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SUMMARY

Page

I. <u>THE UNIONS AND EUROPE</u>	
Unions claim representation within single European Executive	1
Resolution by ICFTU miners and engineers on current European problems and on trade union representation at Community level	1
Future programme of free trade unions and meeting of trade union delegations from EEC and EFTA countries	3
Attitudes adopted by ICFTU unions on conversations between EEC and Spain	3
Stability of the labour market: social measures proposed by ICFTU and IFCTU miners	4
M. Savoini becomes Secretary of ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat	4
ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES:	
ICFTU and IFCTU unions stress urgent need for social policy in agriculture	5
Common agricultural policy: A communiqué from ICFTU unions	5
New attitudes adopted by IFCTU European Transport Committee	6
ICFTU "Metal" Committee considers EEC proposals on shipbuilding	6
M. Heinz Umrath retires	7
WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET	
CGT and CGIL examine workers' problems in Common Market countries	8
International trade union policy at the forthcoming Congress of CGIL (Italy)	10
"Trade unions vis-à-vis the Common Market: New Developments in the West"	11
Articles from "Rassegna sindacale" (CGIL - Italy)	13
II. <u>THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION</u>	
The EEC Consumers' Contact Committee offers observations on joint organization of the fruit and vegetable market	14
III. <u>REVIEW OF THE TRADE UNION PRESS</u>	15
IV. <u>BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION</u>	34

I. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

UNIONS DEMAND REPRESENTATION WITHIN SINGLE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE

On 1 December 1964 a delegation of the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat was received by the Acting President of the EEC Council of Ministers, the German Minister Schmücker, accompanied by Ambassador Harkort, Permanent Representative of the German Federal Republic within the European Communities. This delegation was led by Ludwig Rosenberg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Secretariat and Chairman of the DGB (Germany), and included M. Bruno Storti, Vice-Chairman of the Executive and General Secretary of the Italian CISL, M. Arthur Gailly, Chairman of the Trade Union Intergroup within ECSC, and M. H.G. Buiter, General Secretary of the European Trade Union Secretariat.

The members of the delegation presented once again to the Chairman of the Council the claim of the European trade union movement for representation within the single Executive of the European Communities. They also stressed that this representation must take into account the contribution which European workers have made and will continue to make towards the building of Europe.

Trade union organizations believe that the best way would be co-optation of members in whom the trade union movement has confidence. They have always supported the merger because they believe that a single Executive will strengthen the democratic framework of the European Institutions.

"It is this concern for the strengthening of democracy inside our Community which leads us to appeal once again to the Member Governments for a favourable reaction to the European trade union movement's claim."

The Minister, M. Schmücker, assured the delegation that he would pass on the claim made by free trade unions in EEC member countries to the members of the Council.

RESOLUTION BY ICFTU MINERS AND ENGINEERING WORKERS ON CURRENT EUROPEAN PROBLEMS AND ON TRADE UNION REPRESENTATION AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

The Miners' and Engineers' Trade Union Intergroup with ICFTU, which met on 2 and 3 December in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Arthur Gailly, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The trade union Intergroup:

- (a) taking into account current difficulties as regards European integration firmly restates its support for the building of a supranational democratic and socialist Europe;
- (b) considers that the achievement of these aims requires that the Communities themselves be merged so as to widen supranational powers on the basis of the ECSC Treaty, and widen the powers of the European Parliament.

To this end the Intergroup considers it essential:

- (a) to strengthen trade union representation in all the Community bodies and especially in the future Executive;
- (b) to establish a system of autonomous financing similar to the ECSC levy, under which the Community will have resources of its own and will thus be independent and capable of effective action.

Without prejudging the final solution of the question of where the Communities' capital should be situated, the Intergroup suggests that the staffs and administrations dealing with labour problems in the three Communities should be centralized in a European Labour Office with headquarters in Luxembourg.

The Intergroup requests that the Community organizations and the governments define without further delay a joint policy on fuel and power within which coal should be made to face normal competitive conditions, the workers in the coal industry being given social guarantees commensurate with the arduous and dangerous nature of their work.

The European miners' statute seems to be the best means of ensuring proper guarantees to mineworkers, and of enabling the industry to find the manpower which it so badly needs. The Intergroup demands as first step the creation of job bonuses in the six countries of the Community.

In the face of the ever-growing concentration of industry and in view of the forthcoming merger of the Communities the establishment of trade union organizations adapted to European level is essential.

The Intergroup therefore calls on European workers to strengthen still further their co-operation and spirit of solidarity as manifested in the first demonstration of ICFTU European mineworkers at Dortmund on 4 July last.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF FREE TRADE UNIONS AND
MEETING OF TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS FROM
EEC AND EFTA COUNTRIES

The Executive Committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat, to which the free trade union confederations (ICFTU) of the six countries of the Community are affiliated, met in Brussels on 4 and 5 February 1965 under the chairmanship of Ludwig Rosenberg, Chairman of the DGB (Germany).

The communiqué issued after the meeting stated that during this meeting a programme of future trade union activities was outlined and the Trade Union Secretariat was instructed to prepare a detailed draft. The programme deals essentially with common aims for the next few years as regards hours of work, holidays, holiday pay, continuation of pay during sickness leading to inability to work, and democratization of the economy⁽¹⁾.

In addition, an exchange of views took place on this programme with representatives of EFTA trade unions and a detailed discussion followed during which members exchanged views about the establishment of a medium-term economic policy for EEC and about current planning in Great Britain. On the latter point, detailed information was provided by Sir Harry Douglas, President of the TUC's Economic Committee.

ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY ICFTU UNIONS ON
CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN EEC AND SPAIN

A resolution by ICFTU miners and
engineering workers of the Six,
Luxembourg, 3 December 1964.

The document states: "Highly disturbed by the news that negotiations are shortly to open in Brussels between EEC and Franco's Spain, the miners' and engineers' T.U. Intergroup within ICFTU recalls that in its view the building of Europe makes no sense unless Europe is made up of countries which apply the rules of democracy in the political, economic and social fields.

(1) As regards the "Trade Union Programme of Action", a note published in "Force ouvrière" the weekly journal of CGT-FO (France) No. 982 of 10.2.65 pointed out that it includes "application of the 40-hour five-day week while maintaining a level of purchasing power corresponding with the actual hours of work; general implementation of the four weeks' paid holiday (already practically universal in France) together with substantial holiday pay; finally, guarantee of full salary in case of sickness or disablement."
In addition, "Force ouvrière" adds: "the free trade unions of the six countries demonstrated their firm intention of pursuing their campaign in favour of joining European collective agreements."

ICFTU mineworkers and engineering workers of the Community countries consequently oppose by all the means within their power the association or participation in whatever form of representatives of Franco's dictatorial regime in the efforts of the democratic peoples of the Community to create a free and progressive Europe.

M. H. Buiter, General Secretary of the European Trade Union Secretariat, sent a letter on 4 December 1964 to M. Jean Rey of the EEC Commission, in which he recalls once again "the unshakeable hostility of the free trade union movement towards economic, political or any other kind of agreements with Franco's Government". In his letter M. Buiter also stressed that "the labour movement reminds the Commission of its insistence that technical discussions or exchanges of information must not be allowed to obscure the principles governing the Community - a Community which desires to preserve its free and democratic character".

STABILITY OF THE LABOUR MARKET:
SOCIAL MEASURES PROPOSED BY ICFTU AND
IFCTU MINERS

During a meeting held in Luxembourg on 18 December 1964, representatives of ICFTU and IFCTU miners' unions decided to limit, for the moment, the points to be examined within the mixed "coal" Committee of ECSC to certain urgent measures likely to stabilize the labour situation in the mines.

So as to obtain agreement of all parties (employers and governments) the union representatives provisionally agreed to limit their claims to two social measures which must be implemented at the earliest opportunity; internationalization of miners' bonuses and the introduction of a loyalty bonus.

M. SAVOINI BECOMES SECRETARY
OF ICFTU EUROPEAN TRADE UNION
SECRETARIAT

The Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat has just appointed M. Carlo Savoini, an official of the Italian CISL, to be its Secretary in succession to M. Zingone. The new Secretary will devote a large part of his time to problems facing the organization in the social field.

ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY TRADE AND
INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES: ICFTU AND IFCTU UNIONS
UNDERLINE URGENT NEED FOR SOCIAL POLICY IN
AGRICULTURE

Representatives of ICFTU and IFCTU agricultural workers met in Brussels on 8 December last and decided to hand the following resolution to the Chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers:

"The representatives of unions in the six EEC countries affiliated to ICFTU and IFCTU meeting on 8 December 1964 in Brussels take advantage of the current negotiations within the Council of Ministers, on a common cereal price, to express the hope that harmonization of cereal prices will be achieved as soon as possible so as to ensure the internal strengthening and external enlargement of the Community.

The representatives of agricultural workers wish, however, to express their disappointment with the delays in structural policy and particularly in the achievement of a social policy in agriculture as compared with the agricultural market policy.

They believe that there should be pari passu with progress in the economic field, a strengthening of efforts to implement the social policy in agriculture, which must be an integral part of the common agricultural policy, so as to ensure that agricultural wage earners enjoy social parity with workers in other sectors as regards wages, conditions of work and social security."

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY:
A COMMUNIQUE FROM ICFTU UNIONS

The working party of agricultural unions (ICFTU) within EEC met in Strasbourg on 22 January 1965 under the chairmanship of Helmut Schmalz, President of the West German Agricultural Workers Union (Gewerkschaft Gartenbau, Land und Forstwirtschaft), and published a communiqué.

The text states that "agricultural workers" unions regret that the distribution of Community compensation granted to Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg (during the agricultural marathon on cereal prices) was left solely to the discretion of the respective governments".

In view of the discussions already undertaken on this subject in the countries concerned they fear that inadequate distribution of

the subsidy will yet again prevent the necessary improvements in the structure.

They call on the EEC Commission to work out as soon as possible Community programmes including measures, to be financed on a Community basis, aimed at improving conditions of production (including reconversion) and of commercialization, and at improving the economic and social situation.

Noting that the common cereal price will bring about price increases in the three countries and the payment of compensation and subsidies in the other three countries of the Community, the representatives of agricultural workers demand equitable use of this money so as to guarantee the achievement of the main objects of the common agricultural policy - guaranteeing a reasonable and fair standard of living to the agricultural population, particularly wage-earners, by increasing the individual incomes of those working in agriculture. The unions of agricultural workers further call on the EEC Commission to take immediate steps to implement a common policy in agriculture.

NEW ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY
IFCTU EUROPEAN TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

In connection with a meeting of the EEC Council of Transport Ministers the European Transport Committee of IFCTU transport unions reaffirmed and revised its earlier attitudes during its last meeting.

In a new overall resolution the Committee refers in particular to the Congress of the International Federation which took place in Ostend from 27 to 29 May 1964. The resolution develops again the arguments in favour of creating a parity committee for transport at EEC level (see Information Bulletin No. 5/64 pp. 14-17).

ICFTU "METAL" COMMITTEE
CONSIDERS EEC PROPOSALS ON SHIPBUILDING

The European Committee of ICFTU engineering unions met in The Hague on 3 February 1965. The meeting was concerned in particular with studying proposals made by the EEC Commission on Community policy on shipbuilding. A communiqué was published at the end of the meeting. It states:

"The engineering unions note with satisfaction that, considering the decline of shipbuilding economically and socially, due to the ever-growing competition of Japan, the EEC Commission has decided to take more vigorous action.

The participants unanimously agree that the official contact recently established between the EEC Commission and the engineering unions must be widened so as to ensure union participation in important decisions.

The engineering unions are convinced that a healthy and competitive shipbuilding industry and security of employment for the workers in this field can only be ensured if credits and subsidies are granted so as to permit modernization of the industry and an increase in productivity through rationalization.

The engineering unions, however, do not support the granting of aid unless the national shipbuilding programmes are co-ordinated in parallel within the European framework and unless every effort is made to avoid reducing the workers' hours of work through modernization and the dismissal of workers."

M. HEINZ UMRATH RETIRES

At its meeting on 8 December in Amsterdam the Joint Committee of Housing and Woodworkers unions and the European Communities, presided over by Georg Leber, first Chairman of the "Construction and Careers" union of the DGB (Germany) bade farewell to Heinz Umrath who had been Secretary of this organization for many years.

Walter Schuetz, Secretary of the "Construction and Careers" Union (DGB) was appointed to succeed M. Umrath.

WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

CGT AND CGIL EXAMINE WORKERS' PROBLEMS IN COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES

Delegations from the Confederal Bureaux of the CGT (France) and the CGIL (Italy) met in Paris on 8 December 1964.

A joint communiqué was adopted at the end of the meeting.

It states: "In a cordial and fraternal atmosphere the delegations exchanged experience and information on problems of safeguarding workers' interests and workers' unity in Common Market countries.

The two Confederations passed judgment jointly on the position of the workers and wished to stress the seriousness and the concerted nature of the attack by monopolies against the working-class which takes various forms but is basically the same, namely:

- (a) The so-called stabilization policy aimed in reality at damaging the workers' standard of living and solving the economic and financial difficulties of capitalism at the workers' expense;
- (b) The attempts to implement an incomes policy whose sole aim is to limit wages and endanger the independence of the unions;
- (c) Harsher attacks against union rights.

In face of this policy they consider it is indispensable to strengthen and co-ordinate working-class action on urgent claims on wages, shorter working hours, social rights and union freedoms and to step up the fight against monopolies and against their domination over the economic and political life of every country."

The communiqué adds: "The two delegations reached a wide measure of agreement on the need for a big development of united action by the working-class and its unions in the six countries of the Common Market and on effective ways of achieving it.

They note the positive changes taking place in several trade unions affiliated to the ICFTU where there is now a more energetic desire to fight against the policy of the monopolies and hence a growing concern to end the isolation of the CGIL and CGT which weakens

the necessary common front. Similar changes are also occurring within IFCTU organizations.

The CGT and CGIL reaffirm the imperious need for united action by the working-class and for an understanding among trade unions of the six countries, with no one excluded, in face of the concerted attacks and the agreements which have been reached by the monopolies. Inevitably this union of action will lead to a regrouping of the workers of all the six countries and it is clear that effective participation of Italian and French workers cannot take place without the presence of the two unions in their countries which are by far the most representative - the CGIL and the CGT."

Finally, the document enumerates "a certain number of agreed decisions" taken by the two delegations "to contribute towards the development of unity which is so indispensable":

1. The CGT and CGIL will intensify their common action and will take the necessary initiatives to demand that they be admitted to Common Market organisms, which is both their legitimate right as the principal trade union bodies in France and Italy, and a necessity so as to give more strength and more authority to trade union representation in these organisms.
2. Several measures have been taken to strengthen fraternal co-operation between the two Confederations; regular meetings for exchange of opinions and to decide on necessary initiatives; joint studies on monopolist concentration and on interpenetration of capital among the monopolies of the different Common Market countries and the American monopolies, to help develop a co-ordinated struggle by the workers of the six countries dependent on these monopolies; the strengthening of co-operation for common action by industrial federations and regional organizations of the two Confederations.
3. The two Confederations will co-ordinate their efforts to encourage a rapprochement and understanding with the trade union organizations of the six countries regardless of their international affiliations at the level of trusts, branches, federations and regions. They will continue their efforts to reach an understanding with the Confederation themselves in the interests of defending the working-class and the working masses of the six countries."

Those present at the meeting were:

For the CGIL: Agostino Novella, General Secretary, Vittorio Foa, Luciano Lama, Mario Dido, Amedeo Grano, Ilario Tabarri, Enrico Vercellino.

For the CGT: Benoit Frachon, General Secretary, André Berteloot, Germaine Guille, Henri Krasucki, Livio Mascarello, Jean Berteau and André Barjonnet.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION POLICY
AT THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF CGIL (ITALY)

At its meeting on 18 December 1964 the Executive Committee of CGIL unanimously approved four basic documents for the next meeting of the Confederation which will be held at Bologna from 31 March to 4 April 1965.

The subjects of these documents are:

1. Policy for economic development and planning;
2. CGIL claims;
3. International trade union policy;
4. The role and function of CGIL in Italian society today.

"Avanti" (PSI) of 5 January 1965 summarized the document on international trade union policy as follows:

Faced with the lack of co-ordination at international level - the document says - unions have so far offered only inadequate and very insufficient response to the decisions of the capitalist system which, since the creation of the Common Market, have been highly co-ordinated at international level.

The CGIL suggests that the whole of the problem be taken up by a united conference at European level which can discuss ways and means of ending the discrimination against the CGIL and the CGT.

Taking up the question of WFTU, the document recalls the position adopted by CGIL at the last Congress of WFTU. An effort to speed up the process of renewal of the world class organization so that it may be a mass organization and not an ideological body and capable of responding ever more effectively to new needs.

The document says that the CGIL is firmly opposed to trends and factual situations contrary to its principles. Its affiliation to WFTU is based essentially on its desire to revitalize the World Federation of Trade Unions, and lay down valid principles for wider international trade union unity.

Certainly CGIL does not make its membership of WFTU dependent on the acceptance of its own views by all the other member bodies. It is none the less clear that affiliation must not imply limits to the CGIL's freedom in working out and applying its own policy for unity and its own international policy. In fact a guarantee of freedom in these fields is an essential condition for continuing affiliation to WFTU.

In this spirit, the CGIL demands a change in the rules of the international organization and a setting up of a flexible trade union organization in Europe. In addition, CGIL will seek bilateral relations on an ever wider and deeper basis with trade union forces with different tendencies, and it will seek to hold discussions, take initiatives and unify action with all trade unions regardless of their international affiliations.

"TRADE UNIONS VIS-A-VIS THE COMMON MARKET
NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WEST"

An enquiry by "La vie ouvrière"
weekly journal of C.G.T. (France).

In "La vie ouvrière", No. 1061 of 13 December, 1964 (pages 8-14) M. Roger Clain and M. Roger Guibert published the results of an enquiry which they undertook recently under the title: "The Unions vis-à-vis the Common Market: New Developments in the West."

The authors first recall the aims of the Rome Treaty, noting that "rarely was a birth accompanied by so many eulogies, promises and illusions, even taking in some of the trade union organizations. We were told", they add, "that economic expansion would be assured, living standards raised, prices reduced, prosperity and peace encouraged." But M. Clain and M. Guibert declared: "Out of respect for reality we must blow away the fog created by these big words." According to them "living costs are everywhere on the increase. There is major crisis in whole industries like the mines, shipbuilding and car production. Whole regions in France, Belgium and Germany have been struck by economic suffocation. It is the avowed policy of the State and the recent agricultural agreements to liquidate the small and medium-sized farms described as uneconomical". One 'marathon' after another, with laborious bouts of negotiation, have uncovered the fact that there are very deep conflicts of interests. Even so - and this has been the most obvious result so far - the biggest monopolies, especially those in West Germany, have got round the difficulties and managed to increase their domination and their profits in the six countries even though they fight a merciless battle among themselves."

"Since 1957", the authors add, "the merging of firms, and the multiplication of daughter-companies by the big companies have become everyday events. One has only to look at the evidence; the only people who have a right to be satisfied with the Common Market are the monopolies. It is a very different picture for the workers. They have to foot the bill and it is a heavy one."

Later on they declare that "for a long time the monopolies and governments of the countries of Little Europe have had a golden chance for pursuing their own policies because of the disagreements between the workers' unions."

M. Clain and M. Guibert believe this situation is beginning to change. For example, they note the remarks made by the Belgian union leader, Arthur Gailly, during the General Assembly of I.C.F.T.U. unions held in Paris, which were said to include in particular: "There are

still too many shadows over the Community's social policy... There is still too big a difference between what we expect of Europe and what she has given us so far."

Commenting on these remarks, the authors of the article write: "That is saying in polite and measured terms the same things which the workers of the different countries often say more crudely. In fact", they add, "it would be difficult now to find a single European union voice to defend the results of seven years of economic and social policy in the Community. Certainly, opinions still differ about its theoretical meaning and the role it has played but nobody now risks trying to defend the results." For the analysts of "La vie ouvrière": "This change has important consequences: up to now the disagreements between unions about the Common Market served as a pretext to prevent any contact and hence any common action among the European unions of different international affiliations. But the moment they start to have common opinions on the situation and on the workers' demands there is the question of taking common action. And how could one take any worthwhile action if one goes on regarding the bulk of the French and Italian workers, who are affiliated to W.F.T.U., as if they were a negligible factor?"

According to M. Clain and M. Guibert this realistic reasoning can be heard more and more often in the I.C.F.T.U. unions. It happened recently at the conference of D.G.B. delegates in the region of Kassel, in the German Federal Republic, who passed a resolution demanding for the first time "co-operation among all the unions in the Common Market."

The authors of this analysis stress, in this context, "that the wishes of the German comrades at Kassel are being realised. Admittedly we are only at the beginning, but the first bridges thrown across the Rhine between unions on both banks herald a meeting, and true fraternalism, among the workers as a whole."

Next they quote a series of concrete examples of this tendency. In particular, they refer to a visit of a B.A.S.F. delegation (the old I.G. Farben Works) from Ludwigshafen, to the Rhône-Poulenc Works Committee at Péage-de-Roussillon. They also mention that relations have been established between the C.G.T. union of S.K.F. at Ivry and the union at S.K.F. in Schweinfurt; also mentioned are the relations between C.G.T. and D.G.B. unions in the pottery firms of Villeroy and Bock, those of German railway unions at Würzburg with the railway unions in Paris, who have decided to exchange children during the holidays, to organize football matches between the two organizations, and to arrange studies, and co-ordinate as far as possible wage claims and general campaigns. Also mentioned are fraternal links which have been formed at federal level between the C.G.T. and the D.G.B. as for example between the two Bock Federations.

According to the authors this tendency is not only evident vis-à-vis Germany but also vis-à-vis other countries of the Community, particularly Belgium and also vis-à-vis Great Britain.

The authors say that "all these positions adopted, and all these meetings show fairly clearly that there is a rapprochement which we must welcome with pleasure. No doubt we are only at the beginning. We cannot forget that at the headquarters level of the unions affiliated to I.C.F.T.U. many still officially refuse to have any contact. But it seems interesting for us to take note of what is happening, especially the growth of a more effective defence of the workers. For it is not true that the present truly anachronistic state of affairs can be perpetuated; in Europe while the monopolies discuss, organize and understand one another, only the workers - at union headquarters level - still remain divided.

"It is therefore urgent to turn these dialogues and contacts into effective co-operation. It is in that spirit that the executives of the two main federations in Italy and France - the C.G.I.L. and C.G.T. - have just held a meeting in Paris and worked out an important document on questions of the Common Market."

The enquiry ends by reproducing this document with comments. The text is published elsewhere in this Bulletin.

ARTICLES IN "RASSEGNA SINDACALE"
(C.G.I.L. - ITALY)

"Rassegna Sindacale", the organ of the C.G.I.L. (Italy) has published a series of articles in recent months on European integration. They include:

"CHE SUCCEDA NEL MEC? LE RAGIONI DI UNA CRISI IN ATTO" (What is happening in the Common Market? Background to the current crisis) by I. Tabarri, No. 48 of 28.11.64, page 18.

"CHE SUCCEDA NEL MEC? SI E' GIUNTI A UN PUNTO DI SVOLTA" (What is happening in the Common Market? The present turning point) by A. Grano, No. 48 of 28.11.64, pages 19 and 20.

"IL PREZZO POLITICO DEL MEC 'VERDE'" (Price policy in 'green' Europe) by V. Piga, No. 50 of 26.12.64, pages 22 and 23.

II. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

THE E.E.C. CONSUMERS CONTACT COMMITTEE OFFERS OBSERVATIONS ON JOINT ORGANIZATION OF THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET

In a communiqué dated 19 January the E.E.C. Consumers' Contact Committee offered the following observations on the E.E.C. Commission current plan relating to the fruit and vegetable market:

1. The Committee first affirms that it has not been proven that consumers will necessarily derive benefit from the current plan, given the current market conditions; it therefore demands that classification in categories be made obligatory and public, right down to consumer level;
2. The Committee considers it difficult for the E.E.C. Commission to establish a single common organization in this particular field;
3. The consumers are certainly favourable to measures which will help the organization and rationalization of production and marketing of fruit and vegetables. However, they believe these efforts should be undertaken by the growers themselves, under the stimulus of competition, without protectionism, which would involve the artificial maintenance of high prices, and a risk of over-production which is harmful to the whole of the economy. Hence the Committee firmly rejects the proposed system of intervention mechanisms which would operate solely in favour of the growers in the event of glut, but whose application in the reverse case of scarcity would offer no real protection to the consumer against price increases;
4. The Committee also rejects the idea that the costs of export subsidies should be borne by consumers and demands that these exceptional subsidies be paid from public funds;
5. It is also to be feared that there will be interference with the free play of competition since groups of growers, recognized solely by national authorities, could be given a monopoly price above the minimum price without the Community being able to exercise control over the farming and activities, although it would be expected to give them the benefit of Community financing;
6. The Committee condemns the adulteration or destruction of products and insists that the only criterion must be full respect for the guaranteed standards of quality laid down.

III. REVIEW OF THE TRADE UNION AND LABOUR PRESS GENERAL POLICY

"EWG BRAUCHT MEER DEMOKRATIE" (E.E.C. needs more democracy) by G. Kroebel - "Der Deutsche Beante" D.G.B. (Germany) No. 11, November 1964, pages 162 and 163.

The author analyses the institutional problem of the building of Europe, examining in particular the relationships which exist between the Executives, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers.

According to G. Kroebel the process of democratization of the European Institutions is endangered by the growing influence of the "ministerial bureaucracy" in the member countries, which is not responsible to national parliaments, and by proliferation of administrative committees at Community level "which cannot be controlled by the European Parliament".

"LA FUSION DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES - AVEC OU SANS LES TRAVAILLEURS?" (Merger of the European Communities - With or without the workers?) "L'Action" (F.G.T.B.-Charleroi) No. 4 of 23.1.65, pages 1 and 2.

This article reproduces big extracts from the speech made by Arthur Gailly on this problem during the full session of the Consultative Committee on 14 January 1965.

"We are", A. Gailly repeated, "in favour of total integration, the merger of the Executives, the merger of the Communities, within the framework of a treaty revised and re-adapted to include terms more favourable to the Labour Movement."

Regarding the place to be given to the Labour Movement in the future single Executive, Gailly said in particular: "They say this will be composed of nine, fourteen or fifteen members - some kind of supermen capable of running Europe on their own. We cannot help comparing this figure with another one - important in a different way - the number of Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State that you find in each of the member countries. They are now talking, but very cautiously, of letting trade unions co-operate. This is a kind of bastardy which we will not accept." Arthur Gailly declared, recalling an earlier declaration: "We shall not be content with a side-seat. The Labour Movement has unwritten rights at least equal to those given to the representatives of capital. We shall be with Europe, yes, but on clear and formal conditions. And we say 'no' to a Europe without us. In any such Europe we shall be the opposition."

"POUR UNE DEMOCRATIE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE EUROPEENNE" (Towards economic and social democracy in Europe) by Jean Kulakowski - "Formation", review of the C.F.D.T. (France) No. 59, September-October 1964.

In this article the author explains the Christian unions' commitment

to Europe.

He stresses in particular that the Christian unions' decision for Europe was decided mainly by the simple facts. It results from a realistic approach to the trade union movement's responsibilities in the economic, social and political evolution taking place in Western Europe in this second half of the twentieth century.

"At European level", J. Kulakowski goes on, "the means of action available to the trade union movement are still fairly weak; it is only just beginning to integrate itself and it is faced with powerful partners who, thanks to the treaties, are - to use a sporting expression - 'playing on home ground.' In these conditions, while trade unions must accept some form of participation, they cannot give up their attitude of questioning and dispute, at least not until they have real influence over the decisions concerning the growth of economic structures in Europe."

In conclusion, the General Secretary of the European organization of the I.F.C.T.U. recalls that "the Christian trade union movement is aiming to realize a social and economic democracy in Europe in accordance with the desires of the workers. He calls "for the co-operation of all those who share this same ideal."

"LE SYNDICALISME S'INTERROGE SUR SON AVENIR" (The trade unions wonder about their future) by Jean Kulakowski - "Les dossiers" review of the M.O.C. (Belgium) of 15.12.64.

In this article Jean Kulakowski, having underlined the current trade union context in Europe, recalls the acute dilemma of 'fighting while co-operating' which faces most of the modern trade union organizations, and stresses a fact constantly observed in industrialized countries - the replacement of the old-fashioned ideological trade unionism which made demands by a managerial and institutionalized form of trade unionism.

The author notes that this development is particularly noticeable in the international activities of trade unions, especially at European level, in politico-economic organizations like the Common Market or OECD.

"L'ALGERIE ET LE MARCHÉ COMMUN EUROPEEN" (Algeria and the European Common Market) - "Energies, syndicales" (Trade Union Institute for International Technical Co-operation - France, No. 188 of 13.1.65, page 5.

The author summarizes relations between Algeria and the E.E.C. stressing that Algeria, by suggesting the creation of a free trade area with the Six, hopes to obtain financial and technical assistance and a special agreement providing for rotation of Algerian labour in Europe. On the one hand Algiers wants Algerian labour to benefit in all Common Market countries from the same social advantages it gets in France. The Ben Bella Government also wants Algerian workers not to stay permanently in Europe but to return, after training in Europe, to follow their trades in Algeria (Afrique service No. 109 - 6.1.65).

"NESSUN TRATTATO POTRA' DAR VITA AD UN'EUROPA FONDATA SUI POPOLI"
(No treaty can bring about a Europe of the peoples), by A. Plateroti,
"Il lavoro italiano (U.I.L. - Italy) No. 44 of 5.12.64, page 1.

The article gives the Italian Government's proposals for political unity stressing that these are inspired by a timely pragmatism and offer a way of overcoming the obstacles which have been encountered to date.

"PER UNA EUROPA POLITICA, L'INIZIATIVA DEI POPOLI" (Popular initiative is necessary to create a political Europe) "Il lavoro italiano" (U.I.L. - Italy) No. 5 of 31.1.65, page 1.

The U.I.L. Weekly, published a resolution approved by the International Council of the European Movement during its meeting on 16 January last in Paris. The European Movement reaffirmed the need for a political Europe. The same journal dealt with this meeting in its Nos. 3 and 4 reproducing, among other items, declarations by M. Dalla Chiesa, Secretary of U.I.L. and Vice-Chairman of the International Council of the European Movement.

"MINISTER VELDKAMP BLEEF ROEPENDE IN BRUSSELSE WOESTIJN" (Minister Veldkamp: the voice crying in the Brussels wilderness) "Ruim Zicht" (N.K.V.- Holland) 7.1.65, page 4.

The article recalls that the Dutch Minister of Social Affairs has several times tried in vain to convince his colleagues within the E.E.C. Council of Ministers that there should be free and informative consultation between the European Commission, the governments and the social partners. There is no need to stress the fact that the trade union movement regrets Minister Veldkamp's failure. "The danger", the paper writes, "is not imaginary; in the economic integration of the Six countries, the social aspect seems to be pushed into the background."

"In our countries", he continues, "consultation between the public authorities and the social partners has hitherto been of very great importance for our social and economic policy. We should like to pursue this consultation at European level."

Bringing employers' and workers' organizations into the Brussels consultations would also help to achieve more democratization of co-operation at European level. It is becoming more and more clear that the road to a really democratic European integration is tough and arduous.

"LE MARCHE COMMUN A MI-COURSE (editorial) Common Market at half-way point) and "COUTS ET PROFITS DES MIGRATIONS INTERNATIONALES" (Cost and advantage of international migration) by Charles Caporale - "Revue de l'action populaire" (France) No. 184, January 1965.

This number contains several interesting studies connected with the Common Market. The editorial raises the question whether E.E.C. can achieve the aims fixed for 1970.

"A political Europe", it declares, "cannot be dragged behind compromises made between pressure groups, mere deals 'among the quarter-masters'. It is to the trade unions, professional bodies, universities and political parties and clubs - to all the men of 1965 - that must fall the task of assembling the component parts - still scarce - of the Europe of 1970."

Charles Caporale's study on snags and advantages of international migration appears in the same number. Having analysed the degree of migration in each member country, the author analyses immediate prospects as regards migration for the six countries. Because of the essential need for the economies of E.E.C. countries to find the manpower they require we must expect that in the near future Europe will take more and more labour from the developing countries. This is also due to the drying up of the supply from countries bordering E.E.C. and the improvement of means of transport and facilities for human exchange between countries and even continents. The author concludes by recalling that the developing countries will become more and more aware of the value of what they have to offer. It would therefore be unreasonable not to take into account their desire to receive a fair return in exchange.

"INTERNATIONAL ROUND-UP" "The seaman" (T.U.C. - Great Britain)
January 1965, page 19.

The review states that the T.U.C. has proposed to union confederations in E.F.T.A. member countries that there should be discussions on points of common interest regarding economic and industrial developments. Subjects to be discussed should include equal pay, hours of work and holidays. The meeting was to take place in London at the beginning of this year.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

"VERS UN VRAI DIALOGUE? (Towards a genuine dialogue?) -
"Informations à la presse" (I.C.F.T.U. European T.U. Secretariat), No. 30
of 21.1.65, pages 2 and 3.

This article comments on a speech made on 19 January at the
European Parliament in Strasbourg by M. R. Marjolin, Vice-Chairman of
the Commission.

It takes up in part the statements made by the Vice-Chairman,
especially the following passage: "The social partners should be
consulted whenever big decisions are taken on economic policy - decisions
which will affect the size of the national product and the way it will be
distributed among the various conceivable trades."

"So far as we are concerned", the article goes on, "we agree a thousand times! But the real point is to know at what stage of development the
unions will be called into this consultation. It is quite clear that it
will be pointless unless consultation takes place when it can still
influence decisions. Once we have agreed on this point of procedure",
the article continues, "there is of course the big question of responsibilities - M. Marjolin is not in the habit of dodging his".

In his speech at Strasbourg, the author of the article recalls,
M. Marjolin stressed that "many of the final decisions will have to be
taken in sovereign fashion by the public authorities which embody the
public interest." The editor comments: "The thing which makes this
phrase acceptable to us is the word 'many'. We believe in fact that at
the present stage it is useful to point out that in fields which influence
economic development there are final decisions which have been and will
go on being taken, 'in sovereign fashion', by economic and social forces,
including the trade union movement; and when trade unions take such
decisions they normally do represent the general interest."

"AUS DER EUROPAARBEIT DER GEWERKSCHAFTEN - EINKOMMENS POLITIK ODER
EUROPÄISCHE LOHNBREMSE?" (European activities of the trade union - Is
Europe following a wages policy or trying to keep wages down?) - D.G.B. -
Europa Informationen (D.G.B. - Germany) No. 1/65.

This article reports on the work of the union round table, organized
by the E.E.C., on problems concerning the trade cycle situation, medium-
term policy and wages policy. It points out that the unions have suggested
to the Commission "that they should work out a procedure for regular
consultation allowing them to revise and possibly correct their own
diagnoses and prognoses on trade cycle policy, taking into account the
experience and the ideas of the unions; for example there could be annual
"summit" meetings between the unions and the Commission, with preliminary
meetings of experts, as is the case in the Federal Republic of Germany.
"In this context the journal enumerates the subjects and problems which,
in its opinion, should be dealt with in these conversations.

"The unions, the periodical goes on, attach the highest importance to having the repercussions of different economic measures on wages policy clearly shown up. Unfortunately attempts are too often made to include wages policy within "incomes policy" and to find other labels behind which to hide other measures which affect incomes."

The article then gives the D.G.B.'s view on the question of a medium-term economic policy. "The D.G.B. insists that autonomy be guaranteed in the field of collective agreements ... any wages policy coming within the framework of a medium-term economic policy naturally affects autonomy as regards collective agreements. Consequently we are not inclined to co-operate with the governments or the Commissions on these questions unless we can participate in deciding the policy."

"SINDACATI E CEE - DIALOGO DIFFICILE" (The unions and E.E.C. - a tough dialogue) - "Conquiste del lavoro (C.I.S.L. - Italy), No. 5 of 31.1.65, page 14.

Referring to the economic round table between the E.E.C. and the unions on 7 January, the journal notes first that "the presence of four members of the Commission (M. Marjolin, M. Mansholt, M. Levi Sandri and M. von der Groeben), and that of all the trade union leaders, showed the importance attached on both sides to the subjects under discussion. It also showed that the medium-term policy is looked on by the Commission as the pivot for the whole of its future activities."

"In our view this position is a positive one", 'Conquiste del lavoro' continues. "For a long time there has been a tendency, both at Community level and in certain Member States, to give top importance to trade cycle manoeuvres. But today it is realized at European level that the deeper causes of certain trade cycle difficulties, which sometimes appear in different Member States for different reasons, must be sought inside wider problems which cannot be contained and solved except within the framework of a medium-term economic policy."

According to the Italian C.I.S.L. journal, regional development also merits closer attention. "We still persist in thinking of regional development as an episodal technique aimed at improving the economy in peripheral regions or remedying problems caused by localized economic decline. We feel the problem should be posed differently. It is more a question of distributing resources exactly in the areas where these are potential manpower reserves. This in our opinion is the only way to achieve optimum use of the resources available within the Community, while avoiding the phenomena of local stresses on the labour market which are at the root of many inflationary pressures."

As far as a wages policy is concerned, "Conquiste del lavoro" stresses that "way beyond the senseless notion which often hides behind this vague term 'incomes policy', we have always thought and still think that very real problems do exist, especially the problem of distributing money incomes in such a way as not to upset stability to a point which could compromise development." On the whole - the journal concludes - the meeting was extremely useful. Even so, as a number of our colleagues said, we felt that the subjects under discussion need to be considered in a far deeper and more formal manner. The method of consultation needs to be revised in relation to problems of such importance.

"LA SITUATION DE L'INDUSTRIE DU MONTAGE AUTOMOBILE BELGE ET LE KENNEDY ROUND" (The position in the Belgian car assembly industry and the Kennedy Round) - "Syndicats" (F.G.T.B. - Belgium) No. 47 of 21.11.64 page 5.

The author of the article stresses that the car industry is very important for the Belgian economy. He says "not only does this industry give jobs to a large labour force but... cars assembled are absorbed by the home market, a part is exported to the Nordic countries, and to Germany, Switzerland, Israel and South America." The article also gives a certain amount of information on customs duties applied by Belgium as regards this industry. The text indicates that because of its high capacity for absorption the Belgian car market is of interest to all European car firms and also to the British, American and even Chinese, Russian and Czech firms. "Customs duties in force in Belgium", the author notes, "will probably be lowered as a result of the Kennedy Round and this could cause trouble for the Belgian assembly industry. However, Belgium has received formal assurances from the E.E.C. Commission that in this event the Common Market would take appropriate protective measures."

"L'INDUSTRIE AUTOMOBILE DANS LE MONDE" (The car industry in the world) - "Syndicats" (F.G.T.B. - Belgium) No. 48 of 28.11.64, page 7.

This article analyses the situation in the car industry around the world. The author gives some information on the position of the car industry inside E.E.C. particularly in Italy, France and Germany.

In the years to come he foresees stiff competition between car firms in E.E.C. and E.F.T.A. He suggests that there should be European co-operation, recalling the proposal by the chairman of the Fiat Consortium, M. Valetta, which hoped for co-operation on the E.C.S.C. model among Common Market producers. For his part M. Nordhoff, Chairman of Volkswagen, proposed a round table with Renault and Fiat in particular, so as to work out specialization schemes and harmonization of production programmes.

"It is to be feared", adds the author of the article, "that agreements of this kind still lead to a carve-up of the market to avoid competition - a situation which would run counter to the basic purpose of European integration. Concentrations, modernizations and closer co-operation within the car industry are results of a process of integration within world industry and the world economy. But these phenomena are not to be regarded as being for the sole benefit of industry. If the European car industry is to become a pillar of a powerfully productive, competitive economy, in the vanguard of social progress, it is essential that the unions take a full part in working out policies concerned with production and with the economy."

"LA CENTRALE DES METALLURGISTES DE BELGIQUE POSE LE PROBLEME DE LA DUREE DU TRAVAIL SUR LE PLAN NATIONAL ET INTERNATIONAL" (Belgian engineering union headquarters raises the question of hours of work in Belgium and internationally) - "Syndicats" (F.G.T.B. - Belgium) No. 48 of 28.11.64, page 7.

This article comments on the report which the Belgian Engineering Workers' Union headquarters sent to the Congress of the International Federation of Engineering Workers which met in Vienna from 25 to 28 November 1964.

In its report the Belgian union stated that in Europe the problem of reducing hours of work is especially acute within E.E.C. and E.C.S.C.

"L'INDUSTRIE ET LES TRAVAILLEURS FACE A LA PROGRAMMATION" (Industry and workers face planning) - "Syndicats" (F.G.T.B. - Belgium) No. 48 of 28.11.64, page 4.

This number of "Syndicats" gives a survey of the colloquy organized by the National Centre for the Study of European Sociological and Economic Problems, which was held in Brussels at the beginning of 1964, and dealt with European economic planning. The account points out among other things that Antoine Celen, assistant General Secretary of the Electricity and Gas Supervisory Committee had specified certain trade union attitudes towards the various methods of economic guidance. He recalled in particular that trade union organizations were mass movements with an essentially practical vocation. For trade union organizations planning must mean workers' participation and negotiations for a new system of sharing out income.

"The trade unions", he recalled, "have given their support to all the plans for European integration and for all efforts at co-operation, but these in their eyes are only a means for attaining their social objectives." A. Celen then gave an account of the situation in each of the six countries.

In Germany, the D.G.B. has rejected the idea of detailed planning but it accepts long-term planning as regards infrastructural policy. It remains openly suspicious of anything which might inhibit free negotiations

of wages.

In Italy, the unions accepted planning long ago; at the present moment they desire imperative planning and not mere exchange of information.

In France, planning is considered as a means of underwriting economic and social policy and the unions take part to ensure its effectiveness, believing that planning has encouraged economic growth and avoided waste.

In Holland, the unions want more flexibility in planning and are hoping that the trend will be towards medium-term forecasting.

The Belgian unions, after demanding planning, agreed to work out a system of programming. However, they still insist that it is of a purely experimental nature and seem rather sceptical about the chances of achieving the objectives. Attempts to introduce programming on salaries have come up against generalized trade union scepticism in these past two years.

"The European trade union organizations", A. Celen stressed, "believe that programming is merely one instrument for use in negotiations at higher level. Understandably programming is not without its effects on their own rank and file and on their internal structures. Incomes policy raises a problem for trade unionists. In any case they cannot accept that it be related to wages policy, but in general terms they do not seem to have defined clearly the limits within which planning can be accepted without upsetting their essential right of protest."

A. Celen ended his speech by declaring that programming will be the more firmly supported by trade union organizations if it can be seen to be an instrument for social progress.

Harm Buiter, the General Secretary of the I.C.F.T.U.'s European Trade Union Secretariat, gave the point of view of the unions at European level. He stressed that "from the beginning the free trade unions have felt that the setting up of a customs union was a nineteenth century answer to a twentieth century problem. There must be economic integration and it is only possible through programming. The medium-term policy now envisaged is doubtless not the best solution but it does offer a point of departure and undoubtedly it will be possible to go further later on. That is why the unions have accepted it, though with certain reservations. Harm Buiter said he also believed that "the social partners are normally too late drawing up the plan, and the unions had therefore asked to be associated from the beginning both in working out the plan and deciding the policy which will enable its aims to be achieved. The trade union movement is adapting itself progressively to European requirements. Its European structures are more advanced than the Communities' economic structures and it is ready to meet its responsibilities."

M. Defossez, a member of the Economic Council of the I.C.F.T.U.'s European organization, afterwards declared that the attitude of Christian unions was close to, indeed identical with, that of I.C.F.T.U. bodies on all social problems. "The I.C.F.T.U.", he stressed, "today demands that growth targets be explained in sufficient detail, and it also wishes to be associated in all the work from the beginning."

"Programming", the speaker believed, "must not only be an instrument of economic management but also a factor for economic democracy and it is all the more essential to the Europe of the Six because the latter is not yet democratic enough."

M. Defossez also mentioned the contradiction within the Labour Movement between being militant and being co-operative. "These two kinds of action", he said, "have to be carried on at the same time." And he sees the solution of this contradiction as coming through negotiations on the whole of the problem at factory level, national level and European level. This is the very reason why programming can be so useful.

Raymond Riflet, General Secretary of the Centre, summed up the colloquy. In a far-reaching synthesis he brought out all the major trends of thought which had been expressed.

"UN PROJET DE REGIME COMMUNAUTAIRE POUR L'AIDE AUX CHARBONNAGES"
(A plan for a Community policy on aid to the coal industry) "Au travail"
(C.S.C.- Belgium) No. 50 of 24.12.64, pages 6 and 7.

The author of this article recalls the nature of the mandate given to the High Authority by the Council of Ministers within the framework of the Protocol of Agreement on fuel and power policy of 21 April 1964. He then enumerates the whole of the proposals put forward on the subject by the High Authority with the aim of facilitating progressive re-adaptation of the coal mines to the new conditions or foreseeable conditions on the fuel and power market.

"LA POLITIQUE DU DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL AU SEIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE"
(Regional development policy inside the Community) - "Au travail"
(C.S.C. - Belgium) No. 50 of 24.12.64, page 7.

This article summarizes the main facts given in the reports on this subject issued by the E.E.C. Information Services.

"IL FAUT PLANIFIER L'INDUSTRIE AUTOMOBILE A L'ECHELLE EUROPEENNE"
(The car industry must be planned at European level) - "Le cadre"
(F.O. - France) December 1964, page 5.

The article summarizes the work of the National Conference of "Force ouvrière" branches from the motor-car, motor accessories and motor equipment industries, held at Puteaux on 10 and 11 October 1964. It recalls that once again the Conference emphasized the absolute and

urgent need for Europe-wide planning in the car industry. The Conference earnestly hoped that after the initiative taken by the European Engineering Committee, the car-workers' hopes of seeing their industry rationally organized with guarantees of full employment, would shortly be realized within the framework of E.E.C.

"LES REPRESENTANTS DES TRAVAILLEURS RECLAMENT UNE POLITIQUE PLUS HARDIE DE L'ENERGIE" (Unions demand bolder fuel policy) - "Force ouvrière" (F.O. - France) No. 972 of 2.12.64, page 2.

The C.G.T.-F.O. Weekly, comments briefly on the resolution adopted by the workers' group of the Consultative Committee with E.C.S.C., concerning the scheme for a Community policy on aid to the coal industry.

"LE DUE EUROPE E IL KENNEDY ROUND" (The two Europes and the Kennedy Round) by F.B. - "Conquista del lavoro" (C.I.S.L. - Italy) Nos. 48 and 49 of 29.11.64 and 6.12.64, page 9.

The journal writes: "Two tendencies were manifest during the negotiations among the Six to decide on the list of exceptions for the Kennedy Round tariff cuts - that of the French, anxious to exclude the maximum possible number of commodities from the negotiations, and that of Germany, anxious to obtain the widest possible application of the tariff cuts in international trade. Despite these difficulties agreement was reached within the time allowed." The journal notes that "it would be right on this occasion to stress the worthy role played by the E.E.C. Commission in coming to a positive result."

SOCIAL POLICY

"SIE WOLLEN KEINE GASTARBEITER SEIN" (They don't want to be "working guests"), by H. Richter - "Die Quelle" (DGB - Germany) November 1964, pages 501 and 502.

During two study seminars organized by the DGB for Greek and Turkish trade unionists, the foreign workers refuted the tendency which exists to some extent in Germany of considering these workers as guests of the receiving country.

"The German public must get used to the fact that foreign workers are employed in our factories" the author remarks. "It was a real pleasure to see the enthusiasm and understanding with which they treated the problems of living and co-operating with our compatriots and also the problems of trade union organization and European integration."

There is a need for the German public to be better informed on problems concerning the employment of foreign workers, so that it will better understand the foreigners' characteristics.

"We in the unions" - the author concludes - "should organize separate groups of foreigners, for example at local or regional level, so as to form them into union groups and elect foreign comrades so that they can have an even better contact with their comrades."

"LES ACCIDENTS DE TRAVAIL DANS L'INDUSTRIE SIDERURGIQUE DE LA CECA" (Factory accidents in the ECSC steel industry) - "Au travail" (CSC - Belgium), No. 50 of 25.12.64, page 6.

This article gives a few indications on the material contained in a publication recently issued by the Statistical Office of the European Communities on this subject.

"UN PROGRAMME DE RECHERCHES MEDICALES DE LA CECA" (Medical research programme in ECSC) - "Au travail" (CSC - Belgium), No. 50 of 25.12.64, page 6.

The article states that the High Authority took a decision on 24 June 1964 to earmark 1.8 million units of account for a four-year programme of research on industrial traumatology and on retraining for persons disabled by industrial accidents. He also briefly indicated the targets aimed at in the programme.

"A L'INTERSYNDICALE DES MINEURS ET METALLURGISTES DE LA CECA" (Miners' and Engineers' Trade Union Intergroup in ECSC) - "Syndicats" (FGTB - Belgium) No. 49 of 5.12.64, page 6.

This article gives some information on tasks given to the ICFTU

miners' and engineering workers' liaison bureau, which operates in liaison with ECSC.

The author writes: "Its main role is to provide liaison. That is the chief object of its activities. However, it is becoming more and more clear to everyone that we must aim at European trade union integration and that this must lead to common attitudes to common problems and concerted action to achieve a single common programme. The miners already did this when they rallied 20 000 to a demonstration in Dortmund proclaiming their intention of seeing the European miners' statute brought into being."

The article points out that engineering workers also will shortly be starting along the road to common European action. Their Trade Union Intergroup, at its meeting of 3 December 1964 was to discuss a programme drawn up by a working party. Fundamental economic and social problems were on the agenda and equally basic attitudes were to be adopted. The document would be more than a list of claims. It would be a veritable charter, which would in future form the basis for engineering workers' trade union action throughout Europe. "We believe", the article added, "that the working out and adoption of this programme is an important, indeed essential, step in the creation of effective European trade unionism."

"MERC1" by G. Sauvage - "Au travail" (CSC - Belgium) No. 50 of 24.12.64, pages 1 and 2.

In the last issue of "Au travail" for 1964 the Assistant Secretary of the CSC, G. Sauvage, gave an account of the organization's activities.

Dealing with the problem of European trade unionism, G. Sauvage writes: "Beyond our frontiers, within which the workers enjoy many benefits, there are other comrades, millions of workers, stretching out their hands to us. First there is Europe, and we have decided to build it. The leaders of our International are among the promoters of the European Community - not just an economic Community but a social and political one. We still have to struggle to see that the rights of our organization and of all trade union organizations in the six Common Market countries are recognized in the new Europe. Soon they should be able to discuss wages and conditions of work on a Europe-wide trade basis. Years ago arrangements should have been made for them to be more widely consulted, and to participate more in working out social security, and labour organization across Europe. In the years to come the workers' fate will be decided on Community level; that is where we shall have to be, or where we shall have to force our entry, by the means which the unions possess, if we really want to defend the workers' interests."

"POUR QUE NUL NE S'Y TROMPE" (Make no mistake) by Charles Cortot - "Réveil des mineurs" (CGT-FO - France), January 1965, page 1.

Charles Cortot, Assistant General Secretary of "Force ouvrière" Mineworkers, reflects the view of those who took part in the National

Congress of F.O. Mineworkers at Lille in November 1964, on a paragraph in a resolution on European problems dealing with the setting up of a European office to centralize the management and departmental services of the three Communities. This idea has also been taken up by the ICFTU's Trade Union Intergroup.

Cortot writes: "We are not asking for an organization similar to the ILO. It is not a question of setting up a body with powers to encourage contacts between the social partners at European level, a body which moreover would have no powers of decision within the framework of the Treaties. There is already a mixed commission in ECSC, presided over by M. Paul Finet, which promotes meetings of this kind.

We are in a good position to judge how difficult his task is. For example this mixed commission has still not been able to discuss the European miners' statute because of obstruction from certain governments and employers. What we desire is a body whose task would be to study in advance the effects on workers' living conditions of any decision due to be taken by the Council of Ministers. Those responsible would have the duty of explaining these effects and suggesting adequate solutions, and the trade union organizations would have to be consulted in advance."

"EUROPESE LOONPOLITIEK VOORLOPIG NIET REALISEERBAAR" (European wages policy at present blocked) by H. Ter Heide - "De Vakbeweging" (NVV - Netherlands), 5.1.65, pages 10 and 11.

In this article the author compares the results of two wages enquiries carried out in 1959 and 1962 in fifteen different industrial branches by the Statistical Office of the European Communities. He draws the following general conclusions: "From the foregoing it is clear that it is not easy to draw general conclusions from these limited statistics. Moreover, one must take into account the fact that these figures on hourly wages costs tell us nothing about real weekly or monthly salaries since many other factors play a part. However, these statistics do show how difficult it would be to work out a European wages policy: it does not seem that one could rapidly arrive at standard levels in the different countries, nor could one harmonize the development of wages policy on an identical basis in the six countries of EEC."

"GELIJKE BELONING BLIJFT HEET HANGIJZER" (Equal pay for women - still a thorny problem) by P.J.C. Tegelaar - "De Vakbeweging" (NVV - Netherlands), 5.1.65, pages 14 and 15.

In his introduction the author recalls the dates laid down in the Treaty of Rome, subsequent changes introduced by the Council of Ministers and finally the attitude of the Netherlands Government.

And the author continues: "The NVV has always supported the theory that equal pay for women must apply not only to "equal work" (identical jobs carried out simultaneously by men and women workers) but to all jobs. NVV has always claimed that to limit equal pay to

"equal work" is not compatible with equitable fixing of salaries and in fact such limitation is impossible in practice.

Government and employers argue that the compulsory achievement of equal pay by 1965 should be postponed and that this should also apply to "equal work". Union confederations consider that the commitment to implement equal pay should be upheld. Differences of opinion on the interpretation of the principle of equal pay (equal work or work of equal value), should not be an obstacle to the achievement of equality by 1 January 1965, at least so far as "equal work" is concerned.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

"UNE BAISSSE DE PRIX QUI COUTE CHER" (An expensive price cut) by Harm Buiter - "Informations à la presse" of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat, No. 29 of 10.12.64.

The General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat comments at length on the decisions taken on the Commission's proposal regarding a common European cereal price. He notes that the measures now envisaged will cause an increase in the workers' cost of living especially in France and the Netherlands. "Nothing has been said", he writes, "about the financial effects of this policy for consumers in France and the Netherlands, nor about the effects for professional people who, in Germany, would make a profit out of the measures currently under discussion. Trade union organizations do not wish in any way to underrate the difficult problems which exist in the agricultural field. They desire a common agricultural policy, since the agricultural policies of the individual countries will come to a standstill, and a common agricultural policy is thus the condition sine qua non for achieving a common economic policy in the widest sense of the term."

However, H. Buiter thinks, the price demanded of Europe is too high and moreover this procedure creates dangerous precedents for the attempts at integration which we have yet to make in other important economic fields.

"UNE ETAPE IMPORTANTE" (An important step) by Louis Major - "Syndicats" (FGTB - Belgium) No. 51 of 19 December 1964, pages 1 and 3.

Louis Major, General Secretary of the FGTB, comments in his editorial on the results achieved during the last agricultural marathon.

For the General Secretary of the FGTB the results achieved mean that "the Mansholt Plan has been fulfilled - a fact of capital importance for Europe. What is equally encouraging is that an agreement has been reached on a single European position in the Kennedy Round. Now the transport problem can also be tackled without delay. It is now possible to define a transport policy, all the elements of which have already been studied, and in connection with which a whole series of problems has already been examined. Here again, governments and ministers will have to work out a real European policy for transport."

"NAISSANCE DE L'EUROPE VERTE" (Birth of green Europe) "Syndicalisme" (CFDT - France) No. 1014 of 26.12.64, page 6.

The article lists a number of measures which will take effect on 1 July 1967 following the agreement reached during the third agricultural marathon.

"These measures", the journal writes, "will speed up European integration, first for agriculture, which will pass from national governments into the sphere of responsibility of the Community, but then also for other sectors." The article asks whether this agreement is a victory for French agriculture. "Yes", it replies, "but it is an ambiguous victory as the reactions of agricultural bodies make clear. Every deal has advantages and darker aspects: French wheat producers will be at an advantage, particularly the big producers in cereal areas like the Paris Basin. But in contrast the price balance is unfavourable to maize growers; in fact we are short of maize and ought to be encouraging its production, whereas we have a surplus of wheat. The prospects are not particularly brilliant for poultry farmers who are going to be faced with tough competition; for example the Breton poultry farmers are at this moment coming up against competition from international trusts."

"LA LOCOMOTIVA AGRICOLA DELL'UNIONE EUROPEA" (Agriculture as a driving force to European unity) by F. Baduel - "Conquiste del lavoro" (CSIL - Italy) Nos. 1 and 2 of 3 and 10 January 1965, page 14.

After giving the background to the agreement of 15 December among the Six fixing a common cereal price, the author writes that its most characteristic aspect is in the transfer of agricultural policy from the national to the European field and in this connection he quotes a declaration by M. Mansholt: "In future all big decisions on agriculture will be taken in Brussels." According to the author, the results of the agreement will not be limited solely to the agricultural sector: "For the first time", he writes, "the six countries have achieved a common economic policy, and this will favour monetary union and the financing of a medium-term economic policy."

In conclusion the author stresses the decisive role played by the EEC Commission during these negotiations.

"UN NOUVEAU PAS EN AVANT POUR LA CONSTRUCTION DE L'EUROPE" (A new step forward in building Europe) - "Force ouvrière" (FO - France) No. 975 of 23.12.64, page 2.

"The Brussels agreement", the journal writes, "for a single agricultural policy in the six Common Market countries is a new step forward welcomed by F.O. Under pressure of necessity, the partners were finally able to integrate their respective interests. French agriculture, though it has not fixed a time-limit to the disparities which exist for peasants, is getting definite advantages by the price increase in 1967 and by finding new outlets. Let us hope that agreement will quickly be reached in the other agricultural sectors such as meat, fruit, milk and sugar."

"By ending national agricultural policies", the article continues, "the Brussels agreement should help us to achieve free circulation of property, goods and people as foreseen in the Treaty

of Rome, for it will doubtless help to speed up similar measures in the industrial and commercial fields.

The journal goes on to recall that "after the decisions reached a few months ago for an examination of the trade cycle in the six countries this agricultural agreement, more or less ruling out any money devaluations, implies that a common monetary policy must now be implemented. The logical outcome of this can only be a politically united Europe where there can no longer be any idea of national supremacy."

The note ends by stating that "in this connection 'Force ouvrière' recalls the free trade union movement's constant support for a supra-national democratic Europe. F.O. stresses in addition that the measures of economic integration currently being implemented cannot take effect fully unless there is concurrent social harmonization on a progressive basis as expressly recommended in the Treaty of Rome".

EURATOM

"ATOME ET SECURITE" (Atoms and Security) by E. Jacchia, Editions Dalloz, Paris 1964, 614 pages.

The following French and Belgian trade union journals published articles to introduce M. Jacchia's new book. (M. Jacchia is director in the "Health Protection" Division of the Euratom Commission.)

- (a) "Au travail" (CSC - Belgium) No. 50, Christmas 1964, page 6
- (b) "L'ouvrier des mines" (FO - France) No. 885 of 27.12.64, p.3
- (c) "Force ouvrière" (FO - France) No. 976 of 30.12.64, page 2
- (d) "Voix des métaux" (CFDT - France) No. 124, January 1965, p.8
- (e) "L'action" (de Charleroi) of 9.1.65
- (f) "Syndicats" (FGTB - Belgium) No. 5 of 6.2.65.

"L'ATOME AU SERVICE DE L'EUROPE" (The atom in the service of Europe) - "Droit de l'employé" (CSC - Belgium) No. 11, December 1964, page 1.

Page 3 of the monthly journal of the national HQ of CSC White Collar Workers is devoted to the European Community of Atomic Energy and lists the aims and tasks of this institution.

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

"L'EMPLOI AGRICOLE DANS LES PAYS DE LA CEE" (Agricultural employment in EEC countries (Vol.II): Appraisal and prospects - socio-political series No. 8/64 - 8123/1/VIII/1964/5, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - price: 8s. 6d.; £1.20.

"L'ORGANISATION DES MARCHES AGRICOLES MONDIAUX" (Organizing world agricultural markets) A common action between advanced countries and developing countries - agricultural series No. 15/64 - 8117/1/VIII/1964/5, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - price: 8s. 6d.; £1.20.

"LA SITUATION ECONOMIQUE DE LA COMMUNAUTE" (The economic situation in the Community) Quarterly Report No. 4, December 1964, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch by the General Directorate of Financial and Economic Affairs of the EEC Commission - 2001/1/XII/1964/5.

EEC-ECSC

"TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS DES REGIMES DE SECURITE SOCIALE" (Comparative tables on social security systems) concerns systems applying in Member States of the European Communities, third edition (1 July 1964) 1. General regime - 8122/1/VII/1964/5, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch, price: 8s. 6d.; £1.20.

ECSC

"EVOLUTION DE L'EMPLOI DANS LES MINES DE FER DE LA COMMUNAUTE" (Development of employment in Community iron mines) 1960-63 - 10.772/2/63, published in French and German.

"NOTE D'INFORMATION SUR LES EVENEMENTS SOCIAUX DANS LA COMMUNAUTE" (Information note on social developments in the Community) 9th year, No. 11, published by the General Directorate on labour problems, in French and German.

This number describes social developments in ECSC industries for the months of May, June and July 1964.

"LA RECONVERSION DE LA MINE DE CHAMPAGNAC" (Modernization of the mine at Champagnac) (Puy-de-Dôme, France) - Regional politics and economy series - 2. Development and modernization programme - 3427/2/64/1, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

In its collection on regional politics and economy the High Authority has just published a study on "Modernization of the mine at Champagnac". This pamphlet is the third volume in a series on "Programmes of Development and Modernization", and deals with the development of activities in the field of non-oxydisable steels for boilers.

The study was undertaken at the request of the High Authority by the Society for Applied Economics and Mathematics (SEMA) in Paris which was also instructed to put its results into practice.

The study represented an act of technical assistance to a company already benefiting from French Government aid for modernization, and similar aid from the High Authority. The company will provide new work for the former miners in the Champagnac mine.

"NOTICIAS DE LA COMUNIDAD EUROPEA DEL CARBON Y DEL ACERO" (Notes of the ECSQ) VIII 1964. This number, printed in Spanish, is devoted almost entirely to the International Congress on Utilization of Steel, organized by the ECSC High Authority in Luxembourg from 28 to 30 October 1964.

EURATOM

"LA CONTAMINATION RADIOACTIVE DES TRAVAILLEURS" (Radioactive contamination of workers) Official record of the International Symposium held in Munich (West Germany) 24 to 26 October 1962 - Euratom, December 1964 (EUR 2210).

"LE PROGRAMME ATOMIQUE FRANCAIS" (The French atomic programme) by H. de Laboulaye - "Euratom Bulletin", December 1964, Vol. III, No. 4.

In this number the Euratom Bulletin starts a series of articles on national atomic programmes of Member States of the European Community. This number deals with nuclear activities in France and is written by the Programme Director at the Atomic Energy Commissariat. Following his article, two further articles are included each illustrating an area in which the work of Euratom is linked with the national effort.

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"CHARBON ET AUTRES SOURCES D'ENERGIE" (Coal and other sources of energy) 1964, No. 6 - in four languages.

"LES ACCIDENTS DU TRAVAIL DANS L'INDUSTRIE SIDERURGIQUE" (Industrial accidents in the steel industry) 1960-63, Social Statistics, 1964, No. 4; two-language editions; French/German and Dutch/Italian.

"SALAIRES CECA" (ECSC Wages 1962) - Social Statistics, 1964, No. 3; two-language editions: French/German and Italian/Dutch.

This bulletin provides information on the development of wages costs and workers' incomes in ECSC industries in 1962, and the general picture of their development from 1954-1962.

PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Press and Information Service of the European Communities (Common Market, ECSC and Euratom) publishes a series of information dossiers in five languages giving documentation on the most topical

issues regarding European integration. Among dossiers recently published are:

- in German - Initiative 1964 (No. 10)
Der Gemeinsame Agrarmarkt 1965 (No. 11)
Die Gemeinsame Kernforschungsstelle der Europäischen Atomgemeinschaft (No. 12)
- in French - Euratom centre commun de recherches (No. 28)
La sécurité sociale dans le marché commun (No. 29)
La politique agricole commune (No. 30)
- in Italian - Iniziativa 1964 (No. 10)
- in Dutch - Initiatief 1964 (September 1964)
- in English - ECSC and the merger (No. 14)
Initiative 1964 (No. 15)
The Euratom Joint Nuclear Research Centre (No. 16)
Some of our "faux problèmes" (No. 17)

All these publications may be obtained by writing to the Press and Information Service of the European Communities in Brussels (244, rue de la Loi) Luxembourg (18 rue Aldringer), or at the offices in Bonn, Paris, The Hague, Rome, Geneva, London, New York or Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS

"L'EUROPA DIFFICILE" (Difficult Europe) by B. Olivi, Edition Comunità, Milan 1964.

The problems of Europe today are essentially problems of reorganizing the political field and the structures of power. Starting from this premise, B. Olivi analyses what one might call the five methods - not necessarily incompatible with each other - for creating a new political arena and a new apparatus of power in Europe; the democratic method of Spinelli, the mystical method of Brugmans, the institutional method of Monnet, the juridical method of Hallstein and finally de Gaulle's method of the "Europe of Fatherlands".

The last chapter, devoted to federalism in the European Community in the context of recent events and the prospects for integration, contains a far-reaching analysis of the tensions arising from progressive moves towards a Community, and differing political ambitions of its Member States. It examines the current process of transferring sovereignty to Community organs and stresses the full urgency of the problem of reintegrating these delegated powers under a new, democratically organized authority.

Bino Olivi obtained the 1964 Adriano Olivetti prize for this book.

"LES SYNDICATS DANS LES PAYS DE L'EST" (Unions in the eastern countries) - Solvay Institute of Sociology, Free University of Brussels.

An account of the study seminar from 19-21 November 1962 in Brussels, directed by Professor René Dekkers.

"BRITAIN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY" (1955/63), Princeton University Press, Oxford University Press 1964, 547 pages.

A detailed study of relations between the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community from the Messina Conference in June 1955 to the breakdown of negotiations in January 1963.

"L'UNITE DE L'ACTION EUROPEENNE" (European unity in action) by Professor Walter Hallstein - European Study Centre, Lausanne, 1965.

This pamphlet reproduces the text of a speech delivered on 14 October 1964 at the opening session of the 7th States-General of the Communes of Europe, in Rome, by Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission.

"LA SIDERURGIE JAPONAISE" (The Japanese steel industry) by Jean Bienfait - European State Centre, Lausanne 1965.

"SUR LA BONNE ROUTE" (On the right road) - A pamphlet on European integration published by the DGB (Germany), with the assistance of the Trade Union Information Division of the Press and Information Service of the European Communities. This is now also available in Spanish. This pamphlet found a wide response in labour and trade union circles. It has also been translated into English and is available on demand.

"UNIFYING EUROPE" - "The Seaman" (TUC - Great Britain), December 1964, page 244.

This periodical draws the attention of its readers to the pamphlet entitled "Unifying Europe" (24 pages) published by the Press and Information Service of the European Communities and available on demand free of charge.

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