



europa
community

INFORMATION MEMO

RUSSELS: 244, RUE DE LA LOI
TELEPHONE: 35.00.40

LUXEMBOURG: 18, RUE ALDRINGER
TELEPHONE: 292.41

Trade Union Division

SUMMARY

Page

I. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

A programme of action for the free unions of the Six	1
---	---

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES:

38th Congress of CFDT (CFTC) White Collar Workers' Federation	4
--	---

Vith National Congress of CISL Mineworkers (Italy)	5
--	---

ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES:

The situation in the car industry: letter from ICFTU Engineering Committee to the EEC	6
--	---

Textile employers and unions hold European round table	6
---	---

Meeting of European Entertainment Unions	8
--	---

WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

CGIL Congress (Italy)	9
-----------------------------	---

II. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Financial subsidies to agricultural exports: attitude adopted by Consumers' Contact Committee	10
---	----

European problems discussed at Central Council of Christian Workers' Movement	10
--	----

III. REVIEW OF THE LABOUR AND TRADE UNION PRESS

13

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

24

I. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

A PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE FREE UNIONS OF THE SIX

Brussels, 8 April 1965

The free trade unions of the Six adopted a common programme of action on 8 April last during a meeting of the Executive Committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat(1).

Presenting the new programme to the members, M. Rosenberg and M. Buiter, the Chairman and General Secretary of the Executive Committee, stressed that "for the first time the unions have decided to pursue certain very precise common aims in their respective countries". This had been made possible "thanks to the close co-operation which has gradually developed among the member unions during seven years of common effort in the framework of the progressive integration of Europe".

The free unions also decided to create a common fund to help stimulate the trade union activities of the affiliated organizations.

Text of the action programme

The action programme, which carries the symbolic date of 1 May 1965, lays down:

"The free trade unions in the European Community:

- (a) Conscious of their responsibilities towards European workers;
- (b) In response to the desire of their 12 million members of the building of a socially progressive Europe;
- (c) Considers that full employment must be the basis for all economic and social policies in a European community where constant growth can only be guaranteed by long-term planning;

(1) The European Trade Union Secretariat is composed of the following organizations: German Trade Union Federation (DGB), Belgian General Federation of Labour (FGTB), "Force Ouvrière" (France), two Italian Confederations (CISL and UIL), Luxembourg General Confederation of Labour (CGT) and the NVV in Holland.

- (d) Are determined to continue their activities both at national and at community level to achieve economic democracy, meanwhile ensuring workers' participation, via their representative organizations, on a basis of equality with the employers, in solving outstanding economic and social problems;
- (e) Will also continue their struggle for constant improvement in living standards;
- (f) Jointly claim in the years immediately ahead:
 - (i) Reduction of weekly hours of work to 40 hours maximum per week, on a five-day basis without loss of salary;
 - (ii) Longer holidays: four weeks holiday per annum;
 - (iii) Increase of holiday bonus: in addition to normal salary a holiday bonus equal to the salary paid during the period of holiday;
 - (iv) Guaranteed wages in case of inability to work: the workers' standard of living must be guaranteed should he become unable to work as a result of illness or accidents, even over a prolonged period, either by full maintenance of salary or by the granting of a pension.

"THE FREE TRADE UNIONS are thus playing their part in the building of a Europe which can have no time for authoritarian tendencies but is prepared to work in partnership with all peoples who wish to preserve peace and freedom in a world without poverty.

THE FREE TRADE UNIONS call upon all European workers to strengthen their organizations and struggle together to create a free and socially progressive Europe."

Merger of the Executives

During the meeting on 8 April there was further discussion on the question of trade union representation in the future single Executive of the European Communities.

A communiqué issued by ICFTU's European Trade Union Secretariat said "The Executive Committee notes with very deep regret that despite the constant efforts of the European trade union movement the member governments have decided the question of the merger of the Executives without taking account of the unions' claim for guaranteed representation, by co-option, on the new Executive, to take account of the contribution which European workers have made and will continue to make towards the building of Europe.

The unions protest most vigorously against this act of discrimination against the working class and reaffirm their determination to continue their efforts at national and European level to ensure that the European trade unions are given their proper place in the building of Europe."

It will be recalled that the free trade unions of the six countries represented in the Communities at Brussels and Luxembourg sent a last-minute appeal to the Acting Chairman of the Council of Ministers insisting that the European trade union movement be adequately represented within the single Executive. This appeal was sent on the eve of the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 8 April which was due to sign the treaty merging the European Executives.

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

38th CONGRESS OF CFDT (CFTC) WHITE COLLAR WORKERS' FEDERATION

More than 200 delegates took part in the 38th National Congress of the CFDT (CFTC) Federation of Office Workers, Technicians and Supervisory Staffs held in Paris on 27 and 28 February and 1 March 1965.

Dating from the conference the Federation has changed its name to: "Federation of Services, Commerce and Credit".

M. Sulter, the Federation's General Secretary, who presented the report on activities, gave delegates the reasons for this change of name which he said was more than a mere change of label. He said technical developments had brought about social changes and gradually the factors which formerly separated office workers, technicians and supervisory staffs from ordinary workers had been considerably reduced.

M. Sulter recalled that the Confederal Congress of the CFTC in 1961 had adopted a resolution in favour of creating industry federations. From 1 January 1963 a part of the membership of the White Collar Federation (one third) had been absorbed into unions in the big industrial sectors, particularly engineering, chemicals and building. Over the past few years the white collar union had undergone big changes which very few other confederated unions had experienced. M. Sulter said "either our union must include all office, technical and supervisory workers from all sectors, with the necessary regrouping, or else we would become a union covering a number of specific sectors and would then ourselves be 'a federation of industries' ".

The Congress adopted the latter formula. Thus the change in the rules and in the name were simply a logical adaptation to the new federal structure.

In his general report M. Sulter referred to his union's activities in helping the building of Europe and in the field of international politics. On this issue the Congress adopted the following resolution:

"Congress reaffirms its links with ICFTU;

It hopes that ICFTU will continue its research so as to adapt its structure and doctrine more directly to the problems facing trade unionism in the world today.

As regards the International Federation of Christian Office Workers', Technicians', Supervisory Staffs' and Commercial Travellers' Unions, Congress instructs the Federal Council to continue the action already undertaken so as to achieve:

- (a) A structure of federalism, by industry, at international level;
- (b) Greater co-ordination among the different national organizations, especially within the framework of the Common Market countries."

Finally the Congress elected members to the Federal Bureau: M. A. Lepsartre, who presided over the Congress, was re-elected Chairman; M. M. Beck and M. H. Langevin, Vice-Chairmen; M. M. Rimbault, Treasurer. M. G. Sulter and M. H. Scholet were elected, respectively, General Secretary and Assistant General Secretary of the Federation.

Vith NATIONAL CONGRESS
OF CISL MINEWORKERS (ITALY)

The mineworkers of the Italian CISL held their Sixth Congress at Cagliari (Sardinia) from 19-21 March 1965.

Part of the resolution adopted at the end of the Congress is devoted to European problems.

It reaffirms the demand that "the merger of the Executives must be accompanied by a general alignment based on the most advanced supranational principles contained in the existing treaties, especially as regards social policy, commercial policy and instruments for an effective common economic policy".

The Congress also stressed the need for trade union representation in the single Executive.

Referring to the European Miners' Statute, and the internationalization of mineworkers' bonuses, the Congress expressed its satisfaction with the role played by the ECSC High Authority in finding a solution to those problems.

The new Executive Committee is composed of: MM. G. Craviotto, F. Biagioli, A. Barsella, A. Mappelli, L. Fiorito, A. Borghero and G. Pellini.

M. Craviotto was re-elected General Secretary of the Federation and M. Biagioli Assistant Secretary.

ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

THE SITUATION IN THE CAR INDUSTRY:
LETTER FROM ICFTU ENGINEERING
COMMITTEE TO THE EEC

The ICFTU's Engineering Committee sent a letter to M. Marjolin, Vice-Chairman of the EEC Commission on 23 March last, in which it expressed its wish to see permanent contacts established with the EEC Commission on all questions relating to the car industry inside EEC.

The letter notes that "a falling off in the car trade has been noticeable recently in various Community countries and this has brought about either dismissal of workers in the car trade or a reduction in working hours".

For this reason, and out of their concern about possible future developments in the situation, the engineering unions of the Six ask to be kept informed and to be consulted by the EEC Commission.

TEXTILE EMPLOYERS AND UNIONS
HOLD EUROPEAN ROUND TABLE

A round table bringing together representatives of workers' unions (ICFTU and IFCTU) and employers' unions in the EEC textile industry was held in Strasbourg on 5 March 1965.

The following questions were on the agenda:

1. Examination of the situation in the textile industry in the different EEC countries;
2. Study of current problems: Kennedy round; common EEC commercial policy vis-à-vis developing countries and countries where business is State-controlled; organization of world trade in textile products;
3. Exchange of information;
4. Search for contacts and possible measures to be taken.

At the end of their work the members of the round table declared unanimously that:

- (a) A common commercial policy of the six member countries vis-à-vis third countries is an indispensable pre-condition for speeding up the integration of the Common Market;
- (b) EEC textile industries are particularly exposed to abnormal imports from countries:
 - (i) Having low prices or where social standards are different from those in European countries;
 - (ii) Where business is controlled by the State, leading to arbitrary price-fixing;
 - (iii) Which subsidize exports, or operate dumping prices;
- (c) It is consequently necessary to co-ordinate the development of trade with these countries and effective aid to developing countries on the one hand and, on the other hand, regular growth of the Community's own textile industry. This can be done thanks to growing consumption due to the increase in population and in living standards;
- (d) If it should prove impossible in the immediate future to reach a common commercial policy over the whole of the economy, common commercial policy measures should be taken as soon as possible, at least in the textile sector, so as to avoid chaotic disruption of markets, with all the social evils which would result (unemployment etc.) for the workers, and to permit the industry to pursue the dynamic investment policy necessary for growth;
- (e) The textile industry which does not help to produce disorder in the field of prices, is especially vulnerable to changes in the trade cycle. This must not be forgotten, not only as regards commercial relations with third countries, but also as regards the application of internal economic policy.

There will be further joint studies among the organizations which participated in the Strasbourg meeting.

MEETING OF EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENT UNIONS

Entertainment union representatives from the six countries of the European Economic Community as well as representatives from Austria, Finland, Sweden and Turkey faced a heavy agenda at the European Entertainment Trade Union meeting held on 12 March 1965. Claude Degand was elected Chairman of the meeting.

H. Buiter, General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat, spoke of the work of this body in relation to the European Common Market and promised that the entertainment group would be given similar assistance to that provided for European groups within the other international trade secretariats. J. Jenger, General Secretary of the European Union of Film and Television Workers, outlined the policies of the Union in relation to the Common Market and measures proposed for harmonization of conditions of film workers. The support of the University of Brussels in providing background statistics in the entertainment field was promised by J.C. Batz, specialist on cinema questions. He appealed to the trade union delegates to take a full part in shaping policies for the industry at European level.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to discussions with officials of the EEC: J.R. Rabier, Director of the Press and Information Services; H. Henze, Director in the General Directorate of Social Affairs; and L. de Pascale, rapporteur in the General Directorate for the Internal Market.

It was decided to constitute a European Common Market Committee, which should be kept as small as the need for representation of the various branches of entertainment would allow. A fuller report of the meeting will be produced later.

WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

CGIL CONGRESS (ITALY)

The Seventh National Congress of the CGIL (Italian General Confederation of Labour) was held in Bologna from 31 March to 4 April last.

The debate was concerned in particular with the organization's attitude vis-à-vis the economic development policy proposed by the centre-left Government, and vis-à-vis planning, highlighting the differences which exist between the communists and the socialists (PSI). It became clear that the communists still consider ideology to be the deciding factor in drawing up trade union plans.

As regards international affairs the socialists (PSI) evinced a desire to continue discussion on the problems raised by the CGIL's membership of WFTU, and by the question of getting the CGIL integrated at European level, but the Congress reached no decision on these points.

As regards the CGIL's position vis-à-vis European integration, the Congress confined itself to reaffirming the organization's desire "to be adequately represented in the economic and social consultative bodies of the European Economic Community", and to stressing its demand "for a guarantee of national representation at the European Parliament showing no discrimination against any element".

II. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

FINANCIAL SUBSIDIES TO AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: ATTITUDE ADOPTED BY CONSUMERS' CONTACT COMMITTEE

In a communiqué published in Brussels on 1 April 1965 the EEC Consumers' Contact Committee "notes with alarm the growth of financial subsidies to agricultural exports in certain member countries of the Community. In every case these concern products whose quantity depends very largely on the size of the protection allowed within the framework of the common agricultural policy.

Such practices - the communiqué continues - have the effect of imposing a double charge on European consumers. In effect consumers are forced to accept prices which result from the system of organizing the markets so as to exclude any more advantageous offer from third countries outside the Community. And in addition, they have to pay the cost of grants given towards the export of agricultural surpluses which would never be produced were it not for the system of protection in the Community which keeps prices at an artificially high level.

In these conditions - the communiqué concludes - the Contact Committee urgently calls on the EEC Commission and Council of Ministers to take all necessary measures to guide and adapt the common agricultural policy so as to reduce to a minimum the charges which consumers inevitably have to pay as a result of the joint organization of markets in the Community.

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT CENTRAL COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS' MOVEMENT

The Central Council of the Christian Workers' Movement of Belgium met in Brussels on 27 March last to examine topical questions at national and international level.

Having heard and discussed a report by M. A. Cool, Chairman of the CSC, upon European integration, the Council adopted the following declaration:

1. As regards aims and structures, the Council

- (a) Welcomes the merger of the three Executives decided upon by the Council of Ministers;
- (b) Considers this merger to be a step towards the merger of the treaties and towards an effective economic community;
- (c) Notes that the merger of the treaties will help political integration which remains the final goal;
- (d) Considers that the Europe which must be built must be genuinely democratic both in its social and economic structure and its political structure;
- (e) Refuses to accept that, at European level, the workers should go on being refused the status which has been accorded to them for many years at national level;
- (f) Therefore claims an adjustment of structures so that the trade union movement can be consulted at each stage;
- (g) Considers it desirable that more attention be given to the existing hierarchy between the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, so as to increase the efficiency of the one and the other.

With reference more particularly to the European Parliament, the Council:

- (i) Considers it necessary to relieve it of having to deal with purely technical questions;
- (ii) Demands an increase in its powers, including endowing it with a right to supervise balance sheets and budgetary decisions;
- (iii) Also demands that the Economic and Social Committee be given the right to take initiatives;
- (iv) Stresses that the European Community must remain open to all democratic countries and that the formula of association must be considered simply as a transitional stage towards integration.

2. As regards policy, the Council:

- (a) Considers it essential to work out a long-term and a medium-term European economic policy, aimed at harmonized growth of the economy as a whole, and of all the different regions which make it up, and welcomes the efforts already made by the Committee in this direction;
- (b) Cannot, however, accept the thesis according to which social policy automatically follows economic policy, and therefore demands that there be close liaison between the two;

- (c) Considers that, to be effective, an incomes policy cannot be limited only to salaries and wages but must cover the incomes of all social groups;
- (d) Demands balanced development of policy in all the different sectors within which integration risks being held up because of lack of balance between various fields.

III. REVIEW OF THE LABOUR AND TRADE UNION PRESS

GENERAL POLICY

"EUROPE IS MORE THAN THE SUM OF THE FATHERLANDS" by H.A. -
"Holzarbeiter Zeitung" (DGB, Germany) No. 4, April 1965, pp. 14 and 15.

The author briefly retraces principles of the EEC Treaty, stressing that economic integration has also prepared the way for political union although the latter has not made much progress of late.

The author notes "since the first general assembly of free trade unions of countries of the Community in Düsseldorf at the beginning of 1958, trade unionists have deplored the refusal to their request for trade union representation on the EEC Commission. This refusal was an incomprehensible decision. One might conclude that when EEC was formed the aim was to keep the unions out, even though the effects of economic union are felt directly by workers in all the member countries. If, despite these facts, unions have co-operated closely and dynamically from the very beginning with the European institutions, it is because a unified Europe cannot be achieved without active co-operation from the free trade unions".

According to the author "their absence will be felt still more when the Executives are merged". He then stresses the need for close consultation between the unions and the Community's organs, particularly when important problems of economic and social policy are concerned, since the unions wish to build "no Europe except a Europe of the peoples".

Regarding institutional problems the author says: "The Council of Ministers is not obliged in any event to respect decisions of the European Parliament. The fact that regulations are decreed by the Council highlights its importance. As there are practically no compensating democratic forces at European level, there is a great danger that Community policy will become exclusively the affair of representatives of national governments and of a European administration."

"STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF ECSC" - "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium), No. 9, 6.3.65, page 4 and "RESULTS ACHIEVED BY ECSC", "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium), No. 12, 27.3.65, page 2.

We recently mentioned (see Information Memorandum No. 2/65) that last February the National Federation of the FGFB devoted a full meeting to examination of European problems. In these two numbers "Syndicats" publishes a part of the text on ECSC on which discussion at the meeting was based.

"DECISION FOR MERGER" - "Au travail!" (CSC, Belgium), No. 11, 20.3.65, page 6.

"Au travail!" relates the decision taken by the Council of Ministers of the Six concerning the merging of the Executives of the three Communities.

According to this article "the problems which the new Commission will have to solve will be a particularly effective test-run to see whether a Commission of 14 members will have the necessary degree of cohesion - an element on which those who prefer the figure of 9 are creating grave doubts. The effectiveness of the Commission is all the more important because it will have to prepare the ground for the merging of the Treaties, a step which will lead to a proliferation of problems still more serious than those which have just been overcome. The paper says there will be in particular the question of supra-nationality, which will certainly come back to the surface. But even without that, it adds, there will be the transition from the mere "absence of excise men" to a real single market with common policies".

"WHAT IS THE COMMISSION'S ROLE?" - "Au travail!" (CSC, Belgium), No. 9, 6.3.65, page 6.

The paper recalls that the EEC Commission held its 300th meeting on 6 January last. The CSC's weekly takes the opportunity of drawing up a succinct balance-sheet on the Commission's activities over the period covered by these 300 meetings.

"TRADE UNIONISM AND THE NEW EUROPE" by J. Dedoyard - "L'Action", Charleroi, Belgium, No. 13, 27.3.65, page 1.

In this article, J. Dedoyard, former Chairman of the Belgian Mineworkers (FGTB) begins a history of the 20 years' existence of the ICFTU - ECSC TU intergroup of mineworkers and engineering workers.

"ONE GOVERNMENT FOR EUROPE'S ECONOMY - WHITHER DEMOCRACY?" by G. Naets - "De Volksmacht" (ACV, Belgium), No. 11, 13.3.65, pp. 1 and 2.

Following the decisions taken for a merger of the Executives, which opened up new European prospects, the author wonders where we have got to as regards democracy.

In many fields of economic and social policy Europe's weight is already so great that the powers of national governments and parliaments are paralysed. As Community policy grows this supremacy of Europe as such will increase.

The author considers that "we shall shortly have a huge European 'pre-government' with enormous resources of its own, a government without parliamentary control. It is vitally important that we think about this non-democratic development of Europe which in the end can have bad consequences for the smaller countries. In the absence of a parliament pressure groups in industry and business are becoming more and more effective."

In conclusion, as one way to remedy the situation, the author suggests that Belgian MPs in the European Parliament should be chosen by direct election.

"MERGER OF THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVES" by A. Augard - "Le réveil des mineurs" (FO, France), No. 109, April 1965, page 1.

André Augard, General Secretary of the FO Mineworkers' Federation, commenting on the decision taken by the Council of Ministers for the merging of the Executives of the three Communities explains trade union attitudes on this issue.

He writes "the governments wish to merge the three Communities. Certainly we feel there is a serious need for this. The problem of coal must be integrated into that of fuel as a whole. The problem of steel is affected by policy on transport and building, and hence despite their specific importance it does not seem as though coal and steel can remain merely on the edge of the Common Market. We say this so as to explain our trade union attitude which is perfectly clear-cut. Having defined our own policy we can make all the reservations we consider necessary as regards the ways and means which have been adopted to reach the final goal.

These reservations are of three kinds - institutional, social and political. The governments have decided to start by merging the Executives. It is by no means certain that they have not put the cart before the horse. In any case, trade unionists, who took part in working out the Paris Treaty, and who took part directly, by having

a representative inside the ECSC High Authority, have been kept out of the new common Executive. But Europe cannot be built without workers' participation. The building of Europe is an effective economic and political means for achieving our humanistic and peaceful ideals. But it must be carried out with the workers and for the workers."

A. Augard continues "we miners and steelworkers are determined to preserve the social guarantees which the Paris Treaty enabled us to obtain. We must preserve the method of financing laid down for ECSC, for it permitted the building of workers' houses, professional training and apprenticeship, studies on safety at work, the fight against pneumoconiosis, and grants towards retraining - all of which are extremely important matters for the workers.

We trade unionists have shown that we are politically neutral but we are not indifferent as regards democratic control of the institutions by an Assembly elected through universal suffrage."

A. Augard concludes "it may be that we are more royalist than the king but it seems very wrong to us that, just when we are talking of merging the Communities, the parliamentarians seem to be leaving total freedom of action to the governments without demanding control by a parliament which ought to be the very foundation for creating the political structure of the future Europe."

"THE UNIONS AND EUROPE" by Antoine Weis - "Tageblatt" (Luxembourg), 15.3.65, page 1.

Antoine Weis, the General Secretary of LAV (Luxembourg), considers that the working class has far less reason to rejoice over the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers on 2 March than businessmen, hoteliers and landlords. He writes "for the workers the creation of the Headquarters has different aspects, for the way the Executives are merged will largely decide whether the new Europe will be for the workers or one for the monopolies. The first steps are not of a very encouraging nature for us. This can already be seen in the composition of the Executive. Whether it has 9 or 14 members one thing is certain. In the new Executive there will no longer be a direct representative of the unions such as there was hitherto in the High Authority. There is little chance that the second stage, i.e. the merger of the Treaties and in consequence that of the Communities will bring anything different. All this raised serious questions about the future attitude of the trade union movement vis-à-vis Institutions of the Community."

A. Weis goes on "no one could say that the unions were backward in supporting both economic and political union in Europe. Quite the contrary. Despite certain criticisms which they had about the social provisions the unions adopted a constructive attitude towards the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of Rome. They recognized, in fact, that only a united Europe could create the necessary conditions for a policy of economic expansion and, thereby, growing living standards. This was why from the beginning representatives of the unions co-operated loyally inside the organs and committees of the Community hoping that they would grow ever stronger and would bring about not only economic but also social progress."

According to the author "it seems that there is now no desire to fulfil these hopes. Quite the contrary. Instead of wanting greater democratization of the Community so as to achieve wider supranationality under the control of a European Parliament elected by direct suffrage, those in charge seem to want to go in the opposite direction, and what is more, to turn their backs on the workers and their organizations."

The General Secretary of LAV concludes "in these circumstances unions must be expected to revise their attitude. The fact is that at this moment the European bodies of the free trade unions are looking at the whole problem and studying the position which they will adopt later on. Quite likely this will not worry any of the monarchs in the field of politics or economics. All the same the competent authorities ought to know that although for the time being it might be possible to take and to implement certain decisions inside their exclusive political club, it will never be possible to create a prosperous Europe by sacrificing workers' interests and against the resistance of workers' organizations."

"MERGER OF THE EXECUTIVES" - "De Mijnarbeider" (Netherlands), No. 3, March 1965, pp. 1 and 2.

This article is devoted to different aspects of the agreement on the merger of the Executives reached during the Council of Ministers' meeting of 2 March 1965. Among other points the author states "we must ask whether all this amounts to progress or regression. We are in favour of the merger because no economic problem can be totally isolated, even coal and steel."

Next the article praises the role played by the ECSC High Authority which was indispensable in pioneering the idea of greater co-operation.

"MERGING OF THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS" - "Le syndicaliste exilé" (ICFTU) No. 3, March 1965, page 12.

The article reports on the decision taken by the Council of Ministers of the Six for a merger of the three European Executives and explains the attitude of the free trade unions towards this.

It recalls that the free trade union movement always supported the idea of a supranational European organization and always demanded the setting up of democratic parliamentary control over the Community's Institutions.

The article goes on "the decision taken in Brussels on 2 March was a decision of principle. The workers for their part now expect to see the practical ways and means for its implementation. They want nothing better than to offer their help at the historic moment of the building of Europe, but on condition that the Governments agree to associate them tangibly and closely in this work. Tough negotiations will still go on before the members of the new single Executive are named, but the choice of the men, which will be made by the governments, will go a long way to decide the nature of the future Europe."

SOCIAL POLICY

"SOCIAL PROSPECTS IN THE COMMUNITY FOR 1965" - "Au travail!" (CSC, Belgium), No. 10, 13.3.65, page 6.

The journal draws up a list of the chief social questions with which EEC will have to deal over the coming months.

"EUROPEAN MINERS' STATUTE" - "Bulletin d'Information de la Federation Nationale des Mineurs FO" (FO, France), No. 80, 4.3.65, page 2.

The periodical reproduces information according to which the Social Democratic Group in the German Parliament has just called on the Federal Government to support efforts for the drafting of a European miners' statute. It invites the Federal Government to give an order to this end to its representatives inside the Mixed Committee on Coal, to help harmonize working conditions in the coalmines.

"FOR A REVISION OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS" - by André Bergeron - "Force Ouvrière" (FO, France), No. 986, 10.3.65, page 1.

A. Bergeron, General Secretary of the CGT-FO, explains the situation as regards collective agreements in France. He believes

that collective agreements must be a permanent element in speeding social progress. Revision of these collective agreements is an essential function of the trade union movement, and it is all the more necessary in view of the possibilities which will one day open up for the trade union movement as a result of the building of Europe.

"FREE CIRCULATION" "Conquiste del lavoro" (CISL-Italy), No. 11, 14.3.65, page 19.

The Italian CISL weekly describes the basis for a policy of free circulation of workers in the Community as defined by the Consultation Committee on free circulation during its meeting on 26 March last.

"IL LAVORO METALLURGICO", monthly of the UILM (Italy), No. 3, March 1965, pp. 8 and 9.

The paper gives a broad summary of the information meeting organized on 6 March last in Trieste by UILM in co-operation with the "Trade Union Information Division" of the Press and Information Service of the European Communities on the subject "Comparison of wages and norms in the Community steel industry".

ECONOMIC POLICY

"THE LATE COAL INDUSTRY" by R.U. - "L'Action" (FGTB, Charleroi, Belgium), No. 10, 6.3.65, pp. 1 and 2.

This article gives the reasons for the recession of coal within the total fuel consumption in the Community.

The editorialist of "L'Action" believes that this recession will speed Europe's dependence on external supplies. He asks "what will happen tomorrow if the world situation deteriorates or even foreign suppliers get together to increase prices?"

"The Americans have got the exact measure of the importance which must be attached to this problem. Coal used to represent 50 per cent of the sources of power in their country. This figure dropped progressively to 22 per cent. But we must note that for some time the coal industry has made a comeback on the American fuel market. We stress this fact to show the importance which the Americans attach to coal.

In Europe there must not be a race for profits but a just definition between coal, natural gas, petrol and, tomorrow, nuclear energy, taking account of the general interest. Up to now there has been no co-ordination of fuel policy so as to safeguard the future by maintaining among other things, an adequate place for coal whose role is far from being played out."

"L'Action" adds "our organizations have been asking for this for some years. All necessary economic measures must be taken not only to guarantee continuous industrial expansion in Europe but also to guarantee employment and proper living conditions to the workers."

"REGULATING STATE AID TO COAL MINES" - "De Werker" (NVV, Netherlands), No. 5, 5.3.65, page 2.

In this article the author speculates on what may be expected to follow from the High Authority's decision concerning the regulation of State aid to coal mines. Many consider this decision as a first step towards a fuel policy.

The decision simply enables governments to provide State aid but places no obligation upon them to do so. However, any solution of the Dutch coal industry's problems depends entirely on the Dutch Government's goodwill and its willingness to provide aid on the same scale as that given in other countries.

The journal writes "we would have preferred aid to be given on a Community basis and to be decided independently of the national governments. Even so, we can welcome this decision because, provided it is properly implemented it can permit at least a temporary solution to the problems. We shall have to continue struggling with all our power for a fuel policy which ensures a proper place for coal."

"SUBSIDIES IN WESTERN EUROPE PROVE THAT LACK OF CO-ORDINATED FUEL POLICY INTERFERES WITH COMPETITIVITY" - "De Mijnwerker" (NKV, Netherlands), No. 5, 4.3.65, page 4.

The author of this article makes a study of subsidies provided to coal mines in France and Belgium. He draws the following conclusion

as regards Dutch Limbourg: "The absence of any co-ordination of fuel policy has led to interference in free competition on the European coal market; in particular the coal industry in the Limbourg area has been a victim of this situation. The system of State subsidies which has meanwhile been approved by the Council of Ministers cannot in itself achieve full co-ordination of fuel policy in the six countries but it does all the same represent a step in the right direction provided it can be followed by co-ordination of commercial policy and by the establishment of fair competition between the different types of fuel.

Hitherto fuel policy in the Community countries has been entirely decided at national level. Taking account of the subsidy figures in the above mentioned countries one might well ask whether more effective measures (and which measures?) should not be taken by the Netherlands to improve the position for the coal industry in Limbourg. As regards a national fuel policy in the Netherlands it is essentially important to decide whether further measures should not be taken in view of the fact that the achievement of a genuine Community fuel policy will certainly still take some time."

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

"RAILWAYMEN SAY NO" - "Der Sämänn" (DGB, Germany), No. 4, April 1965, page 2.

Philip Seibert, Chairman of the German Railwaymen's Union and a member of the German Parliament, supported a proposal put forward at a conference in Kiel at the beginning of February for a 10 per cent reduction in the goods charges of German railways. A reduction of this kind would mean a step towards harmonizing freight charges throughout EEC and would particularly ease competition in favour of the peripheral regions of the communist zone a long way from market outlets.

As regards agriculture, especially in Schleswig-Holstein, Seibert demanded in addition a reduction in charges for agricultural products since this area is twice as far from the outlet markets in the Rhineland and the Ruhr as its competitors in Belgium and Holland.

"BELGIAN AGRICULTURE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET", by P.M. Mossoux - "Education et socialisme" bi-monthly review of the Workers' Education Centre, No. 113, March/April 1965, pp. 36-42.

In this article P.M. Mossoux, national chairman of the Belgian Socialist Parties Agricultural Committee, lays down the broad principles on which the European agricultural market is based and the effects they have had on Belgian agriculture.

According to P.M. Mossoux, the harmonization of European agricultural prices is leading inevitably and irreversibly to price increases. "This we can only welcome on behalf of the 'family small holders' provided it is they who are and remain the beneficiaries.

We must therefore repeat yet again that the European agricultural problem must be solved in such a way as to take account of the interests of those two categories of citizens (producers and consumers) as foreseen in the Treaty of Rome (...) so that in the end European integration can lead to greater well-being for the widest possible number of citizens; it certainly must not have the opposite effect of benefiting small minority.

No one doubts that the achievement of the Common Market figures is an event of great significance in contemporary history - and one whose effects will be still greater if the achievement of economic union is accompanied by that of political union. This implies the disappearance of the angry nationalistic feelings which have caused so much harm to our ancient Continent of Europe. Our countries are privileged to belong to a world which is economically advanced but whose peoples have rejected all egoistic concepts. By offering the hand of friendship to all other peoples they will facilitate economic and social advance and thereby permit all to enjoy the common patrimony - humanity."

EURATOM

"ATOM AND SECURITY" by E. Jacchia, Editions Dalloz, Paris, 1964, 614 pages.

Trade union journals are continuing to comment on this work by M. E. Jacchia, Director of the "Health Safeguards" section of the Euratom Commission. The latest articles appear in:

- (i) "Syndicalisme" (CFDT, France), No. 1027, 27.3.65, page 6;
- (ii) "Syndicalisme" (Miners' Special), (CFDT, France), No. 1028 A, 3.4.65, page 6;
- (iii) "Au travail!" (CSC, Belgium), (second commentary), No. 10, 13.3.65, page 6.

MISCELLANEOUS

"FRANCE'S BEST-CONSUMER'S COMPETITION CUP" - "Vie Populaire"
(MLO, France), No. 574, 16.3.65, centre pages.

This periodical gives an account of the finals of the competition organized by the Workers' Family Associations. The winning team will visit EEC at the invitation of the Press and Information Service of the European Communities.

"YOUTH AND EUROPE" by R.Y. - "L'Action" Belgium, No. 11,
13.3.65, page 1.

The author of this article succinctly summarizes the results of an inquiry undertaken by the French Opinion Institute.

He concedes that the inquiry is undeniably interesting but argues that it should not be limited to a mere few questions, nor should it be limited to only one country. He adds "it should be aimed very much more at getting a complete inventory of the facilities, opportunities and desiderata of the young and the not-so-young. Such an operation would certainly not be without its uses provided of course people would take into account the indications which such a study would give."

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

"RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE EEC MEMBER COUNTRIES" (8125+/1/II/1965/5) - STUDIES, Economic and Financial Series - No. 2, Brussels 1964. Price: 22.50 FF; 225 Bfrs.; 18 DM; 2 800 Lit.; 16 Fl.; £1.12.6; \$4.50.

This report aims to provide a comparative study of expenditure and receipts of public administrations in the EEC countries so as to stress the similarities and differences which exist in the structures of public finance in the different Member States.

The study is in two parts - the first giving an analysis of public expenditure and receipts classified by economic categories, and the second giving a comparison of these expenditures detailed according to their purpose, on a basis of functional criteria. The study deals not only with State budgetary operations, but also with those of local authorities, and of public social security bodies which for the purposes of the report are considered to be public administrations.

A comparative analysis of this kind comes up against numerous difficulties arising from differences in structure, differences of statistical methods in the various countries, and different techniques for presenting budgets. It highlights yet again the urgent need for harmonization of budgetary methods in the Community countries, both from the economic and the functional point of view. The report could be a useful instrument to this end. The study is only a first effort aimed at opening the way for wider studies. Despite its imperfections it will nonetheless contribute to a better understanding of the role of public financing in the six countries and of the methods employed - and such knowledge is indispensable for improving the co-ordination of economic and financial policy within the framework of the Common Market.

"PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR NATURAL GAS IN THE EEC" (8133+/1/XII/1964/5) - STUDIES, Economic and Financial Series - No. 3, Brussels 1965. Price: 8.50 FF; 85 Bfrs.; 6.80 DM; 1 060 Lit.; 6.20 Fl.; £0.12.6; \$1.70.

This study sets out to list the natural gas resources available to EEC member countries, studying the lines along which utilization of these resources are likely to develop, and indicating the economic problems which will result when natural gas appears on the fuel market.

It thus provides a complement to some aspects of the "Study on Long-term Fuel Prospects in the Community" published in December 1962. It also answers the wishes expressed by the European Parliament in the resolution adopted on 6 February 1963, following the report on the European gas industry presented by M. Philip.

"SEVENTH REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE MONETARY COMMITTEE" (1021/1/II/1965/5), Brussels, 12.2.65, published in French, German Italian and Dutch.

The task of this report is to give a survey of the activities of the Monetary Committee of the EEC during the year 1964. It was drawn up with the date of 1 February 1965.

"PUBLICATIONS 1965" (8137+/1/I/1965/5), a catalogue published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

ECSC

"THIRTEENTH GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY" (3632/2/65/1), 1 February 1964 - 31 January 1965, Luxembourg, March 1965, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

"THE FUEL TRADE CYCLE IN THE COMMUNITY - STATISTICAL APPENDICES". The situation at the end of 1964 and prospects for 1965. (11195/6/65/1) January 1965, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch. (Drafted in co-operation with the EEC and ECSC Commissions.)

"GENERAL SURVEY OF COMMUNITY FINANCES FOR THE PERIOD 1963-64" (10975/2/64/1), published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

This general survey of the Community's finances during 1963-64 describes, as in previous years, the Community's activities during the period under review by means of a series of statistical tables.

As usual, the totals indicated are expressed in currency units of the monetary agreement (AME) as defined in Article 24 of that agreement. It will be recalled that the value of this unit is 0.88867088 grammes of fine gold and this corresponds to the present value of the American dollar (USA).

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"EEC SALARIES - 1962", 1964- No. 5, Social Statistics.
Price: 10 FF; 100 Bfrs.; 8 DM. Two bilingual editions; French/
German and Italian/Dutch.

This publication is devoted specially to presenting the final analytical results of the fourth inquiry into salaries for the year 1962 in 15 sectors of EEC industry (sugar; brewing and malting; spinning and weaving wool; spinning and weaving cotton; production of papier mâché, paper and cardboard; chemical industry (excluding pharmaceutical products); production of pharmaceutical products; rubber industry; cement; ceramics; machine tools; production of electrical machines and equipment; shipbuilding, ship maintenance and repairs; car and lorry production).

The inquiry represents the beginning of the second series of investigations which, spread over a period of three years (1962-64), will cover the same field as that already undertaken during the period 1959-61. Thus they will not only help to widen the study of wages and salaries but will make it possible to follow the growth of salaries in all its most important aspects.

Thus the study is divided into three parts: in addition to the two first parts which contain, as usual, the results of an inquiry into firms' wages costs and workers' wages, there is a third part aimed at highlighting the outstanding characteristics of wages growth from 1959 to 1962.

"BASIC STATISTICS IN THE COMMUNITY" - a comparison with some European countries, Canada, the United States of America and the USSR - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Press and Information Service of the European Communities (Common Market, ECSC, Euratom) publishes a series of documentation dossiers in five languages dealing with the most topical problems of European integration. Among dossiers recently published are:

- in French:
 - Le Parlement européen
 - Le Marché commun en chiffres (en bref, no. 15)
- in German:
 - Der Weg nach Europa
 - Das Europäische Parlament
- in Italian:
 - La sicurezza sociale nel Mercato comune (documenti n. 12)
 - Il Parlamento europeo
- in Dutch:
 - De stand van zaken
 - Het Europese Parlement
- in English:
 - The European Parliament

MISCELLANEOUS

"SOME ASPECTS OF DIFFERENCES IN THE DIMENSIONS OF THE MAJOR FIRMS IN EEC COMPARED WITH THEIR CHIEF COMPETITORS IN THIRD COUNTRIES", a study by the Federation of Industries of EEC, published in French and German.

This study shows that important disparities exist and that they involve a difference in financial opportunities which is detrimental to European firms, some of which are consequently handicapped in facing international competition. Without wishing to generalize or to argue that greater size is a universal panacea the authors of the study fear that this limitation of competitive power can be extremely serious in a world which is bound to witness progressive increase in trade, and progressive reductions in tariff barriers, particularly as a result of the tariff negotiations in the Kennedy round.

"THE INTRA-EUROPEAN MIGRANT", by G. Rochcau - "Nouvelles de la Commission internationale catholique pour les migrations", No. 1/65, January-February, Geneva (Switzerland).

In this article G. Rocheau studies the progress of legislation, and of geographical and demographical structure, and the evolution of public opinion as regards intra-European migration.

"TO KNOW ... SO AS TO SERVE" - "Bulletin de documentation", No. 6, published by the FGTB Engineering Workers' Federation (Belgium).

This pamphlet is mainly concerned with the structure and activities of two organizations - the CECA and the International Federation of Engineering Workers.

"WHY TRADE UNIONS?" by Claude Desbois, collection Promo Gamma-Pressé, Paris.

PUBLICATIONS SERVICES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

4003/5/III/1965/5