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*Trade Union Division*

**1965 - No. 4**

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### Paul FINET

Monsieur Paul Finet, member and former President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, died in Luxembourg on the evening of May 18, 1965.

His whole life had been devoted to the improvement of the conditions of life of the workers, and to the social advancement of the working class from which he himself came.

M. Paul Finet, born in 1897 in the Walloon industrial basin of Charleroi, began as a metalworker, and was active in the trade union movement, first at local level and later at regional level, where he became a full-time Secretary.

From 1936, his qualities of leadership and his knowledge of social problems earned for him the honour of being chosen National Secretary of the Belgian General Confederation of Labour, at a time when the Belgian workers were making spectacular advances in working conditions.

After a stay in London during the war, M. Paul Finet resumed his trade union functions in 1944, playing an outstanding role as conciliator at the time of the formation of the General Federation of Labour (FGTB), of which he was General Secretary until 1952.

His career turned at this point, keeping the same devotion to social objectives, to the international scene.

He was in fact one of the founders and the first President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions until July 1952. Then the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, created by the Treaty of Paris, co-opted him to serve as the ninth member when it was established in August 1952, knowing that by this choice it would bring into its ranks a man who enjoyed the trust of the whole of the Western European trade union movement.

In his capacity as a member of the High Authority, M. Paul Finet devoted himself especially to labour problems, presiding over the standing committee on safety in coal mines, playing an active role in connection with the re-training of workers, the construction of workers' housing, and other matters. One of his greatest desires, especially since his famous speech at Aix-la-Chapelle, was to secure a European statute for the mining industry. He also presided over the joint coal and steel committees on the harmonisation of conditions of work.

From January 1958 until September 1959, M. Finet was called upon to preside over the High Authority itself, during the difficult time of the coal crisis. He showed in this task the same concern for the workers and for the basic industries of Europe.

He leaves with all who knew him the memory of a man faithful to his ideals. European and social, such is the testimony left by Paul Finet to his relatives, and to his colleagues and collaborators.

All the trade union press of the Common Market countries paid tribute to the memory of M. Paul Finet, recalling both his trade union activity and his European endeavours.

## I. THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE

### MEETING BETWEEN EURATOM AND THE ICFTU AND IFCTU AFFILIATES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Stresa, 18 and 19 May, 1965

On 18th. and 19th. May, the Euratom Commission met the representatives at the European level of the trade union movements ICFTU and IFCTU.

In the course of this meeting, the Commission, represented by M. De Groote and senior officials, listened with interest to the views of the trade unions concerning the economic and social problems raised by the long-term plans for nuclear energy.

The trade union representatives expressed their satisfaction with the prospects revealed by the studies and consultations which the Commission was conducting. They supported strongly all steps which the Commission might take in order to bring these prospects to fruition.

They considered it necessary to proceed along the lines envisaged by the Commission with the least possible delay, and expressed the hope that a further could be held in the autumn, to be devoted to a new exchange of views on the social implications of the action taken.

### THE ATTITUDE OF THE ICFTU MINERS AND METALWORKERS TOWARDS THE FUSION OF THE EXECUTIVES

Brussels, April 14, 1965

On April 14 the Social Committee of the European Parliament met a trade union delegation from the ICFTU and the IFCTU, led respectively by M. H. Buiter, General Secretary of the European Trade Union Secretariat (ICFTU) and M. J. Kulakowski, General Secretary of the European Organisation of the IFCTU.

M. Augard, General Secretary of the Miners Federation (CGT-FO) France, intervened on behalf of the joint committee of miners and metalworkers (ICFTU), in the European Coal and Steel Community to explain their attitude in the following terms :

## 1. Trade union representation in the single Executive

"The experience of the European Coal and Steel Community proves that the direct co-optation of a trade unionist is the only satisfactory representation for the trade union movement. Any other appointment is far from satisfactory.

"It is now certain that, in the absence of violent reaction by the whole of the trade union movement, the possibility of the co-optation of a trade unionist is permanently excluded. This is all the more regrettable because it is the new Executive which will prepare for the fusion of the European Treaties.

## 2. Finance

"If the record of social activities of the Coal and Steel Community is more impressive than that of the Common Market, this is largely due to the fact that it has resources of its own, and particularly that it has financial autonomy.

"The elimination from the Commission of the four Chairmen and the increase in the decision-taking powers of the Council shows clearly that, in the guise of a simple administrative measure, they are bringing the Treaty of the Coal and Steel Community - in all essentials - into line with the Treaties of Rome, the neglect of which in this respect is universally recognised. The recent difficulties encountered in the approval of the Euratom budget confirms our fears, when it is so simple to give the European Parliament budgetary authority for the Coal and Steel Community.

"We also want to express our conviction that social policy and its achievements are directly related to the financial resources belonging to the institution. Without that, the policies concerning research, workers' housing, readaptation and reconversion would not have been possible. You will appreciate our concern if it is not possible to continue this research, to build more workers' houses, in fact to pursue the social policy which it has been possible to follow to a limited extent under the Paris Treaty.

"After having been the pioneers in Europe, the testing ground for a great achievement, the miners do not want to be the victims of the fusion of tomorrow. We would like to illustrate our apprehensions by an example. If we are correctly informed, the High Authority has estimated that, in the next stage, the estimated cost of readaptation will be as heavy as that over the past seven years. Therefore, if the levy of .2 per cent is not at least doubled, all the reserves of the High Authority will be exhausted.

"The European Parliament, in numerous reports in the past, has often found that the social initiatives of the High Authority were too cautious; you can imagine our fears for the future if the new Executive does not have the necessary means for fulfilment.

"Now Article 118 of the Common Market Treaty only envisages collaboration between the member states, and about the middle of March the government representatives made it known that the European Commission must not take any initiative without the previous and unanimous agreement of the national administrations, at all stages, whether it be the choice of problems to be studied, the carrying out of studies, the approval of texts to be submitted to the Economic and Social Committee, and to the European Parliament, as well as the adoption of recommendations or advice in the name of member states.

"This situation leaves us in no doubt about the manner in which the member states want to achieve progressively the "equalisation of progress" in the conditions of life and work of the worker.

"To conclude, we want to assure you that we support your excellent draft resolution; in particular, we would like to confirm:

- that the fusion of the Executives must lead in social affairs to a process of levelling up;
- that any retreat in respect of social policy will not be tolerated by the miners' and metalworkers' unions".

A COMMENTARY OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION  
OF METALWORKERS (CFDT)  
ON THE POLICY REPORT OF THE HIGH AUTHORITY

The General Federation of Metalworkers (CFDT) of France published in the "Bulletin du Militant" No. 208 dated March 1965, a commentary on the Policy Report of the High Authority.

Dealing with the chapter of the report on the institutional structure of the Coal and Steel Community, it states:

"Institutional development is treated essentially from the point of view of classical parliaments. In our opinion, true democracy goes beyond this framework. Is it significant that there is only one reference (section B) to the Consultative Committee, made up of representatives of producers, workers, and

consumers, and whose advice must be accepted in certain instances ? Can the voice of the workers only be heard through the medium of the European Parliament ? In our opinion, the role of the Consultative Committee or any "representative" organ is played down in the report. For the trade unionists, the existence of such a consultative organ is very important : how far are we going in institutionalising representation and consultation with the trade union movement ?

"The proper awareness of public opinion can only come essentially from the dialogue between the institutions in the Community. Naturally, this dialogue - when it is widely known - will have consequences beyond the ranks of specialists.

"We are convinced" continues the Bulletin, "that the studies of the Coal and Steel Community and the Common Market on wage costs (we cite this example for the sake of brevity) and the efforts of the information services of the Communities, particularly the trade union information, have made a greater impact on public opinion and especially on workers and trade union leaders than the discussions and reports of the European Parliament, and its exchanges with the Executives.

"This narrow conception of "policy" appears to us to take no account of the driving forces within nations, particularly trade unionism, and of their role in the European institutions. We regret that the High Authority has not emphasised the proper role of the Communities in respect of public information. In a number of cases, the report calls attention to the studies carried out in the field of economic and social problems. In our opinion, it does not adequately stress the contribution of the Communities in the realm of statistics, forecasting techniques, research (and the testing of theories) into the basic phenomena of economic life (here, concerning steel, coal, iron ore, but equally in the general context).

"For the active trade unionist, the existence and the development of the Communities pose many questions concerning the international character of problems and of their solutions. Evidently it increases the complications; but it is not the pretext of complexity which will strengthen the effectiveness of trade union action, which has got to extend into the international sphere.

"Generally speaking, the development of the political powers of the European Communities presents the problem of the diminution



of the political powers of the national parliaments or governments. What will be the future of the parliaments in Europe ? (We call attention to, and recommend, under the heading of documentary, a study on this subject appearing in "Citoyen 60" of December 1964).

"We can no longer avoid the problems of the nature of "European" powers and the forms of European institutions. Will political organs be purely "co-operative" (Europe of nation-states) or "supranational" (Europe merging nations into one) ? Which way must we go in order to advance ?"

The commentary of CFDT - Metalworkers then deals with the chapters "The Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of Rome" and "ECSC's Armoury in the Light of Experience". As far as the points developed in these chapters are concerned, the CFDT - Metalworkers approve in general the suggestions in the Policy Report of the High Authority. The article states that in fact the proposals represent the minimum of all that must be preserved in sharing the experience of the Coal and Steel Community.

"We express our approval in the context of democratic planning on a European scale. The development towards this form of organisation of the economy implies methods of approach to problems which are at the same time global and sectoral. The trade unionists cannot too strongly stress the surprises which lie behind global methods which conceal inequalities between sectors. For us, industrial sector activities constitute - both on the national and on the international scale - a matter of special attention, because they make it possible to attack the problems peculiar to the sector.

"In our opinion, it is equally essential to define the sectors which are most important, in the European economy; on the one hand, to be able to follow their behaviour more closely, and on the other hand to influence more effectively an economic and social policy in accordance with the needs and objectives pursued. From this point of view, it is necessary to determine the key sectors through which the intervention of the supranational authority might direct economic developments.

"With this end in view, regulations and measures must be established so as to permit the elaboration, adoption and execution (with controls) of a sectoral and global economic policy.

"In general, let us repeat that if we push on with the development of all these technical measures, let us not lose sight of the necessity to reinforce the efforts of the trade union movement in its struggle at the level of European institutions.

Trade unionists must be able to distinguish these objectives and common measures, and to force negotiations and collective bargains, particularly at the level of the European industrial sectors.

"All the metalworkers' leaders must be increasingly aware of the European significance of our trade union tasks. Gradually but nevertheless systematically, we must tackle the problems and search for the indispensable solutions".

#### EUROPEAN PROBLEMS IN THE INTERIM REPORT OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME OF NVV AND NKV (NETHERLANDS)

Two year ago, the Netherlands confederations NVV and NKV established and published a joint programme of action. Since then, much has been achieved, but much remains to be done. It is for this reason that the confederations recently drew up an interim report.

We reproduce below the chapter devoted to European problems. The text of the interim report has been extensively printed in the press of the trade union organisations concerned.

#### European Integration

"The democratic element within the European Communities and their open character are still going through a critical phase. Hardly any progress has been made since 1963.

"Recently, it has been decided that the Executives of the three Communities shall be merged. The powers of the European Parliament and of the Economic and Social Committee are still too limited. There has been a very modest beginning with a "Community" social policy. In the field of social security, we have not yet gone beyond the stage of studies. As for the harmonisation of taxes, we have not yet found a suitable means of preventing an increased burden on those with a low income. The development of a transport policy for the Community is once more under way (after the proposals of the Netherlands). A satisfactory solution will probably be found."

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#### Note

The new address of the office of the European Organisation of the IFCTU is as follows : 121, rue Joseph II, Brussels 4.

It will be recalled that the President of the organisation is M. A. Cool, and that M. J. Kulakowski is the General Secretary.

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES  
5th. NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CISL (ITALY)

Rome, April 22-25, 1965

The 5th. National Congress of the Italian centre CISL was held in Rome, April 22-25, 1965.

The report on activities was presented by M. Storti, General Secretary of the Confederation, who defined the position of his organisation within the present economic and social context of the country. In particular, M. Storti expressed support for a policy of economic planning, and underlined the importance of the proposal of the CISL concerning "planned saving" which constituted a new instrument for the participation of the workers in the process of building up the savings necessary for economic development and productive employment.

Regarding the problem of the independence of the trade union movement, M. Storti reaffirmed the principle of distinguishing between the trade union sphere and the political sphere, each respecting the other. Moreover, the CISL reserved the right to judge, according to each particular case, the opportunity for its representatives to participate in the legislative bodies.

More than 800 delegates took part in the Congress, as well as many political and trade union personalities from Italy and other countries.

Speech by M. Levi Sandri

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-president of the Common Market Commission, greeted the Congress in the name of the Community. He began by thanking the trade union movement for their effective collaboration at the level of the European Community. After having recalled the principal stages so far in the process of economic integration in Europe, he affirmed that substantial progress had also been made in respect of social policy, notably in connection with the free movement of workers within the Community, the social security provided for migrant workers, and the common policy for vocational training. M. Levi Sandri also referred to the action so far taken by the European Social Fund, which would be carried out on an even larger scale when the new proposals presented on this subject by the Commission were adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Common Market.

"Nevertheless" he continued, "in the social sphere, despite certain solemn declarations of principle, the negotiators and the authors the Treaty of Rome, guided by economic concepts arising principally from liberalism, were excessively cautious, as though social evolution could and must follow spontaneously from the increase of production alone. This idea is in contradiction with the history of all civilised countries. History teaches us that social progress is equally the result of independent initiatives and actions which the governments, the trade unions, and the employers have defined and conducted - naturally within the scope of economic possibilities.

"But another and more important cause for dissatisfaction" continued M. Levi Sandri, "affects all Europeans if they consider the possibilities before us concerning the evolution and integration of Europe in political terms... We see recurring here and there today increasingly powerful nationalistic forces, and we hear references to political union in such equivocal terms that they seem to be only a camouflage for the desire of a nation for hegemony. M. Levi Sandri then deplored the attitude of those who would limit the institutions of the Community to technical tasks only, or to those which relate only to those sectors which promise substantial benefits for the country concerned. In this situation, every effort must be made by all those who believed in the need for European unity to help to overcome present difficulties. In this respect, the free trade union movement had a special duty to perform, both at the national and at the European level, both in connection with problems of social progress and those of general policy.

"At the European level" continued Professor Levi Sandri, "we have followed with particular interest and approval the formulation and presentation by the European Trade Union Secretariat of a common list of demands involving all the trade union organisations of the Six in joint action."

To conclude, M. Levi Sandri affirmed that at the national level trade union action was of growing importance. It was in fact not only a question of following a policy of trade union activity in favour of the achievement by the Community of its objects, but also - and above all - the creation among the mass of the workers of a true European spirit, so that the construction of a united Europe would be founded solidly on the spontaneous and conscious loyalty of the people.

M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Common Market Commission, also participated in the Congress.

Speeches by MM. Buiter and Rosenberg.

Speaking later, M. H. Buiter, General Secretary of the European Trade Union Secretariat (ICFTU), informed the delegates of the intention of the Secretariat to propose the election of M. Bruno Storti as President of the ICFTU at the next Congress of that organisation. "To this man", said M. Buiter, "who is one of those most able to take on this immense task, we pledge our complete support; and not only ours but the support of all, we are sure, who wish to collaborate with the ICFTU in the building of free trade unionism in a world of peace and social progress".

After defining the particular features of the responsibility of the trade unions within the European Community, M. Buiter declared: "Our activity has enabled us to accomplish recently a step of fundamental importance for the life of the European trade unions: the formulation of a common action programme. All the democratic trade union movements of the Community countries have in effect pledged themselves to strive, on the national and European level, to achieve specific common objectives. These are: full employment within the framework of economic planning; the reduction of hours of work to 40, spread over five days without reduction of wages; the extension of annual holidays and the payment of holiday bonuses which allow the workers to derive real benefit from their holidays".

M. L. Rosenberg, President of DGB (Germany), devoted a large part of his speech to European problems. "Do we want to construct a new Europe?" he asked. "We, that is to say the trade unions of the Six, we have put all our energy into constructing this Europe. We want it - but what sort of Europe do we want? We want a Europe which will be the bastion of liberty, democracy, human rights and dignity, and social justice. We do not want to pay the bill for national or nationalist stupidity. We do not want to pay the bill for capitalist methods of the last century. We do not want the existence in Europe of areas of misery and social injustice and the seeds of dictatorship. We want a new Europe. A Europe which can make the fine, ageless traditions of the West shine forth with a new brightness: the tradition of humanity, of human dignity, of liberty and of law. We want a Europe where no one is either the oppressor or the oppressed. A Europe where all are entitled to equal rights. A Europe where every kind of talent and tradition can be pooled for the common good.

"The love of the country and the people to which each person belongs" continued Rosenberg, "must become part of the love of all the other peoples and countries of this Community and devotion to their welfare".

Rosenberg then affirmed that "the common action programme of the trade union movements of the Six, which we decided by agreement and which we shall achieve in common, leads equally to this end. There is our task, and we must prove that all this can be attained in freedom and by free democratic decision. Can we take on this job if we are not united ? Can we do it if we are weak or if we dissipate our strength ? Will others do it for us ? Would we expect others to support the demands of the workers ? Do we not know, perhaps, how strong and united are others who want to build another Europe for themselves ?

"Those among you" concluded the President of DGB, "who, with your eminent General Secretary, our friend and colleague Bruno Storti, who we hope will soon be President of the ICFTU, you who work and strive in Brussels and elsewhere for this concept of Europe, know how necessary is our solidarity and how indispensable is our unity".

Others who spoke during the proceedings were M. O. Becu, General Secretary of the ICFTU, M. W. Schevenels, General Secretary of the ICFTU - ERO, and representatives of fraternal trade union organisations in Europe, Africa, USA and Israel.

#### The final resolution

The Congress adopted a resolution of which we reproduce the part concerning European problems. The text is as follows :

"Concerning the action to be taken vis-à-vis the Common Market, we emphasise first the necessity of a more significant representation and more systematic consultation with the trade unions in order to make suggestions with a view to influencing the economic policy of the Community, particularly middle course policy; we also emphasise that it is essential that the social policy of the Community shall be directly related to the objects laid down in Article 2 of the Treaty of Rome, which is aimed at the achievement of harmonious economic and social development, favouring an active policy for the labour market at the level of the Community; we demand, finally, full support for measures aimed at achieving political unity in Europe, by strengthening the legislative powers of the European Parliament, to be elected by direct vote, and the executive powers of the Commission; we approve the terms of the action programme of the trade union movements of the Six as the starting point of a trade union campaign at the supranational level".

## The Confederal Bureau

M. Bruno Storti was re-elected General Secretary of the confederation. The Confederal Bureau elected by the Congress consists of the following :

General Secretary : B. Storti  
Assistant General Secretary : D. Coppó  
Confederal Secretaries : P. Cavezzali, B. Armato, V. Scalia,  
C. Cruciani  
Deputy Confederal Secretaries: G. Baldini, A. Fantoni, I. Marcone

### 33rd. CONGRESS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF METALWORKERS - CFDT (FRANCE)

Vincennes, April 10 & 11, 1965

The 33rd. Congress of the Federation of Metalworkers CFDT (CFDC), held at Vincennes on April 10 and 11, was attended by nearly 400 delegates, representatives of foreign trade union movements, and observers.

M. Jean Maire, General Secretary of the Federation, presented the report "Activities and Prospects". He began by referring to the development of the CFDT and the role played by the Metalworkers' Federation, emphasising the position of the Federation in the French trade union movement and the result of the elections in the metal trades. As far as unity was concerned, if the Federation of Metalworkers was in favour of unity, it must not be forgotten that there are two fundamentally opposed conceptions, that of trade union independence and autonomy, and that of the subordination of the trade union to the party or the State.

Having reviewed the activity and the composition of the Federal Secretariat, the problem of trade union training for officers, women and young members, J. Maire turned to the action taken to lodge claims, as a means of achieving the object laid down by the Federation of Metalworkers. "This," he said, "is the revolutionary change needed to introduce true democracy, in the face of neo-capitalism, Europe, and Gaullism".

M. Maire also described the international policy followed by the Federation; this concerned the European institutions, relations with trade union organisations in other countries within the IFCTU but also with other organisations such as the Italian Metalworkers' Federation (FIM - CISL). According to the speaker, the Federation of Metalworkers would pursue its international activities in the framework of its international affiliation, chiefly with the International Metalworkers' Federation (ICFTU).

M. André Soulat, Federal Secretary, presented a report on the revision of the Constitution of the Federation, commenting on the more important changes proposed by the Federal Council. It was agreed unanimously to continue affiliation to the CFDT, and by a large majority the Congress adopted the new title proposed, namely General Federation of Metalworkers (FGM-CFDT). The federal Congress will be held every two years in future.

The report on the organisational tasks of the Federation was presented by M. L. Zilliox.

The following spoke on behalf of delegations from other countries : M. R. Javaux, General Secretary of the Christian National Centre for Belgian Metalworkers, spoke in the name of delegations affiliated to the International Metalworkers' Federation (IFCTU). He stressed the new dimensions of trade unionism, especially in Europe, in the face of capitalism, which had no frontiers. Trade unionism must be internationalist, not only in words but also in deeds.

M. F. Castrezzi, National Secretary of the FIM-CISL (Italy), conveyed the greetings of his organisation, and also stressed that the struggle for improvements was international in scope. Describing the fruits of the contact between the FGM-CFDT and the FIM-CISL, he showed the necessity of developing to the full international trade union relations.

M. Grandani, representing the National Secretariat of the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA), also greeted the Congress.

M. E. Descamps, General Secretary of the CFDT, addressing the Congress, defined the responsibilities of the CFDT in the international sphere, and declared : "Our Confederation must sustain its efforts for general disarmament, simultaneous and controlled. In Europe, in order to reach our trade union objectives, we have to achieve, at the level of groups, trusts, and branches of industry, international trade union connections. We must present, in opposition to the policies of these economic and financial groups, a unified trade union policy".

The closing speech of the Congress was delivered by M. Pierre Jeanne.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress, we reproduce the one relating to European problems :

"Considering

- the development of European economic integration;



- the slow progress of trade union organisations in achieving co-ordinated action and common objectives;
  - and in face of the growth of numerous employers' organisations,
- "The Federal Congress
- stresses in particular the necessity of achieving the social and peaceful objectives inscribed in the Treaties,
  - condemns the capitalistic aims and methods of economic organisation in Europe which cause employment problems and loss of wages.

In the immediate future, the Congress regards as particularly necessary :

- a) the establishment of democratic planning at the European level;
- b) the creation of machinery for European negotiations, especially for the introduction of collective agreements by industrial sector.

"The Congress insists on the absolute necessity of formalising consultation with trade union organisations and on the exercise of trade union rights at the heart of the European institutions. The most urgent tasks of the national and international trade union organisations are :

- a) the formulation of objectives and methods leading to common action;
- b) the reinforcement of trade union links in the industrial sectors, trusts and the international business organisations;
- c) the defence of the worker, whatever his nationality or the country in which he works".

The new Executive Committee elected by the Congress is composed of the following :

President	: J. Lannes
General Secretary	: J. Maire
Federal Secretaries	: R. Careme, P. Jeanne, J. P. Murcier, J. Rose, A. Soulat, L. Zilliox (Federal Treasurer)
Members	: E. Bailleul, A. Mercier, A. Moutet, B. Loiseau, J. Bluet

The Federal Secretariat is composed of the General Secretary and the Federal Secretaries.

39th. STATUTORY CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL CENTRE  
OF BELGIAN TEXTILE WORKERS (COTB-FGTB)

Mariakerke, April 24 & 25, 1965

The 39th. Statutory Congress of the national centre of Belgian textile workers was held at Mariakerke, on April 24 and 25 last, and was attended by many hundreds of delegates from the textile industry in all regions of Belgium, many leading Belgian and foreign personalities, as well as representatives of most Western European trade union organisations.

M. M. Lefevre, National President of COTB, introduced the discussion by presenting the general and administrative report. He emphasised that the concessions received recently by the textile workers had been partly due to the shortage of labour, and that women's wages had been raised significantly thanks to Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome.

The general report and the finance report were unanimously adopted, and the Congress re-elected M. M. Lefevre and the National Secretary, M. F. Goethals, in their present posts.

CONGRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN NATIONAL CENTRE  
FOR TEXTILES AND CLOTHING (BELGIUM)

Gand, April 10, 1965

The Christian national centre for textiles held its Congress at Gand on April 10, 1965. More than 1,000 trade union delegates took part in the Congress, as well as numerous leading Belgian personalities and foreign delegations.

The proceedings were conducted by M. Van Weesemael, President of the Centre, which has more than 120,000 members. M. Fruru, General Secretary, introduced the debate on the general report, drawing attention to the recent economic developments which had altered the Belgian textile situation, in which unemployment was reappearing.

Unemployment had been experienced since the previous September. "It is therefore necessary," insisted M. Fruru, "to consider urgently the safeguarding of the Belgian textile industry, which must adapt itself to Europe, set up common sales offices, renounce conservatism which still makes the employers over-cautious".

M. Cool, President of the European Organisation of the IFCTU (CSC), delivered the closing address. Returning to the question of unemployment, he declared that his organisation would not accept, and would not let the government accept, unemployment. "The solidarity of the workers must be strengthened," he added, and he warned of the danger of a certain "corporatism" which accepted excessive variations in the levels of salaries. "The solution of these problems" declared M. Cool, "calls for international agreement. In the textile industry, we fight too readily on two fronts - within the Six, and the Six against the rest of the world".

Many resolutions were adopted in the course of the proceedings. On the economic condition of the industry, the Congress expressed the desire that, among other things, the Government be urged to set in motion the measures by which the competitive position of the textile industry, the second most important industry of Belgium, could be safeguarded by internal and external means, during important negotiations like the Kennedy Round.

In the field of external relations, the Congress affirmed "that the living conditions of the workers in the Belgian textile and clothing industries were bound up to an increasing extent with economic and social developments in the world, and particularly in the Common Market". For this reason it was necessary to continue to stimulate and to support the work and activities of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions in textile and clothing establishments.

Among resolutions adopted relating to the different sectors, the Congress demanded the implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work in all sectors where, even now, this principle is not fully or even partially implemented, in conformity with the terms of Article 119 and the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Common Market. For the ready-made clothing industry, the Congress demanded a new classification in all branches, which must include all existing categories and which must conform to Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome and the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Another resolution adopted dealt with the problems of workers who crossed the borders to work in the Netherlands and France.

20th. CONGRESS OF THE FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS  
OF SUPERVISORY STAFFS IN THE METAL TRADES - CGC (FRANCE)

Nantes, April 24 and 25, 1965

The 20th. Congress of the Federation of trade unions of supervisory staffs in the metal trades, affiliated to the CGC, was held at Nantes on April 24 and 25, under the presidency of M. Robert Gondouin.

In the course of the meeting, M. A. Malterre, President of the CGC, delivered a speech in which he referred to the problems of trade unionism for supervisory staffs, and to the economic and social situation. Speaking of the economic situation, M. Malterre pointed out as far as prices were concerned, one could hope that industrial prices had been stabilised. "It is not the same with agricultural prices," he stated, "which must rise as a result of the common agricultural policy envisaged in the Common Market. As for the cost of services, these continue to rise, and does not the State itself give a bad example by raising charges? We have the satisfaction, however, of observing that our prices are rising less rapidly than those of neighbouring countries. But it is urgent to stimulate economic growth". In this respect, the President of the CGC asserted that "no element of stimulation is apparent, either in respect of internal or external demand or of investment. Now it is extremely serious that these should be neglected at a time when our competitors in the Common Market enjoy a rate of expansion greater than our own (5 to 6 per cent for the Federal Republic of Germany, while we can only see an increase of 2.5 per cent in our gross product).

M. R. Gondouin, President of the Federation, presented the general report. He insisted, among other things, on the important role played by the delegate of the trade unions of supervisory staffs in the metal trades, M. Robert, in the Consultative Committee of the Coal and Steel Community, which had earned him the honour of being elected chairman of the Research Project Committee, on the proposition of other worker delegates from the ICFTU and the IFCTU. M. Gondouin also pointed out that the meetings between the supervisory staffs of the Common Market, at the head office of the International of supervisory staffs in the metal trades, which was created nearly 15 years ago on the initiative of the supervisory staffs in the metal trades in France, continued favourably.

At the end of the Congress, the Federal Council proceeded to elect the Bureau of the Federation, which is constituted as follows:

Honorary President	: M. Havard
President	: R. Gondouin
Vice-presidents	: A. Lecompte, E. Hervouet
General Secretary	: G. Hamard
Assistant General Secretary	: E. Lemoine
Treasurer	: P. Bach
Assistant Treasurer	: H. Benoit-Guyod
Propaganda Secretary	: J. Luzuric

ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES  
EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF THE TRANSPORT  
UNIONS (ICFTU)

Bonn, May 17, 1965

The trade union committee for transport workers in the Community, which embraces the trade unions in the ITF (ICFTU) at the level of the Common Market, held a European Conference on transport within the Community, on May 17 at Bonn.

The meeting was attended by leaders and representatives of the organisations of employers and workers in all types of transport, as well as many leading personalities and experts in this field.

In the course of the meeting, M. L. Schaus, Member of the Common Market Commission, delivered a speech on "The views of the Commission on the prospects for a common transport policy". Previously, M. H.C. Seebohm, Federal Minister of Transport, had spoken on "Problems of common transport policy, from the angle of the Council of Ministers and from the national angle".

Address by M. Schaus

M. Schaus first paid tribute to the co-operation of the trade unions in European integration and particularly the integration of transport. "The point," he said, "was to create a common transport market with undistorted conditions of competition, and to protect the common market for goods from disturbances in the transport field." In his remarks concerning the application of existing Community law, M. Schaus pointed particularly to the removal of discrimination in freight rates and of unjustified support tariffs. He greatly regretted that consultations on the Commission's 1963/64 transport policy proposals had been so roundabout and protracted. Anybody who already saw a danger in the demand for the participation of Ministers of Economics or Foreign Affairs in the shaping of transport policy should not forget that in future imbalance between more or less fully integrated markets for goods and non-integrated transport markets could grow steadily worse. At all costs we had to avoid agricultural or industrial policy being made one day at the expense of the transport sector. Moreover, for the establishment of a common market based on division of labour, a balance of interests between the Member States for the various economic sectors was needed. Thus, there were countries whose balance of payments was particularly dependent on the export of transport services.

M. Schaus regarded as a step in the right direction the acceptance of the Commission's proposals on the harmonization of the conditions of competition in rail, road and inland waterway traffic and the Community quota for international goods transport. However, he regretted that the decision on the Community quota continued to be linked with the Commission's still pending price policy proposals. For the harmonization of road haulage of goods and access to the trade of haulier the crucial point now was to apply energetically and further develop the regulations agreed. In particular the compulsory time-limits must be observed by all Community institutions.

Finally, M. Schaus discussed in detail difficulties in price policy for rail, road and inland waterway transport. The Commission's starting point had been that its proposal to introduce a minimum and maximum price system (rate bracket) for these types of transport was economically reasonable and politically acceptable. The European Parliament, business circles and also the trade unions had confirmed it in this opinion. All the Governments concerned had made it known that they regarded the rate bracket system as a satisfactory solution for key sectors of the transport economy. But in the end agreement had been frustrated by the attitude of the Netherlands Government on the question of Rhine shipping. Today the Commission still stood by the economic arguments on which it had based its proposals. "Politically, however, we are in an impasse. Our proposal has no chance of being unanimously accepted in the Council. Even a qualified majority decision, which in principle is permissible under the Treaty after 1 January 1966, is hardly likely to be reached on this point".

In conclusion, M. Schaus said that the Commission hoped that the Governments of the Member States, at the next meeting of the Council, would also put forward, in practical terms, their ideas on transport price policy. It was not mere optimism which sustained hopes for agreement. "The European Economic Community has no choice but to succeed - even when the issue is freight rates for internal waterways".

### The trade union meeting on May 18

The conference was followed on May 18 by a trade union meeting, under the chairmanship of M. Ph. Seibert, chairman of the trade union committee for transport workers in the Community (ITF-ICFTU) and President of the German Railwaymen's Trade Union (GdED).

In a communiqué published at the close of the meeting, it is stated that "the trade unions consider that the integration of the transport sector is an essential condition of the healthy development of European integration; the transport unions nevertheless call attention to the danger which exists in the integration of the transport sector on a purely economic basis, without taking sufficiently into account the interests of the transport workers. The application of the measures already envisaged for the improvement of the various modes of transport must not be held back".

The trade union transport committee (ITF-ICFTU) also adopted two resolutions, addressed to the Common Market Commission, which stressed :

1. the need to proceed without delay with an objective examination of the situation of the market in the international navigation of the Rhine;
2. the interest of the trade unions in the work at present in progress concerning the standardisation of accounting in the railways.

### THE IFCTU UNIONS DEMAND THE CREATION OF A JOINT COMMITTEE FOR THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

As we reported in No.1/65, page 6, of "Information memo", the European transport committee (IFCTU) adopted, at its meeting on October 29 1964 in Paris, a minute in which the Committee demanded that the social organisations, in particular the trade union organisations in the transport industry, be associated with the task of social harmonisation in this sector. "To this end" affirmed the minute, "the creation of a joint committee similar to that which functions already in the agricultural sector, at the level of the Common Market, is obviously essential".

In the March issue "Transport", organ of the Christian Federation of transport workers' unions, expresses this demand as follows : "The participants in the Round Table on social policy in the transport industry, held in December 1963, expressed themselves almost unanimously in favour of this consultation. We believe that the creation of a permanent organ, such as functions already for the sector of wage-earners in agriculture, would provide



the form of consultation which would be most appropriate and most effective. The practice of "Ad hoc working parties" cannot be maintained since this arrangement does not offer a guarantee to the social partners that they will be consulted regularly concerning all true social problems.

"The essential question which arises in this connection is this : is it proper for the representatives of governments to be involved on a permanent basis ? Bearing in mind the direct relationship between the governments and the railway administration in most countries, the workers had defended, at the Round Table referred to above, the idea of "tripartite structure" which had received the most support at the preparatory meeting held on the previous day. Since then, a certain change of opinion has been noticeable, and an increasing number of people think that, in the light of what is happening today in our respective countries, social problems ought to be the subject of bipartite negotiations; that is to say, between employers and workers, equally, at the level of the Common Market. In this connection, we believe that in principle the consultative organ must be bipartite, while not excluding entirely the possibility of creating "Ad hoc tripartite working parties" to examine certain problems which cannot be resolved without the co-operation of the governments. We are referring here in particular to the fundamental problem of the regulation of working hours and rest periods, etc. In our opinion there is room for the creation of a bipartite committee for each mode of transport and a central committee where all three modes of transport can be represented. It is important in each case to consult at the same time the committee for the mode of transport concerned (or the modes concerned) and the central committee.

"We are equally convinced that the joint committees in question must have a certain right of initiative, so that in some instances, without being expressly invited to do so by the Common Market Commission, they shall be able to express an opinion on this or that problem of an important social character".

PROPOSALS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE  
METALWORKERS' UNIONS (ICFTU) CONCERNING THE  
SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES

The European committee of the metalworkers' unions (ICFTU Metal Committee) recently submitted to the Common Market Commission a series of proposals concerning the future policy of the Community towards the shipbuilding industry in the member countries.

These proposals are set out under four headings. The complete text is reproduced below.

### 1. Encouragement of productivity in the shipyards

The Commission should draw up an overall plan for the future development of the shipbuilding industry in the five countries, with the object of improving the industry within the Common Market. It is particularly necessary to establish standard conditions of competition for the European shipyards in relation to other maritime states. The programmes of reconversion and rationalisation necessary for this purpose must be co-ordinated at the level of the Community. During the carrying out of these plans, steps must be taken to maintain the level of employment and the level of wages; in any case, the modernisation of the shipyards must not be carried out to the detriment of the workers. By means of a well directed structural policy, the Common Market stimulates the best shipyards and sites from the point of view of the Community. For this reason the Commission must, within the framework of medium term economic policy, consider a programme for the industry to take account of future production and the actual demand for vessels.

### 2. Supplementing the industrial policy with a regional policy

The shipbuilding industry is characterised in all countries by the fact that it is localised round the coasts. In view of this, all reconversion measures in this industry should be supplemented by a general policy of industrial reconversion, and by a vigorous employment policy, in order to avoid endangering the livelihood of the workers.

In the formulation and implementation of this policy, tripartite committees composed of representatives of governments, employers and workers must be allowed to participate. The active participation of the trade unions must be secured with the object - but this is not the only object - of avoiding undesirable social effects and the trouble which could occur as a result.

### 3. Facilitation of the financing of contracts

Conditions of sale becoming more and more important, and even becoming one of the chief factors in competition in the shipbuilding world, the governments find themselves obliged to take this fact increasingly into account in their commercial policy. For that reason conditions of credit in the shipbuilding industry must be unified and adapted to the regulations in force in the other maritime countries.

4. Creation of negotiating machinery on a European basis, involving the maritime countries of EFTA as well as the EEC.

The Common Market must seek within the European Free Trade Area allies who are themselves menaced by Japanese competition. Given the importance of the North European shipyards (Sweden, Britain, Norway), and their concern at the trend of their production figures, attempts must be made to link the shipbuilding industries of the Common Market countries with those of EFTA in a joint policy, in order to be able to bargain more effectively than hitherto with Japan.

The European maritime countries must also, in connection with the granting of contracts for new construction, take advantage of the fact that a large part of the international maritime traffic is made up of cargo vessels coming from or going towards Europe, especially oil tankers. The Common Market Social Fund could play a considerable part in connection with the measures proposed, and we should not fail to make good use of it.

All efforts made at the national level to improve the situation have run aground. Only united action through the Common Market, by ensuring a unified shipping and shipbuilding policy, can provide a well established position in the world market; it is moreover the only way to save the European shipbuilding industry from further decline in the shipbuilding world.

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY THE  
METALWORKERS, CGT-FO (FRANCE)

Paris, April 11, 1965

The Administrative Committee of the "F.O." Metalworkers' Federation met in Paris, on April 11 last. The meeting discussed extensively the economic and social problems which exist at the present time for the French metalworkers, and paid particular attention to hours of work, employment, collective agreements, and the guarantees to be given to trade union representatives.

Concerning European problems, the F.O. Metalworkers noted with satisfaction the positive results of the action of the Federal Bureau and the aircraft unions to ensure the continuation of the "Concord" project. They considered that the safeguarding and the future of European industry, especially motor vehicles, aircraft and electronics would depend on extensive co-operation between the large industrial countries of the old continent, and the common exploitation of their considerable potential for research and manufacture. The beginning of Franco-British technical and industrial co-operation in the aircraft and electronics industries must be sustained, in their opinion, as a promising sign of the extension of European construction, which had already proved its worth.

Concerning the problems raised by the fusion of the Executives, the F.O. Metalworkers' Federation remains particularly vigilant to ensure the safeguarding of the inheritance of the Coal and Steel Community and its exemplary value in the field of mixed committees and the standardisation of conditions of work, industrial reconversion, vocational re-training, and the construction of workers' housing. On this point, the F.O. delegates will make every effort, wherever they have an opportunity, to ensure that in the probable merging of the European Communities, no retreat is tolerated, and that on the contrary this act marks a new step in the economic, social and political integration of Europe.

ATTITUDE ADOPTED BY THE MINEWORKERS  
F.O. (FRANCE)

Paris, April 22, 1965

The Executive Committee of the National Federation of Mineworkers, F.O., met in Paris on April 22, to examine important problems facing the miners at the present time.

The Executive Committee also considered current European problems, declaring, in the resolution adopted at the end of the sitting, their profound support for the Treaty of Paris. They further demanded that the fusion of the three Communities must be based on a supranational authority. The Executive Committee condemned the decision to depart from the principle of co-optation in the single Executive.

MEETING OF THE ENTERTAINMENT UNIONS  
IN THE COMMON MARKET  
COUNTRIES

Brussels, May 4 and 5, 1965

A meeting of the representatives of the unions in the entertainment industry in the Common Market countries was held in Brussels on May 4 and 5 last, under the chairmanship of M. Brouhon, President of the Belgian Federation of entertainment workers, affiliated to the FGTEB.

In addition to the Federation, entertainment workers of the six Common Market countries were represented by the National Federation of entertainment workers, the French actors' union, the National Union of Artistes (CGT, France), the German union of Musicians (DGB), the Dutch union of Musicians (NVV), the Italian Federation of entertainment workers (CGIL), and the Secretaries of the International Federation of Actors, the International Federation of Musicians, and the International Federation of Variety Artistes.

The agenda of the meeting dealt with the following problems : employment and unemployment; conditions of work; systems of remuneration for artistes; social security, and the free movement of workers in the countries of the European Community.

At the end of the meeting, M. Brouhon held a press conference to communicate the results of the deliberations. He recalled that "the entertainment workers' unions of the six Common Market countries are affiliated to one of the three following trade union Internationals; the International Federation of Actors, the International Federation of Musicians, or the International Federation of Variety Artistes.

"These Internationals" emphasised M. Brouhon, "pursue a policy confined to the defence of professional interests. That is why you will find among them trade unions which are connected in other ways with the ICFTU and the WFTU.

"It is the absolute necessity," he added, "for the workers in the entertainment industry to defend their professional interests, which causes them to join forces in spite of their ideological affiliations. These professional considerations are made sharper for the entertainment workers of the Common Market, where problems arise from the free movement of workers. They also wish to present continuously to the authorities of the Common Market a certain number of common demands.

"The measures which the trade unions advocate," explained M. Brouhon, "are concerned with the rights and the conditions of employment of artistes, guaranteeing them, among other things, the status of salaried employees by means of contracts for the hire of their services, the general acceptance of multilateral conventions, to safeguard and guarantee their rights to social security benefits and to standardise these entitlements at the level of the Community, to standardise the laws concerning employment and social security. In addition to the approaches which they propose to make to the authorities of the Common Market, the entertainment workers' trade unions of the Six will endeavour to take steps to persuade their respective governments to defend their point of view.

"Finally," concluded M. Brouhon, "the entertainment workers' unions, affiliated to the three professional Internationals referred to, hope to be able to organise an international meeting for all entertainment workers, on a purely professional basis, without distinction as to national or international affiliation.

## THE WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

### AN INTERVIEW WITH M. MOSCA, SECRETARY OF THE CGIL (ITALY) ON THE TASKS OF THE TRADE UNIONS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

On the 1st. June, 1965, "Avanti !", the organ of the Italian Socialist Party, published the text of an interview with M. G. Mosca, Socialist Secretary of the CGIL (Confederazione generale italiana del lavoro), by the "Agenzia Radicale", on "the objectives and attitude of the CGIL, particularly the socialist trade union element, concerning the problems of working class unity in Western Europe."

The text of the interview is as follows :

Q. Certain democratic circles have maintained for some years that the CGIL must practise a policy of alliance with the other trade union movements of Western Europe, that is to say within the historic, economic and political zone in which Italy finds herself, and which also forms the framework for the demands of the Italian working-class movement. Aside from the argument about whether or not to be affiliated to the WFTU, in your opinion, what steps can the CGIL and the socialist movement take - and in which sector - in order to be able to bring about this kind of unity with the other trade union movements in Europe, and particularly with those who are already disposed towards this collaboration ? (We are thinking, in the case of France, not only of the CGT, but also of the CFDT and the FO, and in the other European countries of certain big industrial unions, such as the German Metalworkers.)

A. I would say that the necessity of achieving a common platform of action with the workers and with all the trade unions of the countries of Western Europe is just as obvious for the CGIL as the necessity of preparing, discussing and implementing research on common programmes of demands.

In the course of this constant quest for unity, there have certainly been many forms of activity, in order to overcome difficulties whose importance arises as much from the force of prejudice against trade unions led by a communist majority, which has predominated in the past and still exists, even if internal opposition is manifest within the organisations in the ICFTU, as from the real difficulties connected with the structure and the different historic and economic situation which characterises each kind of trade union.

I would say that if the determined and systematic methods of international work used by the CGIL have allowed us recently to make contact and reach agreements with trade unions belonging to confederations affiliated to various Internationals, this activity has equally shown that there exist today trade union forces, for example the Belgian Confederation and the French CFDT, which, faced by the need to oppose the domination by the monopolists of the policy of economic integration of the Common Market countries, denounce the practice of discrimination and strive for the unity of the programmes of all the trade unions. Yet difficulties are not confined to the organisations affiliated to the ICFTU, they affect equally our organisations affiliated to the WFTU, and inside the WFTU itself. They also appear in connection with political relations between the Italian Socialist Party and the other European Socialist parties, and these are the most important factors which retard the actions of CGT-FO and the DGB.

But I believe that the outlook is good. The beginning at least is reassuring, and above it is possible today to take advantage of the emergence of new attitudes both trade union (CGIL and CGT) and political (the Italian Socialist Party and other European parties).

However, the road is neither easy nor short. It is an area where one cannot trust to improvisation or expediency, and where determined patience is as necessary as a spirit of unity.

We must press by every means and at every point for the intensification of contacts with the trade unions in all fields, at the employment offices in the big cities, to prepare a common and general political platform, etc.

It is certain that the trade unions have a precise function to perform, as much at the industrial level as at the level of relations between the socialist parties of Europe. That is what they intend to do, and that is why they have a programme of work aimed at bringing about new meetings and creating new organisational instruments more appropriate to their purpose, and to define lines of action drawn in the light of the new reality which in fact is in the process of bringing to the policies and organisations born of the cold war, and the disrupted economies of the post-war era, the justice they deserve.

Q. Some months ago, on the initiative of the Metalworkers' Union (CFDT), it was proposed that a European conference of workers in the motor car industry be convened. Do you think that this suggestion



can be successfully implemented ? Do you think that you could overcome the attitude of discrimination on the part of the other two Italian trade union organisations concerning the participation of the CGIL, both as regards this type of proposal and in the organs of the Community ?

A. We are not alone in endeavouring to ensure that the proposal of the Metalworkers of the CFDT is 'crowned with success, but we are confident of the success of another important meeting, that is to say the meeting of the Round Table of the trade union organisations of the Common Market countries, including the CGT and the CGIL, on the problems of the international drafting of work contracts, legislative provisions concerning wages, hours of work, employment, training, etc.

It is certain that there are great difficulties to be overcome as a result of our present changes. I do not think that the CISL and the UIL are less determined than hitherto, to put obstacles in the way of CGIL, although we should observe that even in these organisations something is moving. I allude to the militant presence at the Congress of the CISL of a new force, even if it is still in a minority.

II. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION  
CONGRESS OF THE WORKING-CLASS FAMILY TEAMS  
OF THE FEDERATION OF FRENCH FAMILIES

On 1 and 2 May 1965 at Saint-Etienne, the Working-Class Family Teams of the Federation of French Families held fact-finding meetings on "settled and nomadic families".

More than 250 active members of working-class family teams from all parts of France attended the meetings, in the course of which the factors determining family stability or mobility were studied. Much attention was given to analysing the economic situation and its social consequences.

Finally a resolution was adopted, calling for speedier harmonization of social legislation in the Common Market, among other matters.

### III. REVIEW OF THE TRADE UNION AND LABOUR PRESS

#### GENERAL POLICY

"GEMEINSAM IN EINE BESSERE ZUKUNFT" (Together into a better future), by L. Hassemer - "Welt der Arbeit" (DGB, Germany), No 16 of 16 April 1965, page 6.

The author examines different aspects of the action programme published in Brussels on 8 April last by the Executive Committee of the Free Trade Unions Secretariat of the EEC (see Information Memo No. 3/65). Following publication of this programme, the Executive Committee announced the establishment, no less important, of a joint fund to be financed by the free trade unions of the six countries for the purpose of strengthening union action at European level.

"AUS DREI MACHT EINS" (Making one from three), by rb - "Welt der Arbeit", No. 16 of 16 April 1965, page 2.

Commenting on the decision to merge the three European executives, the author deplores the fact that so far the governments of the member countries have not decided to admit a single trade unionist to the unified executive, although the unions have been represented at the ECSC High Authority from the very beginning. It was clear to any politician that Europe could not advance without the effective participation and collaboration of the workers, and hence the governments would have to change their attitude.

"GESPRÄCH MIT PRÄSIDENT SARAGAT" (Talk with President Saragat) - "Welt der Arbeit", No. 18 of 30 April 1965, page 2.

On 23 April, M. Saragat, President of the Italian Republic, received Ludwig Rosenberg, Chairman of both the DGB and the Executive Committee of the Free Trade Unions of the EEC, for the purpose of discussing important European problems including possible liaison between the EEC and the European Free Trade Association. L. Rosenberg stated the German trade union movement's point of view on this. During his stay in Rome, L. Rosenberg attended the 5th Congress of the Italian Trade Union Confederation, CISL (see page 13).

"TALKS BETWEEN PROFESSOR HALLSTEIN AND THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE DGB" - "DGB Newsletter" (Germany), May 1965, page 9.

The "DGB Newsletter" (English edition), published monthly by the DGB, reports that the President of the Commission of the European

Economic Community, Professor Hallstein, recently paid a visit to the Federal Executive Board of the DGB to report on problems of European integration in connection with the pending fusion of the executive organs of the three European Communities. The Federal Executive Board put forward its claims in respect of trade union representation within the future joint executive organ, as well as its views on the future development of effective social policy. The item concludes by saying that the DGB called for further democratization in the course of European integration by the transfer of greater authority and rights of control to the European Parliament.

"BRÜSSELS BEDEUTUNG STEIGT AUCH FÜR DIE GEWERKSCHAFTEN"  
(Brussels is becoming more important for trade unionists too) - "Der Angestellte" (DAG, Germany), 4 April 1965, page 11.

The structure, tasks and influence of the Economic and Social Committee are examined. The author says the unions should take the activity of the Committee as seriously as their contacts with the national governments and parliaments.

"EVENEMENTS IMPORTANTS" (Important events), by G. Wallaert - "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium), No. 15 of 17 April 1965, page 5.

G. Wallaert, the General Secretary of the FGTB-affiliated National Union of Metalworkers, devotes his weekly letter to studying the programme drawn up by the Executive Committee of the Free Trade Unions of the Six, and comments on the Council of Ministers' decision to merge the executives.

M. Wallaert considers that "the merger in itself is a sound, long-hoped-for measure, but the same cannot be said for the manner in which it is being carried out. All the countries and all the Ministers, with the exception of just one country and just one Minister - Belgium and P.H. Spaak - are against representation of the European trade union movement on the new European Executive ... Neither P.H. Spaak, nor the numerous delegations to the Common Market, nor the countless resolutions passed have succeeded in bringing about a change of heart among the powers that be in the European bodies. This decision places the trade union movement squarely on the horns of a dilemma.

"Without any doubt, Europe has just taken a new turning. But it seems that this bend in the road has been badly negotiated".

"PROGRAMME D'ACTION EUROPEEN" (European action programme), by L. Major - "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium), No. 15 of 17 April 1965, page 1.

The General Secretary of the FGTB comments on the European action programme produced by the Executive Committee of the Secretariat of the Free Trade Unions of the Six.

"In embarking on this action programme", writes L. Major, "it was not the intention of the trade unions of the EEC to sever contacts or shirk their international responsibilities. Before the final text was made public, discussions and negotiations had taken place with the trade union organisations of countries which do not belong to the Common Market. Accordingly, outside the EEC countries as well, action will be generally coordinated in order to carry out the same programme.

"This is the first time", the writer added, "since united Europe began to take shape that it has been possible to draw up such a programme with unanimous backing. There can be no doubt whatsoever that it will serve the aims of cooperation and integration of the six trade union movements of the EEC ... We are convinced that this European programme of trade union action will improve cooperation among the free organizations of the six countries, and that it will contribute towards the social construction of Europe".

"PROBLEMES EUROPEENS" (European problems), by G. Wallaert - "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium), No. 18 of 8 May 1965, page 5.

"We are now able to make comparisons in the metal industry at European level," writes G. Wallaert, General Secretary of the FGTB-affiliated Metalworkers' Union. "Four sectors have been designated as pilot sectors : shipbuilding, motor vehicles, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering.

"It is striking to note that the differences in wage levels, in certain cases and in each country, are just as marked within countries as between them. Lest anyone should still doubt, this is the most eloquent proof that wages are influenced by a large number of factors in the face of which the trade union movement is sometimes quite helpless.

"The informative meetings organized by the Metal Committee have proved to be interesting and constructive.

"It is a fact that the trade union movement is lagging further and further behind, and must catch up ... The capitalist forces are moulding this nascent Europe into the form which best suits their interests, and their interests alone; and political decisions are taken only on the basis of these interests.

"The result is clear", concludes G. Wallaert. "In the economic sphere, giant strides forward are being made; but in the political and social spheres, we have got practically nowhere. The labour movement is therefore in duty bound to oppose this trend".

"LE SYNDICALISME ET L'EUROPE NOUVELLE" (Trade unionism and the new Europe), by J. Dedoyard - "L'Action" (FGTB, Charleroi, Belgium), Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of 3, 10, 17 and 24 April, and 1 and 8 May 1965, pages 1 and 2.

In this series of articles, J. Dedoyard relates the history of the trade union movement during the past twenty years, dwelling on the functions and activities of the ICFTU-ECSC Miners' and Metalworkers' Inter-Trade Union Committee.

"L'EUROPE" (Europe), by A. Augard - "Le réveil des mineurs" (FO, France), No. 110, May 1965, page 1.

A. Augard, the General Secretary of the Mineworkers' Union affiliated to the Force Ouvrière, gives an account of the discussion which took place in Brussels on 14 April last between the Social Committee of the European Parliament and the representatives of the ICFTU and IFCTU organisations regarding the planned merging of the executives. He ends by stating that "the construction of Europe is not the task of any particular men, groups or even governments, but must be the concern of those who toil, those whom the riches of labour should enable to achieve a fuller intellectual, cultural and material life, in a setting less cramped than that of our national frontiers".

"LE COMITE CONSULTATIF DE LA CECA DEMANDE DES DISPOSITIONS POUR EVITER L'AGGRAVATION DES DIFFICULTES CHARBONNIERES" (The Consultative Committee of the ECSC calls for measures to alleviate the difficulties in the coal mines) - "L'écho des mines" (Miners' Federation, CFTC, France), No. 414 of 1 - 15 April 1965, page 8.

This article reports on the main work carried out by the Consultative Committee at its meeting of 12 March 1965, and reproduces its resolution regarding the merging of the European Communities.

"EUROPE'S PRESENT POSITION IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH" - "Labour in exile" (ICFTUE, Paris), No. 4, April 1965, page 4.

What is Europe doing in the way of scientific research? It is rather difficult to know, says the author, because the various government services only began to take an interest in research expenditure and funds in 1950. The scanty information published by the different

ministries and public and private bodies indicates quite clearly that science and technology are the Cinderellas of the European countries.

In 1962 the countries of the European Community invested 14 million French francs in this sector, as against 75 million in the United States and 148 million in the USSR.

One of the immediate consequences of the situation is that Europe is constantly lagging behind America in the key sector of patents and licences. Individually the European countries are panting in the rear of the United States, and, except in a very few cases, they see the distance between them widening. The urgent need to resolve the problem of research and development has impelled the three European Communities to take the first steps towards examining ways and means of arriving at a European research policy. It is high time for the six Community countries to stop "going it alone" if they want to avoid being checkmated one of these days.

At the end of the article there is a table of research and development expenditure in the six countries of the European Communities, the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom in 1961.

"CONNAISSEZ-VOUS L'EUROPE DU MARCHÉ COMMUN ?" (Do you know Common Market Europe ?) - Supplement to "Vie populaire" (Mouvement de libération ouvrière, France), No. 577 of 1 - 15 May 1965.

Yvan Cortier announces that this will be the first of a series of similar supplements to be published fortnightly.

"Vie populaire" says the workers can no longer afford to be indifferent or ignorant. The European edifice is rising, come wind, come weather, and the workers must take their place in it. Very soon their jobs, their family circumstances, their rights and living standards will depend more on the European institutions than on those of their own countries. It is high time to face the facts squarely. "Vie populaire" goes on to say that it will do all it can to help in this task, to see that Europe does not become exclusively the Europe of the businessmen but also, and above all, the Europe of the workers, active citizens united and resolute in facing their new responsibilities. This first supplement, entitled "The Europe of the Six ... and its identity card", gives information about national characteristics in the countries which make up the Common Market.

"LA FUSIONE DEGLI ESECUTIVE DELLA COMUNITA' EUROPEE" (The merging of the executives of the European Communities), by C. Savoini - "Conquiste del lavoro" (CISL, Italy), No. 21 of 23-29 May 1965, pages 5 - 7.

The author traces the events that led to the signing of the Treaty on the merging of the executives and says that this merging will serve to streamline the Community structures but that the future merging of the Communities themselves will constitute the real point of departure for the process of progressive economic integration and the indispensable prerequisite for political union. Moreover, the merging of the Communities will have to be carried out at the highest supranational level, and not by weakening the powers of the single executive.

According to C. Savoini, the trade unions of the Community countries deplore the fact that the principle of coopting was not taken into consideration along with the principle of extending the powers of the European Parliament.

"I SINDACATI VOGLIONO L'UNITA' DELL'EUROPA" (The trade unions want European unity), by f.b. - "Conquiste del lavoro" (CISL, Italy), No. 21 of 23 - 29 May 1965, page 4.

The author reports on the latest meeting of the "Monnet Committee", which was held in Berlin on 8 May, and comments on the statement adopted at the end of it.

"PARLAMENTO EUROPEO : AGRICOLTURA" (European Parliament : Agriculture) - "Conquiste del lavoro" (CISL, Italy), No. 21 of 23 - 29 May 1965, page 8.

This paper publishes an account of the May session of the European Parliament, the problems examined in which included the organization of the fruit and vegetable market, the financing of agricultural policy, and the Community's own resources.

"PROGRAMMA EUROPEO D'AZIONE SINDACALE" (European trade union action programme), by C.S. - "Conquiste del lavoro" (CISL, Italy), No. 22 of 30 May 1965, page 4.

Gives the action programme of the ICFTU trade unions of the Six (see Information Memo No. 3/65).

"L'EUROPA FEDERATA SI EDIFICA MOBILITANDO LE FORZE POPOLARE" (Federated Europe will be formed by mobilizing the popular forces) "Il lavoro italiano" (UIL, Italy), No. 20 of 16 May 1965, pages 1 and 3.



This is an account of the study sessions organized in Rome by the "Luigi Einaudi" Centre, on current problems of European integration. The rapporteurs at the sessions were Messrs. G. Petrilli, President of the IRI; G. Gronchi, former President of the Italian Republic; R. Monaco, a Judge at the Court of Justice of the European Communities; and G.P. Orsello, the Secretary-General of the Centre. A number of personalities in political, cultural and trade union life took part in the proceedings. The trade unionists included Messrs. Rossi and Simoncini, Secretaries of the UIL, whose contributions to the debates are summarized.

"NEI GUAI IL GEN. DE GAULLE PER IL BILANCIO COMUNITARIO" (General de Gaulle in difficulties over the Community budget), by G. Lancia - "Il lavoro italiano" (UIL, Italy), No.22 of 30 May 1965, page 3.

The EEC Commission's proposals that the Community should be endowed with its own resources are examined. The European Parliament, says the author, has given its full approval to the project, but the battle of words will now continue in the Council of Ministers of the EEC, where the countries do not all see eye to eye on these proposals. France in particular is against any link between the proposals for a Community budget and the financing of the common agricultural policy, in which she is greatly interested.

"EEG BEHOEFT DRINGEND EEN SOCIALE BASIS" (EEC in urgent need of a social basis) and "AAN DE VOORAVOND VAN 1 MEI BRENGT DE EUROPESE VAKBEWEGING EEN ZINVOL SOCIAAL PROGRAMMA" (On the eve of May Day the European trade union movement puts forward a sound social programme), by A.H. Kloss.

These two articles were reproduced in most of the journals of the trade union organizations affiliated to the NVV (Netherlands) at the end of April or the beginning of May.

The second article gives the main points of the joint action programme of the free trade unions of the six Common Market countries, whilst in the first A.H. Kloss makes observations some of which we cite below :

"The development of the EEC sometimes gives the impression that we take one step forward and two back. But in spite of everything, the EEC has undeniably achieved positive results. It would be easy to point out the weak spots in the social and economic policy carried out at Brussels (or perhaps I should say, not carried out at Brussels), but it is quite clear that the EEC Treaty has set in motion a highly fruitful process that can no longer be arrested. Via trade channels and a constantly growing flow of capital and persons, the integration of the six countries is taking place so manifestly that there is no question of turning back.

"The European trade union movement is very conscious of the fact that we are bound to keep going along the road we started out on in 1958.

Our only regret is that it has not proved possible to draw up an action programme jointly with the IFCTU. Collaboration at European level is, alas, less advanced than within our own country. Nevertheless the NVV is highly gratified to see that there is a sound European social programme to give some substance to the May Day celebrations, as was the case in times gone by. In the years to come we will do everything in our power to transform the demands put forward in this programme into reality".

"THE CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS, FRANCO'S SPAIN AND EUROPE", by J. Kulakowski - "Labor" (IFCTU), No. 2/65, pages 57 to 62.

The author considers the attitude of the Christian trade unions to the talks between Franco Spain and the Common Market.

"The free trade union organizations - IFCTU and ICFTU - are among the most categorical opponents of the Franco regime and, consequently, of any present participation by Spain in European activities. They are therefore", says J. Kulakowski, "the target of the attacks not only of Franco's supporters, but of all those who... wish to open Europe's door to him".

#### ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

"SITUATION CHARBONNIERE" (Situation in the coal industry), by R. Balesse - "L'ouvrier de mines" (FGTB, Belgium), No. 3/65, page 2.

The General Secretary of the FGTB-affiliated Miners' Union reviews the coal situation in all the Community countries and concludes that it is becoming highly critical. He puts his organization's point of view on the matter.

"LE GRAND DRAME DU CHARBON - UNE SUGGESTION" (The great coal drama - a suggestion), by A. Gailly - "L'action" (FGTB, Charleroi), No. 15 of 10 April 1965, pages 1 and 2.

The position of the coal industry in Belgium and in the other EEC countries is analysed with particular reference to the discussions at the plenary session of the Consultative Committee in Luxembourg on 6 April 1965.

A. Gailly says that, day by day, coal is losing a little more

of its usefulness, just as wood came to lose its usefulness in the blast-furnaces of old. And so the problems had to be faced up to. "We put forward a proposal at the last meeting of the Consultative Committee. In its present form, the problem is beyond us. We must all tackle it, and look at it again from all angles". M. Gailly went on to say that at this meeting he had suggested a conference as soon as possible between Governmental delegates, Ministers of Economic Affairs or others, members of the High Authority, employers' representatives and, above all, representatives of the workers, to discuss the question "How do we get out of it?"

"LE PROBLEME DE L'ENERGIE DANS LA CEE" (The problem of energy in the EEC) - "Le droit de l'employé" (CSC, Belgium), No. 4, April 1965, pages 5 and 6.

"The coal problem", this newspaper says, "can no longer be considered in isolation. It will have to be solved within the overall framework of a policy embracing all sources of energy. Will the arrival of the atom on the energy market ring the death-knell for the traditional sources of energy?" The answer to this question was given at the EURATOM study sessions on nuclear problems, held on 11 and 12 March last for French-speaking trade union leaders of the IFCTU.

"Experts assured us", the periodical continues, "that industrial utilization of the atom will in no way disrupt the energy market. All it will do is make good the shortage of traditional supplies of energy, which only have limited possibilities of expansion. Nevertheless, although it is salutary to talk about increasing energy demand and supply, a plan for a common energy policy is quite a different kettle of fish. Apart from the difficulties comparable to those which arise in other branches, energy has additional difficulties of its own: the existence of a not inconsiderable coal sector, which enjoys protection in the majority of cases; the international dimensions of the petroleum trusts, and the uncertainty, which is still widespread in spite of everything; as to the short-term competitiveness of nuclear energy.

"We do think, however", the newspaper concludes, "that the recent merging of the three executives will make it easier to find a solution to the problem". The article ends by recalling the main provisions of the protocol of agreement signed on 21 April 1964 by the special Council of Ministers of the ECSC.

**"LA CRISE DANS L'INDUSTRIE DE LA CONSTRUCTION NAVALE"** (The crisis in the shipbuilding industry), by F. Decoster - "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium), Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 18 of 3, 10 and 17 April and 8 May 1965.

In this series of articles, F. Decoster, the National Secretary of the Metalworkers' Union affiliated to the FGTB, gives the results of the survey he carried out in the European shipbuilding industry. In the last article he examines the remedies proposed by the European Committee of the Metalworkers' Unions to alleviate the crisis, and he also presents the main points of the proposals put forward by the EEC Commission to the Council of Ministers on this matter.

**"RICCHI E POVERI DI DUE EUROPE"** (Rich and poor of the two Europes), by G. Salvini - "Conquista del lavoro" (CISL, Italy), No. 22 of 30 May 1965, pages 12 and 13.

The author reports on the work of the International Congress on Regional Economies which was held in Rome from 3 to 6 May and lays particular emphasis on the report submitted by M. Levi Sandri, a Vice-President of the EEC Commission, regarding "the part played by regional action in the construction of Europe". M. Levi Sandri, the author says, recalled that a process aimed at bringing about increasingly close unification of the European nations could not disregard regional imbalances and the resulting social anomalies. The leaders of the Community therefore consider that any action calculated to reduce the differences between the various regions and enable the less favoured ones, which are lagging behind, to catch up, has a political object as well as an economic and social one.

**"GESLAAGD OMSCHAKELINGSEXPERIMENT" OP SARDINIE - OOK VAN BELANG VOOR ANDERE MIJNEN DER GEMEENSCHAP** (A successful attempt at conversion in Sardinia - also important for other mines in the Community) - "De Mijnwerker" (NVV, Netherlands), No. 8 of 15 April 1965, page 5.

"The High Authority of the ECSC has initiated a redevelopment project in Sardinia which is already an outstanding example of what has been achieved in a relatively unexplored sphere. As this is an experiment which affects typically regional social and economic interests, it is without doubt of equal relevance to other mines operating in conditions comparable to those obtaining in Sardinia".

The article concludes : "M. R. Reynaud, a member of the High Authority, who has made a report on the Carbosarda case, adds that this Sardinian project proves that imagination, the Community spirit and energy can give a new lease of life to a region doomed to become moribund".

#### SOCIAL PROBLEMS

"EUROPE NOUVELLE ET 40 HEURES" (New Europe and the forty-hour week), by A. Gailly - "L'action" (FGTB, Charleroi), No. 19 of 8 May 1965, pages 1 and 2.

A. Gailly, the President of the Belgian Metalworkers' Union and Chairman of the ICFTU-ECSC Miners' and Metalworkers' Inter-Trade Union Committee once more goes into the matter of the workers' place in the European institutions. Referring to a statement made by M. Celen during the study sessions organized by the FGTB in Ostend, to the effect that the workers were not sufficiently represented in the European institutions, A. Gailly recalled that this assertion was nothing new or surprising to the readers of "L'action".

"Unfortunately", he writes, "protests of this sort without forceful backing, have never met and never will meet with any response. At the risk of being repetitive, let us stress once more that recriminations not followed by action have no sense. To make any headway, the workers, headed by their leaders, must take action to see that the new Europe belongs infinitely more to the world of labour than to the capitalists, and that the slogan 'labour in power' becomes reality. For the time being, capitalism continues to be master of the ship in all the institutions, from top to bottom. The workers' delegates are just there as figureheads. Under the circumstances, the Europe which is in process of construction, irreversibly, is not the Europe that is needed, that the workers want and must want at all costs".

Going on to consider the forty-hour week, A. Gailly recalls that this reform figures on the programmes of all the national and international trade union organizations, the ICFTU-ECSC Inter-Trade Union Committee, etc., and that the European Parliament recommended it some eight years ago.

"It is a necessity", the author says, "and is becoming more and more a reality".

"LE 13e RAPPORT DE LA HAUTE AUTORITE" (The thirteenth general report of the High Authority) - "Au travail" (CSC, Belgium), No. 18 of 8 May 1965, page 6.

The CSC weekly reproduces the part of the ECSC thirteenth general report devoted to finding new jobs for workers out of employment as a result of shutdowns.

"LES SALAIRES EN 1963 DANS LA COMMUNAUTE" (Wages in the Community in 1963) - "Au travail" (CSC, Belgium), No.18 of 8 May 1965, page 7.

This weekly publication gives the results of the survey which the Statistical Office of the European Communities carried out on wages in eight industries in 1963.

"LE DROIT INTERNE DE LA CECA" (The internal law of the ECSC) - "Au travail" (CSC, Belgium), No.14 of 10 April 1965, pages 6 and 7.

The CSC weekly reproduces some observations on industrial conversion by M. R. Reynaud, a member of the High Authority, which were published in a recent number of "La revue populaire" (February 1965) (see Information Memo No.2/65).

"L'EUROPE" (Europe), by R. Balesse - "L'ouvrier mineur" (FGTB, Belgium), No.3/65, page 4.

Once again the General Secretary of the FGTB-affiliated Miners' Union defines his organization's attitude towards representation of the workers on the new single executive of the European Communities.

"The workers", he writes, "have affirmed and proved their will to build Europe. This is only natural, because they are internationalists. Now the Governments of the six countries have just dealt a bad blow to this Europe under construction. They have merged the three executives", he says, "but they are opposed to the workers being directly represented on the single executive. The workers do not accept this".

The author then goes on to recall the position adopted time and again by the ICFTU-ECSC Miners' and Metalworkers' Inter-Trade Union Committee, and reproduces the text of the telegram sent to the Foreign Ministers of the Community countries by this body.

In conclusion, R. Balesse affirms that the workers want a democratic Europe, and that they want to be represented on the new executive. "If the answer is no, so much the worse for Europe", he says; "the workers will consider themselves entirely free again to act as they think fit".

"L'HARMONISATION DE LA SECURITE SOCIALE DANS LES PAYS DE LA CEE" (Harmonization of social security in the EEC countries), by F. Montes - "Formation" (CFDT, France) N° 62, March/April 1965.

In this article F. Montes considers the harmonization of legislation, which is intended not only to do away with anomalies that would distort the rules of competition in a free market economy, but also to level up social legislation. He tries to pinpoint the main problems which arise, and to indicate the main lines of possible trade union action.

"DE LONEN IN DE EEC" (Wages in the EEC), by H. ter Heide - "De Vakbeweging" (NVV, Netherlands), of 27 April 1965, pages 140 and 141.

H. ter Heide devotes an article to "Wages in the EEC, 1962" (Social Statistics N° 5/64, a publication of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

He ends as follows : "The differences between the branches of industry and the various categories of workers are relatively great. Generally speaking, the French have the highest real incomes and the Italians the lowest. In France, the longer working hours and the high family allowances for large families have a considerable bearing on this. It is the great differences between the branches of industry, obscuring the differences between countries, that give food for thought. Except perhaps in Italy, it may be true to say that the standard of living of the European worker is more dependent on the industrial sector in which he works, on whether or not he lives in a large town, and other elements of this sort, than on the fact that he lives and works in the Netherlands, Germany or Belgium."

#### EURATOM

"UN PROGRAMME INDICATIF 1970-1979 AVEC DES PROLONGEMENTS JUSQU'A L'AN 2000" (Euratom's target programme 1970-1979, with long-term forecasts up to the year 2000) - "Au travail" (CSC, Belgium); N° 13 of 3 April 1965, page 7.

This article gives information about Euratom's above-mentioned target programme, which indicates probable trends in growth of the consumption of electricity, the proportion of the demand to be met by nuclear energy, and the effects this will have on production costs and volume of investments in the various sectors of atomic industry.

### MISCELLANEOUS

"EWG-AUSSCHUSS DER ANGESTELLTEN TAGTE" (The Committee on non-manual workers, technicians and supervisory staffs meets) - "Der Angestellte" (DAG, Germany), April 4/65, page 11.

The representatives of more than 1,250,000 commercial, clerical and technical employees in the Common Market countries who are members of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees (IFCCTE) took part in a meeting in Brussels organized by the Trade Union Information Division of the Joint Information Service of the European Communities. The main object of this meeting was to consider aspects of European integration as it affects the employment, economic and social situation of these categories of workers. Specific proposals on the freedom of movement of commercial travellers and freedom to provide services are to be submitted to the competent authorities.



#### IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

##### EEC

"HUITIEME RAPPORT GENERAL SUR L'ACTIVITE DE LA COMMUNAUTE"  
(Eighth General Report on the Activities of the Community) (from 1 April 1964 to 31 March 1965), June 1965; published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

"LES SALAIRES DANS LES BRANCHES D'INDUSTRIE - Filatures de coton; industrie du caoutchouc; construction navale et réparation de navires" (Wages in industrial sectors - cotton-spinning; rubber; shipbuilding and repair)-8440\*/1/III/1965/5 - STUDIES, Social Policy Series, No 10, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - price : FF 5; Bfrs. 50; DM 4; Lit. 620; Fl. 3.60; £0.7.6; \$ 1.00.

The results of the first survey of overall labour costs and workers' incomes in 1959, in fourteen branches of industry, were published in the Social Statistics Series of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. These results were discussed and analysed in depth as provided for under Article 118 of the Treaty, in the course of four meetings of the joint sub-group on wages set up by the Commission. The sub-group attempted first and foremost to explain the differences between wage levels and between the breakdown of the overall labour costs in some industries in some countries, and found explanations in a number of cases. Nevertheless, in three sectors the explanations found were seen to be inadequate, whereupon the sub-group decided to study the wages structure in more detail, with the assistance of national representatives of the three sectors concerned, namely cotton-spinning, rubber, and shipbuilding and repair.

##### ECSC

"RAPPORT FINANCIER POUR L'ANNEE 1964" (Financial report for the year 1964), ECSC High Authority, No. 10 - 3663/2/65/1, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

This financial report refers to the High Authority's twelfth year of financial activity, which can be characterized as follows : the rate of the levy, which was 0.20 % in 1963, was maintained at the same level. As in 1963, the various loans were contracted

exclusively in Europe; during 1964 the loans contracted and granted amounted to 128 million and 131 million units of account respectively.

The operations carried out in 1964 brought the amount of loans contracted or issued by the High Authority since 1954 up to 505 million units of account, while the total amount of loans and guarantees given during the same period reached 625 million units of account.

"PROBLEMES ET METHODES DE MESURE DE LA PRODUCTIVITE DANS LES INDUSTRIES DE LA COMMUNAUTE" (Problems and methods of measuring productivity in the Community industries) - Labour Economics Series - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

#### STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"SALAIRES CECA 1963" (Wages in the ECSC in 1963) - Social Statistics No. 2/65 - two bilingual editions : French/German and Italian/Dutch.

This publication contains the final results of the survey on wages of workers in the ECSC during 1963. The presentation follows the usual pattern : in the first part the labour costs are examined; the second part studies the average incomes of workers; and a series of statistical tables is attached.

"LES SALAIRES NOMINAUX DANS LES MINES DE HOUILLE ET DANS LA SIDERURGIE COMPARES AVEC CEUX DES AUTRES INDUSTRIES (1953 - 1963)" (Wage rates in coalmining and the iron and steel industry compared with those in other industries, 1953 - 1963) - Social Statistics No. 1/65 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

The latest in a series of surveys which have been published regularly every year since 1957.

"COUTS DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE CEE 1963" (EEC labour costs in 1963) - Social Statistics, 1965 supplement - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

As soon as they were available, the Statistical Office published the first results of the fifth survey of wages in the EEC industries. These preliminary data will be supplemented later by a detailed publication in the Social Statistics Series.

## JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Joint Information Service of the European Communities (Common Market, ECSC and EURATOM) publishes a series of dossiers in five languages giving information on the most topical issues regarding European integration. Dossiers recently published include :

- in French     -     La politique sociale de la CECA (No. 32)  
                  -     L'agriculture dans la Communauté européenne  
                          (Folder)
- in German     -     Die Landwirtschaft in der Europäischen  
                          Gemeinschaft (Folder)
- in Italian    -     La Comunità europea 1950-1965  
                  -     L'agricoltura nella Comunità europea (Folder)
- in Dutch      -     De landbouw in de Europese Gemeenschap (Folder)

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### TO OUR READERS

THIS PUBLICATION IS INTENDED TO KEEP THE TRADE UNION LEADERS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INFORMED REGARDING THE VIEWS OF DIFFERENT TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE. THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED ARE ENTIRELY THOSE OF THE AUTHORS, AND MUST NOT BE TAKEN AS COINCIDING WITH THOSE OF THE COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

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