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## I. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNATURE OF THE TREATIES OF ROME ESTABLISHING EEC AND EURATOM

(25 March 1967)

#### Statement by Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission

"On 25 March 1967 Europe celebrates the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome and the birthday of the European Economic Community. In these ten years the landscape of world politics has changed sufficiently to prompt the question whether the aims and methods written into the Treaties of integration still hold good. The answer can be nothing other than an unqualified "yes". Only the securely knit and independent Europe that is made possible by the Community can assume responsibility and maintain its individual character.

It was the intention of those who created the European Economic Community that it should be the core and vanguard of an all-European Community. Wherever freedom and human rights are cherished in the West and in the East, the peoples of Europe are summoned to collaborate in the task of unification. The Community embodies no Europe of fear - it is not an instrument of the cold war - but the Europe of confidence; it reflects not the Europe of Yalta, but a Europe in re-unification; it is not a Europe of poverty, but the Europe of economic and technical progress.

The Community is moving along the road indicated by the Treaty of Rome. As yet, economic integration is not complete; the aim is to build a common market of continental scale and later to merge the economies of the six Community countries in one great European economy. However, important progress has been made on both scores; the most striking decisions have been those by which the customs union and the agricultural policy are to be established on 1 July 1968. Economic union not only provides Member States, by the mere fact of its existence, with an inducement to reach agreement in the other areas of political union - non-economic foreign and defence policy - but also makes such agreement easier. This example shows that even where vital national interests are at stake it is possible, thanks to a community constitution, to find a balanced solution for Europe, and that in the long run this is to the

advantage of all concerned.

The unification of Europe is directed neither against the Soviet Union nor against the United States, but is in the interests of both. Monolithic Atlantic or Soviet set-ups on either side of the demarcation line of the status quo tear Europe asunder and weaken its parts, preventing self-determination and thus frustrating any hope of a lasting reduction of tension. The establishment of a Community order in Europe may on the other hand do something which neither a bipolar system of world power nor a balkanized Europe can achieve: it may exorcise by peaceful means the dangers inherent in frontiers and eliminate the storm centre of Europe from which two world wars have originated. This would provide sure foundations for confident co-operation with the rest of the world, or even for a genuine partnership.

The policy of unifying Europe is in its objectives and in its methods as much with us, as correct and as necessary as it was in 1950 and 1955 and as it has been ever since. Ten years of progress along the trail blazed by the European Economic Community towards European self-determination have made it clear that, provided there are no faint hearts or weak wills, the goal can be reached.

There is no alternative."

Statement by M. Pierre Chatenet, President of the Euratom Commission

"The European Atomic Energy Community is currently celebrating its tenth anniversary. This is a long time in the life of a young institution, but a short time in the history of a nation. It is a long time when one considers the work put into it by the men who are the driving force of the Community Institutions, but it is a short time as far as actual accomplishments are concerned. It is a long time to wait to see hopes fulfilled, but it is a short time in which to overcome the difficulties which have arisen.

Anniversaries should not merely be occasions for looking back, however. This one, which ought to coincide with a milestone in the evolution of the Community's institutional structures, thus bolstering its unity, must above all be the starting point for a new stage in which the widening of horizons and the implementation of methods will enable an assessment to be made of the Europe of tomorrow.

The next phase will be all-important. Even now the European Community is showing signs of awareness of our continent's growing leeway in the top-priority sectors of a modern economy, and of an apparent will to close this gap without further delay. Europe's place and role in the world are dependent on it.

Joint action was undertaken in the nuclear sector ten years ago, as a result of which we now have at our disposal teams of highly qualified Community scientists and facilities which, together with all the know-how acquired, constitute Euratom's assets.

The first thing to do is to pursue and step up this action, adapting, of course, to the present situation, the means and methods available. Subsequently, this unique experience will have to be used in order to map out future paths and fashion instruments for ensuring that other technologically sophisticated sectors also make progress.

It is to be hoped that the experience of Euratom will be a lesson in modesty, realism and patience for all the Communities, whose early unification is the wish of all."

Statement by M. Albert Coppé, Vice-President of the ECSC High Authority

"It is with particular pleasure that the ECSC High Authority joins in the celebrations marking the tenth anniversary of the signing of the two Rome Treaties.

It will remain for tomorrow's historians to define, with adequate long-term perspective, the factors which have contributed to the undoubted success of the formula of integration adopted by the three European Communities. None the less, we can even now attribute a major part of this success to the merits of those who conceived the principle of integration and of those who have succeeded in bringing it to fruition.

The choice of economics as the first motive force in European integration was wise and practical, for it is naturally the field offering the least resistance to change. But a more than ordinary clarity of vision was still necessary to conceive of a framework which would permit the integration of the six national economies; this framework has not so far been subject to any fundamental criticism.

Courage was also needed: by the participating governments, by

companies which did not hesitate to challenge the future with decisions of vital importance, and by trade unions, whose unwavering support, from the beginning, made the risks of the whole adventure tolerable.

The prospect of a merger of the three Communities' Executives leads us to sum up our experience to date. That of the ECSC has involved, above all, the fundamental changes which have affected the sectors of the economy within its field and the need for an industrial policy adapted to new demands. The industrial redevelopment and man-power retraining carried out by the ECSC can be considered as the foundations of a permanent policy of redevelopment which is essential in a dynamic economy subject to constant change. The ECSC's work in aiding scientific research complements that of Euratom in constituting the nucleus of a research policy on a European scale.

The ECSC welcomes the achievements of its sister European Communities founded by the Rome Treaties. It is convinced that co-ordinated and continuing effort will permit the move forward to the merger of the three Communities themselves and one day to achieve the political union which is the final aim of all three Treaties."

"The role of the Economic and Social Committee in the European Community"  
(Statement by M. Louis Major, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee)

"The function of the Economic and Social Committee in the European Community, and still more in the democratic Europe of the future, is a very important one, and one which will undoubtedly increase still further in scope as time goes on.

Let us remember, living, active forces of each country are represented in the Committee. Its members are people holding responsible posts in the economic and social sphere; they have an immense fund of experience, they know the different interests and understand how the various points and elements involved should be applied in practice. They all realize that jolts and jars should be avoided as liable to harm the great concept of United Europe; they all know what needs to be done to put that concept into practice and to get it universally accepted.

Remember, too, that all these people agreed of their own accord to sit on the Committee, that most of them devote a large part of their energies to it, and that consequently their views carry very considerable weight. The Committee's pronouncements have been widely welcomed for

their common sense, their realism and their constructive approach.

The Committee will have just as important a part to play in the future. It is to continue as the consultative body whose opinion is asked by the Commissions, the Council, the European Parliament and others beside, before any decision is taken or regulation enforced.

The Committee's statements of opinion are based on the economic and social experience and responsibilities of its members in the countries they represent. And when on top of that they are every one of them convinced Europeans, men out not only for a customs union but for an economic and even a political union, and ready to shoulder their responsibilities to achieve these ends, it is obvious that their views and ideas are doubly important.

It is important, too, that they take a prominent part in their countries' affairs and in the operation of the economic and social systems there, that they foster and stimulate European-mindedness. In times of crisis they are the cement that holds the whole in place; from them comes the solid support for the European organizations.

Council, Parliament and Commissions can have the fullest confidence in the Economic and Social Committee. And there can be no doubt that, in the light of more than eight years experience, the Council and the Commission could show their confidence by allowing the Committee more powers of initiative, such as are usual at national level in the member countries."

#### "Europe ten years after the Treaty of Rome"

(Joint statement by M. H.G. Buiter, Secretary-General, European Trade Union Secretariat, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and M. Jean Kulakowski, Secretary-General, European Organization of the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions)

"When the Rome Treaty was signed, ten years ago, the event was hailed by the trade-union movement as a major advance in the process of building a new Europe. Along with other forces working for European unity, the unions had been through anxious times over the various setbacks to that process, culminating in the rejection of the European Defence Community (EDC) Treaty. But in 1957 it looked as though all would go well again.

Ten years later, in 1967, it is none too easy to say whether things have indeed turned out as it was hoped they would. Honesty demands certain reservations.



First, the credit side.

We had hoped perhaps, with luck, to see the customs union of the Six in being by July 1, 1968 - eighteen months ahead of schedule. Agricultural integration too has come faster than we had ever expected. Moreover, the process of integration has undoubtedly given fresh impetus to economic growth, as a result of which large sections of the population now enjoy a very much higher standard of living than before 1958.

But there is a debit side too.

In taking up the idea of European integration, trade unions in the Six were among those who looked for the development of a whole new body of law whereby the rules of democracy would no longer operate only within each country's own borders. One consequence of integration has been that many of the decisions which used to be taken in the national capitals are now taken in Brussels. But they are taken without reference to the will of parliament.

Alongside this undermining of parliamentary democracy in the Community has gone a disquieting trend with regard to economic and social democracy. The Economic and Social Committee is certainly an important forum, where the unions and the other economic interests are able to state their views on a great many proposals and policies. But nine years experience has shown us that there is by no means the same scope for making union influence felt at Community as there is at national level. In their own countries the unions are represented in a specific policy-making entity, which can, moreover, be summoned before parliament to give account of itself. They sometimes feel the present apportionment and overlapping of powers in the Community is resulting in the reins being held by mysterious "faceless men". There is no real negotiation, nor even discussion: at best there is talk, to people who too often decline to give a straight answer.

With regret, we are able to note some quite definite instances.

In every one of our countries it is accepted without question that the trade unions are entitled to their say in deciding economic and social policy. But at the Community level the six Ministers of Labour are unable to agree on a procedure for making a start, even in a small way, on a common social policy - primarily because some of them dislike, or indeed altogether reject, the whole principle of union presence on the Community level.

On the economic side, the EEC Commission has seen fit to issue

recommendations to the Member States on short-term market policy, without any prior consultation with the major forces in the economy and society. This is an attitude regarded in all our countries as, to put it mildly, anachronistic.

Such trends are especially ominous inasmuch as there are unmistakable indications that the adjustment of our economies to the new European scale is only just beginning. We are aware that with the great deal of concentration and specialization of production under way it is necessary to have a progressive policy for industrial redevelopment and workers' retraining and re-employment. True, this could be handed over entirely to those elements who would like to turn the Common Market into a Europe of cartels and concentrations, but if it is the aim of the Community Institutions, as they have so often claimed, to guide and preside over the process, they need not imagine this will be possible without close co-operation with the workers' representatives. It is high time the policy-makers realized the serious mistakes they are making.

When the Treaty was signed, the unions hoped that the Community would not be confined to the present six countries. Disappointment was the keener when a flat refusal to countenance its extension came from one of its members.

A Europe that aspires to deal on an equal footing with the other major powers, and to be a stabilizing element in the world of today, must embrace all the geographically European democracies prepared to accept the Paris and Rome Treaties.

This very rough outline of the state of affairs may possibly be a trifle over-sombre. Very considerable strides in integration have certainly been made. But as things now stand we have little reason to sit back and feel all is well with Europe. It remains our hope that in the years ahead the work of integration will go forward, nationalism, the age-old enemy of the people everywhere, gradually wither away, and parliamentary, economic and social democracy grow in strength.

In particular, we hope that the customs union now in process of completion will be rounded off at an early date by the adoption of common policies that will convert it into a full-scale economic union. We trust also that European integration will be consolidated by the merger of the Executives, and ultimately of the Communities, and that other democracies, and especially Great Britain, will join the original nucleus of the Six.

But unless all this is to remain in the realm of wishful thinking,

the forces of democracy must close their ranks.

The unions know it. The Christian Trade Unions at their Fourth Conference in Amsterdam and the Free Trade Unions at their Fifth General Assembly in Rome have pointed the way. It is their considered opinion that the Community structure must be strengthened, and integration extended both in depth and in breadth.

This opinion has been adopted in line with the basic aim of trade union action - a better standard of living for the workers in the new and enlarged sphere that is Europe. By strengthening its structure and clearly defining its objectives, the trade union movement will be able to promote social justice in a united and democratic Europe: only so will it be doing what it has always existed to do."

## II. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

### THE EUROPEAN UNIONS ASK TO BE ASSOCIATED IN ALL CONSULTATIONS CONCERNING THE COMMUNITY'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Brussels, 7 March 1967

The European Trade Union Secretariat of the ICFTU and the IFCTU European Organization published the following statement on 7 March last :

"The trade union organizations affiliated to the ICFTU and the IFCTU have learned with great interest that the EEC Commission is at present examining the need for providing for an industrial policy at Community level.

The trade unions welcome the interest shown by the EEC Commission in this matter, an interest which is in line with their views on the need for European industry to adapt itself to present requirements, particularly by dealing with the structural problems of industry within the framework of medium-term economic policy and regional policy.

The trade union organizations expect that they will be invited to participate, along with the employers' organizations, in all consultations which the Commission may embark on in this matter."

### A TRADE UNION MEMORANDUM ADVOCATING A EUROPEAN "SUMMIT"

Brussels, 16 March 1967

The Executive Committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat, which has affiliated to it the ICFTU National Trade Union Centres of

the Common Market countries, met in Brussels on 16 March. M. L. Rosenberg (DGB, Germany) was in the Chair.

"The Executive Committee", according to a statement put out by the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat, "discussed and approved the text of a memorandum which will be submitted, jointly with the IFCTU European Organization, to the Conference of Heads of State of EEC countries which will be taking place in Rome next April. The main points in the document refer to the geographical extension of the Community and the democratization of its institutions."

With regard to the Community's external relations, "the Executive Committee reaffirmed its rejection of any kind of preferential relations with Spain."

After hearing a preliminary verbal report given by M. Buiter, General Secretary, on a recent visit to Israel by a trade-union delegation from the Six (1), the Executive Committee reaffirmed "its complete support for the application by the Israel Government for association with the Common Market".

TWO DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY THE ITALIAN  
TRADE UNION CENTRE, CISL, CONCERNING  
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE MEDIUM-  
TERM ECONOMIC POLICY PROGRAMME

Rome, 16, 17 and 18 February 1967

At a meeting held on 16, 17 and 18 February last in Rome, the General Council of the Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL, Italy) approved two documents setting out the organization's views on European integration and the medium-term economic policy programme.

Extracts from these documents are reproduced below.

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(1) See "Trade Union News", No. 1/67.

## European Integration

The document on integration notes with satisfaction the results already obtained particularly with regard to the customs union and the common agricultural policy but regrets the continuing delay in building up a united Europe, an objective which the CISEL intends to give "its continuous, full and vigorous support". Among the delays to which the document gives special attention are those encountered in the social sphere, the transport sector, competition and commercial policy. "The CISEL General Council", the document states, "feels that the absence of a common idea of what Europe is to be has been the underlying reason for the risks of disintegration which made themselves felt in 1965 as well as of the persisting signs of stagnation".

The CISEL General Council feels that the Tenth Anniversary of the Treaties presents "a most valuable opportunity" for resuming and sustaining the process of European integration in such a way as to promote the entry of Great Britain to the Common Market, once Great Britain has applied, as well as the merger of the Community Executives and extension of the powers of the European Parliament. The CISEL feels that the time has come for Italy to give its full support in drawing up a common conception of the role of a political Europe, giving attention to all the necessary aspects. The CISEL General Council reaffirms its rejection of any kind of association of Spain and hopes that the Rome Conference will match up to the expectations of the most convinced Europeans, "among whom are to be counted the workers represented by the CISEL".

## The Medium-term Economic Policy Programme

In the document concerning the EEC Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, the General Council expresses its satisfaction that the member countries have accepted the system and methods of a planned economy for Europe;

- "(a) supports the general idea of the programme, in accordance with which general equilibrium is to be sought rather by adopting measures calculated to stimulate supply rather than in measures destined to limit demand among which latter must be counted incomes policy;
- (b) welcomes the action taken by the Council of Ministers in moderating the proposals made by the EEC Commission concerning the need to take vigorous steps to limit consumption in order to maintain general stability;
- (c) regrets the reservations put forward by certain Member States with regard to the need for establishing a vigorous regional policy;

- (d) regrets the failure to give serious study to the distribution of income and to the conditions which would enable workers to receive a larger share. Indeed, greater incentives to saving earned income would make it possible to obtain the sound budgeting necessary for maintaining general stability as well as sufficient capital for investment purposes."

The General Council, the document continues, registers its agreement with the CISL representatives in the Economic and Social Committee and other Committees. The document ends by noting that as yet it has not been possible to complete the work of establishing a common point of view within the national trade union centres of the six countries affiliated to the ICFTU and, accordingly, comes out in support of the action undertaken by the CISL Secretariat to persuade the European Secrétariat to take the necessary measures for bringing about the widest possible agreement concerning future developments within the framework of European planning and expresses the hope that the action taken by the European Trade Union Secretariat will make it possible to establish direct and permanent contacts between the trade unions of the six countries and the EEC Commission concerning all aspects of these questions.

THE CFDT (FRANCE) RECALLS ITS VIEWS  
ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE

The French National Trade Union Centre, Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail, has recently restated its views on construction of Europe :

"The favourable attitude of the trade unions towards the construction of a democratic community Europe", it is stated in "Syndicalisme", the publication of the CFDT (cftc) in its number of 4.2.1967, "has as a prerequisite the satisfaction of certain demands which the unions will have all the more reason to insist on in so far as the progress made with regard to the customs union in the Common Market is way ahead of what has so far been achieved with regard to establishing a common economic policy and a progressive social policy.

These demands relate particularly to :

1. The economic independence of Europe, particularly in the sphere of research and investment;
2. Democratic economic planning at European level, together with the strengthening of democratic supervision, particularly by the trade

unions, of the medium-term economic policy and of the entire range of forecasts, actions and decisions taken by the European institutions and the various industries;

3. A policy of social harmonization in an upward direction;
4. The extension of the Common Market, by opening it to other democratic countries, particularly to Great Britain, and by taking steps for establishing active solidarity with the countries of the Third World;
5. Serious efforts to obtain democratic political systems which take due account of the traditions and fundamental interests of peoples and of the new scale of a Community Europe."

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS REFERRED TO IN THE "ACTION PROGRAMME"  
OF THE DUTCH TRADE UNIONS

Amsterdam, 21 February 1967

On 21 February 1967, the three Dutch national trade union centres (Nederlands Katholiek Vakverbond (NKV); Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond (CNV) and Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen (NVV)) submitted a common "action programme" to the Dutch political authorities and Press.

This programme sets out the views and wishes of these organizations on a series of questions relating to a policy for prosperity and well-being.

Below, we reproduce the full text of Chapter 3 ("European Integration Questions") and Chapter 16, ("Equal Pay for Men and Women Workers").

European Integration Questions

The characteristic of the European Communities that they are open to other countries and their democratic system should be strengthened by every possible means, particularly by making it possible for other democratic European countries to join the Communities.



It is desirable to merge the Executive Bodies of the ECSC, EEC and Euratom and to have members of the European Parliament elected directly by universal suffrage.

The powers of the European bodies should be increased.

Major priority should be given to employment policy.

A beginning must be made on harmonizing working conditions in an upward direction. In this connection, the social provisions of the Treaties of Rome and Paris must be interpreted in their broadest sense.

Dutch legislation should be amended to conform with the recommendations of the EEC Commission.

Within the framework of structural policy, it is necessary to draw up without delay a policy taking in the different sectors of the economy. It will also be necessary to harmonize the various regional policies.

In order to obtain a better balance in defending the interests of different groups, it will be necessary to give the trade unions greater opportunities for voicing their opinions in connection with common policy.

Bipartite talks should be organized on economic and social problems covering the different industrial sectors. These discussions may, in certain cases, lead to basic European agreements.

The growing tendency towards industrial concentration and mergers of firms throughout the Community makes it necessary to intensify policy on competition. For this purpose, it is necessary to have proper supervision of agreements entered into by heads of undertakings as well as of price trends and to promote harmonization of different national policies with regard to competition.

In all countries of the Community there is a need to establish systems whereby the workers will have a share in new investments; in view of the impending establishment of a European capital market, it is necessary for these systems to be uniform in character.

The increasing interdependence of national economies makes it necessary to institute harmonization measures with respect to company law; the aim of such measures should be to make it easier to look into

the affairs of companies and to strengthen democracy within the firm.

There should be a co-ordination of cyclical economic and monetary policy.

The commercial policy should have taken shape before the end of the transitional period. In this connection, it is necessary to give serious consideration to the commercial interests of developing countries. As far as future developments in agricultural policy are concerned, it will be necessary primarily to strengthen structural policy and thus defend adequately the interests of producers and consumers. Major priority should be given to harmonizing working conditions of those employed in agriculture.

There is a need to adopt an agricultural policy which does not damage the interests of developing countries.

The Community energy policy should be based on the following principles: provision of energy at the lowest possible price, adequate safeguards with regard to the provision of energy and the free choice of consumers.

Euratom should be changed into a European research centre.

The common transport policy should be instituted without delay and should give equal chances to each branch of transport and every carrier in every Member State.

In proceeding to the harmonization of working conditions in transport, priority must be given to effective machinery for enforcing provisions with regard to driving hours of those employed in the transport of goods by road.

#### Equal pay for men and women workers

Differences in pay, chances of promotion and other working conditions between men and women doing equal work should be abolished, not only on paper but in practice and in conformity with international conventions and treaties.

The Dutch Government's interpretation of the obligation regarding equal pay as contained in the EEC Treaty should be declared null and void.

Particular attention should be given to the earnings of women in professions which are almost completely confined to women. Their rates of pay should be brought into line with those of workers employed in comparable jobs.

EEC SOCIAL POLICY: A PRESS CONFERENCE  
GIVEN BY J. ALDERS, VICE-PRESIDENT  
OF THE NKV (NETHERLANDS)

Utrecht, 28 February 1967

At a Press Conference organized by the NKV in Utrecht on 28 February 1967 for the social and economic correspondents of Dutch dailies and weeklies, the NKV Vice-President, J. Alders, stated:

"As much as one can be satisfied with the progress made towards the economic integration of the Europe of the Six, particularly with regard to the speedy completion of the customs union, one has, nevertheless, every reason to be dissatisfied and even irritated by the slow rate of progress in instituting a common social policy for the six countries of the EEC."

"Certain of the six Governments do not seem to have any intention of making the slightest effort towards harmonizing social conditions in the EEC and applying a common social policy. In fact, it was not until 19 December last that the Ministers of Social Affairs of the member countries met for the first time after more than two years, and, even then, this meeting would not have come about but for the initiative taken by the Dutch Minister, M. Veldkamp. If M. Veldkamp had not acted, the Ministers would still not have met. Thus, this action was generally applauded, particularly in trade union circles, in view of its manifest intention to get the whole question of harmonization and the institution of a common social policy out of the present stalemate and under serious discussion once again. However, the results of M. Veldkamp's so widely appreciated efforts have been so disappointing that one may ask oneself whether it would not have been preferable to have taken no action at all."

"In our view, if one were to sum up what has actually been achieved, one could say that the European Commission and the trade-union movement

have been presented with a soap-box mounted on the wheels of an old pram, and for this they have had to pay the price of a full-sized family saloon."

"We may ask ourselves", J. Alders went on, "what is going to happen to the wide range of questions other than those specifically laid down in Article 118, which have extremely important social aspects". He referred to: medium-term economic policy; monetary policy, economic policy, agricultural policy, fisheries policy, transport policy, policy on competition, policy on trade agreements, fiscal policy, energy policy and commercial policy.

All these policies have extremely important social aspects. Accordingly, in M. Alders' view, if the Commission is not to be allowed to give consideration to these social aspects without first having authorization from the six Governments, and if the professional organizations of employers and workers may not be consulted on these aspects, other than within the existing advisory bodies, this would mean in fact:

- (a) that one would be creating at the level of the Community a situation completely different - and differing most disadvantageously - from that which has long existed at national level in each of the six member countries;
- (b) that it would be legitimate to ask whether, in these conditions, the private sector would still be in a position to assume a real responsibility for planning the measures which will be necessary within the framework of the policies mentioned above.

"At national level", the NKV Vice-President concluded, "the time is long since past when decisions affecting workers were taken without them. It is very disappointing to have to note that at European level everything is apparently being done to recreate the situation we had in the 19th century."

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

MIGRANT WORKERS IN BELGIUM: A MEETING OF THE  
CHRISTIAN TRADE UNION FEDERATION; AN ADDRESS  
BY M. COOL, PRESIDENT OF THE CSC

Overijse, 19 February 1967

On 19 February, the Belgian CSC organized in the vicinity of Brussels a meeting devoted to migrant workers' questions. The meeting was attended by 150 delegates representing thirteen nationalities.

Below we reproduce extracts from the address given by M. A. Cool, CSC President, on this occasion:

"One of the aims of the CSC has always been to give our workers coming from abroad the feeling of being at home in our country and of being treated exactly like workers of this country. With us, it is the man who counts first of all and not his nationality. We look for the man in the worker. The CSC extends its solidarity to all workers including foreign workers. Whatever happens, we shall never accept the kind of neo-colonialism which exists at present in certain so-called rich countries of Europe. In their time, our technicians went to distant countries to exploit the indigenous populations on the spot. Now, they have found another possibility: instead of going abroad to exploit workers, one brings them here to be exploited in our rich countries. We reject this neo-colonialism. Once the worker has come to our country, works here, behaves himself like a human being, we have not only the right as a trade union organization but the duty to treat him as one of our own.

"There are two precautions which we have to take. First of all, we have to maintain stability in the labour market. We often note that our employers, even when there is already some unemployment, frequently favour bringing further foreign workers here, so as to increase the number of workers on the market so as to increase the number of unemployed and thus be able to reduce their labour costs. Here it is necessary for us to be on our guard and maintain stability in the labour market.

"Thus, whenever we have said that it was necessary to halt the immigration of foreign workers, we did this because we want all foreign workers in our country to have the chance of working or of being treated just like Belgian workers if they become unemployed.

"Secondly, we have to obtain the same benefits for all workers. We are, in fact, confronted by workers having two different kinds of status: workers coming from the Six, and workers who come from outside the Six. This is a matter for regulation, but we as a trade union should aim at securing the same status and the same regulations for all these workers. The "reciprocal treatment" argument put forward to prevent these workers from having equal benefits is nothing more than hypocrisy since Belgium is not a country from which workers emigrate. If we cannot sign reciprocal treatment agreements with certain countries, this is no reason why workers from these countries working here should suffer and we must fight to obtain the same benefits that Belgian workers have, even without a reciprocal treatment agreement".

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC:  
AN INFORMATION MEETING ORGANIZED BY IG METALL AND THE ECSC

Düsseldorf, 23 and 24 February 1967

The High Authority and the German Metal Workers' Union (IG Metall) organized in Düsseldorf on 23 and 24 February 1967 an information meeting on the "General Objectives for Steel" of the ECSC.

The meeting was attended by IG Metall officials and representatives on works councils in the iron and steel sector. The meeting was also attended by leaders of ICFTU affiliated metalworkers' union from countries of the Community.

Address by M. W. Michels

The meeting was opened by an address by M. Willi Michels, Member of the IG Metall Executive and a representative in the German Bundestag.

M. W. Michels reviewed trends in steel production over the years from 1952 to 1964. He also dealt with competition, fiscal and energy questions within the Community framework.

In examining the present situation in the Federal Republic, M. Michels stated that the reduction in the production of crude steel in Germany was due to the drop in investments and to a marked reduction of orders on the home market.

Declining production and rationalization measures have resulted in a significant reduction in the number of employed. Since the summer of 1965, the industry has been losing manpower at the rate of 0.5% each month. In 1966, the steel industry lost a total of 20 770 workers, 5.2% of total manpower employed (7.2% of all unskilled workers in the industry). In recent months, the rate at which manpower is declining has passed the 3 000 men a month mark. The number of foreign workers has diminished at a faster than average rate.

M. Michels felt that it was necessary to remove the competitive disadvantages which the steel firms suffer from in using the dearer Community coking coal. The trade unions have asked for a Community solution, feeling that national solutions are inadequate. The Special Council of Ministers of the ECSC approved on 16 February 1967 a Community solution for coking coal. With regard to the use of coking coal from non-member countries, a Community fund has been set up to replace national subsidies; this fund will make a compensatory grant of not more than 1.7 dollars per ton of coking coal. The increase of 1 to 2% in the compensatory turnover tax in Germany will also tend to correct the competitive distortion. M. W. Michels also welcomed the introduction of a common added value tax envisaged for 1 January 1970 and expressed the hope that this measure might come into effect at an earlier date. He further welcomed the economic policy of the new Federal Government which is concentrated more on expansion, and he predicted that it would produce a favourable effect in the second half of 1967. Very probably, the four boards for rolled steel will be authorized and afterwards it will be necessary to envisage transferring production towards large-scale firms and a new reduction in manpower. All IG Metall representatives on the supervisory boards throughout the industry have a responsibility to see to it that measures are instituted to counteract any possible adverse social consequences of this process of adaptation. M. Willi Michels appealed to the Federal Government to embark on negotiations with the High Authority regarding the application of Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty so as to assure provision of adequate funds for financing adaptation measures for the benefit of workers in the iron and steel industry.

An address by M. F. Hellwig, Member of the High Authority

M. Fritz Hellwig, Member of the High Authority, in his address given on

the second day of this meeting, dealt with the economic aspect of the "General Objectives for Steel" of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The "General Objectives for Steel", he said, are medium-term forecasts of developments on the steel market in the Community. When the ECSC began operating in 1950, it appeared that the demand for coal could not be covered for a considerable period ahead. The ECSC Treaty was primarily concerned with protecting the consumer and did not envisage the present surplus situation. The High Authority compares its medium-term forecasts with the actual production figures. Thus, in 1960 for instance, it was obliged to note that its forecasts had been exact with regard to the consumption of energy but that the percentage represented by European coal had been overestimated. This was the result of the economic effects of the Suez crisis in 1956 which resulted in increased production of oil and an increase in shipping tonnage with a consequent reduction in oil prices and in freight rates. In the medium-term forecasts, the difficulties result, accordingly, from the fact that, whilst the High Authority has an accurate overall view of future trends in the Community's internal market, it is not possible to forecast with the same degree of accuracy the results of developments in the world market.

The High Authority, M. Hellwig went on, influences future developments by giving its views with regard to the desirability or otherwise of investment plans submitted by undertakings in the ECSC. The High Authority arrives at these views by comparing the plans submitted with the "General Objectives for Steel". If the High Authority does not give its support to a project, the practical effect of this is limited to the extent that it makes it considerably harder for the firm concerned to raise money on the capital market.

The actual figure for the demand for crude steel in 1965 was only 0.5 million tons below the forecast which was in the region of 89 million tons. In fact, actual internal demand, 72.5 million tons, was overestimated by 3.5 million tons in the forecast, this being counter-acted by the underestimate of 3 million tons on exports, actual exports amounting to 16 million tons.

The overestimate of the demand for coke (55 million tons against the actual demand of 49.4 million tons) is due to technical advances, the repercussions of which, viz. the scope for saving coke, were underestimated.

M. Hellwig said that the "General Objectives for Steel" envisaged that in 1970 the Community would consume 85 million tons of steel and that net exports would be in the region of 10 million tons. This increase of 13 million tons in internal demand (with a reduction of 6 million tons in exports) is regarded by the High Authority as satisfactory enough; the High Authority remarks, however, that the demand for steel will increase more slowly than in the past, whilst supplies will tend to increase at a faster rate. The problem



will, thus, no longer be to get sufficient production but to produce the best possible qualities at the most advantageous prices.

Address by M. J. Fohrmann, Member of the High Authority

At the end of the meeting, M. Jean Fohrmann, Member of the High Authority, dealt with the ECSC "General Objectives for Steel" from the employment point of view.

M. Fohrmann stated that the wage trend in 1966 shows that the direct increase in wages throughout the Member States of the ECSC was lower than in previous years. The increase, which lies between 3.7% in Federal Germany and 6.1% in the Netherlands, compares with an average annual increase of approximately 7.5% between 1953 and 1965. Last year, the increase was only approximately half this average in the Federal Republic and in France.

The social repercussions of the difficult situation in the steel market made themselves felt particularly in Germany, France and Belgium. M. Fohrmann pointed out that, since capitalism began, apparently, no other way has been found of getting over difficulties than by shoving these difficulties as much as possible onto the workers. This evil should be remedied.

There is a need for a wise co-ordination of the resources and possibilities of the ECSC and its Member States.

Rationalization and industrial concentration are the two trends dominating developments within the iron and steel industry. The sharp competition prevailing in the world market makes it necessary to introduce a wide measure of modernization and redevelopment. But these measures have also brought about changes in the qualifications of manpower and a further reduction in the labour force. Thus, among manual workers the number of skilled workers and those undergoing rapid further training, is increasing compared with the number of unskilled workers and, taking the total manpower employed, the proportion of white-collar workers is increasing.

Thus, the High Authority, M. Fohrmann said, has the responsibility of developing opportunities for workers to retrain and transfer to new work and it must create appropriate new jobs by carrying out the necessary structural policy which must be primarily a regional policy. Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty provides for financial assistance in retraining and readaptation of workers. Contrary to what is the case in the other Community countries and in its own coal-mining sector, there are no corresponding agreements for German iron and steel workers.

M. Fohrmann noted that Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty does not make any distinction of principle between labour employed in coal-mining and in the iron and steel industry and that, consequently, there is, in the view of the High Authority, no legal or technical difficulty preventing the conclusion of a model agreement for the German steel industry. M. Fohrmann also said that he agreed with the trade unions that common directives concerning adaptation measures should be drawn up very soon.

#### The resolution adopted

At the end of the information meeting organized by the High Authority and IG Metall, members of works councils attending and officers of IG Metall in the steel sector adopted the following resolution:

"Modernization and rationalization of production methods in the iron and steel industry and structural changes in the steel market call for the closing of obsolete plants.

This process has an appreciable effect on the level and structure of employment.

Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty authorizes the High Authority, on the request of governments concerned, to grant financial assistance to facilitate re-employment of workers thus coming onto the labour market.

In agreement with the High Authority, national governments have instituted regulations for applying the terms of Article 56 for the benefit of all workers concerned in the coal and iron and steel industries of the European Coal and Steel Community. The sole exception are workers in the steel industry of the Federal Republic of Germany.

On many occasions, the High Authority has stated its readiness to draw up with the Federal Government regulations applying the terms of Article 56 to German steel workers.

The German Metal Workers' Union (IG Metall) and the supervisory boards of German steel firms invite the Federal Government to give effect to the demands which IG Metall has been putting forward for some months now and to embark forthwith on negotiations with the High Authority with a view to issuing directives concerning the granting of financial assistance to German steel workers as envisaged in the measures provided for in Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty".

CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH ENGINEERING AND  
SUPERVISORY STAFFS UNION (CFDT)

At its Seventeenth Congress held in Paris in November 1966, this union elected the following national officers:

President: M. F. Lagandre; General Secretary: M. R. Faist.

CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH "FORCE OUVRIERE" UNIONS  
OF TRAVELLING SALESMEN, SALES REPRESENTATIVES  
AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

Paris, 25 and 26 November 1966

The National Congress of "VRP - FO" Unions took place in Paris on 25 and 26 November 1966. The Congress discussed, int. al economic concentration and the question of a European charter and a European contract.

The Congress elected the following national officers:  
President: M.G. Gaborit; General Secretary: M. T. Meyer.

COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT  
OF THE FIM-CISL (ITALY)

Following the meeting of the national General Council of the Federazione Italiana Metalmeccanici (CISL) held in Milan on 8 February 1967 the national secretariat is now composed as follows: General Secretary: M. L. Macario; National Secretaries: M. G. B. Cavazzuti, M. A. Gavioli, M. A. Pagani, M. R. Valbonesi.

STATEMENTS BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

HARMONIZATION OF WORKING HOURS IN AGRICULTURE:  
A MEETING OF THE BIPARTITE COMMITTEE OF TRADE  
UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS

Brussels, 21 March 1967

The first meeting of the Bipartite Committee of Trade Unions and Employers for the Harmonization of Working Hours of Agricultural Workers in the EEC took place in Brussels on 21 March 1967.

The Committee is composed of nine representatives of the free and Christian agricultural workers' trade unions and nine representatives of agricultural employers' organizations from the six countries of the Community.

Discussions were based on a proposal put forward by the trade unions concerning the harmonization of working hours of permanent agricultural workers. These proposals deal, int. al., with annual working hours, the division of weekly working hours and the regulation of overtime.

The Bipartite Committee intends to reach agreement, on the basis of additional proposals to be submitted by the trade unions, on all aspects of working hours, working in two phases and completing negotiations not later than the end of October 1967. In the first phase up to the end of June, the less controversial aspects of the regulation of working hours, including annual working hours, the number of hours of overtime, seasonal fluctuations and the division of weekly working hours, will be discussed with a view to harmonizing them within the EEC.

MEETING OF ICFTU TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES FROM  
PHILIPS UNDERTAKINGS IN THE EEC COUNTRIES

Brussels, 22 March 1967

At the invitation of the European Committee of ICFTU Metal Workers' Trade Unions, trade union representatives from Philips undertakings in EEC countries met in Brussels on 22 March 1967, the meeting also being attended by representatives of the International Metal Workers' Federation (IMF-ICFTU).

A communiqué issued by the "Metal Committee" states that the "delegates from different countries submitted reports on the worsening of the employment situation in Philips undertakings and the social consequences resulting for manual and white-collar workers. They placed particular emphasis on a number of measures which had already been taken or were envisaged including not taking on new staff, dismissing and suspending workers, part-time working, and a trend affecting many women workers, going over from full-time to half-time working. The communiqué notes with concern that Philips' policy with regard to concentration and rationalization with a view to reducing costs - including closing down certain factories and moving others - have the effect, as a result of the dismissal of workers and the consequent reduction in purchasing power, of worsening the existing difficult economic situation".

The delegates from IMF affiliated metalworkers' unions in the EEC countries requested the President of the European Committee of Metal Workers' Unions, Maarten Zondervan, who is also President of the Dutch Metal Workers' Union (Algemeene Nederlandse Bedrijfsbond voor de Metaalnijverheid en de Elektrotechnische Industrie (ANMB)) to arrange for summit talks to be held in the near future with the Philips management in Eindhoven (Netherlands).

### III. THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

#### PROBLEMS OF ITALIAN WORKERS IN THE EEC COUNTRIES EXAMINED BY ACLI

The Executive Committee of the Christian Associations of Italian Workers (ACLI) has recently published a statement on the current situation of Italian workers in the countries of the Common Market. The text of the statement is reproduced below:

"The ACLI Executive Committee, noting with grave concern the worsening of the employment situation in certain European countries such as Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany to which large numbers of Italian workers have emigrated, invites the National Presidium to request the Italian Government, the Community institutions and labour organizations in the countries concerned to take all appropriate measures in order to safeguard:

"1) the protection of Italian citizens against any abuse or discrimination arising from an actual reduction in the numbers of those employed;

"2) the re-absorption in production, particularly within Italy, of workers affected by the present recession, according to priority and urgency.

"The ACLI Executive Committee takes this opportunity of emphasizing the extent to which the Community's social policy is lagging behind the progress of economic integration with the effect that migrant workers are left without proper safeguards, and insists on the need to embark on systematic measures to relaunch this policy with the full participation of workers' organizations".

#### In Belgium

It should also be noted that the Working Party of the CSC-ACLI Liaison Committee met in Brussels on 10 March 1967 to study problems arising in Belgium by reason of the immigration of Italian workers.

"Having regard to the present state of the labour market in Belgium," it is stated in a communiqué issued after the meeting, "the CSC-ACLI Working Party emphasized, int. al the need for practical action to resolve the problem of vocational training as a means of providing the Italian worker with possibilities of promotion and also the problem of paying unemployment and sickness benefits to workers on probation.

3rd SEMINAR OF THE LIAISON COMMITTEE OF  
CONSUMERS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Brussels, 6 and 7 March 1967

The EEC Consumers Liaison Committee, under the chairmanship of M. J. Semler-Collery, dealt with the following matters at its third seminar:

- 1) "Is the consumer informed or conditioned by the producer?" A report presented by Mme. Holdert, representing the IFCTU European Organization.

This report deals with the question of publicity and other methods used to increase sales

- 2) "Methods of giving objective information to the consumer" submitted by Mme. J. Picard (France), representing the European Consumers' Bureau.

The rapporteur studies methods of providing objective information to consumers and examines in succession the labelling of products, standardization, quality markings and comparative tests carried out on branded articles.

- 3) "From informing the consumer to giving him proper protection - the role of the public authorities" This is the title of the report presented by Mme. Custot (France), representing the European Community of Consumers' Co-operatives.

In the report she notes that "the public authorities should forbid anything tending to confuse or misinform the consumer".

- 4) "Summary and trial programme" was submitted by M. Gilles (Belgium) on behalf of the Family Associations' Action Committee.

M. Gilles notes that the problem is a considerable one and is aggravated by the long-standing failure of the public authorities to do anything in this field.

The rapporteur feels that the information given to the consumer is still primitive and inadequate and its effect is obscured by one-sided publicity involving a distortion of the truth.

- 5) "The role of consumer information within the framework of the Common Market"  
A report drawn up by M. H. Henschel (Germany), representing the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat.

At the end of the discussion, M. Semler-Collery, Secretary of the Consumers' Liaison Committee gave a press conference.

He pointed out that in the mass production economy of the EEC, producers have realized the importance of providing information, this being evident from the increasingly large sums of money which they devote to this purpose. "However," he stated, "as a result of the absence of regulations, the information provided is generally aimed at conditioning the buyer and to inducing him to purchase a specific article, instead of giving him fair unbiased information on the characteristics of different products. In spite of himself, the consumer has no chance of forming an opinion based on objective considerations and, accordingly, does not have the advantage of being able to choose freely for himself, very often to the detriment of the family budget. These facts have taken on such a scope that state legislation is powerless to remedy the situation and, moreover, the EEC has not yet dared to tackle this problem at its level".

"The time has come", he went on, "to review national legislation, to adapt supervisory and enforcement machinery, to set up consultative bodies between producers and consumers, to curb the abuses of advertising and seek common solutions."

In his opinion, these regulations should be instituted at the level of the Common Market and not by individual states so as to ensure harmonization of national legislation from the outset.

Representatives of the consumers' organizations present at this meeting also expressed a wish to see their Liaison Committee take action to forbid



advertisements on state wireless and television programmes and to have courses to educate future consumers incorporated in the school syllabus. "The provision of information to the European consumer will have to be done," M. Semler-Collery wound up, "first of all through the provision of exact information on the work of the EEC Commission and of the Council of Ministers. If the consumer is to be brought to believe in the reality of Europe, he will have to intervene beforehand and not find himself confronted with a fait accompli".

It will be recalled that the Community Consumers' Liaison Committee has been in existence for five years and that in April 1962 it was recognized as the official body representing consumers with the EEC Commission.

#### IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

##### EEC

"ENQUETE SUR LA SITUATION DES PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES INDUSTRIELLES DANS LES PAYS DE LA CEE" (Survey of the situation of small and medium-sized industrial firms in the EEC countries). "Studies in Competition No. 4 - Brussels 1966 - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 8183 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - On sale.

This study by Professor Woitrin discusses problems arising from the dimensions of small and medium-sized firms, their function in the economy, suitable courses of policy for them and solutions applicable in the Common Market framework.

The analysis of their weaknesses and their advantages in relation to large firms considers not only the financial and commercial aspects but also problems concerning management and staffing, initiative and capacity for adaptation and renovation. The essentials of a policy for small and medium-sized firms, which should not be limited to managerial training and financial aid but should also permit firms to specialize and act in association, have therefore been sketched in terms of economic development conditions.

"TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS DES REGIMES DE SECURITE SOCIALE APPLICABLES DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES - REGIME GENERAL (SITUATION AU 1.7.66)" (Comparative tables of social security schemes applicable in the Member States of the European Communities - General system (situation at 1 July 1966)). Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 8187 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - On sale.

This publication is the 4th edition, covering the period up to 1 July 1966, of the work under the same title published in 1961.

The document concerns the general social security scheme applicable to wage-earners and contains tables permitting ready comparison between the regulations in force in the Six.

Each set of tables, preceded by a short commentary, is devoted to one branch of social security and gives basic information on legislation and on conditions for and amounts of benefit. There are also special summary tables dealing with the organization and financing of the scheme.

"CINQUIEME RAPPORT ANNUEL SUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DES REGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LA SECURITE SOCIAL DES TRAVAILLEURS MIGRANTS; JANVIER - DECEMBRE 1963" (Fifth annual report on the implementation of the regulations on social security for migrant workers: January-December 1963). Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 1026 - published in four languages (French, German, Italian and Dutch) - On sale.

The EEC's Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers, set up under Articles 43 and 44 of Council Regulation No. 3, has published its fifth annual report.

The report gives details of points examined by the Administrative Committee and its Audit Board in the course of 1963 and analyses the decisions and recommendations issued.

BULLETIN OF THE EEC No. 3/67 - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 4001 - French, German, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish - On sale.

Of particular interest in this number are:

1. The economic situation in the Community in 1966 and the outlook for 1967 (An address by M. Robert Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, to the European Parliament - Strasbourg, 2 February 1967);
2. Britain's entry into the EEC (Statements by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom).

Usual items.

"SUPPLEMENT TO THE BULLETIN OF THE EEC No. 2/67" - French, German, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish - On sale.

The supplement contains the following documents :

Main points covered in market organization regulations for the single market stage;

Guidelines for the EEC Commission's work in the social sector.

"SUPPLEMENT TO THE BULLETIN OF THE EEC No. 3/67" - French, German, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish - On sale.

This supplement contains the following documents:

Common transport policy following the Council Resolution of 20 October 1966.

#### ECSC

"LA CONVERSION INDUSTRIELLE EN EUROPE - SERIE LOCALISATION ET AMENAGEMENT DE TERRAINS INDUSTRIELS". (Industrial redevelopment in Europe; Series on location and development of industrial sites) - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 3693 - published in four languages (French, German, Italian and Dutch) - On sale.

VOL. 2 "COMPLEXES INDUSTRIELS PLANIFIES AUX ETATS-UNIS" - (Planned industrial projects in the United States), Economic and Regional Policy series. Published in four languages (French, German, Italian and Dutch) - On sale.

The report on "Planned industrial projects in the United States", written by Leland S. Burns of the University of California in Los Angeles in co-operation with the Nederlands Economisch Instituut, Rotterdam, has now appeared in the Series on "Regional Economy and Policy".

It deals with the development of industrial projects in the United States, their main features, planning and design.

The High Authority hopes that this study will make available to specialists in the six countries the experience gained in the location and development of industrial sites in the United States, thus promoting a better understanding of these problems and ways of solving them.

## EURATOM

"PREMIER PROGRAMME INDICATIF POUR LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE" (First indicative programme for the European Atomic Energy Community) Eur 2773, Brussels, March 1966.

In accordance with Article 40 of the Treaty, the Euratom Commission has to publish at regular intervals programmes of an indicative character, the main aim of which is to lay down objectives for the production of nuclear energy and to fix all the investment programmes necessary for realizing these objectives. The object is to stimulate initiative on the part of individuals and firms working or having an interest in the nuclear field as well as to foster co-ordination of investments in this sector.

This document contains a first indicative programme as envisaged in Article 40. Now that atomic energy is entering on its industrial phase, it has become possible not only to predict the overall future development of this energy form but also to attempt an evaluation of the outlook for the various reactor types and to give an indication of the investments required in the different sectors of nuclear work so as to attain certain specific objectives.

The indicative programme also contributes, particularly by virtue of its nuclear energy production objectives, towards the definition of a common energy policy which is at present occupying the Inter-executive "Energy" Working Party in which the ECSC High Authority and the EEC and Euratom Commissions work together.

"MOTIONS DE BASE DE LA TECHNOLOGIE NUCLEAIRE - Communauté Européenne de l'Energie Atomique - La Commission" (Basic elements of nuclear technology - Euratom - the Commission) - mimeographed edition. October 1966 - published in four languages (French, German, Italian and Dutch).

"SELECTION DE PUBLICATIONS DE LA COMMUNAUTE D'EURATOM CONCERNANT LA RADIOPREVENTION DE LA RADIOPROTECTION" (A selection of publications produced by the Euratom Community on the prevention of harmful radiation and measures of protection against such radiation). Euratom - Brussels 1967 - Two-language publication (French and Dutch)

## STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"7ème EDITIONS DES STATISTIQUES DE BASE" (Basic Statistics - 7th edition)  
Doc. No. 4050. Published in French, German, Italian and Dutch, English and Spanish.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has just published its 7th edition of Basic Statistics. This contains 204 pages of data concerning practically all aspects of life of the people in the six countries, in associated states and in the European Free Trade Area as well as in the largest industrial countries (Canada, United States, Japan and USSR).

130 comparative tables are grouped under the following headings: population, manpower, national product, agriculture, energy, industry, transport, foreign trade, social statistics, standard of living, trends for the major economic data concerning the six countries, supplementary data on the iron and steel industry.

"STATISTIQUES SOCIALES - BUDGETS FAMILIAUX 1963-1964 - FRANCE - no. 6"  
(Social statistics - Family budgets 1963-1964 - France - No. 6) Bilingual edition (French/German; Italian/Dutch).

This publication gives the main results for France of the survey "Family Budgets 1963-1964".

This brochure is one in a series which the Statistical Office is devoting to the six countries of the Community using a uniform presentation and sampling methods. However, the size of the statistical sample in the case of France (and also Germany and Italy) has made it possible to give a more thorough airing of the criteria adopted than was the case in the Benelux countries.

Now that the series of national results has been completed, the Statistical Office will continue its work by putting out an overall comparison together with an econometric analysis of deviation, regression and elasticity so as to complete and clarify the description of the European Consumer's behaviour.

## JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

"Le financement de la politique agricole commune" (French, German, Italian, Dutch and English - pocket book edition);

- in French: : "L'ordre juridique communautaire  
(Documents no. 41)  
  
"Nouvelles universitaires européennes"  
no. 14
- in Italian : "La politica sociale della Comunità  
Economica Europea" (Social policy of the  
European Economic Community) (brochure)  
  
"La situazione economica della Comunità  
nel 1966 e le prospettive per il 1967  
(documenti no 25)
- in Dutch : "Hoe werken de instellingen van de  
Europese Economische Gemeenschap?" door  
E. Noël, algemeen secretaris van de  
EEG Commissie  
  
"Het Landbouwbeleid in de EEG"
- in English : "Partnership in Africa: the Yaoundé  
Association" (Topics NO. 26)
- in Spanish : "El Mercado comun agrícola europeo"  
(documentos no 6).

All these publications may be obtained by writing to the Joint Information Service of the European Communities in Brussels (244, Rue de la Loi), Luxembourg (18, Rue Aldringer), or from the offices in Bonn, Paris, The Hague, Rome, Geneva, London, New York or Washington.

### Miscellaneous

"THE COMMON MARKET AND COMMON LAW" by J. Temple Lang, of the University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, 1966.

In the course of his examination of legal problems connected with the entry of his country, Ireland, to the EEC, Mr. Temple Lang makes a thorough analysis of Irish and Community law. He also describes certain aspects of the Community's complex and ever-changing corpus of legislation, particularly freedom of establishment, the application of Articles 85 and 86 and harmonization of tax and commercial law.

The work, which contains an extremely full bibliography, is divided into six parts:

1) institutional and constitutional aspects; 2) the Irish economic context; 3) company law and freedom of establishment; 4) taxation; 5) state aid; 6) anti-trust legislation.

"PLÄDOYER FÜR EUROPA", by Lord Gladwyn, Europa-Union Verlag, Cologne  
Title of the English original edition: "The European idea".

Lord Gladwyn reviews the history of the European idea from its remotest origins up to the Common Market, explains the working of the EEC, discusses the pros and cons of British membership and concludes that the European Community should have a certain measure of supranational power.

"LA POLITIQUE COMMUNE DE CONJONCTURE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE"  
(Common economic policy in the European Communities) by M. Saramite, Doctor of Law, Assistant at the Institut d'études politiques in Toulouse. European Library, Brussels.

In the first part of this work, the writer defines the principles and restraints as well as the conditions and proposals which form the basis and defining limits of economic cyclical policy: freedom of competition, abolition of frontiers, non-discrimination. In the second part, he classifies the institutions and measures for applying cyclical policy. In the third and last part, the writer gives a general view of the way cyclical policy is implemented; monetary, budgetary and incomes policy.



"LE DEFI SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNOLOGIQUE AMERICAN" (The American scientific and technological challenge) by P. Cognard, chef de service du Plan à la Direction Générale de la Recherche scientifique et technique, Paris. Published by the Centre de Recherches européennes, Lausanne, 1967.

"L'AIDE AUX PAYS PAUVRES DANS L'IMPASSE" (Stalemate in aid to the developing countries) by Ch. Iffland, Professor at the University of Lausanne. Published by the Centre de Recherches européennes, Lausanne.

NOTE TO OUR READERS

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

Editor's Note

