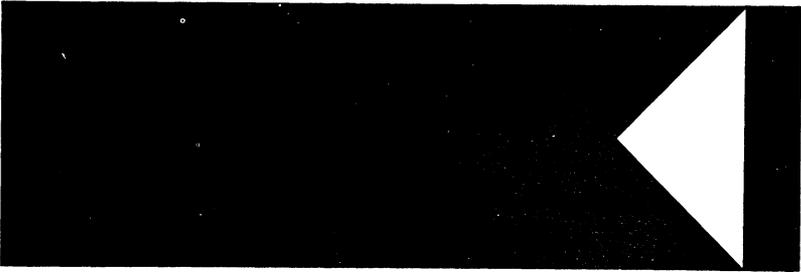


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SPECIAL ISSUE



**trade union information**

LONDON, 22 - 24 APRIL 1976

SECOND STATUTORY CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION

OBJECTIVES, 1976-1980

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## OBJECTIVES, 1976 - 1980

The second statutory congress of the European Trade Union Confederation, held in London from 22 to 24 April 1976, adopted its programme for the years 1976 to 1979. It contains a series of future options constituting the objectives which the European trade union movement intends to achieve over the next three years. These objectives concern the fight against unemployment and inflation in Europe, worker participation, energy policy, the working environment, equality of rights and opportunities, policy towards the Third World with particular reference to the Lomé Convention within the framework of a new international economic order, democracy and civil rights in Europe, détente, cooperation and security in Europe and the common agricultural policy.

These nine areas of European trade union policy for the coming three years were debated, sometimes heatedly, at the London congress. They were adopted unanimously with the exception of the plan for worker participation in the economy on which the CFDT (France) abstained and the FGTB (Belgium) voted against.

In adopting its 1976-79 aims, the ETUC thus also prepared the ground for the European Community's tripartite economic and social conference, to be held in Luxembourg in June 1976.

This meeting will bring together representatives of the European employers' organizations, the Ministers for Social Affairs and Economics of the Nine, the European Trade Union Confederation and other trade unions (CGT-CFTC).

SPEECH BY MR. F.-X. ORTOLI, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Thank you for inviting me to address your Congress. European integration requires more than a consensus of governments. It also calls for the sympathy and active support of all citizens - and of workers in particular. You have an essential role to play in promoting this sympathy and active support.

Your meeting takes on a particular importance at this time. To face the crisis through which we are still passing, which has been marked by a general slowdown in economic activity - endangering the doctrine of growth; by unprecedented unemployment; in most countries by pronounced inflation; by monetary upheavals and, frequently, by balance of payments difficulties, we must first of all make a diagnosis and then take action - both a national and at Community level. I am convinced that you have a vital part to play in this.

We must not yield to pessimism: the economic and social situation in most of our countries is encouraging. The recovery of which signs could be seen in the second half of 1975 is gathering momentum this year and forecasts indicate that it could continue throughout 1976 - though at different rates in the various Member States. At the same time, consumption is recovering and unemployment is no longer increasing; here and there, unemployment and short-time working have actually declined, whilst inflation has slowed down.

But recovery alone is not enough; it must be lasting, and based on solid foundations, by which I mean that inflation must permanently be held in check to prevent the continuous pursuit of stop-go policies against a background of perpetually recurring crises.

Growth must be maintained and so organised that the economic balance is not dependent on underemployment - even though its effects are softened by various income support measures for the redundant. Not only must full employment be our objective, but growth, full employment and stability are all vital if we are to meet unsatisfied demands within the Community, contribute to the development of the third and fourth worlds and - in a word - pursue a policy aimed at reducing inequalities, which must be one of Europe's prime objectives.

These aims will not be easy to achieve, but I am convinced that they lie within our grasp if we can succeed in implementing a strategy in which each State - and the Community as a whole - takes part.

For this, Europe must play a particularly active part in a better international monetary order and a better, more just and better-balanced world economic order. No one can deny that we are all paying very dearly for the disarray into which the international system has fallen and the uncertainty and disorder which have taken over. Of course, for each country the task must begin at home - miracles will not happen - but it must be continued at European level by means of a more rigorous harmonization of policies, which our interdependence makes indispensable, and by vigorous joint action at international level. The greatest economic power in the world must make its voice heard, and must organise itself accordingly.

Secondly, within the Community, by means of a common strategy to which each must adhere and in which each must bear its share of the responsibility, effort and discipline, we must strive for inflation-free growth. These objectives are indissoluble and there are many examples to prove that they can be attained. But the going will not be easy, and all must play their part.

It was with this in mind that the Commission spoke of an "alliance" aimed at achieving a threefold objective:

- the rapid restoration of general economic conditions which would permit optimal economic growth;
- more active employment policies based on sounder forecasts and allotted a more important place in the overall policies of the Member States;
- a more accurate evaluation of growth, to give it - over the medium term - a form likely to be broadly approved.

Without going into these three objectives in detail, I should like to stress the need for growth policy to be accompanied by an active employment policy. Growth in the eighties will not be the same as in the sixties. Its effect on employment is liable to come up against increasing rigidity - ill-adapted training programmes for example, or a natural resistance to change - or against specific problems in certain regions or certain economic sectors which will have to be tackled directly. Our task here is to try to analyse and suggest new ideas, as the governments of the Member States and certain of you have quite rightly called on the Community to do.

I have just outlined three equally important and closely linked objectives: it is quite clear that the Community as such cannot and must not undertake all the actions necessary to attain them. Nonetheless, its field of action is of capital importance to the whole venture, and our contribution should be on several levels.

This is why the Commission, at the last European Council, pleaded in favour of a more rigorous and more binding harmonization of economic policies - monetary or budgetary policy for example - so that we can all pull together, while at the same time, of course, helping each other along the road towards full employment and stability.

It is in this way that we must make the fullest possible use of the means at our disposal - I am thinking of the Social Fund, an instrument for training and mobility, and the Regional Fund - to achieve full employment. I myself am convinced that as a medium-term strategy it will be in Europe's interest to develop, by more substantial transfers of resources, the areas whose growth is lagging behind - or being held in reserve, if I may use the expression.

In this light we should reflect together on the structural problems facing us; I am thinking in particular of employment, where significant medium-term movements (even if due only to population trends or changes in the type of growth) are in progress, and must be taken into account in both national and European policies.

Despite the difficulties we shall encounter, despite the scepticism aroused by the prospects of European action in the economic and social spheres, I am convinced that we both can and must advance in these different directions with your support.

In this spirit of close cooperation, I attach the utmost importance to two forthcoming events:

- the first is the Tripartite Conference which we are at present preparing, in collaboration with its various participants - in particular yourselves - on the basis of more comprehensive and more precise ideas than those it was possible for me to outline to you in the last few minutes. I hope that we shall find the opportunity at the conference, along with the Ministers for Finance and for Social Affairs and all the representatives of employers and labour, to determine more specific guidelines and means of action;
- the second relates to the medium-term policy programme, which will provide an opportunity of examining structural development at European level. I expect a great deal from the study the Economic and Social Committee is to make of the proposals we shall put forward this summer.

I have now reached the end of my address; but I should like to remind you once more of the value we attach, for our success in building Europe, to working in close cooperation with you, by direct contact, through the various consultative committees, within the Employment Committee - and tomorrow at the Tripartite Conference. This increased understanding, this dialogue and cooperation are essential for the policy whose outlines I have just sketched; which is a measure of the value, in my opinion and in that of my colleagues, of the work you are undertaking today - of whose usefulness I am sure, and for whose success I earnestly wish.

## INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

Opening the congress, the President of the European Trade Union Confederation, Mr H. O. VETTER, emphasized the difficult economic and social background to this trade union conference and the resulting pessimism in political circles. This pessimism, said the President of the ETUC, must not be allowed to spread to the European trade union leaders, and any policy aimed at turning to account any national differences was doomed to failure in the face of European trade union solidarity, which had received a boost since the British TUC had unreservedly agreed to Britain's entry into the Common Market.

This view was endorsed by the Chairman of the TUC General Council, Mr C.T.H. PLANT, who laid stress on the interdependence of the continents, confirmed by the activity of multinational corporations. The problem of the control of the multinationals could only be tackled through the ETUC, but that would call for still closer cooperation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Denis HEALEY, stressed the fact that the results obtained in Britain during the last two years were the consequence of close cooperation between the trade union movement and the governing Labour Party. Citing the examples of Austria, Sweden and Norway, the British Minister said that there too efforts to combat inflation and maintain employment had resulted from close cooperation between the governments concerned and the trade unions, the unions having agreed to wage increases in line with productivity and output increases. As the problems of combating unemployment went beyond national frontiers, Mr HEALEY urged the ETUC to advise the governments on the best way to implement an effective and coordinated policy in that area.

## THE SPEECH BY MR B. BERG

### Against nationalist tendencies

On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the European Community, Mr B. BERG, Minister of Labour of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, brought out the fact that any tendency towards a return to nationalism in the event of a crisis was countered by cooperation between workers. He went on to point out that this cooperation was essential to the process of European integration. Moreover, Mr BERG hoped that the tripartite conference on employment would be more than merely a repetition of the conference held in November 1975. The Standing Committee on Employment should be the forum for discussion between the parties concerned.

## THE DEBATE ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

The discussion on the general report submitted by the outgoing General Secretary, Mr Peer CARLSEN, gave several speakers an opportunity to call for the ETUC Secretariat to be reinforced and stress the need to coordinate trade and inter-trade action at the European level.

The representative of the European Metalworkers' Federation, Mr G. KOPKE, also stressed the political importance of the appointment of new members of the European Commission at the end of this year. The trade union movement, he said, ought to have a say in this and the ETUC must express its wish to see the Commission's Trade Union Information Division continue its activities.

### 35 HOUR WEEK

The Congress then discussed the 1976-79 programme. In view of the current situation, it was of course the first chapter - on measures to combat unemployment and inflation - which prompted the most remarks. On the whole, the delegates at the London conference were responsive to the proposal to reduce the working week and increase annual leave, so as to make jobs available within a relatively short time for as many people as possible. Mr J. JONES, on behalf of the TUC, proposed that the working week should be cut to thirty-five hours, and annual holiday extended to five weeks. The FGTB supported this proposal, adding to it the lowering of the retirement age and the raising of the school leaving age. Several other delegates expressed similar views. The final document adopted by the congress pointed out that reducing the working week, which had always been an objective of the trade movement, would today be a way of making jobs available. The congress felt that the time had come to launch an ETUC campaign progressively to reduce the working week to thirty-five hours and increase annual leave to five weeks. The congress also called for strict limitations on overtime, and for early retirement and the raising of the school leaving age. Furthermore, the congress argued the case for reorganizing education so as to provide young people with a broader general education and better preparation for working life.

Still on the subject of combating unemployment and inflation, the ETUC congress requested the governments to take account of the exceptional nature of the current crisis and consequently to extend the period of entitlement to unemployment benefits. In a number of Community countries, in fact, unemployed persons were eligible for unemployment allowances for only a relatively short time, whereas thousands of workers had been jobless for over a year. The ETUC also called for unemployment benefits in Europe to be aligned upwards.

European investment policy, the ETUC congress stressed, must limit investment in regions which were already congested and encourage it in those with above-average unemployment. Workers must have a chance to exert direct influence and control over firms receiving subsidies from the public authorities - at least while these subsidies were being paid.

## PRICE POLICY

In response to soaring prices and their effect on the price-wage-employment-unemployment spiral, the ETUC congress called for a European-level price control policy and suggested that the governments of the Nine set up a coordinated price information and control system. One of the points insufficiently stressed when talking about prices, the ETUC considered, was the fact that companies and undertakings endeavoured to maintain their profit margins by raising prices.

## DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

The congress proposed the introduction of a legal instrument at EEC level providing for the prior analysis of mergers in the light of the economic and social objectives of Community policy. A first stage would be for the EEC Council of Ministers to adopt the draft Regulation on the control of mergers without delay.

The FGTB (Belgium) voted against and the CFDT (France) abstained, taking the view that the overall demands introduced by this chapter on the democratization of the economy and multinational companies implied a "participationist" concept of the economy which they did not support. It is in fact stipulated in this document that member organizations of the ETUC shall make every effort to obtain better rights for workers in their respective countries, "to guarantee all workers a greater influence in the organization of each job, working conditions in undertakings and their decision-making processes." Moreover, the ETUC congress decided to support the case for democratic sharing in assets, considering that "this type of economic democracy guaranteed wage and salary earners greater participation and a fairer share in the growth of a company's assets."

## ENERGY POLICY

The precedence of the general interest over individual interests and short-term profitability must be at the basis of European energy policy, the ETUC congress felt. It moreover advocated the expansion of the responsibilities and powers of the public authorities as regards initiatives, management and control in the energy sector. To reduce the current dependence on imports of Europe's energy supplies, the congress considered that as far as was compatible with price policy, Europe's own resources - from both the land and the sea-bed - should be developed progressively.

Consequently, the congress came out in favour of the proposals put forward within the European Community for encouraging the stockpiling of coal during the current recession.

As regards the increased use of nuclear energy, the ETUC congress stressed that "to avoid the further proliferation of nuclear weapons with the consequent risks for peace, exports of nuclear installations must be such as to exclude any risk of their direct or indirect use for the manufacture of nuclear explosives."

All the other proposals concerning energy policy were based on the principle that energy must not be left in the hands of the private sector only.

In addition to these basic options relating to measures to combat inflation and unemployment, worker participation in the economy and energy policy, the ETUC congress adopted a position on the improvement of the working environment, the promotion of equal rights and opportunities for all workers, the integration of the developing countries into a new world economic order, the protection of democracy and "basic freedoms"\* in Western Europe, the fostering of détente and the reform and development of the common agricultural policy.

All the chapters were adopted unanimously except for one abstention and one vote against on the chapter on worker participation in the economy.

The ETUC's next public engagement, the tripartite meeting in Luxembourg on employment, will provide an opportunity for the European trade union movement to draw attention to the fact that over thirty-seven million workers and seventeen national trade union organizations are affiliated to the ETUC. It will also be an opportunity for the ETUC to reply to Mr Edmond MAIRE who, on behalf of his organization, the French CFDT, urged at the London congress that the ETUC should become a "catalyst in the development among workers of a genuine European awareness". That was needed, Mr E. MAIRE had stressed, because the workers of Europe still lacked a sense of European solidarity; this often made even loose forms of coordination between actions in individual countries impossible."

## ELECTIONS

The congress adopted the nine-point action programme "Objectives, 1976-79", and then re-elected Mr H.O. VETTER (DGB) as President of the ETUC. Mr Mathias HINTERSCHIED (CGT, Luxembourg) was elected General Secretary and Mr S.E. STERNER (TCO, Sweden) Deputy General Secretary. The other ETUC executive members are Mr D. MARIOLI (UIL, Italy), Mr F. STAEDELIN (CFDT, France), Mr W. BRAUN (DGB, Germany) and Mr P. COLDRICK (TUC, United Kingdom).

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\* Economist, 17 May 1976.

ANNEX I

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION

President: H.O. VETTER  
Vice-Presidents: A. BERGERON  
G. DEBUNNE  
L. MURRAY  
T. NIELSEN  
B. STORTI  
W. SPIT  
A. STROER

Full Members

Deputy Members

AUSTRIA

ØGB

A. STRØER

H: KLINGLER

BELGIUM

FGTB  
CSC

G. DEBUNNE  
J. HOUTHUYS

A. DELOURME  
R. D'HONDT

DENMARK

LO  
FTF

T. NIELSEN  
J. CHRISTENSEN

K. CHRISTENSEN  
S.S. LARSEN

EIRE

ICTU

D. LARKIN

A. BARR

FINLAND

TVK  
SAK

M. KINNUNEN  
P. OIVIO

K. O. VIRTANEN  
I.M. ERICH

FRANCE

CGT-FO  
CFDT

A. BERGERON  
E. MAIRE

A. LAVAL  
R. SALANNE

GERMANY

DGB

H.O. VETTER  
E. LODERER  
A. PFEIFFER

M. WEBER  
A. SCHMIDT  
K. SCHWAB

GREAT BRITAIN

TUC	L. MURRAY J.L. JONES T. JACKSON	E. PARRY R. BOTTINI Lord ALLEN
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ICELAND

AI	B. JONSSON	Gh. GARDARSSON
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ITALY

CISL	B. STORTI	G. REGGIO
UIL	R. VANNI	P. QUERENGI
CGIL	A. BONACCINI	M. DIDO

LUXEMBURG

CGT-L	R. MEIS	J. CASTEGNARO
LCGB	J. SPAUTZ	M. GLESENER

MALTA

GWU	G. AGIUS	V. ESPOSITO C.S. CONSIGLIO
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NETHERLANDS

NVV	W. KOK	F. DRABBE
NKV	W. SPIT	
CNV		A. HORDIJK

NORWAY

LO	T. ASPENGREN	O. HØJDAHL
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SPAIN

UGT	N. REDONDO	A. GARCIA DUARTE
STV	A. AGUIRREZABAL	J.M. LEUNDA

SWEDEN

LO	G. NILSSON	R. MOLIN
TCO	L. BODSTRØM	J. ØSTLUND

SWITZERLAND

SGB	W. JUCKER	F. LEUTHY
CNG	B. GRUBER	
SVEA		H. STUDER

ANNEX II

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS

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ANNEX III

LIST OF AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS WITH MEMBERSHIP

F.G.T.B.	Belgium	900,000
C.S.C.	Belgium	1,100,000
L.O.	Denmark	873,600
F.T.F.	Denmark	210,000
D.G.B.	Germany (Federal Republic)	6,800,000
C.G.T.-F.O.	France	1,000,000
C.F.D.T.	France	777,000
T.U.C.	Great Britain	9,774,000
I.C.T.U.	Ireland	547,000
A.I.	Iceland	35,000
C.I.S.L.	Italy	2,000,000
C.G.I.L.	Italy	3,800,000
U.I.L.	Italy	800,000
C.G.T.	Luxembourg	30,000
L.C.G.B.	Luxembourg	15,000
G.W.U.	Malta	25,680
N.V.V.	Netherlands	674,000
N.K.V.	Netherlands	339,621
C.N.V.	Netherlands	210,489
L.O.	Norway	580,000
O.G.B.	Austria	1,526,364
S.G.B.	Switzerland	446,000
C.N.G.	Switzerland	97,816
S.V.E.A.	Switzerland	13,000
T.V.K.	Finland	182,000
Š.A.K.	Finland	720,000
L.O.	Sweden	1,617,000
T.C.O.	Sweden	821,000
U.G.T.	Spain	-
S.T.V.	Spain	-

ANNEX IV

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B I O G R A P H I E S

HEINZ OSKAR VETTER

PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF GERMAN TRADE UNIONS - DGB

Heinz Oskar Vetter, born in Bochum on 21 October 1917, attended primary school from 1924 to 1932. After an apprenticeship as a mechanic, he worked for five years in that trade. Subsequently, he passed the "Abitur" (General certificate) in 1939, after spending two years as a pupil at a grammar school.

Joining the army at the beginning of the Second World War, Mr Vetter was a prisoner of war from 1944 to 1946, captured by the British. He returned to Germany in May 1946 and from then until October 1949 was employed as a mine mechanic by Harpener Bergbau AG in Dortmund. Mr Vetter immediately joined the IG Bergbau (mineworkers' trade union), and became shop steward in that undertaking.

From 1949 to 1951, proposed by his trade union, Mr Vetter was a student at the Academy for Economics and Political Science in Hamburg; on 1 September 1952 he was engaged by IG Bergbau und Energie as Secretary.

Elected to the Executive Committee of that trade union in 1960 by the seventh annual congress in Dortmund, he was elected **Vice-President of IG Bergbau und Energie** by the eighth general congress in 1964. At the eighth Federal Congress of the DGB in Munich on 21 May 1969, Mr Vetter was elected President of the DGB, taking over from Mr Ludwig Posenberg. He was re-elected to this office in 1972 and 1975 by large majorities.

Mr Vetter is also Vice-President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and President of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC). He holds the office of chairman of the supervisory boards of three public undertakings, "Neue Heimat" (a company promoting low-cost housing projects), "Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft" (Bank for the Public Economy) and Volksfürsorge (a cooperative life assurance company). He is a member of the Synod of the Protestant Church in Germany.

Curriculum vitae of Mathias HINTERSCHEID,  
General Secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation

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Surname and Christian name : HINTERSCHEID Mathias  
Nationality : Luxembourgian  
Background : born in D udelingen on 26th January 1931  
as the son of a working-class family  
Marital status : married, father of three children  
Education and vocational Training : - primary education in D udelingen (Lux.)  
- secondary education in Luxembourg  
(City)  
- apprenticeship as metalworker at the  
Arbed works in D udelingen and  
technical school in Esch/Alzette  
- Ecole Sup erieure du Travail  
Trade : until 1958: metalworker at the Arbed  
works in Dudelingen

Trade union activities and career

1946 : joined the Luxemburger Arbeiterverband  
(Luxembourg Workers' Union, LAV) and  
played an active part in the youth  
movement from the very beginning of  
his membership  
1955 - 1959 : member of the Executive Board of the  
D udelingen branch of the LAV  
1956 - 1958 : member of the managing committee of the  
Arbed health insurance in D udelingen  
and member of the managing committee  
of the old-age pension and disability  
insurance fund  
1958 - 1963 : full-time LAV Secretary responsible for  
youth issues, education and propaganda  
1963 - 1970 : General Secretary of the Luxembourg  
Conf ed eration G n erale du Travail (CGT)  
1970 - 1976 : President of the Luxemburger Arbeiter-  
verband (LAV)

- 1970 - 1976 : President of the Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT)
- since 1965 : member of the Executive Committee of the European Confederation of Free Trade Unions and/or the European Trade Union Confederation
- since 1970 : member of the Praesidium of the National Trade Union Council

#### Political activities

- 1947 : member of the Luxembourg Socialist Labour Party (LSAP)
- 1963 - 1968 : one of the party leaders and Vice-President of the LSAP

#### Various other activities

- 1966 - 1976 : member of the Economic and Social Committee
- 1964 - 1970 : General Secretary of the Union Luxembourgeoise des Consommateurs (Consumer Organisation - ULC)
- : member of various State Commissions: Labour Exchange, Price Commission, Index Commission, etc.
- : member of the board of management of various undertakings serving the public economic interest :
- a) cooperative printing office and daily newspaper "tageblatt"
  - b) cooperative bank UCL (administrateur délégué: managing director)
  - c) BfG-Luxembourg Bank
  - d) Infraplan (planning and building society) (President)

SVEN-ERIK STERNER

Deputy General Secretary

Age : 36

Nationality : Swedish

Trade union background :

Commercial Employees' Trade Union since 1964, head of its research department from 1966.

Currently under temporary contract to FIET (International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees), where he is directly responsible to the General Secretary for questions connected with regional development and multinational corporations.

In the early 70s he worked for two years as an adviser to the Tanzanian Government on questions of personnel policy and wage structures for civil servants and employees of State-owned companies.

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Dario MARIOLI

SECRETARY

- Dario MARIOLI, born on 29th August 1928 in Talamona (Sondrio)  
resident at Glärnischweg 37, 8603 Hegnau  
(Switzerland)
- languages : Italian, French, German
- October 1947 : emigrated to Switzerland as an electrician for  
maintenance work and employed by the firm of  
Scotoni Kuhn Co in Basle
- November 1948: employed by the firm of Oehler SA in Aarau  
as an electrician
- August 1950 : conscription for military service in the X. CAR  
in Avellino, later on detachment in several  
regions with the Legnano battalion
- September 1951: end of military service
- October 1951 : resumed employment with the firm of Oehler SA  
in Aarau as an electrician
- January 1952 : evening activities for the metalworkers' trade  
union (FTMH) in Aarau; his tasks were to  
unionise foreign workers, arrange information  
meetings on labour agreements, and to work for  
the trade union newspaper "I diritti del Lavoro"
- May 1955 : technical course run by the firm of BBC in Baden
- August 1955 : employed by the firm of Sprecher Schuh in Baden
- May 1957 : full-time trade union publicity officer with the  
FTMH in Berne, later transferred to the Aarau and  
Zurich sections
- May 1958 : metalworkers' secretary in Aarau and responsible  
for the periodical "I diritti del Lavoro";  
member of the central committee of that union  
and responsible at national level for publicity  
and the organisation of trained foreign personnel;  
later editor of "l'avvenire dei lavoratori".
- January 1961 : employed at the UIL-ITAL to organise the trade  
union and social institutions of that organisation.

- March 1965 : organisation of cultural and recreational activities for foreign workers employed at the Migros cooperative in Switzerland, and work for the periodical "le Pont".
- October 1967 : UIL-ITAL officer responsible for coordination at European level in the fields of trade union problems and social policy.
- He is still employed by that organisation.

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François STAEDELIN

SECRETARY

François STAEDELIN - born on 9th December 1928 - married -  
2 children

occupation : Post Office inspector

at present : full-time trade union official

trade union responsibilities :

- secretary of the CFDT section in the département of Haut-Rhin  
(Upper Rhine)
- in charge of economic problems in the Alsace region
- member of the CFDT international committee
- former president of the CFDT postal workers' union
- member of the CFDT national bureau
- president of the Conseil professionnel PTT Eurofedop.

studies : holds the leaving certificate of a  
French secondary school

languages : French, German (written and spoken),  
a little English.

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Robert Peter COLDRICK

SECRETARY

**Full name:** Robert PETER COLDRICK

**Present address in Brussels:** Chaussée St. Pierre, 250  
1040 BRUSSELS  
Tel. 733 08 78

**Domicile in United Kingdom:** 10 Murray Avenue  
BROMLEY, Kent

**Date and place of birth:** 29 December 1944,  
Billinge, Nr. Wigan, Lancashire

**Nationality:** British

**Status:** Single

**Education:**

1962-65: London School of Economics (London University) -  
Studied economics and international affairs and  
received B.Sc. (Econ.)

**Career:**

March 1966 to November 1966: Research Department of Foreign and Commonwealth Office.  
As a temporary assistant I did research on the following countries: India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal.

November 1966 to February 1972: Economic Department, British TUC.  
I was recruited by Mr. Len Murray who was then head of this department. I initially worked on EEC questions and played a small part in drafting the TUC's 1967 Report. Thereafter I worked variously on transport, agriculture, incomes policy and collective bargaining and economic questions in general. In 1969 I resumed work on the EEC and I was responsible for drafting both the 1970 and 1971 TUC Reports on Britain and the EEC.  
  
In 1970 the TUC loaned me to the British Labour Party for 3 weeks to help during the General Election campaign (we lost!).  
  
Throughout my period at the TUC I taught and spoke at the TUC training college, at weekend schools and at evening meetings.

February 1972 to date: ICFTU  
I became Secretary of the Economic and Social Committee in 1973 and as such have responsibilities for the general development of the ICFTU's economic policies. Also Secretary of the Working Group on International Trade and Monetary Questions which was responsible for preparing the report for our 11th World Congress (Mexico, 17-25 October 1975) on Economic Security and Social Justice.

I have been involved in preparing and sometimes delivering speeches to intergovernmental institutions, writing articles for publication and preparing documents for ICFTU governing bodies.

Founding Secretary in April 1973 and current member of British Labour Group, Brussels, whose members support the British Labour Party.

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Walter BRAUN

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SECRETARY

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Place and date of birth : Schweningen (Baden-Württemberg)  
11 August 1916

Education, employment, offices held

- 1922 to 1932 : primary and intermediate education
- 1932 to 1937 : commercial employee
- 1937 to September 1947 : soldier and prisoner of war in Russia
- 1948 to 1952 : employee
- 1952 to 1957 : Secretary of a regional association of the Food Industry Trade Union
- 1957 to 1967 : responsible for the following economic questions for the Food Industry Trade Union in Hamburg :
  - . industrial and economic statistics
  - . worker participation
  - . analysis of balance sheets
  - . EEC questions
- since 1967 :
  - Secretary to the European Trade Union Secretariat
  - Secretary to the ICFTU
  - Secretary to the European Trade Union Confederation

Other activities :

- since 1958 : member of the WWI (Trade Unions Institute of Economic Studies)
- since 1962 : member of the Bureau of the EEC Group of Food, Tobacco and Catering Industry Trade Unions (Bureau des Syndicats de l'Alimentation du Tabac et de l'Industrie Hotelière dans la CEE), member of the Advisory Committees on Pigeat, Fruit and Vegetables
- since 1932 : member of the SPD
- since 1948 : trade union member

Good knowledge of English and French.