le Creusot;

an executive body should be set up to co-ordinate development projects in this area, particularly with regard to remodelling the new urban district of Chalon-sur-Saône/Le Creusot/Montceau-les-Mines to the best advantage.

These two surveys are available in all four Community languages.

INFORMATION "BACK-GROUND" DU PORTE-PAROLE DE LA C.E.C.A. (Background Information from the ECSC Official Spokesman), 3/64, Doc. 1789/64.

This is a list of the largest undertakings (or groups of undertakings) in the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom. Available in French and German now, in English shortly.

IMPACT OF TECHNICAL CHANGE ON THE STRUCTURE OF OCCUPATIONS AND ON TRAINING IN BLAST-FURNACE DEPARTMENTS, January 1964.

This survey gives a summarized account of various research projects undertaken in the industrial concerns of the six Community countries to determine the effects of technical change on structure and training in blast-furnace departments. The High Authority entrusted the International Vocational Training Information and Research Centre (CIRF) in Geneva with the practical work entailed. The survey is available in the four Community languages and English.

EURATOM

SEPTIEME RAPPORT GENERAL SUR L'ACTIVITE DE LA COMMUNAUTE (Seventh General Report on the Activities of the Community) March 1963-February 1964. Provisional duplicated edition in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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INFORMATIONS STATISTIQUES No. 2 bis/1963: "UNE ENQUETE PAR SONDAGE SUR LES FORCES DE TRAVAIL DANS LES PAYS DE LA C.E.E. EN 1960 (Résultats complets et définitifs)" (Statistical Information No. 2 bis/1963: Sample survey of the labour force in the EEC countries in 1960 - complete and final results). Two bilingual editions: French/German and Italian/Dutch.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRESENTATION DES DIRIGEANTS EUROPEENS (Introduction to European leaders), by Jean Meynaud and Dusan Sidjanski. Extract from Il politico, Pavia University, 1963, 28th year, No. 4, Giuffrè, Milan 1963.

This was initially submitted as a report to the study session of the French Association of Political Sciences and forms part of an immense research project on European integration undertaken jointly by the two authors.

"European leaders" are defined as persons who exercise higher administrative or managerial functions having a bearing on European integration:

European leaders proper (heads of Community institutions and permanent representatives of Member States to the institutions);

Leading personalities in the Member States, whose functions are "European" in nature;

Leading personalities in a position to influence integration.

The authors examine quite closely the part played by European trade unions.

This survey can be obtained in the form of an offprint from the Joint Information Service of the European Communities.

IL MOVIMENTO SINDACALE E L'INTEGRAZIONE EUROPEA (The trade union movement and European integration), by Gianfranco Speranza in Il Mulino, Bologna, March 1964.

This article advocates putting the trade union problem back within the context of the general problem of democratization, and describes the organizational form which the trade unions have adopted to meet the new requirements of the integration of the Six. He goes on to enumerate the various possibilities open to the trade union movement to participate in this process of integration, or to exercise some influence on it.

LE CONTROLE DE LA LOYAUTE DES INFORMATIONS COMMERCIALES (Verifying the validity of commercial information) (Supplement to Le coopérateur suisse, No. 8/1964), Basle.

Consumer protection is here to stay, both at national and at Community level. In this survey, J. Meynaud considers one essential aspect of this protection - checking the validity of the information given by the seller to the buyer.
