



**european
community**

**TRADE UNION
NEWS**

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I. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

STATEMENTS BY THE TRADE UNIONS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE COMMUNITY (I)

Statement of the Council of Ministers held on 25 and 26 October :
A comment by Mr. Buiter, General Secretary of the ICFTU European
Trade Union Secretariat, Brussels, 27 October, 1965

"The free trade unions in the Community, stated Mr. Buiter, noted with keen satisfaction the statement made by the Council of Ministers at their Session on 25 and 26 October 1965."

"They subscribe to the urgent appeal addressed by the "Five" to the French Government to resume its place within the Institutions of the Community."

"The trade unions have always, both before and during the crisis, emphasized the need to remain true to the Treaties of Paris and Rome and to continue the work of European integration; accordingly, they support the affirmations to this effect in the statement of the Council of Ministers."

"An Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Ministers not attended by the Commission, "the statement concludes, "would be acceptable only if the agenda of such a Meeting in no way compromised the faithful observance of the Treaties as solemnly reaffirmed in the statement of the Council."

Statement by the Council of Ministers on 25 and 26 October :
A motion by the IFCTU European Organization Committee
Brussels, 4 November, 1965

The IFCTU European Organization, which met in Brussels on 4 November last, has also adopted a motion, in which it is stated that the Committee "after giving detailed consideration to the European crisis following the Session of the EEC Council of Ministers held on 30 June 1965 ;

"-endorses the motion adopted by the Executive Bureau of the Organization on 15 July 1965;

"-advocates the continuation of contacts and exchanges of views with representatives of all social and economic organizations set up at Community level;

"-feels that the statement by the EEC Council of Ministers on 26 October 1965

(1) See "Information Memo", N° 5 and N° 6/7.

constitutes a positive contribution towards settling the crises;

"-urgently appeals to the Governments of all Member States of the Community, and particularly to the Government of the French Republic, to reestablish the unity of the Six without sacrificing anything contained in the Treaties of Rome and Paris."

General Assembly of the ICFTU Food and Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Workers' Unions in the EEC

Brussels, 15 and 16 November 1965

In a press statement, representatives of ICFTU Food and Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Workers' Unions who have recently held their General Assembly in Brussels, "having considered the crisis in the EEC, (...) have expressed great concern with regard to the future of the Common Market. They feel that the failure so far of France to follow up the approach made by the five governments on 27 October with a view to resuming the negotiations which were broken off on 30 June constitutes an attitude which can only add to the difficulties in resuming the ordinary course of talks between all the partners of the EEC."

"In spite of this, they request the European Commission and the Governments of the five Member States of the EEC to persevere unrelentingly in their efforts to bring about integration and the realization of the Common Market, whatever obstacles may be placed in the way of its final realization."

"The Food and Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Workers' Unions in the EEC, "concludes the press statement, "are confident that the European and international spirit of the workers of France will stand in the way of their country becoming isolated and hasten the resumption of work that must lead to the establishment of a free and socially progressive Europe."

Executive Committee of the CISL (Italy)

Rome, 15 October 1965

The executive Committee of the Confederazione italiana sindacati lavoratori (CISL), meeting in Rome on 15 October, adopted a declaration which notes int. al. that " a) the political arguments put forward by the French Government have little relation to the actual course taken by the talks within the Council of Ministers on 30 June this year and are, moreover, incompatible with the implementation of the Treaties to which the French Government, acting of its own free will, once made a decisive contribution;

b) the spirit and the letter of the Treaties of Rome represent the sacrosanct basis for pursuing the objectives which the European peoples have voluntarily set themselves. Accordingly, there is no political reason which would justify restricting them at a time when progress achieved in the process of economic integration makes it more than ever imperative to perfect this process and continue it on the political plane; c) the five governments which have always shown that they endorse the objectives and instruments of the Treaties of Rome should actively seek a strategy which would rule out in the future any subjugation to the will of a single government."

The CISL motion also reaffirms "the position and the views unanimously adopted by the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat Executive at its Extraordinary Meeting held on 30 September last to consider the problems arising from the European crisis and confirms the undertaking entered into by all the democratic trade unions of the Six during this meeting to follow up the decisions taken by organizing demonstrations, exerting pressure and adopting statements."

"The Executive Committee goes on to note that "the organized economic and social forces of France and wide sectors of the French population are solidly behind the other European groupings and emphasizes the significance of the unanimous support accorded to the views put forward by President Hallstein to the EEC Economic and Social Committee on 30 September through a vote expressing the standpoint of the economic and social groupings represented within this Committee."

"The CISL Executive Committee, convinced that this crisis by its very nature concerns all European peoples and the organized economic and social groupings of the six countries, feels that specific measures should be worked out at European level to counteract the predominance of a single government. To this end the Executive Committee authorizes the Secretariat to request the Monnet Committee, which groups together the political and social groupings which have always worked for the creation of a united Europe, to undertake all requisite action to meet the crisis and give a new impetus to the process of European construction."

"The statement concludes by recalling that the Executive Committee has instructed the Secretariat to "submit a full statement of its concerns and proposals in this connexion to the Italian Government with a particular request that the latter should oppose forthwith any attempt to exclude the EEC Commission from the work of the Council of Ministers."

A Statement by the CGT (Luxembourg)

Luxembourg, 27 October 1965

At its meeting of 27 October, the Management Committee (Comité Directeur) of the Luxembourg CGT dealt with the situation in the European Communities.

In a statement, the Management Committee "once again joins with the European trade-union movement in its stated conviction that the economic union of Europe and its development towards a European political community must play a decisive rôle in the maintenance of world peace and the pursuit of economic and social progress in Europe."

"Accordingly, it deplores recent events indicative of a tendency to revert to narrow nationalistic ideologies and calls on the Government to give its support in the future to all efforts likely to lead to overcoming the present crisis whilst continuing to observe the letter and the spirit of the European Treaties."

"The trade unions energetically reaffirm that they continue to advocate the extension of the supranational powers of the Community Institutions under the supervision of a European Parliament elected by direct vote of the people. However, they deplore the tendency of the EEC Council of Ministers to reduce the influence of the trade unions in the impending merger of the executives and fear that this tendency might be further reinforced when the time comes to merge the Treaties and the Communities."

"Accordingly, they join the free trade unions of the European countries in requesting once again that there should be direct trade-union representation on the Community executives, that trade unions should participate in the drafting of the future single treaty and in the establishment of a common economic and social policy which takes account, not of the special interests of industry and agriculture, but of those of the entire population. In view of the fact that at present no assurance has been given to this effect, the free trade unions of Luxembourg urgently request all members of parliament who are friendly to labour not to support any Treaty merging the executives unless they have first received an assurance that the representative of Luxembourg on the single executive is to be a person enjoying the confidence of the trade unions and workers and commanding sufficient prestige to be able to represent effectively the interests of wage-earners."

"The CGT Management Committee recalls its advocacy of increasingly close cooperation between the European trade unions. Gratified by the establishment by the free trade unions of their first action programme, it requests all unions associated with this to take account of its provisions in their future trade-union activities."

A Statement by the NKV (Netherlands)

We reproduce below the text of a statement by the NKV (Netherlands) :

"The Netherlands Federation of Catholic Trade Unions was seriously disturbed by the statements made by President de Gaulle at his last press conference and by the attitude of the French Government towards the European Institutions and Treaties. Henceforward, "states the NKV", if, indeed, there could remain any doubt on the subject up to this point, it is no longer possible to be deceived about the radical differences of opinion existing between the present French Government and the Governments of the five other Member States with regard to the principles underlying the Treaties of Paris and Rome and to the direction to be given to the future development of the Community. "

"Without dwelling on the completely false interpretation which the President of the French Republic places upon the facts and the Treaties, the Netherlands Federation of Catholic Trade Unions feels that the trade union movement can no longer pass over in silence the situation which has thus been brought about but must take up an attitude with regard to this situation and make that attitude known. "

"Accordingly, it invited the IFCTU European Organization to arrange without delay a meeting devoted to the European crisis. The International Federation of Christian Trade Unions convened an emergency meeting of trade unions from the Member States for 29 September last. "

Statements by the CGT-FO (France)

Leaders of "Force Ouvrière" met those of the French National Federation of Farmers (Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'exploitants agricoles, FNSEA) in Paris on 14 October last for an exchange of views on European matters.

It was noted, "according to a statement issued afterwards," that both parties fervently support the unification of Europe by observing the Treaty of Rome. They hope and believe that France will as soon as possible resume its place in the European Council of Ministers .

Mention should also be made of a statement by the Bureau of Force Ouvrière following the statement made by the French Prime Minister on 14 October 1965. The views of Force Ouvrière were set out in the following communiqué issued on 15 October :

"The Bureau of the French Federation of Labour, Force Ouvrière, having noted the statement made by the Prime Minister in which Mr. Pompidou

questions whether negotiations are at present possible or likely to be useful for the continuation of the Common Market, (...). feels that they are indispensable and must be opened without delay. The Bureau points out that it is illogical to make condescending jests about the Common Market in terming it a "miraculous cure-all" whilst, at the same time, the Government itself maintains that the expansion of the French economy depends in large part on the development of the European Community.

"Force Ouvrière expresses its grave concern at the persistent failure of the French Government to disclose its intentions with regard to the implementation of the commitments that arise from the Treaties."

"Finally, we note that "Force Ouvrière" has expressed "satisfaction following the statement by the EEC Council of Ministers which should allow the resumption of the necessary negotiations for overcoming the present crisis in the Community Institutions."

"F.O. feels that the realistic proposal put forward by our country's partners must lead the French Government to clarify its attitude without further delay and to act in such a way as to allow the European Community to continue, in observing the provisions of the Treaties."

National Council of the French Miners' Federation, F.O.
Lens (France), 16 October 1965

At the end of the proceedings of the National Council of the French Miners' Federation (Force Ouvrière), which was held at Lens on 16 October last, the following resolution on Europe was adopted unanimously :

"Officials of the French Miners' Federation, F.O., having examined the European situation, have assessed the grave economic and social consequences that would result from doubt being thrown on the future of the work of European construction and expressed their anxiety and disapproval of the latest statements by the President of the French Republic and certain members of the Government".

"The members of the French Miners' Federation, F.O., have thus reaffirmed their allegiance to the construction of Europe which has proved a factor making for the economic expansion of the six countries, a means of harmonising and improving workers' conditions and, above all, a great work of peace between peoples".

"In close agreement with the workers' representatives on the ECSC Consultative Committee, which has just met in Rome, the Miners' Federation, F.O.,

will fight to prevent the merger of the Executives from being used as a pretext to abolish the advantages from which the miners have benefited under the Treaty of Paris which set up the European Coal and Steel Community".

"The Federation will defend the system of financing through the imposition of a levy based on production which has enabled int. al. the building of workers' houses ; the granting of assistance for vocational retraining; the granting of assistance for modernization and redevelopment participation in studies into industrial accidents and vocational diseases".

"The members of Force Ouvrière will do everything in their power to see that the work of constructing Europe is continued, extended to other democratic countries and soundly built on true democratic and social foundations. They feel that the solution of the major economic and social problems of the present time requires more than ever before action by strengthened supranational bodies and hope that the French Government will resume without delay the Brussels negotiations".

ICFTU EUROPEAN RALLY IN PARIS

19 November 1965

On the occasion of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat, the French Confederation of Labour, "Force Ouvrière", organized a European Rally in Paris on 19 November 1965.

Addresses were made by Mr. B. Storti, Mr. L. Rosenberg and Mr. A. Bergeron.

Address by Mr B. Storti

Mr. B. Storti, General Secretary of the Italian Federation of Trade Unions (CISL) and President of the ICFTU, began by conveying greetings and an expression of solidarity on behalf of the sixty million workers belonging to affiliates of the world-wide International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"European integration, "he said," is the best contribution which our countries can make towards safeguarding peace and reinforcing the foundations of democracy and liberty which are indispensable conditions for the existence and development of a true free trade union movement throughout the world. It is precisely this point of view which leads us to oppose any attempt to have Europe closed in on itself in blind, selfish self-sufficiency. Europe must remain open to the rest of the world".

Address by Mr. L. Rosenberg

In his address, Mr. L. Rosenberg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat and President of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), underlined the main objectives of the trade union campaign for a united Europe, noting in particular : "We want economic, social and political unification of Europe, beginning where it is possible to do so, viz. with the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom".

We wish to pursue the development of this Community in the spirit and the letter of the Treaties. We wish it to develop in the direction of our grand objective, namely the United States of Europe. We have known two world wars. We have had as much nationalist madness as we can stomach. We have had enough and it is time we learned our lesson. We wish now to lay the foundations of a lasting peace".

The speaker went on to describe the particular interest that the workers had in the construction of a united Europe and said : "I have just spoken of the solidarity that exists between peoples. Now, in fact, solidarity is the very beginning, the heart and the aim of all the activities of the free trade unions. For more than a century, we have been carrying to all the peoples of the world the great message of the French Revolution : Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité. We have never betrayed these ideas and we have remained faithful to them to this day. These great ideas are the condition for the solidarity of all men who wish to become and to remain free".

"For this reason, "Mr. Rosenberg concluded," we have championed the union of states and peoples long before the European Community came into existence. Before us lies the way to a happy future, the road towards the United States of Europe".

Address by Mr. A. Bergeron

Finally, André Bergeron, General Secretary of Force Ouvrière, spoke.

"The Common Market, "he said," is a means of building one European homeland and not the Europe of homelands- ("la patrie européenne et non pas l'Europe des patries"). The Head of the French State seems unable to admit this conception. His attitude causes us some anxiety, because it must lead to a system which the entire history of our continent has demonstrated to be obsolete. In fact, General de Gaulle's tactics are aimed at eradicating from the Treaty of Rome all reference to supranationality. We, on the other hand, the trade-unionists of Europe, feel that it is nationalism which is the

danger and that the future lies with a supranational Europe".

Bergeron went on to emphasize the importance of the EEC Commission for the future course of European integration : "The Commission must be and must remain an independent body. It must continue to seek, as it has done in the past, viable and rational solutions, to consult the professional organizations and to overcome differences of view".

Referring to the French Government's request for a review and "overall revision" of the Treaty of Rome, Bergeron firmly emphasized that it was the duty of the trade unionists to show their complete disagreement with such a course.

The speaker concluded by stating : "Peace and progress will not be brought about by a Europe of bilateral alliances, not by the Europe of the Franco-German Treaty the inadequacy of which is glaringly obvious to all today, but by the supranational Europe".

Final Statement

At the end of the rally, the following statement was adopted :

"The integration of Europe is seriously threatened.

"The free trade unions of the countries of the European Community have been trying since the last war to build up a community of Europe, as a pledge of peace and social progress.

"In the name of millions of workers, they address an urgent appeal to all the Governments and to all holders of political office requesting them to abandon the dangerous way of nationalism and separatism.

"They look for an unqualified observance of the provisions of the Treaties of Paris and Rome and of their basic objectives, which are to safeguard peace and liberty by establishing an ever closer union of the peoples of Europe and by a common action facilitating economic and social progress.

"They demand a firm implementation of the provisions of these Treaties and, in particular, respect for the institutions and procedures laid down in the Treaties.

"They reject any attempt to solve the economic, social and political questions of our times by the authoritarian, nationalist methods of the 19th Century.

"The workers of the Community are firmly resolved to continue their fight for a democratic, dynamic united Europe. They are ready to take up the fight against all who oppose this aim. Nobody has the right to destroy the hope of the peoples of Europe for a future which will be truly theirs in common".

AN ACTION PROGRAMME OF THE CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS
IN THE COMMUNITY

Brussels, 3 and 4 November 1965

The IFCTU European Organization Committee approved at its last meeting on 3 and 4 November "a detailed, dynamic action programme for furthering social policy within the EEC. This is to be submitted soon to the competent authorities of the Communities. This programme also deals with the medium-term economic programme".

"The Committee also decided that the Fourth Conference of the IFCTU European Organization will be held in Amsterdam in October 1966. This Conference will be devoted to a discussion of guiding principles covering the future development of structural organization and activities by the trade union movement in the European sphere".

"The report will be introduced by A. Cool, President of the IFCTU European Organization and President of the Belgian CSC".

"Following a wide-ranging discussion of the question of collective agreements for European executive and supervisory staff, the Committee reaffirmed the need to set up within the EEC European bipartite industrial committees".

It will be recalled that the Committee also discussed the present situation in the Community and adopted a motion which is reproduced on page I of this number of the "Information Memo".

THE ADAPTATION OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT
IN THE LIGHT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

An address by Mr. J. Alders,
Vice-President of the NKV (Netherlands)

In the course of a series of seminars held on 7, 8 and 9 October 1965 at Doorn (Netherlands) for journalists specialising in the social and economic fields, J. Alders, Vice-President of the Netherlands Federation of Catholic

Trade Unions (NKV), who has recently made a number of statements on European questions, gave an address, from which we publish below a number of extracts:

"If the trade union movement is feeling acute anxiety at the present time, this is primarily to be ascribed to the manifest hostility of the French President to having any other influence than that of the State operating on the development of the EEC. Quite clearly, this attitude threatens to annihilate at European level the social and economic influence that the trade unions have obtained at national level through great efforts and considerable sacrifices".

"With all action of a practical character concentrated in the hands of the European executives, the trade unions are confronted by the absolute necessity of building up a European structure for themselves, to study all problems at European level, to take action at that level and to ensure that workers are represented at that level. The trade union movement finds itself face to face with a European corps of highly qualified specialist technicians. Accordingly, it cannot content itself with adopting and submitting rather vague statements or laying down general principles".

"The trade union movement will have to give earnest consideration to establishing a proper order of priorities for its activities taking due account of its true possibilities. In seeking to establish this order of priorities, it will have to be thoroughly aware of the dangers that would arise in the event of its not being able to face up to the threat of an administrative technocracy, steadily consolidating its influence and invading new areas, which would, in fact, if not deliberately, end by destroying the influence which the trade union movement has obtained at national level".

"Compared with the degree of integration existing between employers, the trade unions are integrated only to a very small extent. This is understandable when one thinks of the much more limited means which the trade unions have at their disposal. We should, however, attempt to strengthen materially our vertical integration within the different economic sectors, at least if we wish to be in a position to negotiate with the employers on an industry-wide basis at European level".

"In this as in other spheres, we have to ask ourselves how we can achieve our aims with our limited means. To this question too I have only one answer: the trade union movement, if it is not in the long run to be brought to a standstill by the employers, must fix its priorities. "

"The need to provide an effective defence of workers' interests in a Europe progressing towards integration makes it indispensable, whether we

wish it or not, to establish a true and effective cooperation with the ICFTU. For this reason, certain statements are agreed jointly by the two bodies and certain meetings with the Community are jointly prepared."

"I must add one word on the integration of Europe : we feel that the establishment of a democratic European political framework is indispensable for drawing up our programmes of trade-union activities and carrying them out. For this reason we have always opposed and will continue to oppose the admission of non-democratic European states. This is also our reason for advocating a strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament, the rationalization and extension of the powers of the Executives, above all, the merger of the Executives. "

"On the practical plane, we should adapt ourselves in the following instances :

- 1.- the organization of trade union activities on a scale appropriate to the new dimensions of Europe;
- 2.- establishing a proper balance between vertical and horizontal trade-union activities by a corresponding structural reform, this being absolutely necessary if we wish the European activities of the trade unions to be effective;
- 3.- consolidation of the system of consulting the trade unions by the European bodies and, consequently, preparation of a later phase in which the trade union movement will be able to take the initiative and act as a full and equal partner in determining the future course of European integration, not only in the social sphere, but in all spheres affecting trade union activities and social progress."

"If the trade union movement wishes to avoid being completely submerged by these forces and if it wishes to avoid having the interests of the workers compromised, we shall have to agree to march side by side, with our ranks closed".

"In the future, the final decisions will no longer be taken at national level but at European level as national sovereign powers are successively transferred to the European authorities."

"In this sphere too the trade union movement should be on its guard and seriously consider the possibility of creating a battery of instruments which would allow it to act as effectively at European level as at national level".

The Vice-President of the NKV, J. Alders, also touched upon European questions on the occasion of the Seventieth Anniversary of the Catholic trade union movement. In this connexion, he said : "As long as the labour factor is not regarded as the equal of the factors, capital and management, there will be something to put right and the trade union movement will continue to have a very definite campaign to wage. "J. Alder considers this to be" even more valid at European level, where there is a grave threat that the trade union movement may lose the influence and right of co-determination which it has won for itself at national level".

IN SUPPORT OF A EUROPEAN ORIENTATION
OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING :
THE PROGRAMME OF THE GERMAN DGB

"DGB Nouvelles", the French-language publication of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), has an article in its issue of October 1965 dealing with the DGB Programme on Vocational Training. In this programme, the DGB sets out its ideas for bringing about what it calls " a major reform of vocational training in the Federal Republic" and emphasizes the need for "vocational training to be adapted within the European framework".

In view of the interest and topicality of this subject, we are reproducing below the text of the DGB article :

"Last September the DGB submitted a "plan for vocational training" containing the ideas of the trade unions on a proposed major reform of vocational training in the Federal Republic. The DGB feels that the solution of the problems of providing a modern system of vocational training constitutes an important social task. For this reason it is calling for full trade-union participation in this sphere. The German trade unions feel that they are entitled as the competent representatives of the workers to watch over the establishment and implementation of vocational training plans. The DGB asks to be represented with equal rights on a bipartite basis in the bodies charged with all matters relating to vocational training".

"The DGB affirms that our society needs educated and responsible citizens as well as qualified manpower if it is to exist as a free democratic society with full social and economic safeguards. The DGB has put forward concrete proposals with a view to reforming the law, asking in particular for a unification of the body of relevant legislation. Furthermore, it is asking for a reform of the instruction given in the school and at the place of work from the vocational and social point of view.

"At the same time the DGB is asking for vocational training to be adapted within the European framework, both within that of the Common Market as that of the other countries of Europe. In doing so, the German national centre has adopted a proposal for a European type of vocational training which was adopted in 1962 by the European Parliament, acting on principles drawn up by the EEC Commission in 1961.-The latter is aware that structural changes which have taken place in a number of the economy give rise to new tasks in the field of vocational training which will require adaptation to a European basis.

"The EEC Commission regards a common policy on vocational training also as an effective means for the industrial redevelopment of Europe so as to reduce the disparity between regions in the level of development.

"The free movement of workers depends to a great extent on the implementation of an effective common policy in the field of vocational training. Whilst continuing to maintain that each country's system of vocational training must safeguard its own structure, it must nevertheless be emphasized that there is a need to allow ourselves to be guided by common aims. Otherwise it will be impossible to create a community in Europe. In accordance with the proposals made by the European institutions, the common system of vocational training will have to embrace the training of all those wishing to take up a profession or already practising one. It is necessary to take into account the training and retraining of instructors, foremen, teaching staff at advanced and intermediate level as well as that of technicians at all levels.

"In its plan, the DGB lays emphasis on its objectives and requests that vocational training in Germany should be placed on a European basis".

MR. A.H. KLOSS ELECTED
PRESIDENT OF THE NVV (NETHERLANDS)

At the Extraordinary Congress of the NVV (Nederlands Vakverbond), which was held in Amsterdam on 23 October 1965, A.H. Kloss was elected President of the NVV in succession to D. Roemers.

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

33rd CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION OF LABOUR
(CONFEDERATION FRANCAISE DEMOCRATIQUE DU TRAVAIL . CFDT)

Issy-les-Moulineaux (France)

II - 14 November 1965

The French Democratic Federation of Labour (CFDT) held its 33rd National Congress from II to 14 November at Issy-les-Moulineaux. The Congress was attended by more than 1,500 delegates of affiliated unions and several scores of observers.

Eugène Descamps, General Secretary of the Federation, presented the CFDT Report on Activities. About a hundred took part in the debate on the Report. Reports on organizational problems were introduced by J. Alidières and R. Decaillon. A considerable section of the Report on Activities introduced by the General Secretary and submitted to Congress for discussion, was devoted to the CFDT's activities in the international field. This part of the General Secretary's Report placed particular emphasis on European questions and trade union action in this context.

The questions of the construction of a united Europe and trade union action in this context were referred to one of the Working Parties of Congress.

Working Party on the activities of the CFDT in Europe

In the introductory note destined to serve as a working paper for the working party, it is stated int. al.

"In previous centuries, Europe was a cherished hope. Subsequently, it became a myth, a mystique. This hope, myth or mystique deserves more of us than to be brushed aside with a smile and we should beware of dismissing it in an all too summary fashion. It has sustained men who had suffered greatly from the fratricidal struggles between the peoples of Europe. The appeals and exhortations of these men have helped us to find our feet. Now, however, we are confronted with a tangible Europe where there are many opposing interests to reconcile. Our Europe is an attempt to work together by men having different mentalities, different economic and social ideas. At the present moment fortune has been playing into the hands of those who are financially strong- the trusts, cartels, financial and commercial combines- and they are endeavouring to impose a strict centralized control after their own heart which is upheld in the name of free enterprise. However, the organization of Europe entails a practical commitment, the existence of which we cannot deny, nor the fact that it will be implemented in the future, even if certain delays are encountered in the process. In this context, the trade-union movement, for all that it holds considerable representative functions, has not yet been in a position to carry out European activities. The European trade-union movement can amend and improve drafts, prevent mistakes from being made, but

it is not yet able to build a democratic Europe by implementing an economic and social plan because it has no coordinated power for gaining acceptance of its case apart from its own conviction. It is quite true that it would be necessary first of all for the trade unions to agree among themselves on the lines on which they wish to see the construction of Europe develop. Up to now, we have been campaigning for representation. Have we, however, considered, discussed among ourselves and reached agreement on what we actually want ? It will be necessary for us to say how we envisage this in geographical terms. Do we want Europe to be enlarged ? If so, to what extent ? Should we be thinking in terms of admitting the East European countries on the economic plane ?

Do we wish to go beyond the removal of customs barriers and proceed to economic union with an overall coordination and specialization of production ? What guarantees are we looking for ?

"If we want the economic Community to be effectively supervised by those representing the general interest, we shall have to admit that a minimum of political organization will have to be accepted. One can always ask for an extension of the powers of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, but it will still be necessary for us to state whether we wish to proceed to a Union of States by way of a looser form of confederation or otherwise. It is necessary to define the procedure for transferring national prerogatives to the federal level."

"Finally, it would be necessary to hold talks on European trade-union activities, our basic activities within individual undertakings and on an industry-wide basis complemented by the exercise of our representative functions. In this area we shall have to be aware of the differences between the views of trade unions, particularly with regard to means of trade-union action and those employed by the trade union organizations of the different countries".

"How should we go about this ? Undoubtedly, certain of our colleagues will give us the benefit of their experience, but there remains a first step to be undertaken by the "Section d'Entreprise" which is to become thoroughly acquainted with the purchases and sales of the undertaking at international level and with competing firms and the form in which and the extent to which the workers in those firms are organized in trade unions. Part of this work can be done at the level of the undertaking, additional information being obtainable at federal or confederal level."

"Finally, the Section must contact workers in other undertakings producing the same goods, and, once several undertakings are involved, it will be easier to work on an industrial or sector basis."

"Finally, it is most important to draw up an initial programme of European trade union activities. It is true that we are assured of representation at confederal and federal level. In this sphere, it is desirable to stress the importance of organizational discipline so as to allow increasing coordination.

"However, action at European level will have neither scope nor power unless it is undertaken at the level of the undertaking or group of undertakings. In this way it does not differ from any other form of trade union action. To carry it out, it is, of course, necessary first of all to know the colleagues with whom we propose to work. The first phase of this action, then, consists in getting to know our European colleagues who are in factories manufacturing the same products or belonging to the same group, cartel or trust.

"We must, then, contemplate common actions and this presupposes a study of objectives and coordination.

"This, in itself, involves a lot of work, but it is important to do it thoroughly, to go to the very roots of the questions concerned, because this appears to be the only way of reaching an understanding of claims and objectives which may vary a great deal.

"Let us be clear that this does not imply halting activities on other levels. Nevertheless, at present, priority must be given to work at the practical level of the undertaking. This will, moreover, be an excellent exercise in self-education for us all.

"It will also be desirable to take a look at the other end of the trade-union structure and consider how we are to envisage European trade unionism at Federal or Confederal level. At present, we belong to the European Organization of the IFCTU which coordinates activities. However, it is desirable to give thought to the sort of structure we shall have to set up for the future. In our field, we shall have the same problems as the economists and politicians. Do we want to have the European trade-union movement organized in a centralized federation or in a looser form of confederation? What sort of powers are to be given to this European confederation?

"European trade union action cannot be carried out without taking due account of the forces in operation. At present, the European Organization of the IFCTU is able to cooperate quite easily with the ICFTU European Organization at the level of the European Communities and in the OECD. Would it not be possible to think out a more closely defined or regularized form of cooperation? For example, one might set up at European level a permanent cartel between the different trade union federations as our Dutch colleagues have

done at national level.

"However, if, at present, only the organizations of the ICFTU and the IFCTU are recognized as representative by the Institutions, this state of affairs cannot last. The organizations affiliated to the WFTU, viz. at the moment the French CGT and the Italian CGIL, are asking now to be represented after previously having denounced those participating.

"It will not be easy for them to gain admittance to the Institutions because this will require the agreement of the six governments in the EEC and the seventeen governments in the OECD and those willing to accord representative rights to the WFTU unions are in a minority. Here again, however, we have a different situation from that applying at the level of the undertaking where the CGT campaigns for representation, sometimes going so far as to accuse the others of not wishing to grant it what it itself has rejected. Indeed, things will take their course, and how can we give thought to this problem where attitudes are so difficult to reconcile?"

General Resolution : Europe

Following the debates on the various reports submitted to Congress, a general resolution was adopted. The second part of this resolution is devoted to international questions.

As far as Europe is concerned, the resolution reads as follows :

"This Congress, confirming previous statements of the views of the CFDT, in favour of the construction of a democratic community of Europe.

"Notes that the Europe of the "Six" has been set up under the sign of free enterprise and is becoming more and more a Europe of "big business" dominated by the large-scale economic and financial interests of international capitalism.

"In view of this state of affairs, and over and above the conflicts of interests between different countries and the differing views of governments on the political future of Europe,

"The 33rd Congress of the CFDT (formerly the CFTC),

"Affirms that the primary responsibility of the workers' trade unions remains the establishment of a European trade union power which is able to exert pressure in central places where decisions are taken at the level of the economic trusts and industrial combines and capable of shaping the

construction of a democratic Europe in the social, economic and political spheres.

"These demands are to be effected by :

- a democratic planning of the economy at European level which is the only way of bringing about a harmonization and development of the standard of living of the peoples;
- social harmonization in an upward direction at the highest level;
- opening the Common Market to other democratic European countries;
- organizing active solidarity with the non-aligned countries;
- the pursuit of a democratic political structure entailing respect for the traditions and fundamental interests of peoples and taking account of the new dimensions of a community of Europe.

"In order to attain these objectives, the 33rd Congress of the CFDT wishes to see steps taken in order to bring about at an early date a meeting of the trade-union forces within the Common Market with a view to reaching a common point of view for the effective defence of the interests of the workers".

The Confederal Bureau

Following the 33rd Congress of the CFDT, the Confederal Bureau of this trade union organization is composed as follows :

President	:	G. Levard
General Secretary	:	E. Descamps
Vice-Presidents	:	G. Esperet, A. Jeanson
Assistant General Secretaries	:	S. Troigros, J. Aliddières (Treasurer), L. Lucas
Members	:	J. Maire, R. Bonety, A. Detraz R. Duvivier, Ch. Dillinger, R. Mathevet G. Declercq, M. Gonin
Technical Advisers	:	R. Decaillon, P. Caspard, P. Butet, F. Lagandre
Director of the Confederal Training Institute	:	R. Lebescond.

CONGRESS OF ICFTU EUROPEAN FILM AND
TELEVISION TECHNICIANS' UNIONS

Amsterdam, 7-9 October 1965

Film and Television workers of the European Union of Film and Television Technicians (ICFTU) held their 11th Congress in Amsterdam from 7 to 9 October 1965.

A motion adopted during the Congress draws the attention of the authorities of the EEC to the inability of the European film industry-which is dependent on the State in the majority of countries concerned- to adapt its methods to the new situation created by the rapid development of television. "The authorities should," the motion points out, "introduce legislation providing for the establishment of systems of aid and for a proper balance of financial measures so as to foster fruitful competition and an equally fruitful cooperation between the two media".

The European Film Workers' Union proposes that the competent authorities should also adopt a convention on the exhibition of films.

Another resolution urges a regular exchange of information on the establishment and standardization of pay between employees of television studios and fee-earning workers.

Finally, the Congress adopted a resolution deploring the present crisis blocking the development of the Common Market. The text calls upon the Union of European workers to help resolve it.

During the Congress, J. Jenger (France) was elected President of the Union and J. Mavel General Secretary. A. Forrest represented the International Entertainment Workers' Secretariat, of which the European Union of Film and Television Technicians forms a special group.

CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN
PUBLIC SERVICE, POSTAL, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WORKERS' UNIONS

Cannes, 16-18 September 1965

The Congress of the International Federation of Christian Public Service, Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Workers' Unions took place in Cannes on 16, 17 and 18 September 1965.

In a special resolution, the text of which will be published in a forthcoming number, the Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Workers' Group applauded the setting up of a Post, Telegraph and Telephones Sub-Committee of the EEC.

CONGRESS OF THE "RAILWAYMEN'S" SECTION
OF THE CSC (BELGIUM)

Brussels, 22 to 24 October 1965

The Ordinary General Quadrennial Congress of the Union of railway, postal telephone, telegraph, marine, civil aviation and radio and television broadcasting staff (CSC, Belgium) took place on 22, 23 and 24 October 1965 in Brussels. At the same time, the Railwaymen's Section of this trade union centre also held its Congress.

A general resolution was adopted, from which we reproduce below the parts devoted to international questions :

"Against the dismantling of the railways"

"The Congress has applauded the efforts undertaken by the European Economic Community to agree on a common transport policy in so far as this policy is to be based on equal treatment of the different means of transport. Fearing, however, that this condition may be jeopardized by the decision of the EEC Council of Ministers on 22 June 1965 :

"This Congress appeals to the EEC Commission to take the necessary steps when drawing up measures for implementing this decision to ensure the inclusion of measures providing for equal treatment and for abating ruinous competition".

"More attention to international developments"

The Congress instructs the central organization to devote increasing attention to international developments and to ensure that the right of codetermination which has been gained at national level is not diluted at international level.

"In this connexion, Congress lends its complete support to the action of the European Transport Committee (CET) of the International Federation of Christian Transport Workers' Unions, with a view to creating a bipartite Railway Committee in the EEC, similar to that already existing for road transport, and a bipartite Central Transport Committee, in which the different means and branches of transport would be represented".

EQUAL PAY DEBATE AT THE CONGRESS OF THE NETHERLANDS COMMERCIAL,
BANK AND INSURANCE WORKERS' UNION. "MERCURIUS" (NVV)

Amsterdam, 25 and 26 October 1965

"Mercurius" (The Netherlands Commercial, Bank and Insurance Workers' Union (NVV) held its 10th Congress in Amsterdam on 25 and 26 October 1965.

Below, we reproduce the text of the resolution adopted on equal pay for men and women workers :

"This Congress, having noted the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on 30 December 1961, according to which all discrimination in the payment of men and women workers must be abolished completely by 31 December 1964 ;

"- notes that the objective of this resolution has not as yet been attained in the Netherlands;

"- feels that by virtue of the obligations resulting from the membership of the Netherlands in the EEC, the Netherlands Government is responsible for implementing the resolution of 30 December 1961;

"- considers that the Government should institute all measures necessary for bringing this about;

"- invites the secretariat, acting in close consultation with the NVV, to take steps with a view to securing the full implementation at an early date on the principle of equal pay for men and women workers".

A "EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS' CHARTER"
PROPOSED AT THE 79th CONGRESS OF THE
FRENCH JOURNALISTS' UNION (CFDT)

Paris, 21-23 May 1965

The 79th National Congress of the French Journalists' Union (SJF-CFDT) was held in Paris last May, the chair being taken successively by Latu, Andreu and Carité.

A. Tisserand, General Secretary, introduced the Report on Activities. The Report which was presented by René Blanchier showed, if there was a need to do so, that the Union was openly taking its bearings now and henceforward from the organization of Europe. In extending the field of its concerns and

studies to the problems of the European press, the SJF was acting in conformity with the universality of the profession or, more precisely, with the priorities dictated by the stimuli applying in the profession. Thus, one was able to see united in the same overall perspective the objectives of freedom of speech and opinion in a united Europe and of the reform of the profession in France. Thus, too, one could give a practical justification for the demand for a French Journalists Charter which could serve as a model for the European Charter.

As far as the SJF was concerned, the organization of Europe could not be conceived solely in terms of efficiency applied to the economy, diplomacy and defence of the Community. Noting that Europe is, by stages, carrying out the harmonization of its economies and is already, accordingly, displaying a trend to assume certain political common denominators, R. Blanchier said : "By dint of our personal choice and the traditional policies of our union we are, of course, advocates of European unification; but not unification under any old system or under any old conditions. For us, this implies certain guarantees that have to be given beforehand in respect of the political institutions, notably with regard to the rights and duties of journalists". Speaking of the methods envisaged by the union, the speaker noted : "Our task in the CFDT is to do everything so that France will be the first to establish in its laws and institutions a charter covering the press which safeguards the freedom of opinion, independence of mind and dignity of those who produce the newspapers. We are proposing and wish to obtain a legal distinction between the rights of proprietors to run their businesses as businesses and the rights of journalists to supervise the running and to defend the proper personality of editorial teams".

"European Journalists Charter"

The rapporteur applied himself to isolating the elements which would make up a "European Journalist's Charter" by undertaking a comparative analysis of the most significant features of the status of journalists and the press respectively in the six countries of the Common Market : legal provisions, collective agreements, conditions of entry to and exercise of the profession... He also presented and commented on the draft "rules of conduct" for the press put forward by the EEC as well as the report on this draft made by a committee of the European Parliament. His comments may be summarized thus :

"The press has become an industry requiring major investments and, consequently, in the absence of a legal charter preserving the particular character of the profession, editors expressing ideas and reporting on events run the risk of being crushed either by the public authorities or by powerful financial interests. In France, this situation is illustrated by extremely

disturbing cases such as those involving "Libération", "Paris-Presse", the St. Etienne newspaper, "La Dépêche"... Nevertheless, France is the country whose legislation still offers most guarantees to journalists (particularly the provision relating to the conscience clause) and to the public (notably the regulation providing for the supervision of share transfers and forbidding concealment of a direct interest in the running of a newspaper enterprise). France has also the most liberal attitude concerning the establishment of foreign journalists and newspapers. But this liberal attitude and these legal guarantees are now seen to be inadequate for preventing the journalist from being defenceless in the face of newspaper publishers or the boards of press agencies and of radio and television stations. Looked at in the context of European integration, the lack of a proper "Press Law" represents a grave threat to political freedom. If, in countries like France, Belgium and Italy, the ideas of independence and freedom, relations between journalists and their newspapers, the journalist's professional code of conduct and social status are based on a firmly anchored tradition, this tradition is being broken more and more by a "new wave" of bosses who all too often regard the press as a simple article of merchandize like any other and the journalist as a proletarian whose job it is to write on any subject whatsoever as he is told. What, in France at least, is as yet simply a state of mind, a tendency evident among certain newspaper proprietors, could very well become, unless we are careful, a hallowed privilege, one that is beyond all question and written into the future laws of Europe. There are two facts to be noted here : on the one hand, because they are less and less represented among the ranks of the proprietors of the large-scale press firms, journalists are much more affected by the vicissitudes of the profession than they are able to influence these; on the other hand, regulations on the press are advocated by the European bodies within the framework of the Treaty of Rome although the journalists' unions have not been invited to make their views and attitudes known.

As far as the material and social position of journalists is concerned, this appears to be very much the same in the six countries of the Common Market if one compares "averages" based on real cases, particularly those writing for the large dailies. But the basic pay as set out in the professional scales is far less in France than elsewhere. Thus, the Paris scale is as low as the minimum scales laid down in Germany for newspapers with a circulation of not more than 3,000 copies !

"European Press Law"

In the part of the report devoted to plans drawn up within the framework of the Treaty of Rome for assimilating newspaper publishing firms with commercial and trade enterprises, R. Blanchier, after outlining the criticisms of

the SJF, added : "We maintain, of course, that the rôle, code of conduct and rights of the Journalist, whether he is regularly employed or a free-lance, derive essentially from the political sphere and from values which cannot be subordinated to the judgment of purely commercial interests. If there is to be a process of osmosis acting between the newspaper publishers and journalists of Europe, we would like this to be prefaced by a series of clear definitions and basic safeguards corresponding to our traditional claims for certain freedoms and for democracy. If we are not to leave everything to chance, it will be necessary to begin by laying down the conditions in which in tomorrow's Europe the journalist will have to act as the witness of his age, the spokesman and interpreter of public opinion, the investigator, the reporter, the commentator and the critic....."

Turning to the very different reasons which have led French press employers' associations to criticise this "directive", he pointed out : "We are above all motivated by the desire to protect the freedom and independence of the profession; the French employers' organizations for their part are primarily concerned with the financial health of their firms; between these two attitudes there is, perhaps, only a slight difference, one more of emphasis than anything else; it ought to be possible to seek and find common solutions; but it would be necessary to show a readiness to enter into discussions and to revise attitudes".

"The difficult, complex task to be accomplished is defined more closely in the following conclusion : "First of all, it is a question of resisting any attempt to draft, without the participation of the journalists if not exactly in contravention of their wishes, a "European Press Law" which will form the permanent basis on which the rôle, code of conduct and rights of journalists in tomorrow's Europe will depend. It is then a question of conceiving and enacting legal safeguards most fully embodying our views on the freedom of the press, the independence of the journalist and the duties which form their counterpart. Finally, it will be necessary to agree with the other journalists' unions on an action and publicity programme, the object of which would be the material and moral safeguarding of the profession at European level. Only by acting in this way, can we usefully contribute to the construction of Europe. However, we shall require every possible assistance, from the journalists themselves, of course, but also from politicians, members of the legal profession and wide sectors of public opinion".

The resolution adopted

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress was one which has a passage relating to European cooperation and the press, which runs as follows :

"At a time when, within the framework of the Common Market, work is in progress on regulations and agreements affecting the press, the Congress of the SJF insists that the future of the profession cannot be left exclusively to representatives of financial and commercial interests; the SJF protests against the attitude of the press employers' organizations in refusing to admit journalists' unions to the current discussions and requests the National Council of this union to apply itself to the defence of our profession at European level in consultation with the French journalists' unions and journalists' unions in the other countries of the Common Market".

At the end of the Congress, the following were appointed members of the bureau :

President	: M. Carité
Vice-President	: F. Roux
General Secretary	: A. Tisserand
Assistant General Secretary and General Treasurer	: M. Cluzeau
Assistant Treasurer	: R. Boulangier
Members	: P. Andreu , R. Blanchier F. de Lagarde, H. Le Pelly.

THE 9th CONGRESS OF THE ELECTRICITY AND GAS WORKERS' UNION (FORCE OUVRIERE)

The 9th Congress of the French National Union of Gas and Electricity Workers (CGT-FO), which has just taken place in Paris, has affirmed its "support for the construction of a democratic Europe, integrated on the economic and political planes through the establishment of true supranationality, constituting the pledge of peace and prosperity for the workers of Europe". Ch. Werbrouck was reelected General Secretary of the Union.

STATEMENTS BY INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE COMMITTEES

QUESTIONS OF ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION IN THE EEC COUNTRIES EXAMINED BY THE ICFTU METALWORKERS' COMMITTEE

Brussels, 3 November 1965

At its meeting held in Brussels on 3 November 1965, the European Committee of the Metalworkers' Trade Unions (The Metalworkers's Committee) considered aspects of economic concentration in the EEC countries.

"The Metalworkers' Committee feels that the metalworkers' trade unions should welcome rational manifestations of economic concentration destined to increase productivity and competitive power.

"The Committee supports efforts by the Commission to institute effective control machinery to prevent the formation of monopolistic economic combines which give rise to distortions in competitions and produce serious economic obstacles in the Common Market.

"The Metalworkers' trade unions claim the unlimited right to exercise their influence on all developments in the field of economic concentration having important consequences with a view to securing the timely provision of wage guarantees and other social measures affording workers adequate protection against any adverse consequences of economic concentration.

"Furthermore, the Metalworkers' Committee has formulated its views on shipbuilding. It still feels that the proposals made hitherto by the EEC Commission envisaging the provision of subsidies for shipbuilding will not, in the long run, prove adequate for bringing about an improvement in the power of European shipbuilding to compete with Japanese firms. Accordingly, these proposals should be followed up as soon as possible by a programme relating to the structure of the shipbuilding industry.

"The Metalworkers' Committee has concluded its investigations into the social conditions of workers in Philips factories in the six countries. The findings are at present being examined by metalworkers' unions and Philips works councils".

COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY :
STATEMENTS BY TRADE-UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Presidium of the Committee of ITF Unions in the European Economic Community
(Transport workers, ITF-ICFTU)

"The transport workers' unions of the EEC affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF-ICFTU), will continue, acting in association with the institutions of the EEC, their efforts to bring about a harmonization of transport policy in the Common Market". This statement was made by the Presidium of the Committee of ITF Unions in the European Economic Community, the body representing ITF affiliated transport workers' unions at Community level, at a recent Extraordinary Session.

With regard to the decision taken by the EEC Council of Ministers on 22 June 1965 with regard to policy on transport rates, the Committee states :

"the transport workers' unions fear that the application of the agreement reached within the Council will bring about increased distortion of competition and jeopardize living standards and the level of employment within transport undertakings as well as their competitive position (...) Whilst the Presidium of the Committee of ITF Unions in the European Economic Community, in full awareness of its responsibility with regard to the common transport policy, wishes to support the compromise proposal on policy made by the Council, its agreement will depend on the following conditions being met beforehand :

- 1.- Criteria for fixing transport rates must be established by the Commission so as to obviate ruinous competition absolutely;
- 2.- The Commission must ensure effective supervision of transport capacity so as to guarantee a healthy balance between supply and demand in transport;
- 3.- The implementation of a progressive social policy guaranteeing transport workers a fair share in the benefits of general economic growth and social progress.

IFCTU European Transport Committee

The IFCTU European Transport Committee has also published a statement on the decision taken by the EEC Council of Ministers on 22 June 1965.

The statement begins by setting out the Committee's views on the decision taken by the Council on 9 March 1965 in connection with the harmonization of certain provisions effecting competition in transport.

After referring to the somewhat limited scope of the measures adopted, the European Transport Committee nevertheless welcomes the decision as marking a certain measure of progress towards equalizing competition. In this connexion, the Committee regrets that it has not so far been possible to settle the basic problem of charging infrastructure costs.

The Committee has the following to say on the social provisions contained in the decision :

- "- the necessary harmonization of social provisions between the different means of transport is dealt with in a vague and incomplete way, no time limits having been laid down for the finalization of this process;

"- there is a definite deterioration to be noted in comparison with the initial proposals of the Commission, particularly with regard to the introduction of the individual control book (log-book). The enforcement machinery should provide for full enforcement not only of the provisions relating to working hours but also of all provisions relating to working conditions as a whole (including the manning of vehicles);

"- special measures on social security : there is no provision on this matter in the text of the Council's decision.

"- The European Transport Committee feels, moreover, that social harmonization within each means of transport can be stimulated by the setting up and convening at regular intervals of a consultative bipartite committee in each means of transport and by setting up a central bipartite committee, composed of representatives of the three means of transport, which would be able to do much to promote the upward harmonization of social conditions between the three means of transport".

The second part of the statement is devoted to the agreement in principle reached on 22 June 1965 by the Council of Ministers on the organization of a common market, for transport.

1.- The fixing and regulation of rates

"With regard to policy on rates, the Committee emphasizes the need for the different obligations on rates applying for the respective means of transport should produce an equivalent economic effect. Noting that the envisaged regulations on rates leave it possible to fix rates freely for considerable traffic sectors, the trade union organization fears that this situation will result in ruinous competition from which the transport workers will be the first to suffer. Such a development would be in flagrant contradiction with the Treaty of Rome and would certainly not be acceptable to this Committee, which, moreover, has serious reservations to make on the following points :

- the composition and working of the Market Supervisory Committee;
- the form of publicity to be given to rates;
- the saving clause".

2.- Regulation of Transport capacity and charging of infrastructure costs

"The European Transport Committee feels that these two problems must be solved in the course of the first stage, in conformity with the intentions of the Council :

- a) Regulation of access to and exercise of the profession of carrier, definition of measures for supervising transport capacity. The Committee feels that increased importance attaches to the regulation of transport capacity by virtue of the greater measure of liberalization instituted with regard to the fixing of rates;
- b) A common solution in the question of charging infrastructure costs. This solution must bring about equal treatment in this basic sphere and thus do much towards establishing equal competition between the three means of transport".

The statement ends by stating that "the European Transport Committee awaits with great interest the new proposals to be submitted by the Commission to the Council in furtherance of the agreement in principle reached in the Council and will not fail to communicate its views at the appropriate time".

6th EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF THE
POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL (PTTI-ICFTU)

Paris, 19-22 October 1965

The 6th European Conference of the PTTI was held in Paris from 19 to 22 October last.

More than a hundred delegates from thirty postal, telegraph and telephone workers' unions in fifteen countries took part in the Conference which was presided over by R. Viaud, General Secretary of the French PTT Workers' National Union (Force Ouvrière), assisted by A. Poncelet (CGSP-FGTB, Belgium).

The Conference Agenda included the following matters :

- European economic integration at the level of the European Economic Community (rapporteurs : R. Smith (Great Britain) and W. Schugens (Belgium) ;
- trade union participation in the work of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (rapporteur : S. Nedzijnski, General Secretary of the PTTI).

A number of resolutions were adopted by the Conference, including one incorporating a decision of the Conference to set up a Committee of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Workers' Unions in the EEC at Community level.

The PTTI claims on behalf of this new body trade-union representation allowing for a contribution towards a process of harmonization in the interests of users (charges, services) as well as in those of the workers (pay and working conditions).

The Conference also reiterated its demand for the recognition of its right to attend meetings of European Conferences of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations. An appeal to this effect was directed to the Ministers of the ECPTA and it was also decided to make approaches to the individual Administrations as well as the Council of Europe.

MEETING OF THE "EEC COMMITTEE" OF THE INTERNATIONAL
FEDERATION OF COMMERCIAL CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL
EMPLOYEES (IFCCTE- ICFTU)

Brussels, 28 September 1965

The "EEC Committee" of the International Federation of Clerical, Commercial, and Technical Employees (ICFTU), was held in Brussels on 28 September last. It was presided over by O. Leclercq President of the SETCA (FGTB, Belgium). The Committee officially welcomed a new affiliate, "The Federation of Private Employees in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg", which, with its 10,000 members, represents virtually three-quarters of all white-collar workers in that country.

The Committee proceeded to carry out a wide-ranging discussion of its programme of future activities, viz. automation, working hours, the comparison of wages within the Common Market, the free movement of white-collar workers, international recognition of certificates of white-collar workers, particularly technicians' diplomas, vocational training and the travelling salesman's charter.

The Committee also expressed its hopes for the birth of "a new, integrated Europe, free of all dominating nationalist patterns of thinking". Before the meeting, representatives of the IFCCTE had discussions with the EEC General Direction, "Internal Market", on new directives relating to the free movement of engineers and on the minimum vocational training programme for pharmaceutical technicians.

ACTION UNDERTAKEN BY THE ECSC IN THE FIELD OF
WORKERS' HOUSING : A MEETING OF THE FRENCH
METALWORKERS' UNION (FORCE OUVRIERE)

Paris, 25 September 1965

The Administrative Committee of the French Metalworkers' Union (F.O.) enlarged to include F.O. delegates on ECSC Regional Housing Committees, met in Federal Council on 25 September 1965.

Matters relating to the construction of Europe were on the Agenda. M. Michel, Director of the General Direction, "Labour, rationalization and modernization", and M. Zollner, head of the division, "Workers' Housing", of the same body, presented papers on the work of the ECSC High Authority in the field of workers' housing.

The Conference reviewed and assessed means placed at the disposal of metalworkers and miners in the six countries for the building of workers' dwellings.

Since 1954, the Community had granted a total of 230, 000,000 dollars in the way of aid, contributing thus towards the financing of more than 100,000 dwellings. For the current stage there was a further instalment of 20,000,000 dollars.

"The F.O. Metalworkers' Union welcome this positive record of social action by the ECSC and urge the need for the High Authority to continue and intensify this action. This meeting has also assessed the serious economic and social consequences resulting from any doubt that may be thrown on the future of the process of European construction and expressed anxiety and disapproval of recent statements by the President of the Republic and certain members of the Government.

"The F.O. Metalworkers have thus affirmed their allegiance to the cause of European construction which has proved to be a factor promoting economic expansion in the six countries, a means of harmonizing and improving the conditions of workers and, above all, a major action for fostering peace between peoples. They will do everything in their power to ensure that this process of construction is continued and extended to embrace other democratic countries and to promote the building of a true democratic and socially progressive Europe.

"The F.O. Metalworkers, considering that the solution of the major economic and social problems of the present time requires, more than ever, action by strengthened supranational institutions, urges the French Government to resume negotiations in Brussels without delay".

WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

THE ITALIAN CGIL AND THE FRENCH CGT DECIDE TO SET UP A PERMANENT COORDINATION AND ACTION COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING UNITY OF TRADE-UNION ACTION IN WESTERN EUROPE

Rome, 25 and 26 November 1965

A meeting between delegations of the CGT (France) and the CGIL (Italy) took place in Rome on 26 and 25 November 1965. Both organizations are affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). The aim of the meeting was to set up a "Permanent Coordination and Action Committee for promoting unity of trade union action in Western Europe".

The possibility of setting up such a Committee had been discussed at the recent WFTU Congress which took place in Warsaw from 8 to 22 October, and it had been agreed to embark on this step (I).

After the meeting of 25 and 26 November, a communiqué was issued in Rome and Paris simultaneously. For your information, we reproduce the communiqué below :

"Led by their General Secretaries, Agostino Novella and Benoît Frachon, the delegations of the CGIL and the CGT met in Rome on 25 and 26 November 1965.

"They reviewed the situation with regard to the positive application of their agreement and their joint statement adopted at their last meeting in Paris on 8 December 1964 and emphasized the favourable development of fruitful contacts at various levels between organizations affiliated to the two national centres".

"New developments in the situation in the countries of the Common Market and in the whole of Western Europe strengthen their conviction of the need for bringing about a common front of workers and trade unions of all these countries in opposition to the monopolies".

(I) See the report by H. Krasucki to the CGT National Federal Committee on the proceedings of the Sixth Congress of the WFTU (Limoge, 4 and 5 November 1965, in "Le Peuple", official organ of the CGT, n° 739, pp. 25-29; statement by A. Novella, General Secretary of the CGIL, on his return from Warsaw, in "Bulletins d'information" (French-language publication of the CGIL International Department, n° 31 of November 1965, pp. 1 and 2.

"The increasing speed with which national and international monopolistic concentration is developing, the coordination of economic policies, the growing ascendancy of monopolies over the State and the resultant worsening in workers' conditions make it necessary to seek and bring about international unity of action.

"In the trade-union movement in Western Europe, there is a growing current of opinion in favour of united action manifesting itself in different organizations and taking the form of closer contacts that have already gone some way towards producing unity of action.

"In these circumstances and in order to meet this situation and the concrete problems arising from it, the CGT and the CGIL have agreed to apply themselves with renewed energy to their efforts and to pool all their resources to foster united action by the workers and trade unions of Western Europe, regardless of their particular international affiliation.

"Accordingly, they have decided :

- 1.- to set up a "Permanent CGIL-CGT Coordination and Action Committee to promote unity of action between the trade unions of Western Europe" which shall have the task of taking concrete measures for attaining these objectives. The Committee is composed of comrades Krasucki, Caille, Berteloot, Mascarello, Hernio from the CGT; and comrades Lama, Mosca, Foa, Dido and Scalia from the CGIL.
- 2.- to adopt a statement addressed to the national centres and the entire trade-union movement in Western Europe.
- 3.- to undertake common action to :
 - gain recognition of their right to represent French and Italian workers in the Institutions of the Common Market and to act, within the framework of the powers conferred on the trade unions by the Treaty of Rome, in defence of the interests of workers;
 - promote, at Community level, the common front of workers and their trade-union organizations.
- 4.- to institute measures for strengthening cooperation, the exchange of information and fraternal relations between the two Confederations and affiliated organizations at all levels.

"The CGT and the CGIL are aware that these actions do not only serve to defend the interests of French and Italian workers but also contribute

materially to bringing about a unity of action by the trade-union organizations of the countries of Western Europe.

"Those taking part in the meeting were :

From the CGIL : A. Novella, General Secretary ; G. Mosca, Secretary ;
L. Lama, Secretary; F. Montagnini, Secretary ;
R. Scheda, Secretary; M. Dido, Assistant Secretary;
V. Pao, Secretary.

From the CGT : B. Frachon, General Secretary; A. Bertellot, Secretary;
M. Caille, Secretary; H. Krasucki, Secretary;
L. Mascarello, Secretary".

II. REVIEW OF THE LABOUR AND TRADE-UNION PRESS

GENERAL POLICY

AU CONGRES DU MOUVEMENT EUROPEEN A. COOL DEFINIT LES ORIENTATIONS D'UNE CONSTRUCTION DE L'EUROPE.

"AT THE CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT - A. COOL DEFINES THE BASIC GUIDING LINES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE" - "Au Travail" (CSC, Belgium) n° 39 of 16. 10. 65, p. 5.

At the Congress of the European Movement held in Cannes from 1 to 3 October, Auguste Cool, speaking on behalf of the IFCTU European Organization, informed the Congress of the latter's views on the present state of the construction of Europe.

"It is absolutely necessary, "said Mr. Cool," to reaffirm with energy and also with a great deal of realism, a certain number of guiding principles, which we consider to be fundamental, the application of which must at any rate be pursued by all those who want to see a truly integrated and united Europe come about".

"What are these guiding principles ? (...) First of all, it seems to us," said the CSC President," that we must do everything in our power to safeguard the unity of the Six. For this it would, perhaps, be desirable to discuss certain formal and institutional aspects of integration, even if this is painful for all those who are impatient to see the full realization of the Community".

"Secondly, we feel that Europe should be extended and opened to others, but not by way of a crisis involving the Six who are the nucleus of the Community. In actual fact, such an extension could amount to a slackening off in the work undertaken. Europe must be enlarged and opened to others by the common resolve of the six partners of the Common Market. This would be the result of a compromise, perhaps, but a constructive and viable compromise".

"With regard to the third guiding principle, "said President Cool", I must address myself to the French Government. This Government must understand (...) that it is its duty, and also in its interest, to maintain its solidarity with its five partners of the Treaty of Rome. But these latter, in their turn, must beware of adopting in a moment of impatience or irritation - which would be quite understandable, but deplorable nevertheless - attitudes which the French Government might consider, rightly or wrongly, as provocative. This would be handing over to all those who do not share our idea of Europe a pretext and alibi for putting a brake on the process of European integration".

"Our fourth guiding principle - and, in my opinion, this is the key point - is that it is unthinkable that we should renounce the idea of political unity as the final act of European integration, even if we are ready, because we have no alternative, to discuss certain methods of procedures and their timing. Finally in saying that we see political union as the final aim of European integration and that this view is at the very centre of our thinking, it should be added that Europe must pursue the aim of establishing a true political, economic and social democracy. This raises a problem in respect of the content and direction of European integration".

"Above all, it is essential to safeguard and strengthen, through all trials and strains, the solidarity which is the indispensable pledge of this Community" added M. Cool.

"The IFCTU European Organization" concluded A. Cool, "will try to take an active and constructive part in the proceedings of this Congress. You will, no doubt, have noticed that we felt ourselves called upon, from the very beginning of the proceedings, to recommend flexibility and caution in considering ways of overcoming the crisis. For us, however, it can be a question of flexibility only in regard to means and methods. Accordingly, we can put it to you all the more forcefully, in concluding, that there can be no compromise on fundamental principles, namely on the Treaty or that political union is the final aim of European integration. This must be affirmed by this Congress with the utmost conviction. This is an objective which we cannot renounce, one on which there can be no compromise".

"POLITIQUE GENERALE - L'EUROPE A 5 OU 6 ?" - "L'Action" Belgique ;
Nº 43 of 30.11.65, page 1 - GENERAL POLICY - A EUROPE OF FIVE OR SIX MEMBERS?"

"The Charleroy Weekly writes that this question has arisen since France has stopped attending meetings in Brussels".

"Quite clearly, it is too early yet, " the newspaper states, "to answer this question, because France has its Presidential Elections ahead of it. However, it should be noted that, if the French political representatives are following a policy of not attending meetings at Community level, their technical officers, on the other hand, have been instructed to take part in work on the Agricultural Fund, where, as if by chance, the first measures of financial aid have just been granted, including some to France. Can France refuse to accept its obligations whilst accepting the advantages it derives from the Community? Is it convinced that it will be able to save its agriculture which is already in a sorry state outside the Community? These are all factors which the Five ought to weigh in the balance in the forthcoming discussions which, it is hoped, will be guided by the sole aim of defending the interests of all Europeans".

"A PROPOS DE LA DERNIERE REUNION DU COMITE EXECUTIF DU SECRETARIAT SYNDICAL EUROPEEN - CONCERNING THE LAST MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN TRADE UNION SECRETARIAT", by H.B. Buiter - "Syndicats" (F.G.T.B., Belgium) N° 41 of 16.10.65, p. 6 (1)

Commenting on the Press Conference given by the President of the French Republic which has thrown doubt on the future of a new process which the Trade Unions had been accustomed to consider as irreversible, Mr. Buiter, General Secretary of the European Trade Union Secretariat, writes:

"The statements made by the French President that the present crisis is the result of bad faith on the part of France's partners who, on 30 June 1965, failed to respect their undertakings on agricultural questions, is only a pretext. On top of everything else, he is in a sphere which amply demonstrates the lack of foundation for the criticisms directed at the Community Institutions."

"Since 1958 the Community has been applying in stages the common agricultural policy, for which the Treaty of Rome only indicated the basic principles. The results of this policy are not solely the fruit of the imaginative efforts of the French delegation, but have been obtained by the perseverance of the EEC Commission which has preferred to tackle the question of agriculture as a whole and has foregone certain convenient solutions which would have been open to it under the Treaty."

"The achievements in the agricultural sphere," Buiter adds, "amply demonstrate the need for the European Commission and the effectiveness of its rôle. (...). Any desire to build a united Europe," continues the General Secretary of the European Trade Union Secretariat, "on the permanent goodwill of Member States is absolutely utopian, as has been proved by the repeated failure of previous endeavours along these lines. In the long run, cooperation between states is only viable where an atmosphere of trust prevails among men who have ceased to be diplomats who can afford any manoeuvre whatsoever in the name of the outmoded principle of reasons of state and have become honest negotiators working in the common interest."

"In a situation of this complexity," Buiter explains, "the European Commission represents the stimulating element and its rôle is to find solutions in the interest of the Community as a whole and give rise, through its proposals, to a full discussion between representatives of Member States. It is consequently, more than regrettable, that the practice of vetoing proposals through the medium of Press Conferences should, by destroying

(1) This article has also been published in "Conquiste del Lavoro" (CISL - Italy) N° 43 and in "Il Lavoro Italiano" (UIL - Italy) N° 39.

mutual trust, compromise an atmosphere which has been progressively built up."

"Since the Treaties of Paris and Rome came into effect," Mr. Buiter continues, "the professional organisations have firmly come out in favour of European integration. Around the Commission there has arisen a series of European employees' and workers' organisations, demonstrating that the employers as well as the workers have understood that many of their problems are less and less open to solution in a strictly national framework but must be assessed on a European scale. The free trade-union movement has been quick to understand this and has fixed its ideas in a tangible form by adopting in common certain priorities in the social sphere in the form of an action programme (...). At the same time the trade-union movement has decided to set up a common fund, the purpose of which will be to promote measures to strengthen the organisation of federations and confederations affiliated to the ICFTU in the member countries of the EEC."

"From the foregoing," H. Buiter concludes, "it is clear that the working class will not agree to go backwards. In our view, the crisis does not revolve on the contribution of one per cent more or less towards an agricultural budget but involves the choice between the chaos in relations between states which was the origin of two world wars and the establishment of a united Europe whose democratic calling will safeguard the well-being of peoples and contribute towards maintaining peace in Europe and throughout the world. Faced with this choice, the European trade-union movement opposes any solution to the crisis which would endanger the original features of the Treaty of Rome, more particularly, the right of initiative of the Commission and make proposals and the participation of trade-union organisations in Community decisions."

"SYNDICALISTISCHE SAMENSPRAK OVER EUROPA TE ANTWERPEN (18.9.65)"

"UN COLLOQUE SYNDICALISTE SUR L'EUROPE A ANVERS (18.9.65)" - "De Werker" (ABVV, Belgium), N° 38 of 25.9.65, p.3; "De Spectator" (supplement of Nieuwe Gids), of 2.3/10/65 pp. 1 and 7; "Syndicats" (F.G.T.B. Belgium), N° 38 of 25.9.65, p.4.

"A TRADE-UNION DISCUSSION ON EUROPE IN ANTWERP"

The ideology and structure of the trade-union movement in Europe today; the trade-union movement and democratic European institutions; these were the two themes dealt with by Louis Major from the FGTB and Auguste Cool for the CSC at a discussion organised in Antwerp by the European Centre for Research and documentation.

Louis Major dealt with ideology and the structure of the European Trade Union Movement. After speaking of Benelux and the ECSC, he was to go on to state: "as members of the official delegations which prepared the EEC and Euratom Treaties, the workers' representatives once again urged that account should also be taken of the human being, the worker, and not only techniques".

The speaker recalled that the EEC and Euratom represented a retreat in comparison with the ECSC. "Nevertheless the Trade Union Movement maintains its allegiance to the idea of Europe because it is firmly convinced that there can no longer be any question of going back. Today, there is no one able to stand in the way of a united Europe".

Louis Major then devotes some time to the tasks of the trade-union movement in Europe and concludes: "the first objective in building a united Europe must be to bring about greater prosperity for everybody. In our country, at any rate, the socialist and Christian trade unions are fighting side by side to prevent selfish interests from standing in the way of this objective. They have at their disposal the necessary means for doing this, namely their participation in the various bodies of the European Institutions, their own trade-union action at European level and their direct contact with the members of the Commission. These are the paths which the trade-union movement will take to make its contributions towards a struggle which will take Europe beyond the stage of economic union and into a political union worthy of the name".

Auguste Cool, dealing with the second subject, did not hide his pessimism. He said: "It is not the job of the trade unions to define the technical conditions of unification, but they must be on the watch to see that two essential principles are respected. Above all, it is important that decisions should be taken at the appropriate level; economic decisions at European level and decisions of social policy at national level. Furthermore, Europe must be democratic from the political, economic and social points of view".

"The Treaty of Rome does not take account of these elementary rules. The system of "consultation" has become a caricature. The European Parliament has no parliamentary powers... trade-union leaders, ardently courted in their own countries by a particular minister find a frosty welcome from the same minister when they meet him at European level. There, they are told, more or less: Here it is not the same thing...."

"We believe that economic life can only be democratically organised by employing programming methods. Apart from discussions in the Economic and Social Committee, there is no provision for consulting the trade-unions on this matter which is so important to us and which has figured in so many statements, resolutions and motions adopted by trade union congresses. You will understand that we have good reasons for anxiety with regard to the democratic future of Europe, or rather, its future pure and simple. Consultation and participation of trade union organisation, improvements in the working of the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, bipartite discussions, economic programming, these are the items figuring in the concrete programme which one may realise in order to build an ideal democratic Europe from which we are still a long way today."

"HET ECONOMISCHX EN SOCIAAL COMITE EN DE CRISIS IN DE EEC (The Economic and Social Committee and the Crisis in the EEC)- "De Werker" (ABVV, Belgium) n° 40 of 9.10.65, p.2 and "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium) n° 40 of 9.10.65, p. 4.

At his meeting on 29 and 30 September, the Economic and Social Committee was addressed by the President of the EEC Commission.

After this address, L. Major, General Secretary of the FGTB, made a statement on behalf of the workers group. A number of extracts are reproduced below:

"We wish to continue emphasizing the very great merits of the Commission which, in this critical moment, has displayed great and intensive activity within the limits set by the Treaty of Rome and which, within the framework of these possibilities, has accepted maximum responsibility.

"We continue to believe in the need for European integration based not only on a customs union but also on a full economic union which must in the normal course of events develop into a political union. In the political sphere, this must also imply an additional or supranational responsibility.

"The workers feel that, in the Six countries, they must, employing all means at their disposal, become zealous advocates of the pursuit of the aim of European construction. We cannot allow that anybody, whatever his office or whatever his nationality, should delay the unification of Europe or attempt to nullify it.

"We are happy to be able to say to the President of the Commission that the second group- and this applies equally for the representatives of all countries- thoroughly supports the Commission and thanks the Commission for its work".

"DE CRISIS IN EUROPA" (The European crisis) by Louis Major- "De Werker" (ABVV, Belgium) n° 44 of 6.11.65 p.1 and "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium) n° 44 of 6.11.65, p. 1.

According to L. Major, General Secretary of the FGTB, "France wishes, whatever the cost, to regain its position as a world power, and the French President wishes to be recognized as one of the great world figures because he thinks that this is his due. In the meantime," he continues, "the organizations and bodies concerned with European questions have attacked the views of the French President. All have shown a determination to pursue the business of building a united Europe (...). The European Economic and Social Committee, in which the workers and employers are represented, has unanimously supported the Commission in its rôle, its tactics and its actions (...). The five ministers concerned have now reached an agreement on agriculture. They have agreed to hold a special session of the Council, at which the Commission will not be present, which will be devoted entirely to political

questions. The French President and Government should reply".

L. Major concludes: "As far as we are concerned, we hope that the opening of negotiations will bring rapid results, that the European Six will be sitting together round the conference table to discuss the problems of the Community in the normal way as soon as possible. If the idea of a united Europe is to prevail, it will have to be defended and supported by the bulk of the people. In the first instance, the workers will have to be convinced that the creation of Europe will have a profound influence on the economic future of the member countries and on the maintenance of full employment. For this reason, workers should show more and more interest in European questions. If the French Government, "the writer concludes," sabotages the creation of a united Europe, we shall have to face up to our responsibilities for continuing this process."

"DE EUROPESE POLITIEK IN 1964" (European Policy), by Dr. Guido Naets-
"De Gids op Maatschappelijk gebied" (ACW, Belgium), n^o 7-8, July-August 1965
pp. 790-791.

A number of articles appearing in this number of "De Gids op Maatschappelijk Gebied" are devoted to Belgium in 1964. In addition, Dr. Guido Naets has a long article on European policy in 1964. We reproduce below extracts from this article:

"Many more elements deserving serious study can be isolated in considering the history of Europe in 1964: the victory of the idea of regional policy, the establishment of a policy providing for the examination of national aid measures, important decisions in principle on the legal aspects of agreements, the advent of the concept of fiscal frontiers etc. We could also point to the lack of progress still evident last year in three spheres: transport policy, social policy and the Community commercial policy."

"Unfortunately, it is impossible to deal with such a vast subject within the limits of a short article. We ended a previous article in this journal with the ominous words: "While we wait (viz. for the point of no return to be reached), a crisis may come upon us at any minute and jeopardize the whole existence of a united Europe."

"The point of no return which, we felt, should be reached as soon as possible, is still keeping us waiting."

"Nevertheless, much good work was accomplished in 1964, both by the Commission and by certain governments. It is singularly unfortunate that all this work, as well as that done in the six preceding years, should now be in question since the night of 30 June, 1965. Has the Commission been attempting or claiming too much? Was the crisis absolutely inevitable? It is too early yet to answer this question. Those who believed in Europe- God knows they are not yet legion in Belgium- are living through a painful period. Will the clock of history be brought to a stop? Shall we get rid of the foreign body?

Is the Community to be emasculated? These are questions which we shall not be able to answer before the end of the year.

"SUPRANATIONALITE" (Supranationality), by Andre Bergeron- "Force Ouvrière" (CGT-FO France), n° 1018 of 27.10.65, p.1.

"The Government" writes A. Bergeron, General Secretary of "Force Ouvrière", really intends to have the Treaty of Rome revised, thus endangering the very principle of supranationality (...) We can understand "he continues", the wish of the French Government to look after France's interests. That is its duty. But is it really serving these interests in applying this policy? We do not think so. Nobody, outside the Communist Party, has challenged the need to build up a united Europe. Everybody, including spokesmen for the Government, maintains that it is a necessity (...). In our opinion, those who hope that one day the entire French left will rally round the Common Market are the victims of a dangerous delusion. If the Communists come in on Europe, it will only be in order to sabotage it better".

"We have often said and written that Europe would offer immense scope to the trade union movement. We have put forward, "Bergeron explains," the idea of European collective agreements which, more than any doctrine, would allow us to build up and maintain indestructible bonds of friendship and solidarity between the trade-union leaders of Europe and, thus; between the workers. In this spirit we have recently drawn up a programme of claims which the free trade-unions of the Europe of the Six have in common. Already, it is becoming a fact."

"What sort of Europe would it be, how would Europe exist, if, over the respective national governments, there were no supranational body in which each had invested some of its own authority? Classical diplomatic practices and their fruits will certainly give us no reason to change our minds. The Europe of mother countries (l'Europe des Patries) runs a grave risk of having no future. The cement binding the structure would be very weak. Once again, we wished to make known the concern we feel".

"POUR UNE EUROPE DEMOCRATIQUE" (For a democratic Europe) - "Syndicalisme (CFDT, France), n° 1055 of 16.10.65, p. 8.

The CFDT weekly recalls the organization's basic views on European questions.

This article also sets out the main statements adopted by the CFDT since 1950.

"MARCHE COMMUN: VERS UNE REPRISE DES NEGOCIATIONS?". (The Common Market: signs of progress towards a resumption of negotiations?). - Syndicalisme - (CFDT, France) n° 1058 of 6.11.65; p.15.

The CFDT weekly goes back over the different stages of the Common Market crisis and comments on the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers

on 25 and 26 October last.

In conclusion, the article recalls the statement adopted by the CFDT National Committee on 2 and 3 October last in which the Committee addressed an urgent appeal to the Government to resume negotiations to seek a settlement of the present crisis and expressed its desire to work for the realization of a European Community, the development of which would be guided by democratic planning.

"LA PANNE DE L'EUROPE" (Europe breaks down) by J. Durix- "Vie populaire" (ML0, France), n° 589 of 1 to 15. 11.65 p.145.

In taking up the question of the crisis which came about on 30 June in Brussels and was given new impetus on 9 September in Paris by the President of the French Republic, Jean Durix writes int. al: "In these political stakes, France wishes to rid the Community of its original body, the Commission. Thus, it is the very concept of the Community represented by the Commission which is at stake. In the Commission we have an executive body composed of 8 members. Simplifying somewhat, we can say that the Commission foreshadows the embryo of the European Government to come. In carrying out its task, the Commission may not ask for or accept instructions from any Government. It is, in the full sense of the term, a Community Institution. It has no powers of decision, this being the prerogative of the Council of Ministers. Its independence guarantees that it will function properly. However, its role is essentially to act as a driving force. It has to conceive solutions, seek compromises, look for the basis of an agreement. In short, its irreplaceable role is to apply creative and imaginative thinking whilst avoiding all national bias".

"The Commission of the Common Market has, it must be admitted, preformed its role authoritatively. Every time the Six looked like getting bogged down," Jean Durix explains, "the Commission managed to get them out of it. During the 8 years the EEC has been going, it has amply demonstrated the superiority of the Community system, which represents progress, over the system of cooperation between states, which represents stagnation".

The writer in "Vie Populaire" feels that "this was too much for General de Gaulle who looked on this success with a jaundiced eye. By proceeding in this direction, the partners were due to arrive at the third stage of the Common Market on 1 January 1966, from which date another Community rule would be applied: the implementation of decisions taken by a qualified majority vote in the Council of Ministers. This provision is another characteristic of the Community system; it goes beyond mere cooperation between States and aims at an effort of integration, discipline and acceptance of a common law. Now, all has been brought to a halt. Do the citizens of the French Republic understand what is at stake? There can be no doubt at all that the idea of France "going it alone is no more than an illusion and a dream of the past.

"LE SYNDICALISME FRANCAIS DEVANT LA CRISE EUROPEENNE"- (The French trade unions and the European crisis)-"Syndicalisme" (publication of the Christian trade unions of French-speaking Switzerland) n° 40 of 5.11.65 p.6.

The Paris correspondent of this trade-union organization writes: "Those who expected to see the French trade unions spring to the defence of an integrated and supranational Europe which is openly threatened by President de Gaulle have been disappointed. There have been a few statements, it is true, but they boil down to declarations of principle without a great deal of conviction.

"And yet, "Paul Keller adds," when the great Community Treaties of Paris and Rome were being negotiated, the non-communist trade-unions of France took up with vigour and enthusiasm the cause of a supranational organization of authority in the economic sphere. Without them, the Communities would most certainly never have seen the light of day. One is all the more struck by the silence and half-heartedness of the reaction to the Gaullist undertaking to dismantle the very substance of the Community. One is obliged to recognize that where the trade unions have not been able to express a view on European policy, they have remained to all intents and purposes completely silent (the writer is referring to the debate in the French Conseil Economique et Social on the 5th Investment, Development and Modernization Plan). Thus, "he continues," the leader writer of a CFTD publication recently came to the conclusion that European awareness and solidarity would have been better served by European coalminers' and steel-workers' strike than by endlessly dwelling on the material advantages promised by economic integration". "He was probably not wrong," Paul Keller continues, " because unity more easily comes into its own in struggle and suffering rather than by virtue of gains registered. In the meantime, it is not from the trade unions that de Gaulle need fear the strongest opposition to his policy of dismantling "Supranationalism".

"DAG-BRIEF AN DEN BUNDESKANZLER" (The German Salaried Staff Union writes a letter to the Federal Chancellor), by Rolf Spaethen- DAG-Korrespondenz (DAG, Federal Republic of Germany) of 29.10.65, pp.7 to 9.

In his letter to the Chancellor of the Federal Republic, the President of the German Salaried Staff Union (DAG), states that "in its attitude to European integration, the DAG has always been led by the idea that, in the long run, only a Europe that is politically and economically united can provide the necessary basis for peace, freedom and a decent standard of living for the European peoples".

R. Spaethen continues: "The DAG has always made it abundantly clear that, in its view, the objective will not be attained unless the European Economic Community regards itself simply as the nucleus of a wider economic community and bases its economic objectives on a world-wide policy. On this point, too, we thought that we were in agreement with the Federal Government".

The President of the DAG emphasizes that it was only by considering the political objectives of the EEC that the consumers of the Federal Republic, who are mainly wage-earners, have been able to see the justification of the considerable sacrifices they have had to make in the way of appreciable increases in the prices of agricultural products.

"The DAG views with satisfaction the statement made by Mr. von Hase, Secretary of State, on behalf of the Government on 29.9.65, reaffirming without ambiguity allegiance to the letter and the spirit of the Treaties of Rome."

With regard to the remark that no revision of the Treaties is envisaged by the Federal Government other than if the other members of the Community are in agreement, we have taken this to mean that any such revision would not imply any amendment whatsoever to the political and economic objectives of the Treaties of Rome."

"The workers of the Federal Republic thus expect the Federal Government to oppose vigorously at future negotiations in the Council of Ministers any attempt to delay the realization of the European Economic Community or to empty the Treaties of Rome of their content."

"VI. EUROPA-KONFERENZ DER IPPT IN PARIS" - (6th European Conference of the PTTI (Post, telephone and telegraph workers' international) in Paris) by Rosemarie Saupe, "Deutsche Post" (DGB, Germany), n° 21 of 5.11.65 pp.590-1.

In paragraph headed "Die Einigung Europas" (the unification of Europe) and "Europäischer Beratungsausschuss und Gewerkschaftsausschuss der EWG" (European Consultative Committee and EEC Trade Unions Committee), the writer deals with the integration problem which appear most important to the European postal workers' unions.

"With regard to the unification of Europe, R. Saupe writes int.al: Carl Stenger, President of the PTTI and President of the Postal Workers' Union, struck the keynote of the discussion and addresses in his opening address when he appealed to delegates to disregard their national interests and to come out wholeheartedly in favour of European unification. He quoted Winston Churchill who had argued the case of a united Europe decades before anybody else and had said that the United States of Europe must be the objective of European policy. Brother Stenger firmly stated: "Europe does not consist only of the countries of the EEC; the EFTA countries are also part of it! Europe is not only a matter of sentiments. We must really want it." He regretted that the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications (CEPT) had not yet agreed to allow a representative of the PTTI to take part in its proceedings. A number of Ministers were favourable to the idea, but the Ministers as a whole were opposed."

The author also referred to the report made by S. Nedzynski, General Secretary of the PTTI, which dealt with representation at the CEPT and EEC

as well as methods to be employed for future cooperation between European affiliates of the PTTI. S. Nedzynski proposed to set up a European consultative committee of the PTTI which would deal with all European questions as well as an "EEC Trade Union Committee" which would be concerned with coordinating activities and the political line of affiliated organization in the countries of the EEC and defining rules for common representation with the Community services."

"CRISE DU MARCHÉ COMMUN OU CRISE DE L'EUROPE?" (a crisis of the Common Market or of Europe?), by J. Kulakowski, - "Labor" (IFCTU), n°4 1965, pp.206/214.

After examining the broad aspects of the reasons underlying the present situation in the Common Market, the writer, who is the General Secretary of the European Organization of the IFCTU, outlines the views of the Christian trade unions on the main problems of European integration. In this connexion, J. Kulakowski underlines the importance of the "motion on the crisis within the EEC adopted by the Executive Bureau of the European Organization of the IFCTU on 15 July, which summarizes the views and basic guiding principles of the Christian trade-unions.

The author recalls in particular that, in this motion, the Christian trade unions put forward the demand that the integration of Europe should be increasingly directed towards "a true political, economic and social democracy imbued with greater social justice, universal prosperity and increased cooperation between peoples" and that "these objectives will only be attained if the world of labour, organized at European level, is more closely associated than hitherto with the preparatory work leading to the establishment of Community machinery and to Community decisions and with the operation of such machinery and the application of such decisions...."

SPECIAL POLICY

"STETS OFFENE TÜR EN IN LUXEMBURG" (The door is still open in Luxembourg) - GUTE KONTAKTE MIT DER HOHEN BEHÖRDE" (Good relations with the High Authority) - "Einheit" (DGB, Federal Germany) n° 19, October 1965, p.8.

J. Fohrmann, who was recently appointed a member of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community in Luxembourg and whom we introduced in our issue of 1 August, made his first visit since taking up his new office to the German Mine and Energy Workers' Union on 20 September.

In a meeting with members of the Management Committee of ou union, M. Fohrmann underlined the need for good contacts between the unions and the High Authority, M. Fohrmann gave an assurance that, as far as he was concerned, the Mine and Energy Workers' Union would find "an ever open door".

The discussion turned on the European Miners' Charter, safety of work in

the mining industry and the miner's bonus. It was mainly concerned with internationalizing the miner's bonus and the payment of loyalty bonuses.

In this connexion, it has been stated that the High Authority will be presenting within the next few days documentation containing an overall review of bonuses paid to miners in the European Community.

G. Fohrmann accepted the invitation of the Union's Management Committee to accompany them on a forthcoming visit to mines in the Ruhr.

"EXPERIENCE DE LA CECA EN MATIERE DE RECONVERSION INDUSTRIELLE" (The ECSC's experience in industrial modernisation and redevelopment) - "L'ouvrier mineur" (FGTB, Belgium) n° 6, p. 8, June 1965.

The monthly publication of the Belgian miners' central organisation (FGTB) reproduces extracts of a study published in the International Labour Review (Volume 91 n° 6, June 1965), edited by VINCK, General Director of the General Direction, "Labour, Rationalisation, Modernisation and Redevelopment" of the High Authority of the ECSC, on the "Experiences of the ECSC in the field of industrial modernisation and redevelopment".

"LA MISSION DES ETATS MEMBRES DANS LE DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL" (The mission of Member States in regional development) - "Au travail" (CSC) Belgium, n° 41, of 30.10.65, p. 6.

The CSC weekly continues its commentary on several points of the first communication of the EEC commission on regional policy.

These particular comments are devoted to the conclusions to be applied by Member States.

"L'HYGIENE ET LA SECURITE DANS LES MINES" (Safety and Health of Working in Mining), by Charles Cortot - "L'Ouvrier des Mines" (Syndicat des Mineurs FO Nord - Pas-de-Calais), n° 929 of 7.11.65, p. 3.

Charles Cortot, Assistant General Secretary of the French Miners' Union, Force Ouvrière, gives an account of the proceedings of the Two-day seminar held at Lens on 17 and 18 October on questions of safety and health of working in mining, organized with the assistance of the ECSC High Authority.

"JOURNEES D'ETUDES DE DROIT DU TRAVAIL DES 4, 5 ET 6 OCTOBRE A LUXEMBOURG", by G. Stinnen - "Le réveil des Mineurs" France", n°114, Novembre 1965, p. 3. (Seminar Labour Law of 4, 5 and 6 October).

The representative of the French Miner's Union (F.O) at this seminar comments on the proceedings.

"It would be too much to say that positive results had been attained by the end of this seminar", writes G. Stinnen, "but, nevertheless, the seminar, the first of its kind, has made it possible to have an interesting exchange of views, a comparison of industrial relations and of the representation of workers on the executive bodies of undertakings in the Six

Countries."

"Since, he continues, "the undertaking is a community of producers, and since trade-union is the workers' only power, the trade union should be aware of the tremendous need for education at all levels so as to furnish adequate representatives."

"LA REEDUCATION FONCTIONNELLE, LA READAPTATION PROFESSIONNELLE ET LE RECLASSEMENT DES DIMINUES PHYSIQUES, LA LUTTE CONTRE LES POUSSIÈRES" . (Rehabilitation, vocational retraining with particular reference to the disabled, the fight against dust) (CC) "Le Réveille des Mineurs" (FO, France), n° 114, November 1965, p. 6.

The monthly publication of the French Miners' Union (FO) gives a detailed account of the proceedings of the seminar on safety and health in mining organised with the assistance of the High Authority.

"JOURNEES D'ETUDES DE LA CECA" (ECSC Seminars) - "Arbecht" - Der Proletarier (LAV, Luxembourg), n° 19 of 6.11.65, p. 2.

The LAV publication gives an account of the proceedings of the seminar which took place in Luxembourg on 4, 5 and 6 October last and which was devoted to labour law.

"IL GRANDE RISCHIO DELL'UNDICESIMO UOMO" (The great risk of the eleventh man) by Luca Borgomeo - "Conquista del Lavoro" (CISL, Italy) n° 44 of 31.10 - 6.11.65, pp. 20 and 21.

In October the High Authority of the ECSC organised a European seminar on Labour Law.

During the seminar, eleven reports were submitted, six of them dealing with the situation in the countries of the Community in the field of industrial relations and representation of workers at the level of the undertaking.

In his article, the writer stresses the perplexity of participants with regard to certain aspects of co-determination, in the form it has taken in Germany. This perplexity, the author points out, arose particularly with regard to the position of the "eleventh man" who, accordingly plays a decisive role in the "supervisory council" (Aufsichtsrat) where employers and workers are represented on a bipartite basis; and with regard to the position of the "Arbeitsdirektor" who, although nominated by the workers, is included in the management of the undertaking.

L. Borgomeo goes on to outline the most important aspects of the reports concerning the present state of relations between workers and employers in France and in Italy.

As far as France is concerned, Professeur Ollier of the University of

Grenoble pointed out int. al. that "the works council" (Comité d'Entreprises) has led to a "progressive change in the conditions under which employers exercise their powers", this representing a "factor entailing collective promotion of the workers".

Speaking about the situation in Italy, Professor Mancini recalled that the "works council" (commissione interna) constitutes - until such time as article 46 of the Italian Constitution is implemented - the only body in Italy concerned with establishing relations between management and staff in the undertaking. Describing the attitude of the parties towards the "Commissione interna" Professor Mancini indicated that, although Italian employers are generally favourably impressed by the working of this body, the various trade-union organisations, on the other hand, are critical and put forward proposals for revising it. It should, however, be noted that, although they are in agreement on the need for amendment, the trade unions have not yet reached agreement with regard to the methods and procedures to be adopted in order to attain this object.

ECONOMIC POLICY

"LES OBJECTIFS DE POLITIQUE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE DES SYNDICATS LIBRES DE METALLURGISTES DE LA CECA" (The objectives of the economic and social policy of the free metal workers' trade unions in the ECSC) by R.V. - "Syndicats (FGTB, Belgium) n° 44, of 6.11.65, p. 7.

In its three previous issues, "Syndicats", published the ECSC Metal workers' Programme.

The commentator in "Syndicats", returning to this programme, writes int.al. "that readers will perhaps have found this programme a trifle incoherent in certain places. There are two reasons for this "he explains". "One reason is that the discussions were based on proposals drafted in different languages; the other, that the editors have tried to reflect all shades of opinion, these often differing in form but not in substance.

Certainly, this programme can be further clarified and finalised but it has at least the merit of existing. It has the further merit, "the writer adds, "of dealing not only with social questions, as important as these are, but also with basic questions in the economic sphere.

"In this sphere, the programme states that the citizen is not able to defend himself solely through parliamentary control against the abuses of economic power, which, is becoming increasingly concentrated.

Accordingly, this programme considers that it has become imperative to transfer the basic industries to collective ownership. It also explains that the right of workers to participate in management should be extended, not only at the level of the enterprise but also at the level of the group of

companies and even at the level of the "holding company".

"It seems to us, the author of this article continues, "that this programme is valid not only for the metal workers but that it may constitute a firm basis for the establishment of a closer union between the trade unions of Europe".

"Nobody denies any more," he adds, "that it is a matter of urgency for the European trade unions to organize themselves more effectively and more efficiently. There is a need to strengthen existing bodies and, perhaps, to create new ones. However, merely to strengthen or set up new organisations without making it clear for what purpose would lead us to an artificial union directed towards a vacuum,".

Again, "the writer of the article continues," we count ourselves among those who believe that the European trade-union movement, of which we are members must in order to bring about the conditions of strength required for attaining these objectives, extend its work across national frontiers. There are other trade union movements with which it is desirable to enter into discussions. However, we should not hold talks on any matter whatsoever. We should embark on discussions in a full knowledge of what we want. the ECSC Metal workers' Programme, to be clarified, if necessary, constitutes the expression of our aims in a particular direction. Its prime merit is to represent a solid framework for the activities of ou European trade-union movement. Its second merit, in our opinion, is to represent a solid basis for discussionn with others".

"STAAL : ALGEMENE DOELSTELLINGEN" (Steel: General aims), by A.Grandjean "Metaal" (CCMB, Belgium), October 1965, pp.8-11 "Metal" (CCMB, Belgium), October 1965, pp.8-11.

The author of this article takes as his point of departure the "main conclusions which can be drawn from the work done by the ECSC High Authority services during recent months with a view to publishing general objectives for steel in 1970".

He then deals in term with:

- the development of demand by country, sector and product
- the modernisation of installations
- choice of manufacturing process
- provision of raw materials
- manpower question

Finally, he comes to the chapter on "investment and financing" (De investeringen en hun financiering), which we reproduce below:

"During the years 1960 to 1965, investments in the iron and steel industry of the ECSC reached an annual average of 54,000 million francs against 29,000 million francs during the period 1954 to 1959. An increasing

proportion of this expenditure on investments has been devoted to investments for the modernisation and maintenance of plant.

"More than half of the investments made have been financed by the undertakings from the iron resources. However, it has been noted during the last years that the level of self-financing has dropped with the steel price level. In other words, the undertakings have increasingly resorted to loans for financing their investments because the price at which they could sell their products no longer allowed them to build up the same reserves for investments purposes as previously".

This problem could present itself in a more acute form in the future. Experts believe, in fact, that the level of demand for money for investments will remain for the next few years at that reached between 1960 and 1965. However, competition on the world steel market could become more acute and bring prices obtained on the market even further down towards cost of production. In fact, many producers in third-party countries who have to meet heavy financial charges will be keen to utilize their productive capacity to the full even at the risk of working on low profit margins. This will result in an increase in the supply on the world market, and, in the long run, to a reduction in prices. In its turn this reduction in prices will restrict even further the scope for self-financing.

The question of the financing of investments will thus require all the attention of experts and iron and steel interests in establishing precisely forthcoming general objectives with regard to steel".

"I SINDACATI EUROPEI E LA POLITICA DEI REDDITI" (The European Trade-Unions and Incomes Policy) by Bert Seidman - "Conquiste del Lavoro"(CISL, Italy), n° 46, of 14.-20.11.65, pp. 15-16.

Certain phenomena of an inflationary character which have characterized the economic development of the countries of Western Europe since the end of the Second World War have progressively and increasingly focused the attention of public bodies as well as employers' and workers' organisations on an incomes policy capable of resolving the more threatening consequences of an unbridled rise in prices.

However, in passing from the planning stage to practical implementation, incomes policies have always encountered an obstacle arising from the difficulty of supervising income which is not earned. Consequently, in most western countries, incomes policy has been mainly and above all a system of controlling increases in wages, salaries and other emoluments.

In bringing out this fact, the writer feels that such policy is "unjust, inefficient and probably destined to be short-lived" and, consequently, he lays stress on the impossibility of getting the support and cooperation of workers and trade-union organisations.

After these observations of a general character, Bert Seidman considers incomes policy as it has worked out in the Netherlands, France and Great Britain. As far as the Netherlands and France are concerned, the author points out that the incomes policy amounted in practice to a wage freeze and wage-control which met with lively opposition from the trade-unions.

According to the author, the situation in Great Britain appears to be completely different, for the incomes policy, which has the support of the trade-unions, has been conceived within an overall framework which also provides for a general plan for economic development, full employment, the control of all income, (not only earned income) and an increase in the competitive position of industry.

After analysing the situation in countries (Italy, Sweden, Western Germany) which have no incomes policy as such but which have been obliged to look for a solution to certain problems, the writer concludes by pointing out that an incomes policy would not in any case be capable in itself of resolving the fundamental problems of social progress and economic development and by noting that the European trade unions are aware of this state of affairs and are seeking to work out new economic policies.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

"BEKENNTNIS ZU EUROPA" (Allegiance to Europe) by Hellmut Schmalz, "Der Säkemann" (DGB, Germany), n° 10 of October 1965, p. 1.

After a short historical review of the views of affiliates of the International Federation of Agricultural Workers with regard to the establishment of the EEC and EFTA, the writer, who is the Chairman of the Working Party of ICFU-affiliated Agricultural Workers' Unions in the EEC, has the following to say on the present and future tasks of this Working Party:

"The six free trade unions of agricultural workers of the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Belgium, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany set up in 1958 an organizational committee which they agreed to call a Working Party. They were positive in their attitude toward the common agricultural policy of the EEC, because the urgent questions of modern agricultural policy, particularly in the sphere of market policy, and of Commercial, structural and social policy cannot in the views of all the experts be resolved separately for each of the countries concerned, by the respective governments acting in isolation. In adopting this attitude, they also took the view, a view which is still valid today, that the free trade unions of agricultural workers, working in close association with one another and alongside the official institutions of the EEC, should exert a direct influence on the EEC's agricultural and social policy so as to prevent this policy of intensive integration from becoming the plaything of politicians and conservative Farming groups. This Working Party was particularly anxious to enhance trade-union influence in the sphere of the common agricultural

employing other means than those we use in the Federal Republic, by working on the institutional place, i.e. through the official institutions".

The author continues: "This implied setting up a secretariat in Brussel's, which involved considerable expenditure, if only because of the amount of translation work involved. It also entailed making provision for the progressive transfer of certain areas of trade-union authority, as the implementation of the common agricultural policy proceed, from the individual union executives associated with the secretariat to the democratically controlled bodies of the Working Party. Quite clearly, it is impossible to make any impression on the EEC Institutions on any particular issue if one puts forward six contradictory views formulated by the six separate free trade unions of agricultural workers. It was thus imperative to work out common points of views on all the questions which arose and to deviate from the views put forward by the respective national affiliates on common agricultural policy. This also entailed discussions on a permanent basis and a system of examining particular questions by standing Committee because the given situation and historical development of free trade unions of agricultural workers and, thus, also the structural evolution and policy are scarcely comparable from one country to another in the EEC."

In conclusion, Mr. Schmalz notes: "Within the Working Party there has developed such an atmosphere of mutual trust that we can now safely contemplate further steps towards trade-union integration among the free trade unions of agricultural workers."

TRANSPORT POLICY

"EWG-KOMMISSION UND ITF WOLLEN WEITERARBEITEN" (The EEC Commission and the ITF want to go on with the work) - "Der Deutsche Eisenbahner" (DGB, Germany), n° 19, October 1965, p. 12.

In a letter addressed to the EEC Commission, the President of the Committee of ITF Unions in the EEC expresses its satisfaction that the Commission means to continue its work in spite of the present political difficulties. The President of the Committee, Philipp Seibert, assured Mr. Schauss, Member of the EEC Commission concerned with transport questions, that the ITF-affiliated transport workers' unions will continue, as in the past, to support the Commission with all the means at their disposal.

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION.

EEC.

"LES CRITERES D'APPRECIATION DES PROJETS SOUMIS AU FONDS EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT" (Criteria for assessing projects submitted to the European Development Fund) - "ETUDES" serie developpement de l'outre-mer, (STUDIES, Overseas development series), n° 3. Publications Services of the European Communities n° 8149 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch -Prices: 7s.6d.; Bfrs. 50.-; FF. 5; DM. 4; Lit. 620; Fl. 3.60.

The EEC Commission has just published a study edited by the Direction of the European Development Fund dealing with criteria adopted by the latter in assessing investments projects for the financing of which applications have been submitted to the Commission by Associate States.

This study which is based on the experience of the five years which the "First Fund" (Premier Fonds) has been operating, viz. 1958 to 1965, as well as on a critical examination of the various criteria which might be employed, broaches a delicate question which it attempts to deal with realistically and without any claims to be breaking new ground.

To make the study more easily accessible to non-specialist readers, it is made up of a general account of possible criteria and those in fact employed by the Fund, together with annexes setting out in detail criteria suggested by economic theory, those employed by other research bodies and the main points examined by the Fund in investigating applications from Associate States.

The study has been published at the end of the first year of operation of the "Second Fund" at a time when the magnitude of the sums placed by the Community at the disposal of Associate Countries makes it more than ever desirable for the services of the Commission to make known their attitude to the increasingly numerous and varied projects coming before them.

INTERVENTION ET MODERATION DES POUVOIRS PUBLICS DANS LE DOMAINE DES TRANSPORTS (Public intervention and Influence in transport). Publications Services of the European Communities n° 8165/1/1X/1965/5 (Published in German, French, Italian and Dutch).

This publication reproduces a paper given by Mr. L. Schaus, Member of the EEC. Commission, to the Institute of Transport Technology of the University of Cologne on 26 March 1965.

"LA CONVENTION DE YAOUNDE - L'ASSOCIATION DES PAYS ET TERRITOIRES OUTRE-MER A LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE; "TEXTES ANNEXES" n° 8150, 90 pages (published in French, German, Italian and Dutch) Available free of charge.

(The YAOUNDE Agreement - the association of overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community - connected documents).

"ANNUAIRE DE LA COMMISSION DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE" (year book of the EEC Commission) - Publication Services n° 8161/1 to 4/VII/1965/5
Prices: 3s 9d; \$ 0.50 ; Bfr. 25 ; FF. 2.50 ; DM. 2.10 ; Lit. 310 ; Fl. 1.90.

"LE CHOMAGE ET LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE SOUS-EMPLOYEE - MISE EN DEUVRE D'UNE METHODE DE RECHERCHE - BELGIQUE" (Unemployment and under-employed manpower application of a new research method - Belgium) Serie "Etudes - Politique Sociale" (Studies in social policy) n° 9 - 8135/I/V/1965/5 (published in French, German, Italian and Dutch). Prices: 17 s.od.; \$ 2.40 ; Bfr. 120;- FF. 12.-; DM. 9.60 ; Lit. 1500.-; Fl. 8.75.

ECSC.

"LEXIQUE DES TERMES TECHNIQUES ACIER" (A steel technical dictionary)

This dictionary is in two volumes: the first deals with the terminology of industrial design, and the second with terminology applying in the subjects covered by the Second Steel Congress organized by the High Authority at Luxembourg from 26 to 29 October 1965, viz: steel surface, cold working and modern bonding methods.

A third volume, with entries arranged purely in alphabetical order without sub-headings, has been specially published in a limited number of copies for the use of translators and interpreters.

The novel character of the subjects covered by the Congress made it necessary to have extensive documentation which was placed at the disposal of the Bureau de Terminologie by a large number of research and information centres and by various industrial undertakings.

The works and reviews consulted are cited in the bibliography at the end of each volume.

Copies of the dictionary will be available, as long as stocks last, to those participating in this year's steel Congress or anyone else applying to the Bureau de Terminologie of the High Authority.

"TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS CONCERNANT DIFFERENTS ASPECTS DE LA DUREE DU TRAVAIL DANS L'INDUSTRIE CHARBONNIERE DE LA COMMUNAUTE" (Comparative tables on different aspects of working hours in the coal-mining industry in the Community) (Published in French, German, Italian and Dutch).

These tables are obtainable from the Documentation Division of the ECSC External Publications Service in Luxembourg. (Division de Documentation, Service de la Diffusion extérieure de la CECA, Luxembourg).

This new publication takes account of all changes which have occurred since 1 January 1962, when the previous comparison was undertaken by

the joint Committee for the harmonization of working conditions in the coal-mining industry.

This publication examines the following aspects: daily and weekly working hours;

This publication examines the following aspects: daily and weekly working hours; the right to overtime payment at enhanced rates for overtime; overtime rates public holidays; annual leave; annual leave varying according to age and seniority; annual leave pay.

TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS DES REGIMES DE SECURITE SOCIALE APPLICABLES DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES - 2. REGIME MINIER.

(Comparative Tables of Social Security Systems in the Member States of the European Communities)nº 11479/2/65/1.

This brochure illustrates the provisions of social security systems in the mining industry as of 1 January 1965.

It is available in the four official languages of the Community.

EURATOM.

"LE PROGRAMME ATOMIQUE DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE" (Great Britain's atomic programme) by Sir William Penney, "Euratom Bulletin", December 1965, volume IV, nº 5, pp. 98-103 (published in French, German, Italian and Dutch).

"DU JARGON NUCLEAIRE A LA TERMINOLOGIE NUCLEAIRE" (From nuclear jargon to nuclear terminology) by H. Kowalski, "Euratom Bulletin" December, 1965, Volume IV, nº 5, pp. 104-109. (published in French, German, Italian and Dutch)

"LES ENTREPRISES COMMUNES D'EURATOM" (Euratom common enterprises) by H. Tournes, "Euratom Bulletin", December 1965, Volume IV, nº 5, pp. 111-115, (published in French, German, Italian and Dutch).

JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES.

The joint Information Service of the European Communities (Common Market, ECSC, Euratom) published a series of dossiers in five languages dealing with the most topical aspects of European integration. The dossiers recently published include:

In German : Deutsche Wirtschaftsstimmen zur EWG-Krise (Sonderheft nº 13).

In English : Social Security in the European Community
by J.J. Ribas (Community Topics nº 18).

Competition Policy in the Common Market
by H. von der Groeben (Community Topics nº 19).

These publications are obtainable from the Joint Information Service of the European Communities, 244 rue de la Loi, Brussels, or 18, rue Aldinger Luxembourg, or from the Community Information Offices in Bonn, Paris, The

The author places these organizations in the European tradition (Antiquity, Middle-Ages and the Modern Age) $\frac{1}{2}$ Book One deals with "non-community Europe" (The Council of Europe, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Western European Union, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, European Free Trade Association). Book Two- the more important in the eyes of the author - deals with the European Communities.

The concluding chapter outlines a legal theory concerning the Communities, the Institutions of which unite "the legal elements of powers covering the entire area of authority which a modern state may exercise in this sphere".

"THE SITUATION IN THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY".

The OECD has just published a report on the situation in the Shipbuilding industry which attempts to establish the causes of the present crisis in this sector.

It reviews the present situation in this sector and aid measures instituted by governments for alleviating it.

The report also includes a detailed analysis of shipbuilding problems throughout the world and the difficulties existing in a number of countries.

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 THOSE OF THE AUTHORS, AND MUST NOT BE TAKEN AS COINCIDING WITH THOSE OF THE COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS.

Editors' note

PUBLICATIONS SERVICES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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