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**TRADE UNION
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I. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

ICFTU AND IFCTU UNIONS OF THE SIX COUNTRIES DECIDE TO INCREASE CO-OPERATION AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

Brussels, 27 January 1966

With M. Bruno Storti (ICFTU) and M. Jacques Alders (IFCTU) acting as Co-Chairmen, two delegations from the Executives of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat and from the IFCTU European Organization met in Brussels on 27 January 1966 on the eve of the second meeting of the Six in Luxembourg. Following joint talks on questions arising from the present crisis in the Community, the delegations unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The trade-unions feel that negotiations to resolve the present crisis should be based on gains registered over the period since 1952 and should promote real progress in the process of European integration in accordance with the Community Treaties.

"Such progress derives in the main from the permanent confrontation of the community concept as put forward by the European Executives and national interests upheld by the Governments.

"Only this confrontation, fostered and sustained by the European Executives, will enable the Community to function effectively and develop harmoniously, for which the rule written into the Treaties whereby decisions are to be taken by a majority vote represents one of the basic, indispensable conditions. Accordingly, the trade-unions feel that establishing a time-table without the Commission being present constitutes an attack on the nicely balanced Community machinery.

"In promoting the cause of European unity and pledging themselves to foster this process, the trade-unions wish to be more closely associated with the work and decisions of the Community. Thus, they reject any attempt to infringe the right of the Commission to keep public opinion informed of proposals which it has initiated or of work it has undertaken and to maintain relations with the professional organizations.

"The ICFTU and the IFCTU have decided to strengthen co-operation between themselves in order to bring about an increasingly dynamic development of the Community."

THE 4th CONFERENCE OF THE IFCTU EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION TO
TAKE PLACE IN AMSTERDAM FROM 6 to 8 OCTOBER 1966

Brussels, 28 January 1966

The Executive Office of the IFCTU European Organization met in Brussels on 28 January 1966. M. A. Cool was Chairman. The Executive Office considered the outcome of the recent meeting in Luxembourg of the Council of Ministers as well as the general development of the European crisis. In this connexion, there were a number of items on the agenda concerned with trade-union policy, more particularly, relations with the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat.

The Executive Office expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the Joint IFCTU-ICFTU Meeting, held on 27 January 1966, and went on to register its firm belief in the increasing urgency of strengthening co-operation between the two Confederations at European level.

(...) The Executive Office then drew up a draft agenda for the 4th Conference of the IFCTU European Organization, which is to take place in Amsterdam from 6 to 8 October 1966, and will be considering a report drawn up by A. Cool. This report will deal with the adaptation of the organizational structure and activities of the trade-union movement for operations on a Europe-wide basis.

The Executive Office also drew up measures for implementing the action programme recently adopted by the European Organization for furthering social policy within the EEC. In this context, it examined closely the question of relations between employers' and trade-union organizations at EEC level.

THE ICFTU - ECSC INTER-TRADE-UNION GROUP CONSIDERS THE SITUATION
IN EUROPE AND CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE COAL AND STEEL INDUSTRIES
IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNITY

Luxembourg, 15 December 1965 and
7 January 1966

The ICFTU-ECSC Inter-Trade-Union Group (Miners and Metalworkers) met on 15 December 1965 and 7 January 1966 in Luxembourg, with M. A. Gailly acting as Chairman, to consider a series of reports on the economic and social situation in the coal and steel industries in the countries of the Community. The Inter-Trade-Union Group also considered the European situation.

At the end of these meetings, the following resolutions were adopted:

a) European situation

"The ICFTU-ECSC Inter-Trade-Union Group of miners and metalworkers, having considered the European situation and assessed the serious social, economic and political consequences which would result from any calling in question of the process of European construction,

Reaffirms its previous statements advocating the construction of a supranational, democratic Community of Europe;

Will do everything in its power to promote this process of unification on a community basis which is an indispensable element in economic expansion and a determining factor in bringing about a progressive harmonization of the standard of living of European workers;

Urges all Governments of the Six Countries to resume and continue their efforts towards producing a settlement of the present crisis whilst respecting the letter and the spirit of the European Treaties;

Emphasizes that any failure on the part of the Governments must inevitably strengthen the hold which the trusts and cartels have on the economy of the Community and which is already far too great;

As far as the merger of the Executives is concerned, the ICFTU-ECSC Inter-Trade-Union Group of miners and metalworkers will fight in concert with their representatives on the Consultative Committee to safeguard the advantages gained within the framework of the Treaty of Paris;

The Inter-Trade-Union Group will, above all, defend against all attacks the system of financing provided by the Treaty of Paris which assures the financial autonomy of the Community Executive which, in its turn, has enabled considerable social objectives to be achieved for the workers;

The Inter-Trade-Union Group urges once again that the trade-unions should be directly represented on the merged Community Executive and that the trade-unions should participate in drawing up the future single Treaty."

b) Aims of social and economic policy

" The Inter-Trade-Union Group

Attaches central importance in all its activities to assure full employment in the iron and steel industry; this depends on having a long term harmonious employment situation so as to guarantee workers in the industry a regular and continuing improvement in their working conditions and standard of living;

Takes the view that, at present, these basic conditions are not afforded by the prevailing situation in certain basins within the area of the Community where, on the contrary, a situation is beginning to arise which is causing some concern to the trade-unions;

Believes that the time has come where it is necessary to apply concrete measures designed to obviate any further negative repercussions on the common market for steel;

Proposes, accordingly:

1. a general adaptation of future investments with an emphasis on bringing about greater rationalization of production, taking care to avoid investments which, hitherto, have served essentially to increase productive capacity;
2. linking investment plans with social considerations. In this connexion, the efforts of the trade-unions aim at the establishment of social plans safeguarding security of employment and earnings in the form of employment and wage guarantees;
3. accentuating the development of medium- and long-term programmes in the iron and steel industry, on the lines of those which already exist in some measure, within the general framework of the general objectives of the High Authority;
4. giving greater attention to the prevailing situation on the world steel market when allocating assistance for development to the extent that marginal, complementary interventions are capable of promoting the absorption of steel production within these countries, thus reducing the additional pressure by these countries on the world steel market;
5. eliminating forthwith distortions of competition within the common steel market;
6. applying more strictly the provisions of the ECSC Treaty enabling the High Authority to ensure that the common steel market functions properly.

The Inter-Trade-Union Group is opposed to any production quota system which, in its opinion, does not represent an appropriate solution to the present problems of the iron and steel industry.

On the other hand, the Inter-Trade-Union Group favours the establishment of units of production of optimum size necessary for enhancing the competitive position of Community undertakings in the world steel market. Nevertheless, it is absolutely opposed to any mergers of firms which are effected without taking proper account of the demand for proper control of economic power."

c) Coal and energy questions

"The Inter-Trade-Union Group

noting that the difficulties encountered at present in marketing coal production have, in addition to their economic consequences, serious repercussions in the social sphere,

Recalls that the measures taken hitherto within the ECSC have been inadequate and have brought about virtually no reduction in the difficulties confronting the coal-mining industry;

Notes that partial unemployment brought about by the constant deterioration in the coal-mining sector, is increasing in the various coal-mining basins of the Community;

Reaffirms that the only remedy for the present difficulties is that provided by transforming the entire energy sector into a public service, this being also an indispensable condition for the economic development of Europe;

Feels that the High Authority should lose no time in carrying out its obligation to define as quickly as possible a European coal policy, this being its main task in the coming months, parallel with the implementation of the European energy policy;

Requests the national governments not to take any isolated action or measures that might impede a solution on a European basis;

Recommends investing the High Authority of the ECSC with monopoly powers in respect of the foreign trade in coal of the Six Countries and, to this end, providing the High Authority with a special stock-piling and equalization fund and establishing machinery for the regulation of imports;

Requests the establishment, under the auspices of the Community Institutions, of a European Investment Fund for financing the modernization of the coal-mining industry;

Insists most strictly that any decision to close down a particular undertaking should in future be made conditional on the creation in advance of new jobs so as to guarantee full employment of the local population."

d) Social problems in the coal and iron mining industries

"The Inter-Trade-Union Group

considering the social consequences arising from the general trend in the coal and iron mining industries, from structural problems and the closing-down of certain mines,

Judges that the social trend in the coal and iron mining sectors has been and continues to be in a direction contrary to that envisaged in Articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty of Paris which provide for the constant improvement in employment and in the standard of living of workers in member countries of the Community;

Notes that unemployment and dismissals affecting miners have resulted in a steady weakening of the purchasing power of workers which must be made up again at all costs;

Emphasizes the need to follow with the utmost vigilance all trends on the market for coal, paying special attention to the need to afford miners a secure livelihood;

Urges that full employment and the right to work have precedence over all other economic, national or Community objectives;

States that, anxious as it is to promote the general interests of the Community, it cannot accept a situation where the workers, practically alone, foot the bill for the present difficulties;

Demands the establishment of a special fund for social purposes to be financed from a Community levy.

Furthermore, the Inter-Trade-Union Group, deeply concerned by the recent disasters,

Demands that all safety measures should be taken to avoid any repetition of such disasters in the future;

Expects the High Authority to renew its action in the field of safety and requests to be more closely associated in all the work of the PERMANENT BODY and, particularly, in that of the INNER COMMITTEE where it considers the participation of workers' representatives absolutely indispensable."

e) Workers' Housing

"The Inter-Trade-Union Group

Notes that in recent years the financing and, consequently, the construction of housing have had to contend with steadily increasing difficulties. Building costs have increased, government assistance has decreased and there has been a deterioration in the situation on the capital market. This trend has brought about an appreciable increase in rents and charges on tenants. That part of earnings which has to be devoted to meeting the cost of housing is, in many cases, in excess of a tolerable limit;

Is convinced that industry in the Community can only engage the labour it needs by providing at the same time the necessary housing for these workers. Thus, housing becomes a factor of production. However, within the framework of rationalization, modernization and redevelopment measures, cardinal importance attaches to the provision of housing in areas where production is concentrated;

Welcomes the financial assistance given at advantageous rates by the High Authority which has had a regulating influence on the housing market;

Demands, accordingly, that the activities of the High Authority in the construction of workers' housing should be continued and maintained at the same rate, in view of the fact that the housing needs of industrial workers in the Community remain very great so that the housing problem cannot by any means be considered as solved."

M. CAVAZZUTI ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

At its ordinary meeting held on 14 January 1966, the Consultative Committee elected M. Gian Battista Cavazzuti as President for the term 1966/67; M. Cavazutti is National Secretary of the Italian Engineering Workers' Union (Federazione Italiana Metalmeccanici, FIM-CISL).

Born in 1930, M. Cavazzuti studied at the University of Modena and worked afterwards at the Research Centre of the Italian national centre, CISL. Between 1950 and 1955 he worked at the Trade Union Educative Centre.

M. Cavazzuti has been a member of the Consultative Committee since 1965.

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

ORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE BELGIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR (FOTB)

Brussels, 16 to 19 December 1965

More than a thousand delegates from different regions of Belgium, together with many guests including representatives of European trade union organizations, ministers, diplomats and personalities from the social and economic sphere, attended the Ordinary Congress of the Belgian Federation of Labour (FOTB) which was held in the Salle Albert of the Palais des Congrès, in Brussels from 16 to 19 December 1965.

Addresses by M. J. Fohrmann and M. L. Levi Sandri

M. Jean Fohrmann, Member of the High Authority, brought greetings from the ECSC and paid a stirring tribute to the memory of his predecessor, M. Paul Finet. He also pointed out that the merger of the Executives must not prevent the ESCS from continuing its efforts in the social sphere. "Personally," M. Fohrmann added, "I shall make it my business to see that the voice of the workers is heard in the proceedings of the High Authority".

M. Lionello Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, greeted Congress on behalf of the EEC and made a strong plea in his speech for the development of the Community on the political plane as well as in the social and economic spheres. In this, M. Levi Sandri said he was sure he could count on the support of the European working class. He ended by affirming the need for bringing about a United States of Europe within a few years, without which the divided states of Europe would no longer have any role to play in world affairs.

Reports presented by M. L. Major, M. W. Schugens and M. A. Delourne

M. Louis Major, General Secretary of the FOTB, presented the Report on Activities.

In the international section of the FOTB Report on Activities, M. L. Major made a strong plea for European integration and underlined the important role played by the ICFTU European Trade-Union Secretariat in this sphere. The Report was adopted unanimously.

M. Willy Schugens and M. Alfred Delourne dealt with the social and economic programme of the FOTB for the coming years.

Resolutions on European matters

The Congress adopted the two following resolutions on European questions:

ICFTU European Regional Organization

"This Congress endorses the resolution adopted by the 7th European Regional Conference held in Turin in September 1964;

Reaffirms its determination to continue all efforts necessary for the construction of a united Europe;

Rejects any co-operation with or participation of Franco Spain in the work of the international or regional organizations;

Underlines the need for adapting the organizational structure of the trade-union movement at European level so as to improve and strengthen co-operation between the organizations affiliated to the European Regional Organization;

Feels that the request of the CGT (France) and the CGIL (Italy) to be represented on the social and economic consultative bodies of the Common Market cannot be rejected;

Wishes the ICFTU European Regional Organization to take the initiative in proposing to organizations coming under the IFCTU and the WFTU the establishment of a common programme for the six countries of "Little Europe"."

The European Communities

"This Congress endorses the resolutions adopted by the 4th General Assembly of ICFTU unions in the EEC countries held in Paris in March 1964;

Notes that in an increasing number of spheres, there is a shift in decision-making from the national to the Community plane;

Demands that the loss of control by national parliaments entailed by this process should be compensated by a strengthening of the democratic structure of the EEC, to be achieved by adapting the real powers of the European Parliament; by increasing its rights to supervise decisions adopted by the Commission and the Council of Ministers; by extending total budgetary powers; and by having elections based on universal suffrage without modification in order to strengthen its authority;

Supports the merger of the three European Executives in order to consolidate the strength of a single Executive;

Notes that the trade-unions are not represented on this single Executive in the same way as was done when the ECSC High Authority was set up;

Emphasizes that the EEC should be open to all democratic countries in Europe which accept the principles and construction of the EEC;

Condemns the authoritarian methods employed by France;

Supports the proposals made by the Commission in its "1964 Initiative" to accelerate the achievement of economic and political union;

Notes that, in the present process of European integration, the trade-unions run the risk of losing the rights of consultation which they had obtained at national level;

Notes that the establishment of a medium-term Economic Committee composed of Government representatives, and of a Study Group on medium-term economic forecasting composed of independent experts constitute the first step towards the introduction of economic programming at Community level;

Demands, therefore, that the trade-unions should be regularly consulted during the framing of economic and social policy, it being necessary to complement the present system of consultation through the Economic and Social Committee by organizing direct consultation at Community level when drafting the broad lines of economic and social policy;

Demands that the Sub-Committee on medium-term economic planning set up by the Economic and Social Committee should be regularly consulted on all preparatory work in conjunction with such medium-term economic policy;

Recognizes the considerable work accomplished towards the progressive implementation of the common agricultural policy;

Stresses, however, the effects which the implementation of this policy has had on the level of agricultural prices and demands that priority should be given to action in this sphere towards bringing about a reduction of prices paid by consumers;

Regrets that negotiations on the financing of the agricultural policy on the Community's own resources and the consolidation of the powers of the European Parliament should have been broken off on the night of 30 June 1965 without any real attempt being made to examine these proposals in detail;

Demands a complete observance of the provisions and basic aims of the Treaty of Rome and complete respect of the Institutions set up by the Treaty;

Addresses an appeal to all governments and parliaments to resolve the present crisis as quickly as possible;

Notes with regret various omissions in the framing of the common transport, energy and competition policies;

Notes that the reduction of customs dues and the elimination of quotas are not enough to bring about a reduction in consumer prices;

Demands, therefore, the establishment and implementation of a policy on competition to remove all abuses of economic power;

Emphasizes the delay in implementing the social provisions of the Treaty of Rome generally and, in particular, those relating to the harmonization of living and working conditions on the principle of "harmonizing in an upward direction".

Advocates the drafting of a detailed harmonization programme linked with a time-table for implementing the same; on the basis of this harmonization programme, it is proposed that negotiations should be opened with the employers' organizations and the Commission;

Requests that the FGTB should follow closely the implementation of the common action programme adopted by the ICFTU trade-union organizations in the EEC countries relating to the reduction of the working week, increased annual leave, increased holiday pay and an income guarantee in the event of disablement;

Emphasizes that the progressive implementation of Community policy has increasingly greater repercussions on economic and social trends at national level;

Stresses the need for regular consultation of the governing bodies of the FGTB;

Feels that there is a need for wider consultation on trade-union action within the EEC in order to face up to the unity of action manifested by employers at Community level;

Supports, therefore, all efforts by the governing bodies of the FGTB and the ICFTU European Trade-Union Secretariat to bring about this confrontation between the parties involved in social development and to institute wider consultation relating to trade-union action at Community level;

Emphasizes the need for having available the necessary material resources to make trade-union consultation more effective and to follow more closely economic and social development at national and Community level."

Governing Bodies

At the end of the proceedings, Congress elected the Governing Bodies of the FGTB.

General Secretary : Louis Major

National Secretaries : Nath. De Bock
Alfred Delourne
Willy Schugens

Executive Committee ("Bureau")

Representatives of Central Organizations ("Centrales"):

R. Balesse, H. Cueppens, F. Christiaenssens,
G. Cuypers, G. Debunne, R. Dekeyzer, J. Geldof,
F. Goethals, E. Janssens, O. Leclercq, M. Lefèvre,
L. Plumier, A. Resimont, F. Schoeters, D. Smets,
L. Thomas, R. Van de Perre, G. Wallaert

Representatives of Regional Sections:

N. Andries, H. Castel, E. Hamont, R. Lambion,
L. Stevens, H. Aspeslagh, V. Thijs, D. Van Daele,
R. Verdonck.

STATEMENTS BY INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE COMMITTEES

THE ICFTU "METAL COMMITTEE" EXPRESSES SATISFACTION
WITH THE EEC PROPOSALS
ON SHIPBUILDING IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNITY

Brussels, December 1965

The "Metal Committee" of ICFTU unions in the countries of the Community published in December a statement summing up the situation in shipbuilding in the EEC countries.

It will be recalled that the Committee has dealt with this question on several occasions (see "Information Memo" Nos. 5/64, 7/64, 1/65 and 4/65). In order to bring readers up to date, we are reproducing below this latest statement by the ICFTU unions in its entirety:

"The Metal Committee wishes to express its satisfaction with the proposal made by the EEC Commission for Community action to rectify distortions of competition on the shipbuilding market. Since common criteria have to be adopted for regulating financial assistance, this initiative represents a first step towards a Community policy on shipbuilding.

In the long run, subsidies and financing of contracts on an agreed common basis and - what is more important - with fixed time limits, cannot, of course, provide a solution to the thorny problems of shipbuilding in the EEC.

We are not alone in this point of view. In his letter of 10 June 1965 addressed to the Metal Committee, the President of the Commission, M. Hallstein, notes that 'in addition to the question of competition from countries outside the EEC, there are other fundamental questions relating to the structure and internal organization of undertakings which have to be settled.'

In the statements adopted by its Committees (Rapporteurs: M. Dichgans and M. Armingaud), the European Parliament goes further in its conclusions; indeed, it emphasizes in these statements that the advance registered by the Japanese shipyards in the field of rationalization make it necessary to have a structural policy and a regional policy just as much as a systematic modernization policy.

With regard to the fixing of tonnage of vessels, the two reports quoted above come to the conclusion that vessels of less than 3,000 GRT should also be included in the system regulating financial assistance.

The Metal Committee feels that, before adopting this additional regulation, the EEC Commission should examine the extent to which shipyards building vessels of less than 3,000 GRT are effected by competition in Europe.

The system of regulating financial assistance recommended by the EEC Commission is based on the assumption that, on the world shipbuilding market and, particularly, in Japan, the main shipbuilding country, ships are subsidized by an amount on an average equal to 10 per cent of the total contracts involved.

Some months ago, the International Metalworkers' Federation sent to Japan a group of experts to study shipbuilding in that country. From their on-the-spot examination of the situation in Japan they came to conclusions which differ in essential points from those made by the EEC Commission and the Committees of the European Parliament in their investigation and findings (at least those parts devoted to Japanese shipbuilding); in our view, these findings should be revised and corrected.

It is not true that Japan's competitive advantage derives from direct subsidies.

It is no longer appropriate to speak of low wages in connection with Japanese shipbuilding.

If one adds to the wages paid in Japanese shipyards the various bonuses and social benefits provided by the undertaking, one arrives at average earnings somewhere between the wages (and total earnings) of workers in Italian and French shipyards.

The advantage enjoyed up to now as a result of Japanese financing arrangements is disappearing, European financing arrangements having become similar or being about to become so.

The progress of the Japanese shipbuilding industry

Is more correctly to be ascribed to the factors listed below:

1. The large-scale firms and groups of firms;
2. A high level of rationalization which, compared with that existing in European shipyards, will steadily increase in the future;

3. Technical installations giving a high return on investments, large dock units and facilities for extending these which are in line with future production;
4. Standardization of vessel types (mass production);
5. Modern production techniques and construction by sections (e.g. the use of electronic brains in production and administration and of electro-static procedures in large-scale, mass production);
6. A high level of research into shipbuilding and centralized use of data on trends;
7. Strict division of work within individual shipyards and between shipyards;
8. Intensive and continuing training of qualified workers, builders, technicians and managers
(In large firms about 6 per cent of the staff are graduates of advanced colleges of technology or universities);
9. Acquisition of raw materials at low prices by bulk buying by the large-scale combinations of firms in the Japanese shipbuilding sector;
10. Japanese shipbuilding firms engage in the production of lines not normally associated with shipbuilding, thus stabilizing returns on investment and the employment situation.

All these factors contribute to bringing about: an extremely rapid rate of construction and turnover, as well as low cost of production.

Conclusions

Confronted with these facts one can understand that a recession in the shipbuilding industry in the EEC must inevitably come about sooner or later, unless the present structure of the industry is changed.

The only possible remedy for this situation is to develop, in full awareness of the aims one wishes to achieve, a progressive structural and regional policy. For this reason, the EEC Commission should embark forthwith on the following preparatory work:

- (a) establishing an inventory of the technical and organizational structure of the shipbuilding industry in the EEC;
- (b) carrying out a study of the age and employment structure in the EEC shipbuilding industry.

The EEC Commission should draft proposals for all shipbuilding countries in the EEC, such proposals making provision for forms and possibilities of co-operation in shipbuilding and research into shipbuilding; this procedure would make it possible to achieve the undeniable advantages of mass production and specialization (as in Japan) in the area of the EEC.

Where regional circumstances so require, factories should be provided for which, although producing lines outside the shipbuilding sector, employ the same type of manpower.

Attempts which have been made on a purely voluntary basis by shipbuilding firms in the EEC with a view to achieving co-ordination between different yards should be supported by financial assistance for the purpose of rationalization.

All these measures should, in addition to helping to achieve the main objective, viz. the improvement of the competitive position in relation to Japan, make it possible to attain a proper balance of conditions of competition between the countries of the EEC.

The trade-unions grouped in the Metal Committee undertake to co-operate with the EEC Commission and express the hope that they will be able to participate in all stages of future preparatory work, this implying consultation on a regular basis."

HARMONIZATION OF TRANSPORT POLICY:

A NEW STATEMENT BY THE ITF-ICFTU TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNIONS

"The ICFTU Transport Workers' Unions in the Community will continue, together with competent bodies of the EEC, their work towards achieving the harmonization of transport policy in the Common Market."

Thus, the Committee of ITF-ICFTU Transport Workers' Unions in the EEC reaffirmed its position at a meeting which has just concluded in Brussels, during which M. L. Schaus, Member of the Commission, and several high-ranking officials of the EEC delivered addresses.

As a result of this meeting, at which M. Ph. Seibert, President of the German Railwaysmen Union (GdED), took the chair, the Committee of ITF-ICFTU Transport Workers in the EEC was able to adopt guiding lines for its future activities and to affirm once again that it considers that the application of measures intended to ameliorate the different means of transport is an essential condition for a sound, balanced, development of the process of European integration.

In a resolution addressed to the EEC Council of Ministers, the ITF-ICFTU Committee of Transport Workers' Unions in the EEC emphasized

that, in view of the fact that the amendments recently proposed by the Commission, following the decision taken by the Council of Ministers on 22 June 1965, depart considerably from the proposals made in 1963 relating to the system of bracket rates, it is necessary to have a new consultation within the Economic and Social Committee:

"It would be absolutely contrary to the spirit of the Treaty of Rome," it is stated in a press communiqué issued by the Committee, "to refuse to have this consultation and such a refusal could scarcely be justified, particularly, when one considers the great importance which will attach to the measures of application to be published by the Council both in regard to the competitive position of transport undertakings and to living standards and the level of employment of workers engaged in this sector".

The communiqué issued by the Committee goes on to state that "the competent bodies of the Community have also been informed of a resolution dealing with social policy in the different means of transport and, more particularly, with work which the Commission is currently engaged relating to social harmonization in road transport. The Transport Workers' Trade-Unions expect that the European standards which are in the course of being established at Community level will be more progressive than the present provisions regulating working conditions in road transport in the Common Market. The Transport Workers' Unions are ready, as in the past, to assist the competent authorities of the EEC in drafting regulations on this subject. The bi-partite committees for the three means of transport, which have to be established by the Commission, represent an appropriate framework for this co-operation".

MOTION ADOPTED BY THE "FISHERIES" SECTION
OF THE EUROPEAN TRANSPORT COMMITTEE (IFCTU)
ON THE COMMON EEC POLICY ON FISHERIES

At its meeting on 14 December 1965 in Dunkirk, the "Fisheries" Section of the European Transport Committee (IFCTU) undertook a broad examination of questions involving the EEC fisheries policy.

In a motion adopted at the end of the proceedings, the Section "regrets that, up to now, fishermen's trade-unions have not been consulted when a common policy on deep-sea-fishing was being drawn up. The Section therefore urges that both the workers' and employers' organizations, but particularly the workers, should be closely associated in drawing up the necessary social and economic measures.

As far as this common fisheries policy is concerned, the Section feels that the following three main objectives must be pursued:

"- The elimination of social and economic situations which hinder the proper working of the common fisheries policy; in this connection,

it is still of prime importance to harmonize operating conditions in the countries;

- the abolition of unacceptable social situations;
- the achievement of social parity with other sectors".

"More particularly", the motion continues, "it is necessary in the social sphere to bring about an improvement and harmonization of fishermen's working conditions, particularly with respect to working hours, security of livelihood, crew accomodation, manning and problems relating to safety of work. There are also many social problems giving rise to special aspects in the fisherman's profession such as employment, vocational training etc.

The "Fisheries" Section feels that workers' organizations should take an active part in drafting different measures and urgently requests the establishment of a "fisheries" bi-partite committee. In this connection the session wishes to point out that similar committees have already been set up for agriculture and road transport.

The "Fisheries" Section requests the European Transport Committee and the General Secretariat to take all necessary steps for affording prompt satisfaction of these requests."

MEETING BETWEEN
THE ITALIAN METALWORKERS' UNION (FIM-CISL)
AND
THE FRENCH METALWORKERS' UNION (FGM-CFDT)

In its monthly publication, "Voix des Métaux" (No. 134 of January 1966), the French Metalworkers' Union (Fédération Générale de la Métallurgie, CFDT) refers to a meeting between delegations of the National Secretariat of the Italian Metalworkers' Union (Federazione Italiana Metalmeccanici) (FIM-CISL) and the French Metalworkers' Union (Fédération Générale de la Métallurgie) (FGM-CFDT), and goes on to state, inter al.:

"Confronted by a trend towards industrial concentration which makes it absolutely necessary to have close international co-operation between trade-unions and a co-ordination of claims, the two organizations reaffirmed the need for closer relations between the FIM-CISL and the FGM-CFDT in order to be in a better position to meet the important problems which are increasingly tending to extend beyond national boundaries, particularly the European problems."

"The French Metalworkers' Union (FGM-CFDT) assured the FIM-CISL of its warmest solidarity for the Italian metalworkers in their struggles in connection with negotiations for a new national collective agreement for the Italian metalworkers which have brought forward an important statement of claims which cannot be isolated from a European trade-union policy".

WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

THE CGIL (ITALY) ASKS FOR ADMISSION TO
THE COMMUNITY BODIES

"L'Unità", the publication of the Italian Communist Party, published on 19 January 1966 the text of a letter which the CGIL, the Italian trade-union national centre which is affiliated to the WFTU, had sent to the Italian Government requesting that its representatives should be allowed to participate in the work of the Community bodies.

The text of the letter is as follows:

"The time is drawing near when certain representative bodies attached to the EEC Institutions are to be reappointed and the CGIL is taking this opportunity of reminding you of the claim it has put forward on a number of occasions for full recognition of its legitimate right to be represented on the social and economic bodies of the European Community.

"The present composition of these Community bodies denies representation to the more than three million workers grouped in the CGIL, and is thus manifestly incapable of affording a just and complete expression of the wishes and interests of the Italian workers.

"Whilst reserving the right to have its own views on the different questions relating to the European Common Market (a right that must be recognized for all organizations), the CGIL nevertheless wishes to reaffirm its demand for recognition of its right to be represented on the social and economic bodies of the Community so as to be in a position to defend the interests of workers within the limits of the powers bestowed on trade-unions by the Treaties of Rome. This is perfectly legitimate and is, furthermore, indispensable, if it is agreed that the social force which the working classes of our country represent, should be fully represented.

"Furthermore, the dominant trend in international affairs as well as the current development of relations between the public authorities and all trade-unions in our country constitute, in our opinion, good reasons for revising decisions taken in the past and eliminating the discrimination practised at that time.

"The Italian Government will soon be putting forward nominations (including workers' representatives) for seats falling vacant on the three Consultative Committees and the CGIL expects to be treated justly this time.

"The bodies which have to be reappointed during the forthcoming weeks are:

- " 1. The Consultative Committee for the free movement of workers (term of office expires on 6 February) laid down by EEC Regulation No. 38/64.
- " 2. The Consultative Committee for vocational training of labour (term of office expires on 20 April 1966).
- " 3. The Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities (term of office expires on 24 April 1966) laid down by Article 193 of the Treaty establishing the EEC and Article 165 of the Treaty establishing Euratom.

"The CGIL is confident that the Government will wish to make use of this opportunity to recognize the legitimate right of this trade-union organization and, consequently, to include CGIL representatives on the list of nominations on exactly the same basis as the representatives of other organizations".

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN "RASSEGNA SINDACALE" (CGIL-ITALY)

Emigration in Europe

The problems of emigration in Europe are the subject of a series of articles published by M. Enrico Vercellino in "Rassegna Sindacale", the publication of the Italian CGIL (Nos. 74, 75 and 77 of 1965).

The author's arguments are based on the submission that, in spite of the positive aspects of the new regulations on "the free movement of workers in Europe" and despite the action of the trade-unions, all questions involving the employment and treatment of migrant workers continued to be tackled solely from the viewpoint of monopolistic reorganization and concentration.

The author maintains that, in pursuing this policy, the large industrial groups restrict the inflow of foreign workers or encourage them to take up employment in certain sectors and countries rather than others, applying to migrant workers wage scales and conditions of employment that are often not in keeping with the prevailing standards and, whenever possible or practicable, substituting for workers of a given nationality other nationals who are thought to be less demanding.

The point of departure for any viable approach to the settlement of the social, economic and structural problems of migrant workers must, M. Vercellino emphasizes, be the establishment of effective co-operation between the various national trade-union centres, immediate objectives being the participation of all trade-unions in contracts and agreements relating to migrant workers and in the Community Institutions, together with an extension of the application of the EEC regulation on this subject to migrant workers from countries outside the EEC. Policy

on migrant workers should not, moreover, be designed to serve the needs of monopolistic groups but rather be organized in such a way as to take into account the interests of the real needs of those affected as well as the economic possibilities of the different regions.

The author concludes this series of articles by proposing that the trade-unions should initiate a "united action" for a detailed investigation of the problems relating to migrant workers, which would be the first step towards what might become a "migrant worker's card", in other words, the first essential of a better organized series of activities at all levels to defend the interests of migrant workers."

The Congress of the FGTB

In its issue No. 78 of 16. 1. 66, "Rassegna Sindacale" deals with the Congress of the FGTB (Belgium) (see p. 7 of this issue of "Trade Union News").

The CGIL publication emphasizes that this Congress had advocated united action by the trade-unions in their co-operation with the European Institutions.

"Rassegna Sindacale", which describes the FGTB statement as "significant", writes that it has to be added to the approaches which the CGIL has been making for a considerable time and its proposals for common action by the trade-unions and also to the recent joint undertaking by the CGIL and the French CGT to foster a united approach by the trade-unions of Europe.

II. REVIEW OF THE LABOUR AND TRADE-UNION PRESS

GENERAL POLICY

"APRES LUXEMBOURG"

"AFTER LUXEMBOURG", by H. G. Buitter, "Information à la presse SSE-CISL" (French-language publication of the ICFTU European Trade-Union Secretariat), No. 42 of 2.2.66.

H. G. Buitter, General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade-Union Secretariat, comments on the joint statement put out by the ICFTU and IFCTU trade-unions in the countries of the Community on the eve of the second meeting of the Six in Luxembourg (see this issue of "Trade Union News", p. 1) and analyses the European situation in the light of the results achieved by the ministers.

"The trade-unions insisted first of all", writes H. G. Buitter, "that the Commission should be able to exercise freely its right of initiative and its right to inform the public, which the trade-unions consider as basic and essential to any community life going beyond mere association or co-operation".

The writer adds that the ICFTU and the IFCTU also demanded "retention of the rule on taking decisions by a majority vote as laid down in the Treaties".

Turning to the results achieved at the Luxembourg meeting, the General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade-Union Secretariat writes: "As far as the free exercise of its functions by the Commission is concerned, much more important than the texts proposed by the ministers at Luxembourg will be the result of discussions on the composition of the new Single Executive. If, in their choice of members of this Commission, the Member States decide to uphold and strengthen the political character of the Commission, our fears on this point will be put out of the way (...). Equally, only the future will be able to show us the true significance of the agreement reached on majority decisions. Sooner or later the day will come when a further trial of strength will be inevitable. We can only hope that by then the Community spirit will no longer be at a low ebb".

H. G. Buitter also expressed satisfaction that "the ministers have declined to establish a time-table outside the regular channels and procedures, thus upholding the principles of working through the normal Institutions of the Community".

"JE CROIS EN L'EUROPE"

"I BELIEVE IN EUROPE", by Dr. Konrad Adenauer - "Einheit" (DGB, Germany), No. 2 of 15.1.66, p. 3.

This periodical, published by the German Miners' Union, prints an article by Dr. Konrad Adenauer, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

After commenting on the EEC crisis in these terms: "the nearer we come to our goal, the more our step shortens, the more difficult progress becomes", the former Chancellor of the Federal Republic expresses his confidence in the future of the European idea: "In spite of a lot of needless shillyshallying and in spite of the total lack of progress there is supposed to have been, I am not at all pessimistic.

"For the peoples of our continent, the European idea has become an essential element of political reality, and I am firmly convinced that the march of time cannot be reversed. It would be disastrous to think of capitulating because of certain shortcomings, it would be completely irresponsible to devote all our energy to looking for some culprit or never to find fault except in other people. It is neither reasonable or justifiable to reproach our partners with reviving narrow, selfish nationalism and to exclude ourselves from this general charge.

"Nobody in 1945 after the collapse of Europe would have dared to hope that this mutilated continent, consumed by mutual hatreds, would be able, less than twenty years later, to create a Common Market which would be respected by the whole world and represent an economic power of the first order, one which even the two greatest industrial nations in the world, the United States and the USSR, must take into account.

"This constitutes an enormous mental and moral achievement and the Six nations which have undertaken this task can be proud of it. If we were moved along at first by enthusiasm, today we must be guided by patience, perseverance and clear thinking. I, personally, believe in Europe and I appeal to all Europeans to set to work with zeal, optimism and determination".

"QUO VADIS EUROPE?" by G. Kroebel - "Die Quelle" (DGB, Federal Germany), No. 1 of January 1966, pp. 11 to 14.

After examining the situation in Europe and criticizing the idea of "the Europe of Fatherlands", ("L'Europe des patries"), the writer devotes the last part of his article to the future outlook for the EEC.

Kroebel recalls, in particular, the resolutions adopted by the 6th Ordinary Federal Congress of the German Federation of Trade-Unions (DGB) urging "full observance of the Treaties of Rome and Paris".

"The Europe of the future will be made up of a complex of supranational authorities having powers of decision. To the classical view of the separation of powers will be added that of the social autonomy of economic and social organizations, not only in the traditional national plane but also supranationally.

"LES ECHANGES EST-OUEST ET LES PROBLEMES QU'ILS POSENT A LA COMMUNAUTE"

"EAST-WEST TRADE AND THE RESULTING PROBLEMS FOR THE COMMUNITY"
- "Au Travail" (CSC, Belgium), No. 42 of 6.11.65, p.7.

"Au Travail" reproduces the main part of the paper read by M. Colonna di Paliano, Member of the EEC Commission, to the joint session of the European Parliament and Council of Europe at Strasbourg on 24 September 1965, setting out the views of the Commission on the subject of trade relations between East and West.

"WAAR KONINGEN EN DICTATORS MISLUKTEN MOETEN WIJ SLAGEN"

"We must succeed where kings and dictators have failed", by F. Silon - "Volksmacht" (ACW, Belgium), No. 46 of 27 November 1965, pp.6-10.

After giving a summarized account of the history of the idea of Europe, the writer comes to the Schuman Plan and 1958, the year when the EEC and EURATOM got under way. One of the reasons why the workers want the integration of Europe is that this is a condition for raising the standard of living. The author summarizes the results achieved up to now as follows:

"One of the main objectives of the unification of Europe was to raise the standard of living of the European peoples.

"Here, we may safely affirm that the unification of Europe has undeniably contributed to the prosperity familiar to European workers, who make up the majority of the population.

1. Full employment accompanied by population growth and the expansion of trade is a fact which can be seen in the Six Countries. Unemployment has not gone down as rapidly in America or Great Britain or in many other countries as it has in the six countries of the Community. Even better, the EEC, confronted with the shortage of skilled labour evident in practically all the countries, is making efforts in the field of vocational training, and the retraining and resettlement of the unemployed.
2. The real income of workers in the six countries of the Community has increased much more than in other countries.
3. The efforts of the EEC to harmonize social benefits in the respective countries must finally lead to an improvement in social benefits in all countries. It is inconceivable that in any given country social benefits could be reduced to bring them down to the level of other countries. On the contrary, one can see how social benefits in the different countries are brought up towards the level of those applying in the country which has the most favourable levels of social benefits. Thus Germany has considerably increased its family allowances, which were on the poor side, to bring them up to the European level. This policy,

which aims at bringing about a standardization of social benefits, is what is meant by social harmonization.

4. The EEC is also attempting to set in motion and stimulate the industrial development of the "poor regions" of Europe such as southern Italy and Sicily".

Finally, the author urges all his readers to proclaim their allegiance to a Europe standing for peace and prosperity.

"ECHANGE DE VUES SUR LES PROBLEMS SYNDICAUX AU SEIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE"

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON TRADE-UNION PROBLEMS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY
- "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium), No. 48 of 4.12.65, p.2.

The FGTB weekly publishes a summary of the discussion of European questions during a meeting of the FGTB National Committee held in Brussels on 30 November 1965.

Analysing the relative strength of the trade-union movements in the countries of Europe, L. Major, General-Secretary of the FGTB, attempted to demonstrate inter alia that "the strength of the trade unions in certain countries is inadequate to influence the government and public opinion as much as it should." For this reason, L. Major welcomes the establishment of the European Solidarity Fund.

The FGTB General-Secretary also referred to the favourable trend within the Economic and Social Committee where the trade-unions are able to put their views forcefully, particularly since agreement was reached with the Christian trade-union wing on a common course of conduct. He concluded by emphasizing that the problem of trade-union strength must not only be tackled but actually solved because trade-union strength is a conditio sine qua non for the unions to intervene effectively at European level.

G. Wallaert, General-Secretary of the Metalworkers' Union, also took part in the discussion and said, in particular:

"The trade unions must let it be known clearly what they want and how they want it to be done. This is a question of consultation and discussion at European level and, here, allied trade-union organizations must, above all, come to an agreement."

Other speakers were D. Smets, President of the General Workers' Union, and G. Debunne, President of the Public Service Workers' Union (CGSP), who also dealt with the present situation and activities of the Community.

"LA CRISE EUROPEENNE"

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS - by Charles Cortot - "Réveil des Mineurs" (CGT-FO) (France), No. 117 - February 1966, p.1.

In his editorial, Ch. Cortot underlines the dangers which would ensue for the construction of Europe if the crisis of 30 June were to go on much longer.

The writer is none the less convinced that the crisis has its origins in strong agricultural interests, that nationalism is rife, that the European spirit is in poor condition and that European relations are deteriorating. All this is very serious and very disturbing.

"Thus, I am hoping", the writer adds, "that the talks in Luxembourg between the ministers from the Six Countries will succeed in showing that our fears were without foundation. I shall be only too happy if this proves to be the case, for I believe in Europe."

"LES TRIBULATIONS DE L'EUROPE DES SIX"

"THE TRIBULATIONS OF THE EUROPE OF THE SIX" - "Les dossiers", monthly review of the Belgian Christian Workers' Movement, (Mouvement Ouvrier Chrétien de Belgique), No. 9 November 1965, pp. 700-701.

The article undertakes to explain, in connection with European events, how realism does not exclude optimism.

"We cannot exhaust this question in this short article. We can only point out: supposing - which is quite out of the question for the moment - that the European political Community comes into being, can one believe that it will be able to define an independent foreign policy of its own? Would certain members be ready to pursue a policy which is not shaped according to the wishes of the United States or actually an integral part of United States policy? Would this political Europe be open to a vision of a larger, greater Europe or would it be bound by the existing system of alliances?

"This dilemma can be resolved by being open to a larger Europe without breaking with the Atlantic alliance. For certain members, for Bonn particularly, the dilemma is a reality and the choice has been made for them, "à priori".

"Accordingly, the people of the Left would do well to clarify their ideas on this. If they fail to do so, their European convictions and the anti-Gaullism which they all join in proclaiming have little meaning. We feel that de Gaulle is wrong for being against integration in principle. But we believe just as much that his adversaries - particularly those on the Left - are being taken in by fine words.

"For the immediate future, at any rate, it is only reasonable to sustain that which has been built up on the economic plane. As far as

the political plane is concerned, we shall see later ... when agreement has been reached ... on a policy. In our view, this realism does not rule out optimism."

"L'OUVRIER DES MINES", the weekly publication of the French FO Miners in Lens, has published in Nos. 934 of 12.12.65, 935 of 19.12.65 and 936 of 26.12.65, p.8, a detailed commentary on Jean Lecerf's book, under the title: "Marché Commun dans notre vie quotidienne" (The Common Market in Everyday Life).

"The Common Market will soon have been going for seven years. One reads a great deal about it in the papers, but, it must be admitted, it is not always easy to see the practical effects of the Common Market around us in our daily life and in our work. These effects are too mixed up with other trends.

Jean Lecerf, an economic journalist of some authority, has recently tackled this problem. He shows what the Common Market really is in the everyday life of Europeans."

"LES FORCES SYNDICALES DANS LE MARCHÉ COMMUN"

TRADE-UNION STRENGTH IN THE COMMON MARKET - "Syndicalisme" (CFDT, France), No. 1070 of 29.1.66, pp. 7-10.

"Syndicalisme", the official publication of the CFDT, devotes the section, "Essay" ("Etude") of this number to a sort of index of the trade-union organizations of each of the countries of the Community apart from France.

"In insisting on the need", the publication states, "for placing the trade-union movement on a European scale, for bringing a co-ordination, not only of views, but of the activities of the different national trade-union organizations at a level commensurate with that on which the large groups and combines operate and with the problems that arise on an industry-wide basis as well as the problems that go beyond single industries, the CFDT is keenly aware that the 52 million workers and 19 million trade-union members in "The Europe of the Six" do not at present have the impact on the Common Market which such a major segment of the population ought to have.

"In order to be able to work together, it is necessary for us to know one another better, for, in every country, the views operating methods and organizational structure of the trade-union movement have evolved in relation to the history of labour in that particular country, and to the economic, social and political structure of that country."

"Syndicalisme" will shortly be publishing another "Essay" which will be devoted to presenting to its readers an account of the organizational structure, views and activities of the European regional organizations of the big international trade-union organizations.

"I 'RIPENSAMENTI' NON MUTERANNO LA REALTÀ DEL MEC"

(SECOND THOUGHTS WILL NOT CHANGE THE REALITY OF THE COMMON MARKET) "Lavoro italiano", (UIL-Italy), No. 2 of 9 January 1966, p.8.

"Lavoro italiano" gives a detailed account of the interview given by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, to a number of journalists on Italian television on 3 January 1966 on the theme "Eight Years of the European Common Market".

"CONQUISTE DEL LAVORO", the publication of the Italian CISL, carries in its numbers 1-2/66 and 6/66 two articles, signed, F. Baduel, devoted to the present problems of the Community.

After reviewing the situation and considering the state of interdependence which has arisen between the Common Market and the social and economic situation in Italy, the author examines the reasons which led the CISL to participate in the community experiment. He feels that this participation has been valid although the results obtained cannot be considered entirely satisfactory as far as economic union and the strengthening of the trade-union movement at European level are concerned.

In his second article, the author puts the question, whether Europe has really reached the point of no return. Certain achievements (the customs union, free movement of persons, common policies) are there to prove it, but - adds F. Baduel, "the Europe which the trade-union movement has always fought for, a Europe with an effectively integrated economy and political union, does not seem any nearer, if anything, it seems further away today than ever".

The writer, referring particularly to the work of the first meeting of the Six in Luxembourg, looks at the role of the EEC Commission and emphasizes that the necessary conciliation of national interest can only be brought about by strengthening the powers of the Commission.

"NIEUW EUROPA" No. 11 of November 1965, the monthly publication of the "European Movement in the Netherlands", publishes an interview granted by M. A. H. Kloos, the new president of the Dutch national centre, NVV.

We are reproducing a number of extracts below:

"Europe is falling into line with our policy". A. H. Kloos points out that the Dutch wage-control policy cannot be continued in view of the extent to which workers are now freely moving from country to country."

"We shall have to drop the wage-control policy and go over to a liberal policy and, in this respect, Europe has acted as a factor stimulating this development". (...)

"Now that the Common Market has been exerting its influence on our economy for six or seven years, we are faced with the difficulty that there is as yet no European equivalent for the machinery we have, for example, in the Economic and Social Council (in the Netherlands, Editor's note). The Economic and Social Committee in the Communities, it is true, presents its views to the Council of Ministers, but this is not the same thing. I do not underestimate the Economic and Social Committee - I served on it myself from 1958 to 1962 - and I know its importance. However, the groups represented on it are less homogeneous". (...)

"What goes on in Brussels cannot be appreciated at its proper value by those who have not been initiated. We should be on our guard so that we do not end up with a technocracy which would seriously weaken interest in Europe. It is all the more important that the political conception should be clear and that the technical procedures result in some form of political unity. The machinery in itself is not enough; the idea itself must be attractive".

"LE MARCHÉ COMMUN": SES REALISATIONS, LES ORIGINES DE LA CRISE ET NOTRE POSITION

"THE COMMON MARKET": Its achievements, the origin of the crisis and our views, "Transport", (International Federation of Christian Unions of Transport Workers), No. 3 of November 1965, pp. 21 to 25.

"At a moment when European integration is going through a serious crisis", the publication writes, "we thought it a good idea to draw up a rough balance of the achievements of the European Economic Community since the Treaty of Rome came into effect on 1 January 1958.

The most spectacular progress has been made in the sphere of the customs unions, but the "Six" have also made progress towards the most ambitious and fundamental objective of the Treaty: the establishment of the economic union, i.e. implementing a common economic policy".

After this introduction the author refers to an article which appeared in "Communauté Européenne" in October 1965 and embarks on a full account of this progress in the chapters entitled:

1. "Towards a Single Market";
2. "Towards a Common Policy";

he then continues:

"One can, accordingly, consider the development of the Common Market up to the present as a great success. However, this balance is still not complete. One would have to add to the action of the institutions themselves, all the efforts made by industrial and agricultural producers to adapt themselves to the Common Market, a vast single market constituting of 180 million consumers: shaping and adapting investments and the flow of trade, mergers and concentration of production, technical, financial and trade agreements, the establishment of more than 200 trade and trade-union bodies at the level of the "Six", etc. These efforts

have made a mighty contribution towards making the Common Market into a reality which cannot be easily reversed, one from which all social categories have benefited".

In the second part of the article, devoted to the crisis, one may read inter alia:

"In our view, the responsibility of the Commission on the Community plane, in the first place, and, in the second place, recognition of the precedence of the interests of the Community over national interests, these are the two corner-stones of the Common Market: they explain its success and clearly distinguish it from all other organizations for simple co-operation between governments. It will be necessary, therefore, for all those having authority to see to it that these fundamental principles are upheld if one does not wish to endanger the majestic task of European integration to which all workers, but particularly transport workers, are deeply attached".

The writer recalls that at its meeting held on 17 September 1965, the IFCTU European Transport Committee made the following statement concerning this crisis:

"We wish to emphasize that the Committee felt it desirable to make use of the opportunity afforded by this statement on transport policy to express its great concern about the crisis presently affecting the European Economic Community and to reaffirm clearly its devotion to the pursuit of the work of European integration in conformity with the principles and spirit of the existing Treaties".

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

"MITBESTIMMUNGSDISKUSSION AUF EUROPÄISCHER EBENE" (Discussion of co-determination at European level) by H. S. - "Das Mitbestimmungsgespräch" (DGB, Federal Germany), Nos. 11, 12, 65, pp. 212 to 214.

This is an account of the proceedings of a debate on co-determination organized by the ECSC High Authority in Luxembourg on 4, 5 and 6 October and attended by approximately 150 representatives of employers' and workers' associations and of scientific and economic circles of the six countries of the ECSC.

Following the opening address by Mr. Fohrmann, member of the High Authority, the first day was devoted to papers including those read by Professor Paul Horion of the Law Faculty at Liège on the different legal forms of employer-worker relations at works level and Professor Gerhard Bold, President of the German Federal Labour Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht) on worker representation on the bodies established within the undertaking, Professor Kurt Ballerstedt of Bonn University dealt with the "political implications for legal and theoretical purposes of basic questions raised by worker representation on bodies established within the enterprise, with particular reference to company law". Mr. Givry, Head of Division at the International Labour Office in Geneva,

dealt with the subject: "Trends and problems in labour-management relations at works level".

On the second day, Dr. Otto Blume, Director of the "Institute für Selbsthilfe und Sozialforschung" in Cologne, spoke of practical experience of co-determination in the Federal Republic. He followed rapporteurs from each of the six ECSC countries who had analysed in detail practical aspects of worker-employer relations as they cropped up in the day's work.

"Trends towards greater democracy in the firm" was the subject of the paper read by Professor A. Delperée of Brussels and F. Ollier of Grenoble dealt with the real influence and powers of trade-unions and works councils in France.

Professor G. F. Mancini of the University of Bologna looked at the scope of workers' representative bodies in Italy and A. Schuster, Director of Labour and Mines, analysed aspects of co-determination in Luxembourg.

Dr. Günter Geissler, General Manager of Nannesmann AG, explained how a neo-liberal legal adviser came to take the view that "the German system of co-determination must be rejected".

Professor Otto Kahn-Freud of Oxford brought the discussion to a close in attempting to summarize the points brought out in the various papers.

BILANCIO SOCIALE (The social record) "Conquiste del Lavoro" (CISL-Italy), Nos. 51, 52 of 19-31 December 1965, p. 35.

The report drawn up by the European Commission on social trends and developments in the Community during 1964 was the subject of a debate in the European Parliament at its November session. M. Levi Sandri took part in this discussion. The Vice-President of the EEC Commission traced the three main lines to be followed by the Community's social policy. In the first instance, it will be geared to bring about effective co-ordination of national employment policies. The second main line to be followed will have to be in relation to the harmonization of social provisions and will be based on "a progressive evolution towards greater democracy in social benefits schemes".

The third main line to be followed by the Commission, M. Levi Sandri continued, would involve the social aspects of other common policies, particularly the medium-term economic policy.

UN ANNO DI INTENSA ATTIVITA IL '66 PER I SETTORI CHIMICI" (A busy year ahead in the chemical sector) "Il Lavoro Italiano" (UIL, Italy), No. 3 of 16 January 1966, p. 4.

This publication prints a resumé of the last meeting of the National Management Committee of the UILCID (Italian National Union of Chemical Workers).

The National Management Committee approved various subjects for the agenda of forthcoming congresses of regional and local unions in this sector and, in addition, agreed to convene at the end of April the National Congress which will conclude with a public manifestation which will have a European character and be attended by many workers' delegations from the six countries of the Community.

The General Secretary of the national centre UIL, M. Viglianesi, and the President of the International Chemical and Petroleum Workers' Federation, M. Gefeller, will speak at this manifestation.

"EEG WEER OP GANG?" ("Is the EEC getting under way again?")
"St Deusededit" (NVV, Netherlands) No. 2 of 20.1.66, p. 4.

"Since June 1965 there has been no progress in the social sphere either. Even before that date, things had more or less come to a standstill in this sector. Apart from the free movement of workers, social security for migrant workers and the European Social Fund, common social policy in the EEC has hitherto produced only a few concrete achievements. Even the principle of equal pay for men and women which was to have been implemented by the end of the First Stage has not so far been implemented everywhere.

Social policy in the agricultural sector, which was an integral part of the agricultural proposals in 1961 has not got off the ground either. It is being drawn up in the so-called bi-partite committee but there have been no practical conclusions so far.

All in all, the situation is hardly reassuring. Nevertheless, the EEC experiment must go on. The gains registered before the crisis have indubitably contributed to the prosperity of the people of the six member countries. In spite of the lack of a common social policy, there has been social progress by virtue of the working of the EEC and similar progress can also be achieved in the future. It is to be hoped that in the future more emphasis will be placed on establishing a common social policy."

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

"FORCE OUVRIERE", Weekly publication of the CGT-FO, France, No. 1027 of 29.12.65, p. 4.

In an article entitled "The Consequences of an Advanced Finalization of the Customs Union in the European Economic Community", A. Laguillaumie recalls the views expressed by the FO on this matter in the French Economic and Social Council (Conseil Economique et Social).

"LA POLITIQUE REGIONALE - LE PROGRAMME D'ACTION DE LA COMMISSION"
("REGIONAL POLICY - THE COMMISSION'S ACTION PROGRAMME") "Au travail"
(CSC, Belgium) No. 46 of 4.12.65, p. 7.

The CSC weekly publishes the text of the communication by the
EEC Commission concerning the EEC Action Programme on Regional Policy.

III. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

"IMPORTATIONS DANS LA COMMUNAUTE DE PETROLE BRUT ET DES PRODUITS PETROLIERS EN PROVENANCE DES PAYS TIERS EN 1963, 1964 ET ESTIMATION POUR 1965" ("COMMUNITY IMPORTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM THIRD-PARTY COUNTRIES IN 1963, 1964 WITH ESTIMATES FOR 1965") (EEC Commission, General Direction of Economic and Financial Affairs), September 1965.

This report, drawn up by senior national officials concerned with the petroleum and natural gas sector at a meeting called by the EEC, covers the period 1963/1964 and gives preliminary estimates for the year 1965.

"PROGRAMME D'INVESTISSEMENTS DANS L'INDUSTRIE PETROLIERE DE LA COMMUNAUTE" ("INVESTMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE COMMUNITY PETROLEUM INDUSTRY") Brussels, September 1965 (EEC Commission, General Direction of Economic and Financial Affairs).

This report covers the period 1963/1964 and gives a number of estimates for 1965 to 1969. It deals with: research and extraction; refining plant; the pipeline network.

"REALISATIONS ET PERSPECTIVES DE LA POLITIQUE SOCIALE DE LA CEE" ("ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTLOOK OF EEC SOCIAL POLICY"). The text of an address given by Professor L. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission and Chairman of the "Social Affairs" Group, to the European Parliament at Strasbourg on 24 November 1965 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch (8174/1/XII/1965/5).

ECSC

"LE PROGRES DANS LA CONSTRUCTION EN ACIER" ("PROGRESS IN STEEL CONSTRUCTION") - the Steel Congress, 1964 - Luxembourg, 28 to 30 October 1964. No. 51 of the ECSC Bulletin is devoted to the proceedings of this Congress.

Summary

1. Address given by M. Dino Del Bo, President of the High Authority
Address given by M. Pierre Werner, Prime Minister of Luxembourg
Address given by M. Fritz Hellwig, Member of the High Authority
Address given by M. Jean-Marcel Jeanneney, Congress President.

2. Introduction of General Reports

- Proceedings of Congress Committees
- Closing Session.

Published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

"LA CONVERSION INDUSTRIELLE EN EUROPE" ("INDUSTRIAL REDEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE") Vol. XI. "FABRICATIONS NOUVELLES" (New Products), by Alain Savary, Eurolibri, Collection d'économie et politique régionale, 1965, 184 pages, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

"PROGRAMME DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET DE CONVERSION" ("MODERNIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME") Vol. V. "ETUDE REGIONALE SUR L'OMBRIE" (A regional study concerning Umbria). The outlook for the iron and steel industry in Umbria within the framework of the regional economic development plan, Eurolibri, Collection d'économie et politique régionale, 1965, 124 pages, published in French.

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"BUDGETS FAMILIAUX 1963/1964, LUXEMBOURG" ("FAMILY BUDGETS IN LUXEMBOURG, 1963/1964"), Série spéciale Statistiques Sociales, No. 1.

This publication is based on the accounts of expenditure and consumption by 2092 households in the Grand-Duchy taking part in an investigation of family budgets conducted for the period 1963/1964 by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, acting in close co-operation with the national statistical institutes of the six countries of the European Communities. Published in German-French and Italian-Dutch versions.

PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Press and Information Service of the European Communities (Common Market, ECSC and Euratom) publishes a series of information dossiers in five languages giving documentation on the most topical issues relating to European integration. Among dossiers recently published are:

- in German - "Die gemeinsame Kernforschungsstelle der Europäischen Atomgemeinschaft" (Sonderheft No. 12);
(The Euratom nuclear research centre)

"Kernanlagen in der europäischen Gemeinschaft Euratom"
(Nuclear plant in Euratom).
- in Italian - "L'associazione tra la Comunità Economica Europea e gli Stati Africani e Malgascio" (documenti N. 16)
(Association between the EEC and African and Malagasy States)

"Otto anni di politica sociale della CEE" by L. Levi Sandri, (documenti N. 17) (Eight years of EEC social policy).

"L'Italia e il Mercato comune oggi e domani" inchiesta di A. Levi. (Italy and the Common Market, today and tomorrow, an inquiry by A. Levi for the Italian Office of the Communities Press and Information Services).

in Dutch - "Het sociale Beleid in de EEG" (Social policy in the EEC).

in English - "Agriculture in the Common Market" (Community Topics, No.21).

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

MISCELLANEOUS

"MERCATO COMUNE E MOVIMENTO OPERAIO" (The Common Market and the Labour Movement) by W. Kendall - published by "Azione Comune", Milan.

What will be the future of the labour movement in a Europe where the processes of political and economic integrating are accelerating?

What prospect is there of working on and giving a more socialist emphasis in the balance of power and in the policy-making machinery existing at present?

Kendall replies to these questions by noting two facts and indicating two possible courses of action for the labour movement. His first fact emerges from the very reality of European integration and its more than probable economic and political development; his second from features of the European and international economies which have made any ambitions in the direction of national self-sufficiency anachronistic.

In this situation, the European labour movement has a duty to prepare itself for assuming effective responsibility and for taking a concrete part in the construction of Europe. For this reason, Kendall condemns the "sterile" opposition of the WFTU unions to European integration.

Basing himself on these considerations, the writer indicates the scope for action in the near future by the European working class, namely, the unification of the various national centres in the Six Countries, this being a conditio sine qua non for a specific programme in relation to the EEC.

The second prospect arises, in a more general way, from the probable entry of other countries to the Community in the future. Here, Kendall feels, the entry of Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries would be

particularly important; these countries with their powerful national trade-unions centres, would, by coming into the system of the Six, be bound to bring about a change in the present political colouring of the EEC.

M. Kendall's book has an appendix of documents relating to the labour movement and European integration.

M. Walter Kendall is a trade-unionist and a member of the Labour Left.

"LES CONSOMMATEURS" (The consumers) by Claude Quin, Jean Boniface and Alain Goussel, published by Seuil, Paris.

As the publisher indicates, "...the interest of this book lies more in the way in which it leads the reader, step by step, to put to himself questions on the same facts of his daily life, to react as an active and knowledgeable consumer, and to be aware of the place he occupies and the role he could play...".

The authors thus undertake to develop the consumer's critical spirit and, for these purposes, the reader is led from the "facts" relating to consumption to a search for "causes" and then to "actions" which it is possible to take in this sphere.

The work, which is destined particularly for organizers of adult education study groups, has an annex with a diagram which is intended as an introduction to a course in consumption and commerce.

"L'INTEGRATION SOCIALE DE L'IMMIGRANT EN BELGIQUE" (Social integration of immigrants in Belgium). Under this title the "Centre Européen d'Etudes et d'Information ASEM" (The ASEM European Research and Information Centre) has published a brochure reproducing the papers read at the seminar organized at Liège on 12 December 1965.

M. A. Delperée, Secretary at the Belgian Ministry of Social Insurance, demonstrated in the course of his address that a proper immigration policy has to be carried out in the light of social and economic factors. M. Delperée had this to say in particular: "...the problem has to be approached by relating this policy to the individual as a human being and not simply as a worker, the human being who is at once a worker, a husband, a father or a son, a citizen..." and, further: "...we must, accordingly, be thinking in terms of proceeding to the establishment of a social and economic code for migrant workers which takes full account of the immigration of families and their social integration...".

M. Delperée went on to review the position of foreigners under the Belgian social security system.

M. Werquin, of the EEC General Direction "Social Affairs", spoke about the free movement of workers in the Common Market. After a detailed examination of the new regulation on this subject, the speaker took up the question of workers coming from countries outside the Common Market.

The brochure also contains the replies made by M. Delperée and M. Werquin to speeches made by various representatives of trade-unions, employers and different bodies participating in the seminar.

"L'EUROPE ET LE MONDE" (Europe and The World), Bulletin of the "Centre Européen de la Culture", Geneva, 11th Year, Nos. 1 and 2, autumn 1965.

This issue contains an account of the proceedings and resolutions adopted by the European Cultural Conference held at Bâle from 29.9.64 to 2.10.64 under the auspices of the Swiss Federal Council with the co-operation of the Council of Europe and the European Communities.

"CAHIERS DE FORMATION OUVRIERE" (Vocational Training Notes), Centre de Culture Ouvrière, Nogent/Seine (Seine).

INFORDOC devotes its last issue to workers and the Common Market. Items appear under the following headings:

- The European at work;
- The mixing of workers;
- The standard of living of European workers;
- Social Europe;
- The European woman at work;
- Man-power costs.

SUMMARY
OF MAIN SUBJECTS DEALT WITH
IN "TRADE UNION NEWS" (formerly "INFORMATION MEMO")
IN 1965

a) The trade-unions and European developments

- Statements of trade-unions following the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 30 June 1965 and statements adopted on the situation in the Community Nos. 5-6-7-8
- ICFTU European Rally in Paris No. 8
- Action programme and establishment of a Common Fund by the ICFTU unions in the Six No. 3
- Action programme of Christian trade-unions in the Six concerning social policy within the EEC No. 8 (two mentions)
- Spain and the EEC: Statements adopted by ICFTU unions No. 1
- Meeting of ICFTU delegations from EEC and EFTA countries No. 1
- Meeting of Christian trade-unions of the Six and the EEC Commission No. 2
- A delegation of the IFCTU European Organization visits the Acting President of the EEC Council of Ministers on social questions No. 2
- European questions discussed by the National Committee of the FGTB (Belgium) No. 2
- "Union action on European Scale" Federal Council of the CFTD (France) No. 2
- European Problems in the interim record of the action programme of the NVV and NKV (Netherlands) No. 4
- The adaptation of the trade-union movement in the light of European integration No. 8

b) Merger of the Executives and the Communities

- Statements by ICFTU unions Nos. 1 and 3
- Statements by IFCTU unions No. 2
- Statements by the ICFTU-ECSC inter-trade-union group Nos. 1, 4, 6-7
- Statement by the miners (Force Ouvrière, France) No. 4
- Statement by the metalworkers (Force Ouvrière, France) No. 5

c) The Unions and the EEC

- Action programme and establishment of a Common Fund by ICFTU unions in the Six No. 3
- Action programme of the Christian unions in the Six for a social policy within the EEC No. 8 (two mentions)

- "Union wage policy at supranational level",
an article by B. Tacke, Vice-President of the
DGB (Federal Republic of Germany) No. 2
 - Social harmonization in the EEC: the DGB welcomes
an initiative by the European Parliament Nos. 6-7
 - The need to bring vocational training on to a
European basis: the programme of the DGB No. 8
 - Common agricultural policy; trade-union statements Nos. 1, 5-6-7
 - Common transport policy; trade-union statements Nos. 1, 4 and 8
- d) Trade-unions and the ECSC
- Tribute to M. Paul Finet No. 4
 - Manpower stability: social measures proposed by
ICFTU and IFCTU miners No. 1
 - A commentary by the General Union of Metalworkers
(CFDT, France) on the political report of the High
Authority of the ECSC No. 4
 - European problems discussed by the FO Metalworkers
(France) No. 4
 - Meeting of the International Federation of Mine
Supervisory Staffs (FICM-CIC) No. 5
 - ICFTU seminar for miners in the iron-mining industry No. 6-7
 - Economic and social policy aims of Free Metalworkers'
Unions in the ECSC No. 6-7
 - ECSC action in the field of workers' housing;
meeting of the Metalworkers' Union (FO, France) No. 8
- e) Trade-unions and Euratom
- A meeting between Euratom and ICFTU and IFCTU unions
of the countries of the Community No. 4
- f) Trade-unions' congresses and meetings
- 10th Congress of the European Film and Television
Workers' Union (ICFTU) No. 2
 - 38th Congress of CFDT White-Collar Workers' Federation No. 3
 - 6th National Congress of CISL mine workers (Italy) No. 3
 - 5th National Congress of CISL (Italy) No. 4
 - 33rd Congress of the General Union of Metalworkers
(CFDT, France) No. 4
 - 39th Statutory Congress of the Central Union of
Belgian Textile Workers (FOTB) No. 4
 - Congress of the Christian Central Union of Textile
and Clothing Workers (Belgium) No. 4

- 20th Congress of the Federation of Trade-Unions of Supervisory Staffs in the Metal Trades (CGC, France)	No. 4
- European Conference of ICFTU Transport Workers' Unions	No. 4
- Statutory Congress of the Belgium General Federation of Labour (FGTB)	No. 5
- National Conference of the aircraft industry branch of the French Metalworkers' Union (Force Ouvrière)	No. 5
- European Conference of the International Federation of Christian Metalworkers' Unions	No. 5
- 17th Congress of the Confédération générale des cadres (France) (Supervisory Staffs)	Nos. 6-7
- 21st Congress of the International Federation of Christian Textile and Garment Workers' Unions	Nos. 6-7
- 5th International Conference of Steel Workers (IMF-ICFTU)	Nos. 6-7
- 8th Ordinary Congress of the IG-Metall (DGB)	Nos. 6-7
- 3rd Conference of Agricultural Workers' Unions (ICFTU) in the EEC	Nos. 6-7
- 33rd Congress of the CFDT (France)	No. 8
- Congress of the ICFTU European film and television union	No. 8
- Congress of the International Federation of Christian Public Service, Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Workers' Unions	No. 8
- Congress of the Railwaymen's Section of the CSC (Belgium)	No. 8
- Congress of "Mercurius" (NVV, Netherlands)	No. 8
- Congress of the French Journalists Union (SJF-CFDT)	No. 8
- 9th Congress of the Electricity and Gas Workers' Unions (CQT - FO, France)	No. 8
- Sixth European Conference of Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Workers (ICFTU)	No. 8

g) Statements by industrial and trade committees

- ICFTU and IFCTU unions stress urgent need for social policy in agriculture	No. 1
- The common price for cereals: a communiqué from the ICFTU unions	No. 1
- The ICFTU agricultural workers support the EEC Commission's proposals	No. 5
- Conference of ICFTU agricultural workers' unions in the EEC	Nos. 5-6-7
- Statement of the IFCTU European Transport Committee	No. 1
- The IFCTU unions ask for the establishment of a joint committee for the transport industry	No. 4
- European Conference of the transport unions (ICFTU)	No. 4

- Common transport policy: statements by trade-union organization No. 8
 - Ship-building: statements by the ICFTU "Metal" Committee Nos. 1-4
 - Christian unions to set up European automobile workers' committee No. 2
 - The situation in the car industry: letter from ICFTU "Metal" Committee to the EEC No. 3
 - Questions of economic concentration in the EEC countries examined by the ICFTU "Metal" Committee No. 8
 - Information meeting of ICFTU White-Collar Workers in the "Six" No. 2
 - ICFTU post office workers in the Six Countries call for representation at the EEC No. 5
 - 7th Session of the European Council of the International Federation of Christian Salaried Staff, Technicians and Supervisory Staff Unions Nos. 6-7
 - Meeting of the "EEC Committee" of the IFCCTE-ICFTU No. 8
 - European round table of textile employers and unions No. 3
 - Meeting of ICFTU European entertainment unions No. 3
 - Meeting of entertainment unions in the Common Market countries No. 4
- h) WFTU unions and the Common Market**
- CGT (France) and the CGIL (Italy) examine workers problems in Common Market countries No. 1
 - "Trade-Unions vis-à-vis the Common Market: new developments in the west"; an investigation by "La vie ouvrière", weekly publication by the CGT, France No. 1
 - Articles from "Rassegna sindacale" (CGIL, Italy) No. 1
 - 6th Congress of the CGIL (Italy) Nos. 1-3
 - An interview with M. Mosca, Secretary of the CGIL (Italy) on the tasks of the trade-unions concerning international problems No. 4
 - 35th National Congress of the CGT (France) No. 5
 - Establishment of a "Permanent Co-ordination and Action Committee of the CGIL and CGT for promoting unity of trade-union action in western Europe" No. 8
- i) The labour movement and European integration**
- Memorandum on European questions by the Christian Workers' Movement (Belgium) Nos. 2 and 3
 - Congress of the working-class family teams of the Federation of French Families No. 4
 - ACLI (Associazioni Cristiane per Lavoratori Italiani) (Italy) examines European questions Nos. 5-6-7
 - Address by M. Labor, President of ACLI (Italy) Nos. 6-7

- European seminar of the Workers' Liberation Movement
(France)

Nos. 6-7

- European consumers' questions

Nos. 1, 3 and 5

j) Review of the trade-union press

in all issues

k) Bibliography and documentation

in all issues

Note: The summary of the main subjects dealt with in "Information Memo"
in 1964 was published in the issue No. 2/1965.

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 ORGANIZATIONS 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

