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I. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

SOCIAL POLICY OF THE ECSC IN 1966

The ECSC High Authority has submitted its 15th General Report on Activities. Below we reproduce a summary dealing with social policy.

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The social as well as the economic implications of the structural changes now going on in the Community sectors were more than ever to the fore in 1966. With the mining industries in contraction and the iron and steel industry undergoing a process of drastic readjustment, the various social problems arising out of the march of technological progress and the stiffening international competition in the markets concerned are becoming increasingly acute.

To help deal with employment problems, the High Authority at the Governments' request contributed between February 1966 and January 1967 the exceptionally large total of 16 600 000 dollar units of account for the "readaption" (tiding-over and retraining) of redundant workers, and also made some changes in the readaptation assistance arrangements in the member countries. In addition, it provided a stimulus - in some cases the stimulus - for the establishment of new industries by approving redevelopment loans totalling 54 800 000 units of account, nearly twice as much as had been furnished for this purpose in the whole of the years 1960-65.

There can be no doubt that readaptation and redevelopment will have to be carried even more extensively as time goes on, so that it remains necessary for the High Authority to pursue an extremely active financing policy.

In view of the scale of the trend towards industrial concentration in the two sectors under its jurisdiction, the High Authority continued to take into careful consideration the potential social impact of projected mergers submitted for its authorization.

The Memorandum on Coal Policy which the High Authority laid before the Consultative Committee and the Council of Ministers in 1966 devoted due attention to social aspects. Suggestions included the establishment of mining as a regular career and the institution for miners of an "ECSC bonus" and a scale of fidelity bonuses, measures which it pointed out would help to secure for the collieries the young, steady and skilled labour force so absolutely vital to their continued existence.

The Community system of State aid to the coalmining industry introduced by the High Authority's Decision No. 3/65 went ahead, the High Authority seeking by every means to keep the mineworkers' social-insurance schemes operating smoothly and effectively.

At the same time, the High Authority's function in the social field is not confined to working for continuity of employment: it has a great variety of other duties in which the object is to improve conditions for the labour force all round, both on and off the job.

Accordingly, in 1966 it concentrated particularly on matters in connection with adult and management training, the repercussions of mechanization and automation, planned residential building for workers in the different producer areas, reception and training of migrant workers, and the theory of accident prevention in the iron and steel industry. It also launched a new medical research programme on the treatment and rehabilitation of burn cases, and stepped up its information campaign on terms of employment, working conditions and industrial relations in line with the changes taking place in these in the six countries.

§ 1. Trends in employment

The personnel strength of the ECSC industries again fell in 1966, if anything more sharply than before, by 89 400 in twelve months. This does not mean a corresponding increase in actual lay-offs, the enterprises being anxious where possible to use gentler methods such as suspension or reduction of recruitment, early retirement, encouragement to seek other employment, and so on.

On the coal side the wastage totalled 62 000, leaving 637 400 at 30 September 1966; the losses were mainly in the Ruhr and Belgium, where short-time working also had to be introduced during the year.

On the steel side the personnel strength is now 564 300, the reduction, concentrated in France, Germany and Belgium, amounting to 23 000; in the iron-ore industry departures totalled 4 300 (- 14%), 2 200 of them in Lorraine.

The number of "denizen workers", i.e. those not nationals of their country employment, also decreased by 15 400, largely as a result of restricted recruitment for the mines.

§ 2. Training

For advances in technology to be applied throughout industry, as they must be if enterprises are to be kept in the race and continue employing a labour force, an intensive drive to provide properly-planned training at all levels is absolutely essential. This is a matter to which the High Authority is devoting the closest attention, assembling, sifting and disseminating information on training requirements and resources and, on the basis of its findings, suggesting how present problems might usefully be tackled.

Among other activities, the High Authority has been conducting various studies and surveys within enterprises to build up a picture of current developments in this field and of the impact of technological changes on training. Three surveys were recently published on the repercussions of technological progress in the blast-furnace, steelworks and rolling-mill sectors respectively, and are now to be examined and discussed by qualified representatives of the industry. A symposium of training experts and others directly concerned is also planned to pinpoint indications of practical value for future training purposes contained in the reports on past surveys.

The High Authority is concerning itself specially with how best to provide training for the new skills that will be needed by personnel of all categories to meet the requirements of remote control and automation, and also with the whole subject of works organization, administration and management.

One High Authority initiative which is evoking increasing interest among training officers and experts is its work on the openings for programmed instruction in the ECSC industries. For the benefit of these circles the High Authority has published the proceedings of the symposium held on this subject in November 1965.

§ 3. Readaptation

The scaling-down of the ECSC industries' labour force necessitated a considerable extension of readaptation activities during the period under review, both the number of workers aided, the moneys furnished and the area covered being much larger than in previous years. Recourse was had to the provisions of Article 56(2) in 1966 in all the Community countries, including, for the first time, Luxembourg.

This is due partly to the gathering momentum of the structural changes in progress in the three industries, and partly to the more organized and co-ordinated action being taken by the authorities and the enterprises to safeguard employment notwithstanding. Now that there is a clearer idea of the outlook and also increased awareness of society's obligation to the workers likely to be affected, readaptation schemes are no longer the hastily-improvised

affair they used to be, but are dovetailed into well and thoroughly prepared overall programmes comprising in particular advance agreements with the enterprises concerned, more and more of which are making arrangements themselves to enable their personnel to obtain alternative employment, even furnishing assistance of their own over and above that forthcoming from ECSC.

The High Authority for its part has been making extra efforts to safeguard the workers' interests still more effectively by introducing a number of improvements in the procedures in force: in addition to concluding the initial basic agreement with the Luxembourg Government settling the details of the first Community scheme in that country, it has caused the earlier agreements for France, Belgium and Germany to be amended in a number of respects to bring them more into line with present requirements.

Between 1 February 1966 and 31 January 1967, the High Authority set aside 16 500 000 units of account for readaptation assistance to 58 392 workers. As before, the great majority (87%) of these men were from the German, Belgian and Dutch collieries; 9%, however, were from the steel industry, mostly in France and Germany. The breakdown by countries is Germany 59%, Belgium 17%, the Netherlands 16%, France 5%, Italy 3% and Luxembourg 0.3% of the workers assisted.

§ 4. Industrial reconversion and redevelopment

As capacity closures and other rationalizations assume larger proportions, so, in areas where coal and steel production are the principal activities, there is less and less alternative employment available for the workers affected, and consequently it is becoming absolutely vital to attract other industries there instead.

Recognizing that this trend was bound to build up still more in the next few years, the High Authority armed itself in September 1965 with a number of fresh weapons in the matter of redevelopment, which it used freely in 1966. Numerous redevelopment schemes were aided by the part-financing of specialized studies and surveys, infrastructure improvements and factory building. In addition, the Committee of Experts which had been conducting more general researches with a view to providing relevant background material and particulars of available redevelopment facilities duly issued its findings during the period under review.

The applications for ECSC financial assistance during the year were indicative of the changed approach to redevelopment, and of the gradual adoption of the principles the High Authority has had occasion to press upon the Council, for most of the schemes submitted formed part of full-scale, co-ordinated redevelopment programmes.

High Authority redevelopment loans in 1966 totalled 54 800 000 units of account, as compared with 30m. in all over the years 1960-65

§ 5. Wages, social security and terms of employment

The High Authority continued to conduct and published studies on matters concerning wages, social security and terms of employment, as an objective reference basis for the efforts of the two sides of industry in this direction.

At Community level regular contact has been maintained since 1956 through the two Joint Committees for the coal and the steel industry respectively, on which government representatives also sit. The points emerging from these discussions can be and are freely made use of in the hammering out of collective-bargaining agreements in the member countries; if they could be similarly referred to for the purpose of framing Community-wide agreements, it is obvious that this would be a big advance in the levelling-up of conditions which is one of the great aims of the Treaty.

On the controversial question of the European Miners' Charter, it is recalled that the union representatives in 1965 agreed for the time being to drop their insistence on a package deal, and instead to confine their claims to the introduction of a shift bonus on the German model throughout the Community and the introduction of a fidelity or loyal-service bonus. In February 1966 the Catholic and free mineworkers' unions of the six countries submitted their official proposals on the subject to the High Authority, asking for an "ECSC miners' allowance" to embody both the two bonuses earlier

suggested. The High Authority included this idea among the recommendations in its Memorandum on Coal Policy to the Council which as we have seen contains a detailed analysis of the outlook for coal production up to 1970 together with the High Authority's suggestions for enabling the coal industry to retain the services of a sufficiently numerous, young, steady and skilled labour force. The ad hoc Committee is now studying the matter; whether the recommendations go through will of course depend on the Council.

§ 6. Housing

For some years now building costs have been going up and up, a trend liable to have particularly unfortunate results for prospective occupants of low-rent housing.

The High Authority's housing loans, granted on the same favourable terms as in the past, have thus been particularly appreciated by all concerned, in some cases indeed tipping the scale.

Up to now just over one third of the 100 000 dwellings part-financed by the High Authority are now owned outright by the miners and steelworkers living in them; the proportion has shown little change over the last six years (36.5 - 38.5%). The High Authority is bearing in mind that, given the sweeping changes now in progress in the production set-up, owner-occupation can sometimes be a handicap to geographical or occupational mobility. But, however, that may be, it intends for its part to continue encouraging whatever arrangement may best serve to free the workers from the disadvantages of unduly close interdependence between job and accommodation.

From the time when it first began providing assistance for the building of houses for ECSC workers up to 31 January 1967, the High Authority contributed financially, under Experimental Schemes I and II and the six major loan-aided schemes, to the construction of 102 590 dwellings, of which 64 549 were to be rented and 38 041 to be ultimately owner-occupied. At the same date, 85 995 of these were completed, 10 462 building and 6 133 "in preparation".

Operational position of Experimental Schemes I and II
and Loan-aided Schemes I-VI at 31 January 1967

Country	No. of dwellings	of which:		
		in preparation	building	completed
Germany FR	72 424	3 062	5 911	63 451
Belgium	5 735	73	2 023	3 639
France	15 286	1 611	1 958	11 717
Italy	5 287	887	290	4 110
Luxembourg	670	4	39	627
Netherlands	3 188	496	241	2 451
Community	102 590	6 133	10 462	85 995

§ 7. Industrial medicine, health and safety

The High Authority went ahead in 1966 with the following research programmes already launched:

- (1) industrial medicine: physiopathological and clinical research (1964-69), traumatology and rehabilitation (1964-68);
- (2) industrial health: second programme on dust control in mines (1965-69), assorted projects on converter "brown smoke", following completion of a first programme;
- (3) industrial physiology and psychology: second programme on human factors and safety (1965-69), first programme on ergonomics (1965-69).

The High Authority also approved a further medical research programme, this time on the treatment and rehabilitation of burns cases (1966-69). Procedural preparations for another new programme on methods of combating air pollution caused by steel plants (4m. units of account, 1966-70) are well advanced.

In parallel, the High Authority is actively promoting co-operation with and among all concerned in research, industrial and government circles, and helping to disseminate and publicize the latest advances for the benefit of works medical officers, health and safety engineers and so on, by means of documentation, symposia and seminars.

The Steel Industry Safety Commission and its seven specialized working parties duly pursued their activities in 1966. The Mines Safety Commission issued its Third Report, a valuable quarry of detailed information with regard to safety problems now being jointly studied at Community level; the point is made that the most recent regulations promulgated in the member countries are a good deal more in line with one another than they used to be, and incorporate the bulk of the recommendations put forward by the Commission and by the earlier Conference on Safety in Coalmines.

II. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE FREE AND CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 17 April 1967

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaties, the IFCTU and ICFTU unions in the Six have addressed a joint memorandum to the member Governments of the European Communities. The document gives particular attention to the geographical extension of the Community and to the strengthening of its democratic structure.

Below, we reproduce the full text.

Text of the memorandum

Since resuming its normal activities after the war, the democratic trade union movement has given its support to moves to bring about European integration. After giving its support to the Treaty of Paris which established the European Coal and Steel Community, the trade union movement welcomed the signing of the Rome Treaties on 25 March 1957 which it characterized as an important step forward towards the construction of a united and democratic Europe.

During the past ten years, the establishment of a Common Market, the framing of common policies in important economic sectors and the pooling of efforts in the nuclear sphere have known both successes and setbacks.

From the beginning, the trade unions have placed their organization on a proper footing to defend the interests of the broad body of workers in a Europe evolving towards integration.

In 1967, the trade union movement reaffirms its conviction that only an integrated Europe will be in a position to place the

respective economies on a scale enabling constant growth and improvement in the standard of living of European peoples and that only a Europe which is united can become a factor making for stability and peace throughout the world.

In reaffirming its allegiance to Europe, the trade union movement reminds heads of government that they have a duty to carry out the mission which has been entrusted to them and to do everything in their power to remove all obstacles lying in the path towards a united Europe.

Of the major problems arising at present, the trade union movement considers the following as particularly important:

- (a) The geographical extension of the Community
- (b) Strengthening of the democratic structure of the Community.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENSION OF THE COMMUNITY

In 1957, when the EEC and the ECSC were set up, the signatories of the Treaties "called upon the other people of Europe sharing this ideal to associate themselves with these efforts".

The tenth anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaties coincides with new approaches by Great Britain and other democratic countries aiming at membership of the European Community.

The trade union movement is convinced that membership of these democratic countries "will strengthen the safeguards of peace and freedom" which are set out in the Rome Treaties as their final aims.

For the same reason, the trade union movement considers that there can be no question of the Community entering into any form of preferential relationship with Franco Spain or any other dictatorship.

STRENGTHENING OF THE COMMUNITY'S DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURE

One of the inevitable consequences of the development towards European integration has been that a large number of decisions which until a few years ago lay within the sole competence of the national governments are now reached and implemented by the European institutions.

It is absolutely essential that citizens of the countries of the Communities and their political, economic and social organizations should know where these decisions concerning them are taken and what measure of responsibility lies with each of the respective parties drafting and taking these decisions. At present, the general confusion concerning these powers makes it extremely difficult and sometimes even impossible for citizens to participate at all in the Community economic and social policy.

This situation arises primarily from the fact that the European executives often find it impossible to act as a motive force, a mission entrusted to them under the Treaties. It is also attributable to the secrecy surrounding the proceedings within the Council of Ministers and the Commission as well as the discussions between the two Community bodies. This state of affairs has been exacerbated by the gradual replacement of the Committees by the College of permanent representatives in matters, which, under a reasonable and balanced division of powers, ought properly to be dealt with by the Committees.

The extent to which workers', farmers' and employers' organizations are able to participate in drafting Community decisions has been, quite clearly, jeopardized by this confusion of powers.

In all Member States, the trade union movement has succeeded in deploying its strength along different lines and with varying results from one country to another, although there can be no doubt that the common aim everywhere is that their work should serve the interests of the workers. The trade union movement cannot carry out its mission with the public authorities unless the latter are tangible, clearly defined bodies. The confusion of powers and responsibilities, evident at Community level, makes it difficult and even impossible for the trade unions to challenge proposals, put forward their own claims and participate in Community activities.

The trade union movement cannot accept a state of affairs under which it loses at Community level what it has won for itself at national level after a great deal of hard struggle. If relations with our movement are allowed to deteriorate at European level, the inevitable result will be an injurious effect on the harmonious course of integration.

Recent experience leads us to refer briefly to two examples of this trend:

In none of our respective countries does anyone challenge the right of the trade union movement to put forward its own views and

participate in the framing in economic and social policies.

At European level, the six Ministers of Labour have been unable to reach agreement on a form of procedure which would allow a modest beginning to be made on the framing of a Community social policy, primarily by virtue of the fact that certain of the Ministers regard trade union participation at European level as undesirable and even unacceptable.

In the economic sphere, the EEC Commission drafts recommendations to Member States on cyclical economic policy without previously consulting the major economic and social interests as is the practice in each of our countries.

Such tendencies are all the more dangerous in view of the fact that there are clear indications that the adaptation of our economies to the new European scale is a process which is only just beginning.

The support given by the trade union movement to the merger of the European Executives is due primarily to a wish to contribute - in this way too - towards strengthening the Community institutions.

A sole Executive will be able to ensure greater uniformity in applying the three Treaties and will also open up a better prospect of merging the three Treaties at a later date. Nevertheless, the trade union movement wishes to emphasize that the implementation of the protocol of agreement on the merger presents serious risks of producing adverse consequences exceeding the area of the particular problem involved in merging the Executives. Provisions such as those which would bring about the disappearance of co-optation and a reduction in supranational powers, particularly within the sphere of financial economy, cannot under any circumstances be considered as precedents for the final solutions to be adopted when the Treaties are merged.

On the eve of the entry into force of the Merger Treaty and on the threshold of a new decisive phase in European development, the trade union organizations put forward the following demands:

1. Appointment as members of the Single Commission of persons affording a guarantee of the independence of the Commission in relation of the member Governments and of its mission as guardian of the Treaty and motive force of integration.

The composition of the new Executive should take account of the importance of the contribution which the workers have to **make** towards the work of the Community. The abolition of co-optation, as practised by the ECSC High Authority, should

not result in the absence from the Single Commission of men enjoying the confidence of the trade union movement.

2. The Single Commission should have adequate financial resources of its own to enable it to work independently.
3. The powers of the European Parliament should be extended, particularly in relation to the supervision of the running of the Community; moreover, until such time as a Community legislature is established, it will be necessary to provide for the Parliament to be properly consulted by the Community institutions in all matters where consideration by national parliaments has proved inadequate or meaningless.
4. The powers of the Economic and Social Committee should be increased and the Committee should be accorded the right of initiative.
5. In addition to formal consultation through the Economic and Social Committee, new bodies and procedures should be established for formal consultation together with informal contacts so as to enable a permanent dialogue between the trade union movement on the one hand and the Council of Ministers and the Commission, on the other.

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From the beginning, the trade union movement has responded to the challenge of integration. It wishes to contribute with all the means at its disposal towards the creation of a Community where laws will no longer cease to operate at national frontiers but will apply throughout the territories of all our countries.

However, the trade union organizations are anxious to prevent the political, economic and social life of this Community being delivered wholly into the hands of technocrats - however necessary these may be -, those of the big monopolies or abandoned to an anarchic confusion of institutional powers.

There is a need for a true political, economic and social life to be organized around the nucleus of the Community institutions.

In setting up the new Communities, the Governments have stated that they have decided to safeguard economic and social progress by their joint action. They have set themselves as the main aim of

their efforts a constant improvement in the living and working conditions of their peoples.

These undertakings will not be realized without the support of the broad ranks of the working population for whom the trade union movement speaks. For this reason, the trade union organizations wish to see Europe endowed with a democratic structure which will enable them to take their full responsibilities.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS: EXAMINATION OF THE SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY; SOCIAL POLICY; STRUCTURAL ADAPTATION OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

Brussels, 13 April 1967

A. Cool presided at the twentieth meeting of the Executive Committee of the IFCTU European Organization held in Brussels on 13 April.

The Executive Committee elected a President and four Vice-Presidents. A. Cool (President of the Belgian Christian Trade Union Federation) was re-elected President of the European Organization and the four Vice-Presidents elected were J. Alders (NKV-Netherlands), E. Bangerter (SVEA - Switzerland), G. Esperet (CFDT - France) and E. Machielsen (International Trade Secretariats).

The Committee carried out a wide-ranging exchange of views on the situation within the European Communities at a time when they are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaties. Particular attention was given to social policy, following the meeting of the Council of Ministers in December 1966 and bearing in mind the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Ministers which will be a meeting of Ministers of Social Affairs.

Following the fourth European Conference of Christian Trade Unions held in October 1966, the Committee discussed the structure, organization and activities of the trade union movement at European level and has decided to enhance the status of the European Conference of Christian Trade Unions, which has so far held four meetings, by making it into a congress with powers of decision.

Finally, the Committee dealt with trade union activities in a number of European countries, giving particular attention to problems confronting the labour movement in Italy.

The official statement

At the end of the meeting, the Executive Committee of the IFCTU European Organization adopted a statement in which, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome, it reaffirms "the European allegiance of the Christian Trade Union movement. At the same time, it gives expression to the extreme concern of the workers it represents with regard to the democratic and social lines on which the Community ought to be developing in conformity with the interests and desires of the peoples of Europe.

"On the occasion of the 10th anniversary, the Executive Committee endorses the memorandum addressed by the IFCTU European Organization together with the European Trade Union Secretariat of the ICFTU to the member Governments of the European Communities. The national trade union federations are requested to bring the memorandum to the attention of their respective governments.

"The Committee is particularly concerned by the de facto blocking of progress on Community social policy at the level of the Council of Ministers.

"The Committee requests that the Council of Ministers should hold a meeting before the end of May, to be attended by Ministers of Social Affairs and to receive a joint ICFTU-IFCTU European trade union delegation prior to the meeting. The Committee calls upon the European Parliament, the EEC Commission and the Economic and Social Committee to give their support to this request.

"Finally, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of trade union activities within the framework of the Rome Treaties the Committee addresses fraternal greetings of solidarity to all peoples, particularly to all workers engaged in the struggle for freedom, democracy and economic and social development both in certain European countries, particularly Spain and Portugal, and in other parts of the world wherever there is a battle to be waged against oppression and poverty.

"The Committee pledges the whole-hearted efforts of all European workers, particularly all members, officers and leaders of the IFCTU European Organization, in strengthening and co-ordinating their trade union activities at national and professional level in order to bring about a democratic, united and prosperous Europe which will help to bring peace, freedom and progress to the world."

An agreement between the IFCTU European Organization and ACLI

The Committee issued the following communiqué relating to a co-operation agreement between the IFCTU European Organization and ACLI (Italy).

"The European Organization of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU) and the Italian Christian Workers' Associations (ACLI) have recently concluded an agreement envisaging closer co-operation.

"This agreement, which may be amended in the light of future developments, is based on the recognition by the IFCTU European Organization of the importance and significance of the role played by ACLI in the Italian labour movement.

"For their part, ACLI likewise registers recognition of the activities of the Christian trade union movement at European and International level. The ACLI associations appreciate correctly the present views of the IFCTU European Organization with regard to the Italian trade union situation.

"The agreement between ACLI and the IFCTU European Organization is also based on recognition of a common line of action which respects different points of view.

"The agreement amounts to a practical strengthening of a community of ideas based on the same principles inspired by Christian social teaching. This commonwealth of ideas has never been questioned, even when differences and controversies made themselves felt between the two organizations.

"The commonwealth of ideas takes the form in many countries of effective co-operation in safeguarding and promoting the human, social and economic interests of Italian migrant workers."

RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE EEC:
A LETTER FROM THE ICFTU AND IFCTU TRADE UNIONS

Brussels, 13 April 1967

M. Buiter and M. Kulakowski, the European representatives of the free trade unions and the Christian trade unions, have addressed a letter to Professor W. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission in which they express the concern of the ICFTU and IFCTU organizations within the Six following the decision taken on 11 April last by the EEC Council of Ministers with regard to the form and contents of a possible agreement between the Community and Spain.

"Speaking for the trade union movement," the letter states, "we have often previously had occasion to indicate our opposition to any form of preferential agreement with Spain. We consider it to be

incompatible with the basic principles of the Treaty, in accordance with which the governments signatory to the Treaty declared themselves "resolved to strengthen safeguards for peace and freedom", to have preferential relations with a country whose political structure and everyday political life represent a constant and flagrant contravention of these ideals".

"We address a most urgent appeal to the EEC Commission, guardian of the Treaty," M. Buiter and M. Kulakowski continue, "to make full use of its political influence in order to prevent the emergence of any agreement on the lines envisaged by the decision of the Council of Ministers. Together with our friends inside Spain and in exile, we shall continue to fight for a free and democratic Spain; once this struggle has achieved its aim, we shall be happy and proud to see this country in our midst".

THE ICFTU-ECSC INTER-TRADE-UNION GROUP EXAMINES
THE SITUATION OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY
IN THE ECSC

Paris, 13 and 14 April 1967

The Inter-Trade-Union Group of ICFTU affiliated miners' and metalworkers' in the European Coal and Steel Community met in Paris on 13 and 14 April.

During the meeting, the following problems were examined from a wide range of aspects:

- (a) the crisis in the coalmining industry and the establishment of a common energy policy;
- (b) changes in the structure of the iron and steel industry;
- (c) employment and retraining of manpower in the Community industries.

M. J. Fohrmann, Member of the High Authority, submitted the 15th General Report of the ECSC High Authority.

The ICFTU-ECSC Inter-Trade-Union Group also elected the members of its Executive which is now composed of the following officers: W Michels (Federal Germany), President; A. Auguard (France) and R. Vandesperre (Belgium), Vice-Presidents; A Misslin and E. Weis

(Luxembourg Liaison Office), members.

At the end of the proceedings, the Inter-Trade-Union Group adopted two resolutions concerning the situation in the iron and steel industry of the ECSC countries and the financial policy of the Community.

Resolution on the situation in the iron and steel industry

"The Inter-Trade-Union Group

- (i) focuses its activities on safeguarding full employment and protecting workers in the event of loss of employment or loss of income;
- (ii) notes the absence, in the medium-term outlook, of a stable employment situation;
- (iii) regrets that current structural changes in the iron and steel industry are having adverse repercussions on the standard of living of workers;
- (iv) feels that intervention at present in cases involving loss of employment or loss of earnings is not in itself sufficient to safeguard workers' acquired rights in the social sphere;
- (v) believes that the present situation and future development of the iron and steel industry require practical measures and full recourse to the indirect possibilities provided for in the ECSC Treaty by virtue of Article 95 and, where applicable, Article 58. For this reason, the free trade unions support the first initiatives taken by the High Authority within the framework of Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty.

The Inter-Trade-Union Group

requests that, after exhausting all the direct possibilities presented by the ECSC Treaty,

- a) the "General Objectives for Steel" should be complemented by medium-term quantitative and qualitative estimates of manpower requirements with a view to promoting a stable situation with regard to employment;

- b) greater count should be taken of the situation on the world steel market in distributing aid to developing countries to the extent that additional measures may afford an opportunity of increasing sales of steel to these countries and, subsequently, reducing the additional pressure exerted by these countries on the steel market.

The free trade unions support the idea of the former President of the High Authority, M. Del Bo, who had contemplated granting preferential loans to developing countries in order to purchase steel in Europe;

- c) There should be a co-ordination at Community level of investment policy, linking projects under this heading with relevant social considerations;
- d) that a European social basic plan should be drawn up with a view to safeguarding job and incomes security;
- e) at Community level, all necessary measures should be instituted for improving the competitive position of undertakings and that any measure instituted at national level which might upset the smooth functioning of the Common Market should be opposed;
- f) developments should be closely watched so as to ensure that trading agreements and mergers of firms should not prejudice the objectives of the free trade unions with regard to bringing about greater economic democracy;
- g) the success of industrial modernization and redevelopment policy should be guaranteed by the establishment of large-scale development, modernization and redevelopment programmes by national governments acting in co-operation with the High Authority and also, where necessary, with the other institutions of the European Communities; in addition to the regional bodies, it will also be necessary to consult the professional organizations, particularly the trade unions, in drawing up measures intended to improve regional infrastructure;
- h) the High Authority should continue its efforts to convene a world steel conference."

Resolution on the financial policy of the ECSC

"The Inter-Trade-Union Group

- (i) feels that the financial autonomy of the ECSC is a prerequisite for an effective industrial and social policy;

- (ii) requests that the annual budget of the ECSC should be supplemented by budgetary policy and planning established for a period stretching over several years;
- (iii) points to the need for ensuring, within the framework of this budgetary policy, the proper financing of an effective modernization, redevelopment and structural policy, particularly with regard to:
 - industrial modernization and redevelopment;
 - technical research;
 - assistance towards retraining and re-employment;
 - housebuilding programmes;
 - vocational training and further training;
 - continuation of research in safety of working, industrial medicine and hygiene;
 - financial safeguards with regard to keeping employers' and workers' association informed concerning special problems in the economic and social sectors resulting from the establishment of the Common Market;
- (iv) demands that, if the attainment of these objectives should so require, the levy imposed should be increased;
- (v) recalls that the free trade unions have already given a warning of the dangers involved in a threatened reduction of the levy."

A LUNCHEON DISCUSSION ON THE TRADE
UNION MOVEMENT AND EUROPE

Paris, 14 April 1967

"The trade union movement and Europe" was the theme of a luncheon-discussion organized in Paris on 14 April last by the circle, "L'Opinion en 24 heures".

Before an audience of 200, presided over by M. E. Roche, President of the French "Conseil Economique et Social" and in the presence of M. J. Monnet, M. L. Major, General-Secretary of the

FGTB (Belgian General Federation of Labour), M. M. Bouladoux, President of the IFCTU, M. C. Mourgues, speaking on behalf of the ICFTU and M. A. Malterre, speaking for the CGC (the French national centre of executive and white-collar workers), set out in turn the views of these trade union organizations on the European Communities on the occasion of their 10th anniversary.

The speakers were practically unanimous in calling for a true harmonization of social conditions, an extension of the Commission's powers, the granting of the right to initiate measures to the Economic and Social Committee and the entry of Great Britain to the Common Market.

A generally expressed wish was that the Rome summit should demonstrate political determination to continue the construction of Europe to its completion.

In conclusion, M. J. Monnet, who received a standing ovation, stated inter alia that the workers' trade unions had made Europe possible and he took the opportunity of thanking them for the confidence they had shown right from the beginning.

THE CONGRESS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE BELGIAN PUBLIC SERVICE
WORKERS NATIONAL CENTRE (CGSP)

Ostend, 21, 22 and 23 March 1967

Central government civil servants belonging to the sector "Ministères" of the CGSP (FGTB) held their Ordinary Congress in Ostend on 21, 22 and 23 March 1967. During the congress, Professor Brugmans read a paper on the future of the European Community Civil Service and of the civil service in the different countries.

In a later issue we shall be reverting to the main themes brought out by Professor Brugmans and we shall also be publishing the resolution adopted by the congress.

STATEMENTS BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

SOCIAL POLICY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
AND THE COMMON ORGANIZATION OF THE TOBACCO MARKETS:
A MEETING OF THE WORKING PARTY, "AGRICULTURE-FOOD
AND DRINK INDUSTRY" OF THE IFCTU EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION

Brussels, 27 February 1967

At a meeting on 27 February last in Brussels, delegates from the two International Trade Secretariats for agricultural workers and workers in the food and drink industry represented in the "Working Party, Agriculture-Food and Drink Industry" of the IFCTU European Organization examined current questions in the field of social and agricultural policy within the EEC.

The Working Party once again drew the attention of the Council of Ministers and the Commission to the "Action Programme for a Social Policy within the framework of the EEC" published in November 1965 by the IFCTU European Organization, once again expressing its complete endorsement of the programme.

Social policy in agriculture

With special reference to social policy in the agricultural sphere, the Working Party reaffirmed the point of view it has put forward previously, namely that this policy should form an integral part of the common agricultural policy.

The Working Party emphasized once again:

- a) that all necessary steps should be taken to ensure that agricultural workers' trade unions are associated and consulted in more adequate measure in the formulation of marketing, price and commercial policy relating to agricultural products in order to remove as quickly as possible all obstacles to placing the standard of living of agricultural workers on a par with that of comparable categories of workers in other economic sectors. It is pointed out that the first chance of doing something in this respect will present itself in connection with the possible revision of cereal prices on 1 July 1967.

- b) that the Commission and the Council of Ministers should consider favourably the wish expressed by workers' representatives in the Consultative Committee on the structure of agriculture when finalizing the Committee's opinion on Community programmes to be financed out of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund that financing should at all times be conditional on full application of collective agreement provisions.

Moreover, it will be necessary to provide the necessary facilities for vocational training and for the retraining and re-employment of workers who are obliged to leave their jobs as a result of changes in the structure of agriculture, and, at the same time, it will be necessary to compensate workers in the higher age groups for material loss.

The Working Party noted with satisfaction the activities during the past year of the Bipartite Consultative Committee for the Social Problems of Agricultural Workers.

The Working Party thanked the European Commission for the technical and financial aid which has been forthcoming in the negotiations recently begun within the ad hoc working party, composed of representatives of the COPA and the two ~~Trade~~ trade union secretariats and expressed a wish that these discussions produce practical results with regard to working hours in the agricultural sector.

With regard to the activity of the Consultative Committee for Agricultural Products, the meeting requested the Committee of the Working Party to urge, in co-operation with representatives of the other economic groups, on the European Commission the need for more frequent and rapid consultation and an improvement in the distribution of working papers.

Representatives of agricultural workers as well as of workers in the food and drink industry are requested to use their influence to ensure that marketing, pricing and commercial policy take due account of the need for certain sectors of the food processing industry to have its access safeguarded to markets of outside countries both with respect to the supply of primary products and the sale of finished produce.

With this in mind, the Working Party has expressed the hope that negotiations in the Kennedy Round should result in expansion of international trade provided there is no encroachment on the very principles forming the basis of the European agricultural policy.

Referring to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee concerning the draft regulation having the purpose of setting up a

"Committee for Food Products", the Working Party requested the European Commission to set up, in addition to this particular Committee, a Consultative Committee in which employers' and workers' organizations concerned as well as consumers will be represented.

The Working Party felt that this request is perfectly justified by the importance attaching to the harmonization of all legislation dealing with food and drink for the economic and social groups concerned.

Common organization of the tobacco market

With regard to the common organization of the tobacco market and the necessary adaptation that will have to be made in the tobacco monopolies of France and Italy, the Working Party adopted the following statement:

"Noting:

- a) that the requirements of the European tobacco industry, taken as a whole and including those parts which operate in the form of a monopoly and those which operate in a free market, cannot be met, either quantitatively or qualitatively, by European production of raw tobacco;
- b) that the multiplicity of varieties of raw tobacco is the cause of the absence of world prices for these products.

The Working Party concluded that the common organization of the raw tobacco market should be carried out in such a way

- 1) that the tobacco industries of Member States would be sure of a free supply of raw tobacco from countries both inside and outside the Community, both with regard to quality and quantity, providing the applicable rate of Community customs duty is properly paid. The common organization of the market should not result in any general increase in the cost of production of tobacco products;
- 2) as to avoid any surplus production within the Community. Accordingly the Working Party feels that organization of the market should be accompanied by the establishment at European level of quotas for tobacco grown within Europe, combined with efforts to improve the quality and to rationalize production, thus limiting charges to be borne by the Community.

With regard to the question of making the necessary modifications in the tobacco monopolies in France and in Italy, the Working Party feels that it is absolutely essential that these modifications:

- 1) avoid any discrimination in the supply and marketing of tobacco products in such a way that, once the transitional period has come to an end, all customs obstacles still existing between Member States should be removed so as to make way for a true European market for tobacco products in which the consumer is guaranteed a free choice in accordance with what is provided in the Treaty;
- 2) should be in step with the attainment of a common organization of the market for raw tobacco.

The Working Party feels that the simultaneous attainment of these twin objectives - organization of the market for raw tobacco and modifications in the monopolies - will be necessary if one wishes to avoid any distortion of conditions of competition among the tobacco industries.

In defending the social interests of tobacco workers, the Working Party feels that such conditions for sound competition are strictly necessary in order to maintain maximum employment and the optimum with regard to the wages and working conditions of these workers. Rationalization and speedy mechanization of this sector threatens many tobacco workers with the prospect of technological unemployment, and it would therefore be necessary to institute measures for further vocational training and retraining.

The Working Party also expresses its satisfaction at the decision taken by the Ministers of Social Affairs on 19 December 1966 to proceed as quickly as possible to extend the powers of the European Social Fund and to promote a faster rate of vocational training.

The Working Party, finally, urges the EEC Commission to embark on the study of social and economic problems facing the European tobacco industries in the same way it has done for other industries.

The meeting decided unanimously to bring this resolution to the immediate attention of all national and European authorities as well as the organizations concerned within the EEC."

STATEMENT BY ICFTU UNIONS ON SOCIAL
HARMONIZATION IN TRANSPORT

During a recent meeting in Paris, the Committee of ITF affiliated transport workers' unions in the European Economic Community expressed serious concern at the delay in the Community's work in the field of social harmonization in the road transport sector.

At the end of this meeting, the following statement was adopted:

"At its meeting of 13 May 1965, the EEC Council of Ministers published a decision on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in transport by rail, road and inland waterway. Articles 10 to 13 of this decision relate to the harmonization of certain working conditions and social provisions.

"In pursuance of this decision, the Commission submitted to the Council of Ministers on 22 July 1967 a first draft of a proposed Community regulation concerning certain social provisions in road transport.

"The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee have already given their opinion on this draft.

"The Committee of ITF affiliated unions in the EEC invites members of the Council of Transport Ministers of the EEC to place on the agenda of its next meeting a discussion of this first Community proposal on social harmonization in road transport.

"Any decision to make the adoption of this proposal conditional on the adoption of other proposals by the Commission in the sphere of common transport policy would cause a serious and unjustifiable delay in implementing social policy in road transport.

"The Committee of ITF affiliated unions in the EEC feels that the Council of Ministers should embark without delay on consideration of the Commission's first proposal on social harmonization so that this may be adopted and implemented within the prescribed period, i.e. not later than 1 January 1968."

THE CFDT RAILWAYMEN'S UNION (FRANCE) PROPOSES
A TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF
TRANSPORT WITHIN THE SIX COUNTRIES

During 1966, the French National Railwaymen's Union affiliated to the CFDT, after a closely reasoned analysis of transport in France and in the Community, put forward a proposal for a ten-year transport plan in accordance with the following main principles:

True costing

There can be no doubt that it is necessary from the beginning to know the total costs at present as well as during the coming 15 years. These costs should be calculated comprehensively (infrastructure, vehicle and energy costs as well as the cost of competing with other means of transport, the social costs etc.)

Forecast study on investments and rates

Transport is a most excellent way of organizing the economy and it should therefore be studied in the light of future developments. Accordingly, the transport economy to be forecast for the period, 1980-85, should be conceived in terms of the overall economy which we would like to see operating in Europe at that period. It is therefore not enough merely to extrapolate present trends which are often established on the basis of a congealed national set-up. An objective which establishes the very type of growth to be anticipated will provide a basis for deducing tariff policy and a policy for the co-ordination of investments.

Co-ordination of investments

Tariff policy

Rates should have two main functions:

- a) to line up users in a coherent way with the planned infrastructures;
- b) to ensure the best possible yield from dynamic growth.

The public service

A transport plan should also seek to give new substance to the concept of transport as a public service.

The public service should be considered as an instrument in promoting development open to the authorities for carrying out decisions which they have taken (regional redevelopment, employment, social aspects etc.). This means that the costs of this public service should be apportioned selectively in relation to the general interest, which does not follow from the possible profitability of one part of this public service.

These proposals are felt to be particularly necessary by the French National Union of Railwaymen (CFDT) in order to build up an integrated Europe and restore to the transport sector its original vocation as a servant of the economy and the community.

MEETING OF THE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE OF ICFTU CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNIONS IN THE EEC

Berlin, 3, 4 and 5 April 1967

The European Co-ordinating Committee which groups all ICFTU affiliated national unions of workers in the chemical industries of the six countries of the Community, met in Berlin on 3, 4 and 5 April 1967.

At this meeting, delegates drew up a table of working hours actually worked in different sectors of the chemical industries throughout the European Community.

The members of the Committee were also particularly concerned with incomes policy.

Finally, the Committee proposed to set up a Solidarity Fund for the mutual benefit of the different national unions to be operated under the aegis of the European Co-ordinating Committee.

MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN "MOTOR-CAR MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY" COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CHRISTIAN METALWORKERS' FEDERATION

Brussels, 6 April 1967

The European "Motor-car Manufacturing Industry" Committee of the International Federation of Christian Metalworkers' Trade Unions met in Brussels on 6 April 1967.

Representatives from affiliated countries discussed reports concerning the economic and social situation in the car manufacturing industry and the future development of the industry.

In dealing with these reports, the Committee noted that the problems arising at present at national level cannot be considered in isolation from the general European situation, or even from world developments in the motor-car manufacturing industry.

In view of this situation, the "Motor-car Manufacturing Industry" Committee will continue to study in relation to each other developments at national and international level.

The Committee decided unanimously to continue its activities with full vigour.

III. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

"9ème RAPPORT D'ACTIVITE DU COMITE MONETAIRE - 1.3.67" (9th Report on activities of the Monetary Committee - 1.3.67). Publications Service of the European Communities No. 1031 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

One of the objects of this report is to outline the co-ordination of financial and monetary policy by Member States, the field in which the Monetary Committee of the European Economic Community operates.

The report also accounts briefly for the activities of the Committee during 1966.

EEC Bulletin No. 4/67 - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 4001 - French, German, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish. On sale.

Of special interest:

1. The 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome: statement by M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission.
2. Communication by the Commission to the Council of Ministers on the common transport policy following the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers on 20 October 1966.
3. Proposed regulation concerning groupings of agricultural producers and their unions;
4. Great Britain's possible membership of the Community (extracts from press conferences given by Mr. H. Wilson and Mr. G. Brown following visits to the six capitals of the Community).

ECSC

"15ème RAPPORT GENERAL SUR L'ACTIVITE DE LA COMMUNAUTE - 1.2.66-31.1.67" (15th General Report on activities of the Community - 1.2.66-31.1.67) - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 4034 - French, German, Italian, Dutch and English. On sale.

"BULLETIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER no 64" (Bulletin of the European Coal and Steel Community No. 64) - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 12949 - French, German, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

This issue of the Bulletin summarizes the position in the coal and iron and steel industries following the meeting of the Council of Ministers of 22 November 1966. It also gives indications of investments in the Community during the first half of 1966.

The Bulletin also contains an editorial by M. F. Hellwig, member of the High Authority, entitled "Solidarité de fait".

"BULLETIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER no 65 - LES OBJECTIFS GENERAUX ACIER 1970" (ECSC Bulletin No. 65 - General objectives for steel 1970) - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 13172 - French, German, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

In 1962, the High Authority published as the first volume of its series "General Objectives for Steel", the memorandum on the 1965 objectives together with the methods employed and the detailed results of this memorandum. Two years later the High Authority published in the same series its report on the present state reached in implementing these aims.

The High Authority has just laid down the General Objectives for Steel for the Community for 1970 and Bulletin No. 65 contains the relevant memorandum so as to meet the need for information at this stage.

In a further publication, which will form No. 3 of the series, the memorandum will be complemented by a number of technical annexes similar to those contained in the previous publication.

"LISTE DES PLUS GRANDES ENTREPRISES (OU GROUPES D'ENTREPRISES) DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE ET DU ROYAUME UNI" (VERZEICHNIS DER GRÖSSTEN UNTERNEHMEN (ODER UNTERNEHMENSGRUPPEN) IN DER EUROPÄISCHEN WIRTSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT UND IM VEREINIGTEN KÖNIGREICH)" (List of the major companies or groups of companies in the EEC and the UK) - Information "background" No. 4/67 of 10 March 1967 - Spokesman of the High Authority - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 1380 - French and German.

"ANNUAIRE DU COMITE CONSULTATIF POUR LA PERIODE ALLANT DU 15.1.66 au 14.1.67" (Yearbook of the Consultative Committee for the period 15.1.66 to 14.1.67) published by the Secretariat of the ECSC Consultative Committee - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 13383 - French, German, Italian and Dutch.

"CUMULS ET DEDUCTIONS EN MATIERE DE PRESTATIONS DE LA SECURITE SOCIALE DANS LES SIX PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE - juillet 1966" (Accumulation of social security benefits and deductions made from them in the six countries of the Community - July 1966) - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 12867 - French, German, Italian and Dutch. Published by the General Direction "Labour, Rationalization, Modernization and Redevelopment" of the ECSC High Authority.

With the purpose of giving a complete description of the ultimate and exact situation of the insured person in the six countries of the Community, this document sets out clearly:

- a) the possibilities open to the insured person to accumulate different social security benefits (or to combine these with earnings) and where applicable, the ceiling on such combinations;
- b) deductions (in respect of tax and social security contributions) made from benefits paid out.

The tables and notes completing the description of the position of the insured person in the six ECSC countries have been drawn up with the assistance of national experts and are based on the situation as of 1 January 1966. The table referring to accumulated benefits takes in the general scheme and the miners' scheme; the table on deductions contains general regulations.

"3ème RAPPORT (RAPPORT + APPENDICE) DE L'ORGANE PERMANENT POUR LA SECURITE DANS LES MINES DE HOUILLE, NOVEMBRE 1966" (Third Report (Report + Appendix) of the Permanent Body for safety in coal mines, November 1966) - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 12577 - French, German, Italian and Dutch.

This 3rd Report covers the period from 1961 to 1965.

All the reports, recommendations, policy statements and general directives, drawn up by the Working Parties and Sub-Committees, which are subsequently discussed in detail, have been submitted directly to governments and the various departments concerned, after being adopted by the Permanent Body, for further action or for information in accordance with the instructions given to the Body.

"L'APPLICATION DE LA FORMATION PROGRAMMEE DANS LES INDUSTRIES DE LA CECA - RAPPORT DES JOURNEES D'ETUDE DES 9 ET 10 NOVEMBRE 1965 A LUXEMBOURG" (Implementation of vocational training programmes in the ECSC industries - Report on the Seminar of 9 and 10 November 1965 in Luxembourg) - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 3886 - French, German, Italian and Dutch. Limited distribution.

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(Accounts of coalmining companies in the Community 1960-65) -
Publications Service of the European Communities No. 13325 - French,
German, Italian and Dutch. Limited distribution.

EURATOM

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accidents) by Professor P. Sivadon, "Euratom Bulletin" March 1967 -
vol. VI No. 1, pp 6-10 - published in French, German, Italian, Dutch
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energy) by J. Leclercq and M. Van Meerbeck, "Euratom Bulletin" March
1967 - vol IV no. 1, pp 10-17, published in French, German, Italian,
Dutch and English.

JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

- In French : "Introduction à l'étude du droit des Communautés
européennes" (Documents no 40)

"Le Marché Commun, an X" (en bref ... no 20)

"Nouvelles universitaires no 15"
- In Italian : "La Comunità Europea 1950-1967" (brochure)
- In Dutch : "Wat koop ik er voor?" (folder)
- In English : "The facts" (brochure)

These publications may be obtained from the Joint Information
Service of the European Communities, 244, rue de la Loi, Brussels,
or 18, rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, or from the Community Information
Offices in Bonn, Paris, The Hague, Rome, London, Geneva, Washington
or New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

"LES TRAVAILLEURS ET LE SENS DE LEUR HISTOIRE" (The workers and
the meaning of their history) by Professor David of the Faculty of
Law and Economic Sciences, Paris - edition Cujas, 19, rue Cujas,
Paris Vème.

This work is the point of departure for a true history of the workers. The first part sets out the sociological basis for the history and conditions of the working classes. The author goes on to examine the complex interplay of forces which have had an influence on the respective phases through which the world of labour has passed. The author then draws certain preliminary conclusions, affirms his confidence in a working class in the process of change but with an ever-increasing role to play, whatever changes may take place in the sociological and professional structure associated with modern production.

"LE CONSOMMATEUR DANS L'ECONOMIE CONTEMPORAINE - LE DROIT A L'INFORMATION" (The consumer in the present-day economy - his right to be kept properly informed) - Published by the Ligue des Familles Nombreuses et des Jeunes Foyers, 127, rue du Trône, Bruxelles 5.

This publication appears under the auspices of the International Union of European Associations (European Action Committee - Consumers' Sub-Committee).

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Of special interest in this issue are: an article on incomes policy; arts centres; the workers and the meaning of their history; economic reform in the USSR; the trade union movement in Switzerland.

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TO OUR READERS

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

Editor's Note

