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community**

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Trade Union Division

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I. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

ACTIVITY OF CHRISTIAN UNIONS IN THE
SIX: MEETING WITH EEC COMMISSION -
WORK OF THE 21st MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE BUREAU

On 25 February 1965 a delegation of the Executive Bureau of the IFCTU European Organization met the Commission of the EEC in Brussels.

At the end of the meeting the spokesman for the EEC Commission gave the following information to the members:

"On Thursday morning the Commission of the European Economic Community received representatives of the European Organization of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions in the Community for an exchange of views on questions of common interest in the fields of European economic and social policy. In the course of the meeting, at which the European Organization of the IFCTU was led by its Chairman, M. August Cool, and the Commission by its President, Professor Walter Hallstein, the Commission recognized the substantial contribution which the Christian trade unions have made to the establishment of the European Communities by their support in the task of uniting Europe. After the talks the President of the Commission gave a luncheon for the members of the European Organization of the IFCTU.

"The Christian trade unions were represented in the discussions by the following:

M. August Cool	Chairman of the European Organization of the IFCTU; Chairman of the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions in Belgium
M. Gérard Espéret	Vice-Chairman of the European Organization of the IFCTU; Vice-Chairman of the French Democratic Confederation of Labour (CFTC)
M. Jacques Alders	Vice-Chairman of the European Organization of the IFCTU; Vice-Chairman of the Confederation of Catholic Trade Unions in the Netherlands
M. S. van Bijsterveld	Member of the European Organization of the IFCTU; Representative of the Trade Internationals

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| Dr. Willem Albeda | Member of the Executive Committee of the European Organization of the IFCTU; Secretary of the Confederation of Protestant Trade Unions in the Netherlands |
| Dr. Bernard Koch | Member of the Executive Committee of the European Organization of the IFCTU; General Secretary of the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions in Germany |
| M. Jean Klein | Member of the Executive Committee of the European Organizations of the IFCTU; Secretary of the Luxembourg Confederation of Christian Trade Unions |
| M. Giuseppe Rapelli | Member of the Committee of the European Organization of the IFCTU; Chairman of the Committee of Christian Trade Unions in Italy |
| M. Jan Kulakowski | General Secretary of the European Organization of the IFCTU |
| M. Prosper van Bijsterveld | Assistant Secretary of the European Organization of the IFCTU. |

"In addition to President Hallstein, the EEC Commission was represented in the talks and at the luncheon by Vice-President Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President Robert Marjolin, Vice-President Lionello Levi Sandri and by M. Jean Rey and M. Lambert Schaus, members of the Commission. Senior officials of the Commission also participated."

The European Organization of the IFCTU published the following communiqué:

"On 25 February 1965 the EEC Commission received a delegation from the Executive Bureau of the European Organization of IFCTU. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and in a spirit of co-operation. During the discussions the union delegation led by A. Cool, drew the EEC Commission's attention to a number of problems which European integration has created for the union movement in Europe. It also put forward certain suggestions which might help to solve current difficulties and give a greater stimulus to the development of the European Community. An exchange of views took place, for example on the conditions for and consequences of a merger of the European Executives as part of the merger of the Communities.

"Attention was also given to European economic planning as well as the conditions necessary for a medium-term economic policy. On this, the IFCTU delegation stressed its belief in the need for all the social partners to be associated completely in the progressive implementation of a social policy at European level. In this respect it particularly stressed the need for better consultation with the various sectors and the need to create European committees with equal representation."

Meeting of the Executive Bureau of IFCTU European Organization

On the same day M. A. Cool presided over the 21st meeting of the Executive Bureau of the IFCTU European Organization. Particular attention was given to the problem raised by the merger of the European Executives and of the three Communities.

A communiqué from the IFCTU European Organization was issued at the end of the meeting. It declared that "the Executive Bureau considers it necessary not only for governments but also for the various social organizations and, in particular, the trade union movement, to be associated closely and effectively in the drafting of the new European Treaty. There was also a detailed exchange of views on recognition of the union movement at European level; reference was also made to the need to organize discussions on a basis of equality at European level by trades and sectors.

"To give a new stimulus to the growth of a social policy in the Community," the communiqué goes on, "the Executive Bureau considers it desirable that all trade union organizations within the European Community should submit a plan of activities on social questions as soon as possible to the European authorities."

A DELEGATION OF IFCTU EUROPEAN
ORGANIZATION VISITS M. G. GRANDVAL,
FRENCH MINISTER OF LABOUR

Paris, 18 February 1965

M. Gilbert Grandval, French Minister of Labour, acting in his capacity as Acting President of the EEC Council of Ministers on Social Questions, received a delegation from the European Organization of the IFCTU led by its Chairman, M. Cool, Chairman of the Confederation of Christian Unions in Belgium, and its Vice-Chairman, M. Espéret, Vice-Chairman of the French Democratic Confederation of Labour.

The delegation informed M. Grandval of the problems raised by the synchronizing of the various European social security systems, and expressed the hope that by strengthening co-operation between the governments, the EEC Commission, and the social partners, it would be possible to implement a new European social security policy.

M. Grandval stressed his close interest in the development of European social policy and told M. Cool that he would inform his colleagues in the Council of Ministers of the Six of the wishes which the IFCTU European Organization had expressed.

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY
FGTB NATIONAL COMMITTEE (BELGIUM)

The National Committee of the FGTB met in Brussels on 23 February 1965 for an information session devoted to the various problems raised by European unification. The Chairman, Désiré Van Daele, said the aim of the meeting was to give closer study to the problems arising in this context before adopting a precise attitude as a trade union organization.

Louis Major, the General Secretary, gave a brief background history of the growth of the European idea from its origin, making use of a document specially drawn up for the purpose. He also drew up the balance-sheet of achievements to date within the existing Communities. He drew attention specially to the role played by the trade union movement, a role which will become more and more important - in building a united Europe.

Referring particularly to the merging of the three Community Executives into a single authority, Louis Major showed that the unions must be extremely cautious as regards the kind of representation which they should eventually have within a single authority and also as regards the rights they should enjoy in one or the other of the supra-national organizations. The trade union movement must lay down a clear programme of its claims and its proposals for action at European level.

Various delegates from trade groups and regional groups gave their views on aspects of the European problem which had been raised.

Dore Smets, Amedée De Keuleneir, Gust Wallaert, Jacques Yerna and Henri Ceuppens took part in the debate.

All the speeches will be printed in an information report so as to permit a detailed study within all the member organizations before the next meeting of the National Committee.

"UNION WAGES POLICY AT
SUPRANATIONAL LEVEL"

The January 1965 issue of the French edition of the periodical "DGB - News" published an article by B. Tacke, Vice-Chairman of the Confederation, examining union wages policy on the European scale. The author first analyses the role of social policy in the EEC Treaty particularly Article 117 ("Integration of Social Security Policies").

According to the author, "The history of social security in different countries shows that workers cannot make any real improvements in their social position except by pursuing a policy of their own. This does not mean," he stresses, "that they can give up state help in the whole field of social security. But the State, which must act in many fields of social development, can be greatly stimulated - and experience has proved this - if the workers have a powerful policy of their own. The State itself is merely the reflection of the active forces in society. And what is true of a single State is also true of a Community of States."

B. Tacke continues: "The condition for a free and autonomous wages policy is the existence of the unions which must not be hampered by constitutional, legal or governmental measures in their efforts to ensure greater social progress. Any law or decree which ties the unions raises doubts about their freedom and their autonomy."

Next B. Tacke tackles the principle of trade union autonomy and that of divided autonomy and he states that "union strength is also of great importance to ensure maximum freedom in society."

"Unions," he writes, "which have few members and little money are more easily inclined to accept "state aid". There are many examples to prove this point. For example, appeals have already been made to the EEC Commission asking it to intervene in the wages question. That the Commission is willing to submit its opinion on this issue was again confirmed by its recommendation of 14 April 1964. This declared that governments of member countries must "ask the contracting parties to respect the link between the growth of average nominal income of workers and the growth in the level of national production". This means that the level of wages and salaries should depend on productivity. The DGB has always refused to accept this idea. Yet unions in the other

countries do accept this principle, at least in practice. Without here going into the rights and wrongs of it, or the problems of practical application, one can say that if it were accepted throughout the Community it would greatly hamper "the integration of social security policy". Moreover, it is a fact that compulsory gearing of salaries to productivity would not end in distribution of incomes unless other and more effective measures were brought in to distribute incomes more justly. But one cannot hope for such measures from the economic system which exists in the EEC countries. "Moreover," according to B. Tacke, "the different way in which various social legislation patterns are developing is also having its effects on the structure of wages and incomes." The Vice-Chairman of the DGB ends by stressing the urgent need "for a co-ordinated initiative by the unions in the wages field."

"In March 1964," he writes, "the unions of the six countries decided in Paris to set up a Standing Committee to compare their policies, their claims and their achievements. It would certainly be right to add to the work already done a new programme of research to clarify the real social security situation inside EEC. When we demand 'long-term economic planning' and a 'European planning commission' we must not forget to put forward our own programme of wage claims. We must remember that a long-term economic plan must include somewhere arrangements for the growth of incomes. The more able the unions are to co-ordinate and justify their own ideas, the more able they will be to act together and the greater will be their ability to influence the growth of social policy in EEC." B. Tacke concludes as follows: "By trying to win social benefits under their existing programmes and according to their existing ideas in their respective countries, the unions will open the way to agreements and conventions at supranational level. The present situation in EEC demands the redoubling of our activities."

EUROPEAN TRADE TRAINING

A committee of DGB technicians visited the Labour College at Charleroi at the end of January to study the way technicians and engineers are trained in Belgium, as part of a study on the necessary harmonization of trade training in Europe. The Charleroi school is of a special type which permits practical and theoretical training from primary school level via trade training and up to professional training of technicians and engineers.

"UNION ACTION ON A EUROPEAN SCALE":
SPEECHES AT CONFEDERAL COUNCIL OF CFDT (FRANCE)

Bierville, 25-27 February 1965

At the last Confederal Council meeting of the CFDT a number of speakers put forward ideas for consideration for increasing the amount of European activity at European level. They included Eugène Descamps, the General Secretary of the CFDT (CFTC), Jeanette Laot, General Secretary of the National Federation of SEITA workers, André Glorieux, General Secretary of the UD (North Region) and Philippe Linquette, General Secretary of the Social Security Confederation.

"We must get ourselves on to the European level", André Glorieux pointed out.

Philippe Linquette said: "What we are doing means that we must define an overall policy for our Confederation within the European framework which is being formed, while realizing that our demands must always be kept within the limits of what is possible and what is achievable."

E. Descamps stressed that "we are neglecting the European aspects and needs too much." He gave a number of examples taken from the wood industry and the building industry. "Some concerns will be sacrificed at the international level."

The General Secretary of the CFDT referred to French conservatism. He stressed the absence of foresight in firms that did not make arrangements in time to increase their economic efficiency. In view of European competition he considered that there would unfortunately be bound to be very serious and harmful difficulties for their workers during the course of the next few years.

"We shall be involved in a European process which will have to be examined by trade unionists and the six countries in a common framework. Our confederal leaders must realize this. It is essential to strengthen the contractual power of the unions in view of the issues which are coming and which can already be foreseen."

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

THE 10th CONGRESS OF EUROPEAN FILM AND TELEVISION WORKERS (ICFTU)

The tenth Congress of the European Union of the film and television workers (ICFTU) was held in Paris from 30 January to 3 February last with the participation of delegates from affiliated organizations in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Sweden, Turkey, Finland, Switzerland and France. Observers were present from Great Britain and Western Germany, as was M. A.J. Forrest, representing the International Federation of Free Trade Unions.

At the end of its work the Congress adopted the following resolutions:

European film

Since it was felt there was a need for a film dedicated to the workers of Europe, explaining their efforts to co-ordinate their activities, contacts were made between the European film and television workers' union and the Labour Film Institute, associated with ICFTU, on the one hand, and the Information Service of the European Communities on the other. Both these organizations have agreed to co-operate in making this film. To ensure the project's success the Congress set up a committee from among its members charged with preparing the scenario and supervising the film. The Committee expressed its hope of obtaining without further delay the document entitled "The Workers and Europe" which is to be supplied by the Trade Union Information Division of the Information Service of the European Communities.

Long-term plan of activities

As regards the laying down of a long-term programme of activities the Congress decided to set up a permanent "working party" with the task of studying all the problems of the cinema and television, with particular reference to the effects on them of the creation of the Europe of the Six.

In the immediate future this committee will deal with the following problems:

- (a) The working out of a financial policy for the film industry in the EEC countries;

- (b) The application of this policy to third countries;
- (c) The preparing of a plan for international collective contracts for higher grade employees in the film industry;
- (d) The integration of cinema and television networks.

The working party will meet at regular intervals and, after its recommendations have been adopted by the annual congress, it will present the cinema and television workers' point of view on the issues considered to the EEC authorities.

ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

CHRISTIAN UNIONS TO CREATE EUROPEAN
AUTO-WORKERS' COMMITTEE

The working party set up by the IFCTU Engineering Unions Committee met on 19 February in Brussels and suggested the creation of a European auto-workers' committee. The working party believes that this would be the best way for the International to have effective influence in this sector.

The working party also proposed that special attention should be paid in the immediate future to the following problems: job security, hours of work, wages systems and wages problems, particularly in connection with productivity. The International's inner Executive meeting in Brussels on 3 March gave its support to these proposals. It also intends to suggest to the International's Committee that other committees should be created in the various other sectors of engineering.

INFORMATION MEETING OF ICFTU
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS

An information meeting of delegates from white-collar, technicians and supervisory staffs' unions (FIET-ICFTU) took place in Brussels on 2 and 3 March 1965.

The meeting was organized by the "Trade Union Information Division" of the Press and Information Service of the European Communities. It dealt specially with aspects of European integration affecting the economic, social and employment prospects of white-collar workers, whose numbers are constantly growing in relation to those of manual workers. Special attention was paid to problems of commercial travellers arising from the provisions on freedom of movement and freedom to supply services.

II. THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

A MEMORANDUM BY THE CHRISTIAN
WORKERS' MOVEMENT (BELGIUM)

The Executive Committee of the Christian Workers' Movement (Belgium) has just published a memorandum to be handed to the Belgian Government elected at the forthcoming elections.

It includes a number of claims which the Christian Workers' Movement wishes to have guaranteed during the next Parliament. The memorandum must be considered as a summary of the claims and desires put forward by the different organizations affiliated to the Christian Workers' Movement.

The document reaffirms the Christian Workers' Movement's continuing support for the idea of European unification and it proposed the merging of the three Executives, election of the European Parliament by direct suffrage, merging of the Councils of Ministers and periodical meetings of heads of government.

The Christian Workers' Movement continues to demand special efforts to provide systematic aid for the developing countries. The text states, "our co-operation must not be restricted to countries which were formerly our colonies. There must be a special effort to achieve multilateral co-operation via UNO and its specialized agencies. There is a need to recruit experts and technicians and to ensure that they get adequate training."

III. REVIEW OF THE TRADE UNION AND LABOUR PRESS

GENERAL POLICY

"EUROPE 1964 - REFLEXIONS SYNDICALES" (Europe 1964 - Trade union thoughts) by Jean Kulakowski - "Labor" organ of IFCTU, No. 1/65.

The author, who is General Secretary of the European Organization of the Christian unions, first reviews the principal events in European integration in 1964, recalling in particular the attitudes adopted by his organization on economic questions, institutional questions and the "Kennedy round".

In the second part of his article, J. Kulakowski puts forward some thoughts on prospects for integration in 1965. "We shall take care not to pretend to be prophets by making predictions which might equally well be pessimistic or optimistic. Developments in Europe are very flexible and there are often unexpected developments. But whatever the uncertainties, delays and difficulties we are convinced that things will move forward, for the process of integration has gone too far to be stopped now. The facts of life force us to go on, and the wishes of the immense majority of Europeans are in line with this; they are supporting it and making it irreversible."

As regards the trade unions, J. Kulakowski stresses the need - in order not to be 'overtaken' - for constructing a new trade union structure, organized by trade branches and based on the European framework. "This is essential if we are to have a European trade union force instead of merely the sum of a number of national trade union forces. It is essential if we are to be able to negotiate with the employers industry by industry at European level. It is essential if we are to get beyond merely being consulted and win for the unions a real right to participate in building Europe, both in the field of social policy and in that of making structures. In this respect there are one or two outstandingly important sectors which are pilot sectors because of their strong union organizations, their structure and their economic and social situation - the car industry, oil, synthetic fibres and building."

"L'UNION EUROPEENNE" (European unity) by G. Debunne - "La Tribune" (CGSP-FGTB - Belgium) No. 4, February 1965, page 1.

M. Debunne, Chairman of the General Union of Public Services, states in his union's periodical that the national committee of the FGTB has just had a special meeting to examine the different problems created by European unity (see page 4). M. Debunne notes that the

results which we hope to obtain from European unity depend to a large extent on the trade unions. As a result it is becoming more and more vital every day to co-ordinate trade union activities in the six countries.

Among its main objectives the Treaty of Rome lists full employment, economic expansion, etc. But it is not enough just to say it, one must really want it. It would mean a retrogression if union organizations were not to enjoy the same rights of consultation, co-decision and control in the European institutions as those they have already obtained at national level.

In conclusion, M. Debonne considers that permanent trade union bodies for public service workers will prove necessary, and it is already time to start thinking of setting up a general union of public services at European level.

"POUR UN SYNDICALISME EUROPEEN" (Towards a European trade unionism) by Charles Cortot - "Réveil des mineurs" (FO - France), No. 108, March 1965, page 1.

Charles Cortot writes, "there seem to have been no major problems about calling the first European Mineworkers' Congress. The difficulties will arise," he adds, "when we come to decide the functions of this European union organization, then we shall come up against the question of the autonomy of the mineworkers' federations in each of the countries."

The author goes on, "if it is desirable to reach a harmonization of living and working conditions in the Europe of the Six then it is clear that this will find its full justification on the trade union and organic level. When one compares the trade union contributions paid by miners in each of the countries, the French and Italians are the ones who pay the least. Moreover, the number of union members considered as a percentage of the total manpower in the mines shows that FO is in a very bad position; the German, Luxembourg and Belgian miners are at the top.

"And there is another problem; in some countries there is a strike fund - such as Germany and Belgium. But in France we in 'Force ouvrière' have never been able to create one.

"We must," Charles Cortot concludes, "harmonize the union contributions and find ways and means of setting up a European strike fund."

"SYNDICATS EUROPEENS" by A.W. - "Réveil des mineurs" (FO - France), No. 108, March 1965, page 6.

The monthly of the FO International Miners' Federation reproduces an article taken from the Luxembourg daily "Tageblatt" devoted to the problem of European trade unionism.

"The idea of closer and closer collaboration between the union bodies in the six countries of the Community," A.W writes, "is not new. It is true that there are liaison offices in existence but," the author notes, "it has not yet proved possible to get beyond the methods employed to date and agree on joint co-ordinated trade union action to be carried out in all six countries of the Community. And yet," he adds, "such action is becoming more and more urgently necessary year by year. In the end, such a union will be inevitable and the sooner it is set up the more the workers will benefit from it."

"IL FAUT CONSTRUIRE UN SYNDICALISME A LA DIMENSION EUROPEENNE" (We must build trade unionism on European dimensions) - "Syndicalisme" (CFDT - France), No. 1020, 6.2.65, page 4.

The CFDT weekly states that the CFDT called a "round table" on 29 January at which members of the Confederal Bureau, the International Confederal Commission and a number of specialists in European questions, exchanged views on problems of economic and political integration in Europe. The aim was to specify current pressure, economic and political problems in Europe and study the prospects of development.

The paper notes that following this "round table" these questions will be further developed but that from now on there must be a trade unionism on European dimensions to face up to the Europe of big business and capitalism if the workers want to have a share in the new Europe.

"UN SINDACATO VECCHIO CON UN CUORE GIOVANE" (An old union with a young spirit) by A.C. Rocchi - "Conquiste del lavoro" (CISL - Italy), No. 6 of 7.2.65, pages 10 and 11.

The author comments on the visit of an Italian trade union delegation (CISL and UIL) to Great Britain at the invitation of the TUC. The Italian leaders also had discussions with members of the Labour Government.

In their discussions with their British colleagues, the Italian unionists asked the position of the British Labour movement vis-à-vis the Common Market. The following was the reply of George Woodcock,

General Secretary of the TUC: "The door was closed in our face by one of the six EEC partners. It is therefore up to the EEC to reopen it. When that happens we will see and we will appraise what we see."

A.C. Rocchi comments: "A thoroughly logical reply and at the same time extremely evasive."

"ITALY" International Round-up - "The Seaman" (TUC - Great Britain), March 1965, page 60.

The journal refers to the declarations of M. Viglianesi, General Secretary of the UIL (Italy) during his press conference on 8 January, on the position of Italian socialist unionists in the CGIL (the union body affiliated to the WFTU).

In his appeal, "The Seaman" affirms, M. Viglianesi stressed that it was inconsistent for democratic workers to remain members of a union controlled by a "totalitarian" group at the top.

SOCIAL POLICY

"ANGLEICHUNG DER BERUFS-AUSBILDUNG IN EUROPA?" (Harmonization of trade training in Europe?) - "HBV-Ausblick" (DGB - Germany), No. 3, March 1965, page 13.

The journal reports the visit of M.W. Hansen of the DGB Executive responsible for supervisory staffs, technicians and white-collar workers, to M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission. During these discussions M. Hansen stressed the need for giving more importance to problems of trade training at European level for technicians, engineers and employees in the commercial field.

Harmonization of trade training, taking into account the professional problems of white-collar workers, was indispensable. "Another subject discussed," the journal reports, "was the integration of training of foremen as well as valuation and classification of the work of foremen in the EEC countries. In this context M. Hansen proposed first the drawing up of a synoptic table so as to be able to compare the principal working conditions of foremen in the different countries of the Common Market.

Another factor to help in the objective harmonization of trade training in the EEC would be analyses aimed at finding a worth while basis for the training of young salesmen and technicians taking into account technical and social progress as well as the special demands of the Common Market.

"M. Levi Sandri," the journal concludes, "recognized the urgency of these problems while stressing at the same time that the financial means which are made available for achieving these objectives are most inadequate. The DGB regrets that the means necessary to fulfil these important European tasks cannot be made available."

"LE FONDS SOCIAL EUROPEEN - DEUX PROPOSITIONS DE MODIFICATIONS"
(The European Social Fund - two proposals for modification) -
"Au travail" (CSC - Belgium), No. 6, 13.2.65, page 9.

"LA COMMUNAUTE PREND DE NOUVELLES DISPOSITIONS SUR LE PLAN SOCIAL"
(New Community measures in the social field) - "Force ouvrière"
(CGT-FO - France), No. 985, page 2.

"PIU' EFFICACI GLI INTERVENTI DEL FONDO SOCIALE EUROPEO" (Making
the European Social Fund more effective) - "Il lavoro italiano",
No. 9, 28.2.65, page 3.

These papers describe the scope of two proposals recently approved by the EEC Commission aimed at increasing the effectiveness of action taken by the European Social Fund.

"LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE DANS LA CECA"
(Development of trade training in ECSC) - "Au travail" (CSC - Belgium),
No. 7, 20.2.65, page 7.

The author analyses in considerable detail the contents of a brochure just issued by the High Authority entitled "Information on the development of trade training in the industries of the Community in 1962 and 1963".

"MIGRATIE VAN BOUWVAKARBEIDERS IN EUROPA EN HUN SOCIALE ZEKERHEID"
(Migration of building workers in Europe and building workers' social security) by D.H. Grasman - "Evangilie en Maatschappij" (CNV - Netherlands),
No. 2, February 1965, pages 52 to 63.

The monthly study review of the National Christian Union in Holland contains a detailed study on the problems of migration of building workers in Europe.

The first part, entitled "The Importance of Migration", gives a number of historic data about migration as a general phenomenon; next the author studies migration in EEC countries particularly in the building sector; finally he devotes a number of special paragraphs, illustrated by tables, to immigration in the different EEC countries.

The second part entitled "Migration and social security of building workers" is devoted to the different legal and contractual systems of social security. The application of complementary systems of social security based on collective agreement is encountering certain difficulties. The author studies these as well as possible solutions.

ECONOMIC POLICY

"L'INDUSTRIE DES MATIERES PLASTIQUES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE" (The plastic industry in the Community) - "Au travail" (CSC - Belgium), No. 7, 20.2.65, page 6.

The CSC Weekly continues to publish in summary form the industry studies carried out by EEC. The present number covers a rapidly expanding sector - plastics.

"L'ENERGIE EN 1964 - PERSPECTIVES POUR 1965" (Fuel and power in 1964 - prospects for 1965) - "Au travail" (CSC - Belgium), No. 5, 6.2.65, page 6.

"Au travail" gives a lengthy summary of the balance-sheet for fuel and power for 1964 and the prospects for 1965 as worked out by the High Authority in co-operation with the EEC and ECSC Commissions.

"DEPUIS 1963 LA COMMISSION DE LA CEE LUTTE CONTRE L'INFLATION" (The EEC's battle against inflation since 1963) - "Syndicats" (FGTB - Belgium), No. 5, 6.2.65, page 4.

The FGTB Weekly publishes long extracts from the report on the social situation in the Community in 1963 appended to the Seventh General Report on activities of EEC.

"LA CRISE DE L'INTEGRATION EUROPEENNE" (The crisis in European integration) by E. Mandel - "La Tribune" (CGSP-FGTB - Belgium), No. 2, 1/65, page 3.

According to the author European integration is in a state of crisis at the moment. E. Mandel writes that it is difficult to untangle the purely economic causes from the political causes of this crisis. None the less, three economic problems can be isolated from the tangle of factors causing the present crisis.

The converging economic movement which existed hitherto in the Common Market has now given way to a diverging movement. The speed of expansion has started to vary. These divergent economic movements carry grave risks for the survival of the European Economic Community.

Next, inflation is provoking a deficit in the balance of payments causing governments to take deflationary measures, thus changing the

economic outlook to a point which might bring on recession. The deflationary measures taken in the individual countries are causing a drop in imports and this could upset the trade cycle in the partner countries. Economic planning and anti-trade cycle policy at the level of the Six which has been demanded by a number of personalities in the Common Market would naturally imply a common financial monetary policy. This would mean a considerable strengthening of the supranational powers of the European institutions and the abandonment of national sovereignty. E. Mandel notes, however, that France is now willing to accept this.

"Finally," the author concludes, "there is the problem of American competition; for some time American firms have been setting up more and more daughter companies in Europe, profiting from the lower level of wages in Europe and systematically creaming off the best brains from European industry."

"EUROPE - NOTRE SOUCI" (Europe - our concern) - "Le droit de l'employé" (CSC - Belgium), No. 1, January 1965, page 1.

This article summarizes recent decisions taken by the EEC Executive in the fields of customs and excise, the economic and social policy.

"EUROPESE POLITIEK OP MIDDELLANGE TERMIJN" (For a medium-term European policy) by H. ter Heide - "De Vakbeweging" (NVV - Netherlands) 2.2.65, pages 42-43.

The author recalls the speech by M. Marjolin at Strasbourg before the European Parliament on 19 January last on the economic situation. He welcomes the fact that the problem of increased salaries was not put forward as one of the causes of inflation. According to the author, conditions for the co-operation of the union movement in operating the policy of stabilization were clearly explained.

"UIT POLITIEK VERSLAG HOGE AUTORITEIT BLIJKT: GECOORDINEERD ENERGIEBELEID KOMT (ZEER) LANGZAAM VAN DE GRAND" (High Authority's report shows that fuel policy is developing (very) slowly) - "De Mijnwerker" (NKV - Netherlands), 18.2.65, page 3.

The journal comments on the political report just published by the High Authority. In presenting this report the High Authority showed it possessed initiative of a timely, realistic, forceful and skilful nature.

Measures now being studied to cope with difficulties in the coal sector show that the Authority is making an intense and realistic effort to get a co-ordinated fuel and power policy. The High Authority will intensify its efforts so as to get agreement from those concerned on certain points in the miners' statute.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

"L'AGRICULTURE FRANCAISE ET LE MARCHÉ COMMUN" (French agriculture and the Common Market) by A. Laguillaumée- "Force ouvrière" (CGT-FO - France), No. 983, 17.2.65, page 9.

The author comments briefly on the second study submitted for consideration by the French Social and Economic Committee, and gives the reasons why the FO group abstained on the recommendation worked out during discussion of this document. The document covers "prospects offered by the Common Market for French agricultural exports up to 1970".

EURATOM

"EURATOM" - "Le droit de l'employé" (CSC - Belgium), No. 2, February 1965, page 3.

The journal continues its examination of the tasks and aims of Euratom (see "Information syndicales et ouvrières" No. 1/65).

MISCELLANEOUS

"NECESSITE DE LA CREATION D'UN INSTITUT DE TRAVAIL EUROPEEN" (The need for a European institute of labour) by A. Clot - "Le réveil des mineurs", No. 106, January 1965, page 2.

André Clot gives an account of the information meeting organized in Luxembourg last November, by the Trade Union Information Division of the European Communities, for forty active members of miners' trade union in the six EEC countries.

Commenting on the results of the seminar, A. Clot writes "the discussions which followed showed again the interest which the participants felt and their desire to profit from these seminars to increase their knowledge. The special difficulties of each country were also explained. In the light of the discussions it was easy to see that most of these difficulties are in fact common difficulties."

"The workers and their representatives," he goes on, "are just as aware, indeed probably more aware, than other social categories of the need for economic integration in Europe so as to permit subsequent political integration. They know very well that Europe cannot be saved unless it unites not only in the economic field but in all fields."

"If tomorrow," he stresses, "the pressure of private interests or resurgent nationalism were to destroy this bold endeavour the peoples of Europe would not be slow in realizing the mistake. Their independence would be at an end. They would soon be a prey to every kind of adventure. All this raises tough problems and difficult problems and it will be a long time before they are solved. Have the workers the necessary means and the necessary time to make themselves felt where these problems are being thrashed out? Seminars are certainly very useful for those who go to Luxembourg once a year so as to perfect their knowledge and increase their belief in the need for unification and so as to spread it among their supporters; all this is very fine but all the same it is only superficial."

"Europe cannot be built without the workers; it might perhaps be built against them but if so it would not last."

"There is a European school at Luxembourg and this is an excellent attempt. But if we can have European schools for the children why should we not have a European labour institute for the workers? Why should not trade union activists be given the chance to develop the necessary knowledge so that they can discuss these problems at top level, so that they can be sufficiently armed and convinced to win over the great majority of the workers for the European idea since in their heart they are already in favour of integration? Why should our activists not be able to study, not just for two or three days, but for a proper period perhaps up to a whole year?"

"The employers, the capitalists," A. Clot goes on, "have insisted that this is necessary to safeguard their vital interests. How long will the trade union organizations drag behind when they should be the driving force for unification?"

"In conclusion," A. Clot writes, "The European authorities must understand, in the interests of all parties, that there is a need for such an institution. It is a question that affects the whole future of Europe - the Europe which its original sponsors wanted and to which we ourselves aspire. The union bodies in the six countries should intervene with the Executive in Luxembourg and insist that this idea be made a reality. And even if tomorrow there is only one Executive it will still be necessary to have this plan accepted. In the interests of the workers and for the whole future of Europe I think it is essential to create this institution."

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

"PROGRAMMES GENERAUX POUR LA SUPPRESSION DES RESTRICTIONS A LA LIBERTE D'ETABLISSEMENT ET A LA LIBRE PRESTATION DES SERVICES" (General programme to abolish restrictions on the freedom of establishment and free tender of services), special publication, "Droit d'établissement et services" (Right of establishment and services), brochure No. 1 (published in the official gazette of the European Communities No. 2, 15.1.62) - (8136/1-2-3-4/XI/1964/5).

ECSC

"RAPPORT POLITIQUE" (Political report) (3634/2/65/1) High Authority, Luxembourg, February 1965, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

To give effect to commitments it undertook in June 1964 during debates of the European Parliament on the "XII General Report" of ECSC, the High Authority has presented a political report with a twofold aim:

- (i) Since the Member States have decided to merge the Executives and the three European Communities, it is necessary to draw up a balance-sheet of results achieved under the ECSC Treaty in order to assess the subsequent preparation of an analysis of results of the three Treaties;
- (ii) Since the economic and social problems facing the Community will remain the same whatever changes are made in the institutions and whenever they are made, it is vital to work out the broad lines of the measures necessary to solve these problems.

The first part of this study answers the European Parliament's desire to have an appraisal of the institutional powers of the Community's organs and of the Community mechanisms in the economic and social fields. It contains an analysis of these various elements in the light of experience gained by the first of the European Communities. It deals successively with the institutional structure of ECSC, the characteristics of the Paris Treaty as compared with the Rome Treaties, and with results obtained in applying these specific rules in the economic and social fields.

The second half of the publication outlines the action which should be taken in the coal and steel sector. The prospect of a merger must not be allowed to slow down Community action or produce a "wait and see" attitude. It is already clear that the merger will take much longer

than its sponsors originally thought; moreover the powers at the disposal of the Community's institutions are not so numerous that any of them can be neglected. Thus the only possible attitude for the ECSC Executive is to continue its activities without any reduction in view of the continuing needs which exist in the sectors for which it is responsible.

"INFORMATIONS SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE DANS LES INDUSTRIES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1962 ET 1963" (Information of the development of job training in industry in the Community in 1962 and 1963) - (11088/2/64/1) published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

This study is the sixth to appear in this series of publications whose chief aim is to keep alive the studies already published earlier on the organization and methods of job training in coalmines, iron mines and steelworks of the Community.

"TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS CONCERNANT DIFFERENTS ASPECTS DE LA DUREE DU TRAVAIL DANS L'INDUSTRIE SIDERURGIQUE DE LA COMMUNAUTE" (Comparative table on various aspects of working hours in the steel industry in the Community) - (10889/2/64/1), Luxembourg, July 1964, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

This study gives the results of the work carried out by the mixed Commission for harmonization of working conditions in the steel industry (situation as at 1 January 1964 - normal terms).

"LES PROGRES DANS LA CONSTRUCTION EN ACIER" (Progress with building in steel) - ECSC Bulletin, No. 51 - 9th year, No. 6 (11128/2/64/1), Luxembourg 1964, published in French, German, Dutch, Italian, English and Spanish.

This number of the "Bulletin" is devoted entirely to the international congress on the use of steel organized by the High Authority from 28-30 October 1964 in Luxembourg. More than 1 100 persons took part in this congress including leading scientists, architects, engineers and representatives of government and industry from 26 different countries. The congress dealt with the progress in building in steel.

"INDICATIONS SUR LA CONJONCTURE ENERGETIQUE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE" (Note on fuel and power prospects in the Community) ECSC Bulletin No. 52 - 9th year, No. 7 (11139/2/64/1) - Luxembourg 1964, published in French, German, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish.

For some years the High Authority has published an annual report on fuel and power prospects in the Community, in co-operation with the EEC and ECSC Commissions and after consulting with the mixed Committee

of the High Authority's special Council of Ministers. This report describes the situation of fuel and power at the end of the current year and outlines prospects for the coming year. The 1965 report is expected to be out by the end of January 1965 (for 1964 see Bulletin No. 48).

The contents of this Bulletin are entirely provisional and preliminary.

PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Press and Information Service of the European Communities (Common Market, ECSC, Euratom) publishes a series of information notes in five languages covering the most topical issues of European integration. Among those recently published are:

In French: - Policy for competition in the Common Market (No. 31)
- The Common Market library (en bref, No. 14)

In Italian: - La politica economica a medio termine della CEE:
prevenire piuttosto che correggere (n.11)

In English: - A guide to the study of the European Community.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

"COMMENT FORCE OUVRIERE CONSTRUIT L'EUROPE DES TRAVAILLEURS"
(Force ouvrière helping to build the workers' Europe) - pamphlet, 40 pages - supplement to No. 146 of "Force ouvrière information".

The French Confederation "Force ouvrière" has just published a pamphlet on the building of Europe. It gives a remarkable synthesis of the problems of Europe and its advance towards integration.

A part of the pamphlet is devoted to the structure and choices of the free trade unions at European level.

It should be noted also that, during 1964, the monthly review "Force ouvrière information" published the following studies either directly or indirectly concerned with European problems:

(a) Belgian regional development policy, No. 135, page 7.

- (b) Survey of ten years' activities in ECSC, No. 135, page 57.
- (c) Regional development policy and exploitation of resources in Western Germany, No. 136, page 119.
- (d) How fares the Common Market? No. 138, page 253.
- (e) Ailing Italy? No. 142, page 511.

"LES HOMMES DEVANT LES CONVERSIONS INDUSTRIELLES" (Men facing industrial conversion) - "Revue de l'action populaire" (Special No. 185), February 1965.

"Revue de l'action populaire" devotes its February 1965 number to the question "Men facing industrial conversion."

"Different experience and sometimes different opinions help to explain the phenomenon. There are precise examples, concrete cases and overall expansion." The following is a summary of this issue:

The factual position

- (i) Types of industrial conversion, by H. Perroy, page 131.
- (ii) Towards a policy on conversion, by J. Luciens, page 149.
- (iii) Conversion of the Adour Forje, by M. Macaux, page 160.
- (iv) Trade union action in the textile industry of the Upper Rhine (Haut-Rhine); UD-CFDT, page 171.
- (v) Those affected by conversions, by G. Vailland, page 181.
- (vi) Employment of the policy: trade union attitudes, by R. Schaffauser, page 190.

Methods of action

- (1) ECSC at grips with conversions, by R. Reynaud⁽¹⁾, page 201.
- (2) Action by national employment Fund, by C. Thomas, page 215.
- (3) The FPA and industrial conversion, by C.L. Avesque, page 225.
- (4) State aid for industrial expansion, by F. Xavier, page 235.

The problem of civilization

Technical mobility v. human values, by P. Antoine, page 246.

(1) We particularly draw attention to the article by M. R. Reynaud, a member of the ECSC High Authority. The text can be obtained from ECSC offices in the four official languages (Information Background No. 4/65).

"BULLETIN DU CENTRE EUROPEEN DE CULTURE" (Bulletin of the European cultural centre), Association of European study institutes - Geneva, 1964-65 series, No. 5, December 1964.

Apart from current activities the association intends in the near future to co-ordinate activities among the main European study institutes; to harmonize the programmes and diplomas of teaching institutes; and promote co-operation among institutes in scientific research.

"L'EUROPE ET LES TRAVAILLEURS" (The workers and Europe), Popular information and education centre of the Christian Workers' Movement, Brussels 1964.

This number gives a synthesis of lectures given during the social week organized by the Christian Workers' Movement at Malonne (Belgium) in April 1964, which dealt with European questions. It includes the introductory lecture by O. Gregoire, Vice-Chairman of the Christian Workers' Movement; that of P. Servoz, Trade Union Attaché at the Press and Information Service of the European Communities, entitled "Europe under construction"; that of A. Delpérée, General Secretary of the Ministry of Social Insurance entitled "Achievements and prospects for social security in the European Communities"; and the lecture by Charles Walhen, Doctor of Economics, entitled "Economic achievements and prospects in the European Communities"; in addition the theme "The workers and Europe" was dealt with by J. Kulakowski, General Secretary of the European Organization of the IFCTU; the volume also includes an outline of the lecture by E. Medi, Vice-Chairman of Euratom, on "European culture" and the lecture by A. Oleffe, President of the Christian Workers' Movement entitled "An outward-looking, coherent Europe in the world."

"GUIDE INDUSTRIEL EUROPEEN - LA SIDERURGIE METALLURGIQUE NUCLEAIRE" (European industrial guide - nuclear steel and nuclear engineering) - "Publications inter-Europe H.E." - Jaeger K.G., Darmstadt.

"Publications inter-Europe" have just published the first volume of their European industrial guide which is devoted to nuclear steel and engineering in the six member countries of the EEC. This work, published in German, French and English, aims "to show the European industries new ways of co-operating among themselves and with their suppliers and customers by jumping political frontiers."

The first part of the book gives an overall view of the structure and organization of the European Communities. It then gives a very full list of mining concerns in the member countries as well as steel producing firms and their production programmes, suppliers to the mining and steel industry and negotiating, foreign trade and servicing organizations in all of these sectors. The third part provides a survey of the nuclear industry with suppliers in member countries, the nuclear potential of Euratom countries and index of suppliers classified by trade branches as well as an alphabetical index of products.

"DIE KOMMUNISTEN UND DIE EINIGUNG EUROPAS" (The Communists and European unity) - Zellentin Gerda, Frankfurt-Main, Athenaeum - Verlag 1964.

"LA SECURITE SOCIALE EN AGRICULTURE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE" (Social security in the European Economic Community) by Robert Savy, Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence, Paris 1965, 392 pages.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS PRESENTED
IN "INFORMATION MEMORANDUM" IN 1964

- (a) The unions and the growth of Europe
- The forthcoming General Assembly of ICFTU unions in the Six No.3
The third European Conference of Christian Workers No.4
Resolution by CISL (Italy) on European integration problems No.1
"Europe is our future": 7th session of union workers at I.G. Bergbau (F.R. of Germany) No.5
"Force ouvrière" (France) reaffirms support for European integration Nos.5-8
Spain and the Common Market: attitudes adopted by ICFTU and IFCTU unions Nos.5-6
Meeting of EEC Commission with ICFTU union leaders No. 6
Prospects for European integration: speech by M. Del Bo, President of ECSC High Authority at 7th European meeting of CISL (Italy) No.6
European problems discussed at Central Committee of FIOM-ICFTU No.6
ICFTU on trade union freedom in Greece No.8
- (b) Merging of the Community Executives
- ICFTU attitudes Nos.2-3-6-7-8
IFCTU attitudes Nos.1-4-6-8
Attitudes of ICFTU inter-group in ECSC Nos.1-5bis-6
Attitude of IFCTU miners and engineers Nos.2-5
Position of general confederation of supervisory staffs (France) No.3
Position of FGTB engineering workers (Belgium) No.6
- (c) The unions and EEC
- DGB (F.R. of Germany) and medium term economic policy No.1
Creation of first Parity Committee of Employers and Workers in Agriculture No.2
ICFTU unions of EEC Council recommendation on restoring internal and external economic balance in the Community No.4
DGB attitude on trade cycle issues No.7
"Five questions for EEC": CISL (Italy) document on current economic and social issue No.7

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European ICFTU miners' demonstration at Dortmund (for European Miner's Code)	Nos.2-5-5bis
Mixed Commission on coal: two communiqués by ICFTU and IFCTU	No.5
"Reinstate the miner or risk the future of the coal industry": declaration by IFCTU miners	No.6
IFCTU miners propose setting up of an action committee to obtain European Miner's Code	No.6
Memorandum by international federation of mining supervisory staffs on future of coal industry	No.6
Safety in iron mines: resolution by ICFTU miners	No.7
 (e) <u>The unions and Euratom</u>	
The Euratom "round table" - ICFTU and IFCTU unions of the Six	No.5
Document by European ICFTU secretariat on 7th Euratom report of activities	No.7
Colloquy of nuclear problems between Euratom and UIL (Unione italiana del lavoro)	No.7
 (f) <u>Trade union assemblies and congresses</u>	
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3rd European Conference of Christian unions (Strasbourg, April 1964)	Nos.4-5
European demonstration by ICFTU mineworkers (Dortmund, July 1964)	Nos.2-5-5bis
5th Congress of the international federation of Christian refugee and émigré workers	No.1
Meeting of international federation of Christian public service and postal workers' unions	No.1
4th Congress of the Unione italiana del lavoro	No.3

48th Congress of FGTB engineering workers' union (Belgium)	No.3
7th European regional conference of ICFTU	Nos.3-7
21st Congress of LAV (Luxembourg)	No.4
19th Congress of the Belgian Christian distributive workers union	No.4
Congress of international federation of Christian transport unions	No.5
3rd European conference of ORE-ICFTU trade union youth organizations	No.5
5th Congress of the international supervisory staffs confederation	No.6
NKV engineering workers congress (Netherlands)	No.6
Congress of the international federation of Christian agricultural workers' unions	No.7
International congress of Christian woodworkers' and other workers' unions	No.7
23rd Congress of CFTC mineworkers' federation (France)	No.7
21st Congress of the CSC engineering workers' federation (Belgium)	No.7
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8th Statutory Congress of I.G. Bergbau und Energie (F.R.G.)	No.8
Congress of 75th anniversary of FGTB mineworkers' union (Belgium)	No.8
7th Congress of "Force ouvrière" mineworkers (France)	No.8

(g) Attitudes adopted by trade and industrial committees

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Shipbuilding: attitude adopted by European engineering committee of ICFTU	Nos.5-7
6th Meeting of ICFTU joint committee of woodworkers and building workers of the European Communities	No.6
Christian white-collar workers' unions in the Six demand special structure within EEC for non-manual workers	No.8

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(i) The labour movement and European integration

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"Social policy and the role of the unions in the process of European integration": speech by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of EEC Commission	No.8

(j) Review of the trade union press in all issues

(k) Bibliography and documentation in all issues.

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