



trade union information

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OFFICE ADDRESSES:

Dublin: 29 Merrion Square
Dublin 2, Ireland

New York: 277 Park Avenue
N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

London: 20 Kensington Palace Gdns
London W8 4QQ, England

Washington: 2100 M Street, N.W.
Suite 707, Washington
20037, U.S.A.

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1. COMMISSION GIVES VIEWS ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

On 27 June 1975 the Commission of the European Communities issued proposals for the development of a "European Union". These include the eventual creation of a European government with a two-chamber system. In a transitional period, however, a committee of ministers of the member countries should have the right to intervene against particular decisions and would thus be able to limit the competence of the Union.

The Commission, which is thus the first EEC institution to put forward a report about future European construction as required by the 1974 summit conference, believes that the European Union should also have a responsibility for defence. However, integration in this field would be dependent on progress in forming a foreign policy of the Community.

Part of foreign policy activity of the new Europe should remain in the hands of member states, even after the creation of the Union. In the Commission's opinion a European armaments industry could be built up in advance of European Union.

According to the Commission's plans, which run to 68 pages and have been sent to member countries and the European Parliament, the parliamentary system of the future Europe could be compared with that of the German Federal Republic: besides a directly elected European Parliament there should be - like the German Federal Council - a "Chamber of the States" to which the national governments would send representatives. The members of the European Government should be independent of the national governments.

The Commission does not name any deadline for creating the union. It considers that there would be a "process of development lasting for a very long period". Union was generally meant to take place by 1980.

European union should be established by a constitutional act of the member states and by a new treaty which the countries would have to ratify. In the mind of the Commission it should include an economic and monetary union with a European currency. The new federation of countries must have its own budget. In the social field a European "minimum social system" should be established. Any country would be able to pursue its own social policy at a level higher than the European minimum.

Because of its democratic character, the European union should have a charter of human rights built into its constitution.

The report of the Commission should be discussed in the middle of July in the European Parliament together with a report prepared by the European members of parliament themselves. The Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans has the task, given to him by the same conference, of bringing together all proposals as a sort of "European wise man" and coming forward with his own conclusions.

2. EUROPEAN MINISTERS AGREE ON 40-HOUR WEEK AND FOUR WEEK PAID HOLIDAY

Agreement on the principle of the 40-hour week and four weeks' paid holiday per year was reached at the Council of Labour and Social Affairs Ministers meeting in Luxembourg on 17 June 1975.

These goals will form the subject of a recommendation to the EEC member states with 31 December 1978 set as the latest date for achieving them.

The recommendation states that the 40-hour week is to be considered as the normal working week and that the introduction of it must not lead to any reduction in income.

The minimum duration of paid annual holiday should be four weeks. Public holidays falling in the normal vacation period should be compensated by additional days of leave.

The achievement of these goals is left to member states, using the means appropriate to national conditions, either legal measures or collective bargaining.

The Council further agreed to a research programme towards the elimination of poverty. This will enable the Commission to undertake pilot projects involving new methods for assisting poor people or those threatened with poverty. These projects, for which six millions units of account (£500,000) have been allocated for 1975-76, must be of interest to the Community or to several member states.

The Council held a first discussion on the principle of equal treatment for men and women in respect of access to employment, further education and vocational training. A directive on this subject should be approved by the Council of Ministers at its next session in autumn this year.

3. CALL FOR REVIEW OF COMMUNITY SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME

Michael O'Leary, Minister of Labour of the Republic of Ireland and during the first six months of this year President of the Council of Labour and Social Affairs Ministers of the European Community, called for a review of the social action programme of the European Community.

On relinquishing his presidency Michael O'Leary expressed regret at not having been able to obtain a joint meeting of the Council of Labour Ministers and that of Finance Ministers during his presidency. Such a meeting would have tried to harmonise the social and the economic policies of the Communities.

He pointed out that the present social action programme, due for completion in 1976, had been planned in 1973 when problems of energy, inflation and unemployment had been less acute; an adaptation to the new circumstances was an absolute necessity.

4. NUMBERS WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Country	Month	1974	1975	1975/74
Belgium	May	91.485 (3,6%) (3)	161.113 (6,2%) (3)	+ 69.628 + 76,1%
Denmark	April	25.200 (3,0%) (3)	107.700 (11,9%) (3)	+ 82.500 + 327%
Germany (Federal Republic)	May	456.965 (2,0%) (2)	1.017.799 (4,4%) (2)	+ 560.834 + 122,7%
France	April	416.200 (2,5%) (2)	757.300 (4,5%) (2)	+ 341.100 + 82,0%
Ireland	May	66.065 (5,9%) (1)	95.694 (8,5%) (1)	+ 29.629 + 44,8%
Italy	March	1.031.800 (5,3%) (1)	1.090.200 (5,7%) (1)	+ 58.400 + 5,7%
Luxembourg	April	16 (0,0%)	103 (0,1)	+ 87

Country	Month	1974	1975	1975/4
Netherlands	May	109.519 (2,9%) (2)	173.428 (4,5%) (2)	+ 63.909 + 58,4%
Great Britain)) U.K.	May	535.368 (2,4%) (2)	813.068 (3,6%) (2)	+ 277.700 + 51,9%
N. Ireland)	May	26.278 (5,2%) (2)	37.278 (7,1%) (2)	+ 11.000 + 41,9%

- (1) Percentage calculated on the basis of the working population
- (2) Percentage calculated on the basis of the total of employees
- (3) Percentage calculated on the basis of membership of unemployment insurance funds

5. NEW SAFETY COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK

The Advisory Committee for Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work, established by the Council decision of June 27, 1974 held its first meeting at Luxembourg on June 26 and 27, 1975.

The Committee members, from the nine Community Member States, expressed their satisfaction at the creation of the Committee which they consider to be a useful instrument for the improvement of conditions of safety, hygiene and health.

The Committee adopted rules of procedure which will be transmitted to the Council for approval. It also expressed approval of the guidelines for a Community programme on the subject. The guidelines, which were adopted by the Commission on April 8, 1975 provide a framework for the work of the Committee. (See "Trade Union Information" of April 1975).

The Committee set up the following working groups:

- "concerting action in regard to means of promotion of safety and hygiene"
- "coordination and development of research in prevention"
- "role of the Social Partners in the field of prevention".

These three working groups have, as their first duty, to establish a programme of work and priorities.

At its next meeting, in about six months' time, the Committee will examine the work presented by these three working groups, a draft Community instrument dealing with industrial safety warning signs and a report on the progress of two existing working groups which are to continue their work. These deal with safety services at the place of work and with the production of a Community film on accident prevention in manual handling. It will also receive reports from government sources on statistics for various types of accident at the place of work.

6. MEETING OF THE CONSUMER CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Consumer Consultative Committee met in Brussels on Friday, 27 June 1975. It re-elected Mr. Anthony DUMONT of the British Consumers' Association as Chairman and elected Mr. Eugène DARY, the French President of COFACE as co-Vice-Chairman with Mr. Giulio SPALLONE, President of EUROCOOP.

After an introduction given by experts of the Commission, the Committee gave prolonged consideration to the report of its working party on the Common Agricultural Policy and the attitude of the consumers in the Community towards it. It was agreed to request an early meeting with Mr. LARDINOIS, the Commissioner in charge of agricultural affairs, and to put to him the views expressed by the Committee; these views included the necessity for the Commission to make a further effort in order to explain the reasons for the price increases made from time to time in terms of the prices which are charged to the consumer in the shops and the urgent need for an enquiry into distribution networks.

The Consumer Consultative Committee also welcomed the Consumer Programme adopted by the Council of Ministers on 14 April (see April 1975 "Trade Union Information") and considered a report on the way in which the Commission would attempt to implement the programme. Attention was also given to new regulations to protect the consumer in respect of new chemicals, consumer credit, misleading advertising, product liability - services avoiding waste durability - recycling of waste.

The next meeting of the Committee will take place on the 13 and 14 October.

7. NEW ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE VICE-PRESIDENT

On 26 June 1975 the Economic and Social Committee of the European Community elected Jan van Greunsveen as its Vice-President. Jan van Greunsveen, who comes from the Netherlands catholic trade union movement, was nominated by the Workers' Group of the Committee. He is the successor to John Carroll, who resigned from the vice-presidency on personal grounds.

8. SITUATION OF WOMEN WORKERS IN 1975

At the end of International Women's Year in December 1975, the European Trade Union Confederation will publish a white paper on the economic and trade union situation of the woman worker in Europe.

This initiative will mark in a concrete manner the short and long term claims of all female workers in the face of the declarations of intent which have been given in 1975. The decision to publish this "white paper" was taken by the group of the ETUC which examines women workers' problems, meeting in Dublin on 11, 12 and 13 June 1975, under the chairmanship of the General Secretary of the ETUC, Theo Rasschaert.

The "white paper" will be addressed to public opinion, to employers, to governments, to European institutions and groups, as well as to trade union organisations and to male workers.

The working group also - in the course of their session in Dublin - drafted a "declaration" which will be submitted on 4 July for adoption by the Executive Committee of the ETUC in Brussels.

This declaration records the claims of women workers concerning elimination of discrimination which characterises access to employment, promotion, wages of women, as well as equality before the law, social security and taxation.

To achieve these objectives the declaration calls for action by the national trade union organisations and for solidarity of workers. At the same time, the ETUC invites women to participate actively in trade union action and invites trade unions to stimulate genuine integration of women trade unionists at all levels of trade union responsibility.

The closing session on 13 June was marked by a speech from Dr. P.J. Hillery, Vice-President of the European Commission. During the opening session on 11 June, the Irish Minister for Labour, Mr. M. O'Leary, the President of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, Mr. A. Barr and Mrs. P. Redlich analysed the situation of the working woman in Ireland.

The trade union leaders who participated in the meeting in Dublin came from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Netherlands and Ireland.

9. EMF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN DISPUTE WITH PHILIPS

The Executive Committee of the European Metalworkers' Federation (EMF) met on June 9th and 10th, for the first time in Dublin (Ireland), under the chairmanship of its British President, Hugh SCANLON.

At the beginning of the meeting, Hugh SCANLON declared on behalf of the British member organisations, representing 1.5 million members of the metal industry, that following the overwhelming result of the referendum in Great Britain to stay in the European Communities, the trade unions will reinforce their present co-operation within the EMF and that they will play a full and constructive part in the policy and activities of the European Communities.

The EMF Executive Committee approved unanimously the affiliation of the Spanish underground trade unions, U.G.T. and U.S.O. and the Basque trade union S.T.V., as associated members of the EMF. The Executive Committee reiterated its full solidarity with the Spanish workers and their real representatives in their struggle against the fascist Franco regime. The EMF left no doubt as to its strong opposition to any attempt of the Franco regime to become a member of the European Community.

Following the overthrow of the dictatorship in Greece and the introduction of the democratisation process, the EMF Executive Committee accepted the Greek metalworkers' union's application for affiliation as an associated member of the EMF and expressed at the same time its support of the development of the Greek trade union.

An important part of the Executive Committee discussion was devoted to the written reports presented by the Secretariat on the collective agreements in the metal industry for 1975 in 8 European countries.

In all countries, the collective bargaining carried out this year was particularly long and difficult, due to the economic crisis and the employers' obstinate attitude. The main points of the new agreements are wage increases, equal pay for men and women and special measures for the protection of older workers. The Executive Committee approved the convocation of the EMF collective bargaining committee on 11th/12th September and 15th/16th December 1975 and in view of these meetings instructed the Secretariat to prepare surveys on the guarantee of purchasing power and the development of real wages, on compensation for unemployment and short-time work - both statutory and by agreement -, on measures for the reduction of annual working time and on measures for the guarantee of employment and jobs. Furthermore, the working conditions and the increase of work rhythm will be examined in the framework of a special meeting. Towards the end of this year new collective bargaining will be carried out in the metal industry in 10 different countries simultaneously.

The EMF Executive Committee then dealt with the General Secretary's report on the previous contacts and the meetings planned with the Western European Metal Trades Employers' Organisation (W.E.M.). It decided that the discussion planned between an EMF delegation and a WEM delegation on the employment problems in the metal industry will take place in the autumn of this year.

Another discussion was held on the consultation or information meetings between representatives of the European Commission and the EMF, particularly on the situation and prospects in the European automobile industry and in the European aerospace industry, and on the employment situation and working conditions in the European shipbuilding industry. Moreover, the EMF Executive Committee discussed the results of consultations with the European Commission and the Economic and Social Committee, particularly on the situation in the European data-processing and telecommunications industry, the humanisation of the work environment and the situation of foreign workers.

The EMF Executive Committee approved without reservation the position taken by the EMF delegation in relations with the top management of the Philips Konzern and condemned the inflexible attitude and the rejection of all attempts to find a workable compromise, by this largest multinational group in the European electrical engineering industry, which prevented the 5th top meeting planned for 30th May 1975 from being held. Under pressure from other multinational companies, PHILIPS rebuffed the European trade union delegation and is fully responsible for the breaking off of the talks between the management of this group and the European metalworkers' unions.

The EMF Executive Committee strongly condemns the lock-out of some 1250 Spanish workers at PHILIPS in Barcelona and the police persecution of independent active trade unionists. The refusal to set up a PHILIPS and IMF joint enquiry commission on the premises proves the ruthless exploitation of the position of strength of PHILIPS under the fascist dictatorship in Spain. The EMF Executive Committee expresses jointly with the IMF its solidarity with and support of the Spanish workers. The EMF member organisations will continue their campaign to inform the workers of all the PHILIPS plants and within the near future they will discuss and coordinate within the EMF PHILIPS working party all appropriate means of exerting pressure in every country.

10. DANISH LO CONGRESS

The trade union movement should take more interest in the entire life of employees and aim to get a wide range of improvements. We must deal with all of the activities which influence the workers' living and working conditions throughout their whole existence. This calls for effective cooperation between the political and trade union branches of the labour movement, to provide new ideas and greater flexibility.

This was the decisive way in which Thomas Nielsen, the LO president, described the guidelines for the LO's own economic plan up to 1980. Among the tasks which fall outside the traditional model wage negotiation pattern, and which the entire labour movement must aim at in the years to come, the president listed:

- (a) a better social distribution including implementation "economic democracy";
- (b) a better working environment, as proposed in the LO's own action programme on how to improve this;
- (c) greater job security;
- (d) a more equitable tax system with correlation between tax and disposable income as one of the ways of ensuring a better standard of living for workers;
- (e) greater local activity, LO county advisers to be appointed, greater powers for the labour market tribunal, and increased trade union influence on local social policy, inter alia being some of the ways in which this might be attained;
- (f) more flexible working hours for older workers and greater opportunities for early retirement;
- (g) new recreational possibilities, including free time for educational purposes paid by the employer, lower retirement age and better regulated working hours.

Limited Prospects

In his report, Thomas Nielsen stressed that society and therefore the workers, were facing development possibilities, which, as far as could be judged, were considerably more restricted in the immediate future than those experienced during the '60s. This called for some rethinking by the trade union movement, and a clear weighing-up of the aims and priorities of trade union activity.

After a lengthy debate, the report and the statement proposed by the LO executive was approved almost unanimously by just under a thousand delegates.

In the trade union statement it was emphasized that the solution to current difficulties did not lie in the free play of forces but in a long-term control of social development.

"The Trade Union Movement will not accept a situation in which unemployment is used as an instrument of economic policy" continued the statement, which recognized the social democratic Government's efforts to improve employment, but emphasized the need for continued and increased efforts if a normal job situation was to return.

Many achievements

In the statement a series of achievements obtained in the period since the last congress were welcomed, among them: equal wages, four-weeks' holiday, a forty-hour working week, an educational fund, a workers Guarantee Fund, workers' representation on the Boards of Directors of limited companies, and reforms in maintenance allowances, while there had been at the same time an improvement in real wages which had mainly benefitted the lower paid groups.

With regard to future claims, it was stated inter alia that at the coming wage negotiations the low wage groups must receive special consideration and that this must be supported by legislative initiatives based on a proposal from the committee on law measures.

"In the years to come the problem of growth, security and the environment will take a more central place among trade union demands. Increases in real wages must be supplemented by improvements in this area so that increased prosperity has more meaning for the individual worker" the LO Congress statement emphasized.

A proposal for a pilot scheme of LO appointed county advisers was approved by a small majority only, while the LO executives' other proposals, on higher trade dispute contributions and on moving the date of the LO congress to the October quarter, were approved almost unanimously. The proposal by three smaller trade unions for a joint trade dispute fund within the LO was, however, rejected.

The Congress approved the introductory paper drawn up by the LO tax committee after a short but encouraging debate. The action programme: "The trade union movement and the working environment", presented by the LO Secretary Finn Thorgrimson was followed by a comprehensive discussion and almost unanimous approval.

The proposal put forward by the LO executive on continued support for the labour press was approved by an overwhelming majority, with hearty applause, after a lively debate including some fifty contributions.

Future financial support will therefore include upholding the LO representative bodies' decisions of 3 March 1972, on granting loans to the labour press, and the continued liquidation of this loan at payments of DKr 8 per member per year until it is liquidated on 1 October 1978, and the decision to grant an annual, indexed DKr 10 million.

In addition the LO will take over from the labour press a bridging loan of DKr 9 million and until liquidation of this loan the member unions will pay DKr 4 per member per year over four years.

On behalf of the executive of the labour press, Thomas Nielsen also accepted a proposal from HK's principal treasurer, F.B. Simonsen, that there should be a committee on AKTUEL's future publication dealing among other things with alternative publishing opportunities.

An increase in LO contributions was approved without debate. Ordinary contributions in the current year of DKr 40 per member were therefore increased by DKr 5, and from 1 January 1976, the ordinary contribution will be raised to DKr 52. An indexed adjustment of this contribution will come into force on 1 January 1977, with an annual adjustment based on the salary increases which have taken place for all workers in the country in any one calendar year, beginning with the year 1974-75 as basis for the 1977 adjustment. Adjustment applies to ordinary contributions only and not to the special subsidy to the labour press.

11. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHRISTIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION (C.N.V.) IN UTRECHT, 27.5.75

The Dutch Christian national trade union federation (C.N.V.) with a membership of 250,000 trade unionists, held its general assembly on 27 May 1975 in Utrecht.

This three-yearly assembly devoted an important part of its sessions to the modification of the constitution, in particular article 2 which in the new version reads as follows:

"As the basis of its policy, its objectives and its activities, the Confederation accepts the Bible which makes an appeal to man to be at the service of God and of his neighbour".

This replaces a much longer version of the principles which was felt to be out-dated. The Constitution is introduced by a text which puts the accent on the need for a fundamental renewal of society. The struggle against injustice cannot be limited to the national level. The Christian trade union movement must cooperate to create more just relationships at the international level. The renewal of social order must preferably be realised in cooperation with all interested parties. Radical action may be necessary and inevitable if reasonable negotiation appears to be impossible.

The choice of principles of the C.N.V. in favour of cooperation and conciliation is incompatible with a position stating that policies of employers and workers are irreconcilable and can be solved only by a hard struggle for power.

The C.N.V. categorically rejects the doctrine and the practice of the class struggle under whatever form.

The C.N.V. follows a policy for solidarity and justice in society.

In his opening speech the President, J. Lanser, dealt with the following themes:

- work as a means of emancipation of the individual and not only as a means of existence;
- the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few;
- co-decision as a condition for workers to be able to act in a responsible way in their work;
- strengthening of the workers' Council as an institution in every form;
- measures designed to eliminate unemployment;
- the readiness of the C.N.V. to cooperate with employers in the preparation of a long-term "social agreement" on the place, the function and the contribution of the firm to the society of tomorrow.

Part of the report on activities concerned the proposed merger of the three Netherlands trade unions. This proposal for a merger had not been carried out in the period under review. The C.N.V. was not ready to make the continuation of the Christian trade union movement difficult or even impossible. Moreover this process had, from a general point of view, weakened the position of the Netherlands trade union movement.

In regard to the World Confederation of Labour, the C.N.V. found it difficult to accept the way in which the W.C.L. had acted since the Congress of Evian in 1973 and the social philosophy used more and more as the basis for reflection and action. It would be necessary to think again about the vision and the points of difference which had been set out at the Evian Congress in 1973. The C.N.V. will propound a new general policy through a seminar to be held in the Autumn.

In regard to the European Trade Union Confederation, the C.N.V. noted that the French C.G.T. which had been trying to enter the E.T.U.C. for a certain time, wanted to remain a full member of the World Federation of Trade Unions, unlike the Italian C.G.I.L. The C.N.V. would continue to oppose such an affiliation. A decision by the E.T.U.C. to affiliate the C.G.T. could lead to a conflict of conscience on the part of the C.N.V.

12. ITGWU EEC SURVEY OF MEMBERS

Some 25% of ITGWU members feel that if Britain pulls out of the EEC the Irish Government should also withdraw, 53% propose renegotiation in that event and 21% say that things should be left as they are.

This is one of the findings of an EEC Attitudes Survey in the ITGWU. The survey was carried out by the Development Services Division in an endeavour to discern the manner in which the EEC and its effects on Ireland are perceived by the union members and their reaction to the EEC at various levels. Financial assistance for the study was provided by the Information Service of the EEC Commission. (The survey was published in May 1975).

It was scientifically conducted on a national basis on a random representative sample throughout the union membership by means of a detailed questionnaire and with a very high response of over 60%. It compared favourably in its design and rigour with similar studies carried out in Ireland and Britain in recent years.

A large majority of the respondents (90%) said that they had "a lot" or "some" interest in the EEC, but almost the same number (85%) said that they do not get enough information about it. The survey commentary points out that the level of interest and the lack of information must be kept in mind in analysing the responses to the questionnaire.

Only 5% found the EEC easy to understand and 51% regarded it as a difficult subject.

On jobs, 56% said that they did not think industry would be able to hold its own in the EEC, 24% did and 19% did not know. But while 85% felt that there were less jobs already because of EEC membership, this dropped to 60% who felt that there would be less jobs in the future. Some 26% said that they felt their own jobs would be safe in the EEC, 27% said they probably would, 35% said there was a 50/50 chance and 11% said probably or definitely not.

Two items stood out as featuring very largely in people's minds as a cause of price rises -the oil shortage 83% and EEC membership 83% while 48% attributed price rises to a world shortage of other goods and 47% to farmer demands. But in reply to a question as to which cause contributed most to price rises, 16% said EEC membership, 48,9% the oil shortage, 8,9% Irish Government policy, 6,7% world shortage of other goods, 4,0% farmers' demands, 2,7% wage demands and 1,8% the effects of British Government policy.

On EEC Social Policy, 45% of the respondents said that they knew nothing about it, 49% that they know a little, 3% that they knew a lot, but 52% said that they thought social welfare in Ireland would improve as a result of EEC membership while 20% said they thought it would not and 25% did not know.

On regional policy, 52% said they knew nothing, 41% a little and 5% a lot. A common currency was favoured by 57% of the respondents.

An interesting finding was that 24% would be prepared to voluntarily emigrate to the Continent to find a job and 16% would be prepared to settle there, while 63% would be prepared to learn another language if they moved to the Continent to work. Some 58% thought that working conditions were better on the Continent. 39% thought that they were not, while 61% thought that the trade union movement was strong on the Continent and 80% would join a trade union there.

On the political side 32% favoured the idea of one government for the EEC while 66% were against it. On the other hand 64% would like to see direct elections to the European Parliament and 33% would not. Giving more power to the European Parliament was favoured by 47% and opposed by 50% of the respondents in the survey.

The EEC was a rival power block to the USA and the Soviet Union in the mind of 45% but 27% felt that this was not the case and 26% said they did not know.

On defence 53% said they thought we would have to join a defence alliance like NATO as a result of membership, but 44% disagreed and 3% expressed no knowledge of this eventuality.

The EEC is a threat to the countries of Africa and Asia according to only 9%, a help according to 42% and neither according to 48%. It should be given a say in the development of our resources according to 29% while 69% opposed the notion that the EEC should have a say in this area.

In reply to the question: "What do you think the Irish Government should do at the moment?" 19,6% said withdraw from the EEC, 52,4%, renegotiate the membership terms and 27,1% leave things as they are. The don't-knows amounted to 0,9%.

If Britain pulls out of the EEC 24,9% felt we should withdraw, 52,9% were for renegotiation and 21,3% wanted to leave things as they were with the same 0,9% not venturing any opinion.

60% of the sample replied, amounting to 225 of whom 75% are male, 24% female and of whom 36% were single, 60% married and almost 3% widowed.

48% of the respondents had a primary education, 28% a secondary, 19% a vocational and 1,3% had education at university level.

On the Irish Referendum, 38,7% said they had voted for membership and 37,3% against membership with 20,9% said they did not vote at all.
