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I. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

MAY DAY MESSAGE FROM M. LEVI SANDRI,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EEC COMMISSION

M. Lionello Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, sent the following May Day Telegram to the European Secretaries of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU) and to their affiliated organizations:

"In celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, considering common achievements to date and work still outstanding, can note that many claims and aspirations of working classes are gradually being fulfilled thanks to appreciable improvement in economic and social well-being, increasing employment and attainment of free movement of workers. Work and co-operation of trade unions towards these ends have been fruitful and decisive and on this Labour Day I wish to convey to all workers represented, along with my warmest thanks, cordial greetings and best wishes for a continuation and strengthening of our co-operation in working for all the objectives of the Treaty of Rome.

My best wishes for the future of your organization and constant economic and social progress of your country in a democratic and free Community.

II. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

THE UNIONS AND THE SITUATION IN GREECE

A submission by the IFCTU and ICFTU European Secretariats

Brussels, 2 May 1967

On 2 May 1967, M. H.G. Buiters, General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat, and M. J. Kulakowski, General Secretary of the IFCTU European Organization, were, at their own request, given an opportunity of addressing the Committee for the Association with Greece of the European Parliament. M. W. Schuijt was Chairman.

They informed the Committee of the grave concern with which the organizations they represent view the military coup d'Etat in Greece. They requested the Committee to consider in the light of these developments the question of affording Community assistance to Greece and stated that they had also put this question to the President of the European Investment Bank.

Both General Secretaries also requested the Committee to ask the European Parliament to consider the association between Greece and the European Community in relation to the requirements of international agreements and the Treaty of Association.

The preamble of the Treaty does, in fact, refer to guarantees for peace and freedom.

A statement by the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat

Brussels, 19 May 1967

During its meeting of 19 May 1967, the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat unanimously approved the statement adopted by the ICFTU itself (1) and by the General Secretary of the European Trade Union Secretariat concerning recent development in Greece (see below).

"The Executive Committee renews its appeal to Member Governments of the Community", it pointed out in a communiqué issued after the meeting, "to suspend implementation of the Treaty of Association with Greece as long as the military dictatorship which has suppressed human rights and basic liberties of citizens continues in existence."

(1) "The International Confederation of the Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) forwarded on 11 May 1967 a complaint to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization to the effect that the Greek Government has violated trade union rights. The ICFTU denounces the Greek Government's action in having introduced after the military coup a state of emergency in order to prohibit a large number of organizations among which the trade unions are prominent and in order to arrest more than six thousand persons, many of them trade unionists.

"The ICFTU has also appealed to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Council of Europe and the European Economic Community to suspend relations with Greece until such time as democratic rights, including trade union rights, are completely restored in the country and until political prisoners have been set free. The ICFTU has also appealed to its affiliates to seek from their respective governments undertakings to suspend all financial assistance to Greece until democracy has been restored in that country." (Extract from the ICFTU Press and Radio Service, No. 20, 18 May 1967).

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
FREE TRADE UNIONS IN THE SIX

Brussels, 19 May 1967

The Executive Committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat, which groups ICFTU-affiliated trade union national centres from the countries of the European Economic Community, met in Brussels on 19 May 1967. M. L. Rosenberg (DGB - Federal Germany) was Chairman.

A communiqué from the European Trade Union Secretariat indicates that the following questions were discussed during the meeting:

- co-operation between the British TUC and the ICFTU European Secretariat;
- social policy in the EEC;
- composition of the new Single Executive;
- the situation in Greece;
- a conference on relations, at European level, between employers' and workers' organizations.

Below we reproduce extracts from the communiqué concerning the main items of business.

Co-operation between the TUC and the European Trade Union Secretariat

"Mr. George Woodcock, General Secretary and Mr. Len Murray, Head of the TUC Economic Department, had been invited to take part in the meeting of the Executive Committee."

"It was agreed to establish close co-operation between the TUC and the European Trade Union Secretariat, in expectation of Great Britain's joining the Community."

"This co-operation will include int. al. participation by the TUC in meetings of the Executive Committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat as well as meetings and regular contacts between the two secretariats on all questions which may arise before and during the negotiations."

"The ICFTU national trade union centres in the six countries gave an assurance to their brothers in the TUC that they will do everything in their power to bring about a successful conclusion of the British application for membership (1)."

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- (1) It will be recalled that M. L. Rosenberg, President, and M. H.J. Buiter, General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat expressed, in a statement issued on 3 May 1967, their great satisfaction at the decision of the British Government to join the European Communities.

"Since the beginning of the process of European integration," they stated, "the trade union movement has consistently campaigned for extending the Community to other European democratic countries, particularly Great Britain. The free trade unions feel, in fact, that this would contribute towards strengthening the democratic structure of the Community, that (...) it will give a new impetus to dynamic economic policy and will foster a social policy aiming at a constant improvement in the standard of living of our people. The trade union movement welcomes," M. Rosenberg and M. Buiter concluded, "the prospect of co-operation with the British TUC and with other democratic trade union centres; together with these organizations, it will do everything within its power to secure the speediest possible positive conclusions of the impending negotiations."

"Labour", the official publication of the TUC deals in an editorial entitled "Progress towards the Six" (page 6 of the May issue) with Great Britain's application to join the EEC. After dealing with the history of exploratory talks on this question which the British Government embarked on during the second half of 1966 the TUC publication writes: "... Unlike the 1961 application, the present one will be a simple request for membership, without qualifications, sent to the Council of Ministers in Brussels. The bargaining over conditions will probably take place later this year."

"Experience within the Community has been that it is the application of the Treaty of Rome rather than its precise articles, and national policies rather than supra-national attitudes, which determine what happens in practice."

"In this light, the Government seem to have taken the view that it would be more realistic to accept the Treaty in general terms and see what changes can be made once inside rather than try to secure amendments from the outside."

Social policy in the EEC

The Executive Committee adopted the following resolution on social policy in the EEC which will be submitted to the six Member Governments :

"The Executive Committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat, which groups ICFTU-affiliated national centres of free trade unions in the six countries of the Community, meeting in Brussels on 19 May 1967, whilst noting with satisfaction the resumption of meetings of the Council of Members of the EEC devoted to social questions,

Notes the continuing disagreement with regard to resuming work on a Community social policy which would help to bring about the social objectives of the Treaty of Rome;

Expresses grave concern in view of manifest intention within the Council of Ministers to weaken the powers of the Commission. In making any work by the Commission in the social sphere dependent on prior agreement by all Member Governments, the Council of Ministers is introducing a right of veto which was never envisaged in the Treaty;

Protests most emphatically against the claim of certain Member States to challenge the right of the Commission to consult employers' and workers' organizations."

"Such consultation is absolutely necessary for the establishment and implementation of social policy at Community level."

"In the name of millions of workers who have entrusted to it the task of defending their interests at European level, the Executive Committee :

Recalls that social progress in modern industrial democracies must be based on a frank, constructive debate between the public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations in all matters coming within their proper competence; the Executive Committee warns the Governments against the dangers of any attempt to set themselves up as the sole architects of social policy;

Requests the Council of Ministers to organize a meeting between representatives of employers and workers on the one hand and the Ministers of Social Affairs and the Commission on the other, for an exchange of views between the parties concerned."

"Seriously concerned at the present economic situation within the Community, particularly in the field of employment, the Executive Committee proposes such a meeting of the parties concerned in the conviction that it would serve to overcome the misunderstandings which are at present preventing progress in drawing up social policy at community level."

Composition of the new Single Executive

"The Executive Committee has noted with regret that President Hallstein has decided not to put himself forward as a candidate for President of the new Single Executive."

"The Executive Committee feels that the kind of bargaining that has gone on between the Governments concerning the term of office of the President jeopardizes the political independence of the Single Commission."

"In declining to be the object of such bargaining, President Hallstein has rendered a final service to the European cause."

"The Executive Committee has also learned with regret that M. R. Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, has decided not to put himself forward for the new Executive."

"The Executive Committee pays tribute to the important contribution made by M. R. Marjolin to the task of constructing Europe over many years."

The Committee also dealt with the situation in Greece and approved preparations for holding in Luxembourg on 1 and 2 June 1967 a trade union working conference on relations at European level between employers' and workers' organizations.

A MEMORANDUM TO MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
FROM THE ICFTU-ECSC INTER-TRADE-UNION GROUP OF MINERS AND
METALWORKERS

Luxembourg, 22 May 1967

With a view to defending effectively the interests of workers in the coal-mining and iron and steel industries and having regard to the decision taken on 8 April 1965 by Ministers of Member Governments of the European Communities concerning the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission for the European Communities (ECSC, EEC and Euratom) the free trade unions of miners and metalworkers adopt the following statement.

The trade unions are convinced of the need for European integration but believe that political, economic and social measures are a prior condition for the success of European integration.

In this connection, they base themselves on experiences gained during the long period which has elapsed since 10 May 1955, the date on which the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community came into effect.

For this reason, the free trade unions of miners and metalworkers put forward, in conjunction with the putting into effect of the Treaty of merger, which introduces a new decisive phase in the process of European integration, the following demands in the political, economic and social spheres:

IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE

The forthcoming merger of the three European Executives should not encourage the responsible authorities of the Communities to limit their activities or even to reduce work to a minimum.

Even when the decision on the merger of the Executives has been taken, the principles laid down in the three European Treaties and their practical implementation should not be delayed or reduced in scope through the intermediary of financial measures.

The unions have already on several occasions indicated their firm desire - so far without success - to have at least one seat on the single Executive reserved for one of their representatives, as was the case when the first European Community, viz. the ECSC, was set up. Such advocates of a united Europe as Schuman, De Gasperi, Adenauer, Monnet etc. understood perfectly how well-founded this demand was and for this reason they introduced in the first European Executive the co-optation procedure. Thus, the representation of the workers was assured.

However, no account has been taken of the experience gained within the ECSC. The trade union movement cannot accept that application of the Protocol of 8 April 1965 on the merger of the three European Executives should give rise to restrictive and retrograde measures for the entire body of workers in the Community and, in particular, for miners and metalworkers.

The trade unions feel that the financial autonomy of the Community is one of the pillars of an effective industrial and social policy and consequently, a decisive condition for carrying out such a policy. The system of levies (taxes on production) should be generalized.

The powers and work of the European Parliament should be given a more parliamentary shaping. The European Parliament should be endowed forthwith with the supervisory powers which have been withdrawn from national parliaments by reason of the integration of Europe. The exercise of supervisory powers by the European Parliament and its democratic working are of decisive importance for true community work.

In the same sense, there is a need to bring about a political balance between the different institutions, particularly between the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Parliament, so that against the preponderance of national interests (represented in the Council of Ministers) which has been manifest until now there may be set in compensation improved representation of the European common interest (as represented by the Commission and the Parliament).

The trade unions feel, moreover, that the particular links between coal and steel will retain their full importance within the framework of a single Economic Community.

During the transitional period, viz. until the merger of the Communities is completed, the work of the Consultative Committee should by no means be restricted; on the contrary, its decisions concerning the merger of the Executives and the Communities should be respected, these decisions having, in fact, been unanimously approved by delegates representing employers, consumers and workers.

IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

Medium-term and long-term economic policy and planning can only be shaped in co-operation with the trade unions, as has been done in drawing up the General Objectives for Coal and Steel; all interested parties have co-operated in order to provide those concerned with optimum information with regard to forecasts for the industries covered by the Treaty.

In order to attain the objectives laid down, it will be necessary to provide the required effective means for supplying information.

There should be a possibility of granting assistance so as to safeguard production on a scale which takes account of economic and social considerations; such assistance aims at compensating certain distortions of competition and safeguarding the basis for maintaining security of supplies within the framework of economic planning.

The miners and metalworkers demand a rapid decision on co-ordination of energy policy; the following measures are essential:

co-ordination of sources of energy,

guidance in respect of imports,

State assistance,

guarantees in respect of certain markets,

a common policy in the sphere of trade, competition and customs duties.

Guidance and co-ordination, based on social and economic criteria, of investments through the publication of investment projects of individual undertakings and the possibility of encouraging investments by the granting of loans should constitute a major concern of a single European Executive.

An essential condition in this respect is the adoption of a common external customs duty within the framework of the Kennedy negotiations.

In order to guarantee the success of industrial modernization and redevelopment policy, large-scale modernization and redevelopment programmes should be drawn up by national Governments in co-operation

with the Community institutions. In addition to regional administrative bodies, it will be necessary to consult professional organizations, particularly the trade unions, in drawing up measures aiming at improving regional infrastructure.

Research policy represents an essential factor in attaining basic economic objectives. The trade unions feel that industrial progress will become increasingly dependent on scientific and technical knowledge.

Research policy, as hitherto conducted by the High Authority, should be placed on a much wider basis.

IN THE SOCIAL SPHERE

The harmonization and improvement of working and living conditions, as stated in the European Treaties, should not remain a dead letter, and, once the Communities have been merged, efforts in this sector should be considerably increased if this objective is to be attained.

As a result of technical progress and structural change in the coal-mining and iron and steel industries, industrial modernization and re-development and retraining and re-employment in accordance with Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty are at present a very sensitive spot in most countries of the Community.

The effectiveness of this article could be considerably increased by giving it a wider interpretation and extending its scope.

Safety of working in mining and iron and steel undertakings which has to be improved in accordance with Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty should be the object of further efforts. The right of the Executive to require information in this field and its corresponding obligation should be maintained with a view to drawing up a European social policy.

Work should continue over the entire area of measures and other activities not expressly laid down in the Treaty of Paris and the bodies which have been set up for this purpose by the High Authority should be retained; this applies in particular to:

- programmes for the construction of workers' housing;
- research on industrial medicine and hygiene;

vocational training and further training;

the Joint Committees for coal and steel composed of representatives of employers and workers and, in the case of coal, of Government representatives.

The free trade unions of miners and metalworkers express a wish for the continuation, after the establishment of the Single Executive, of contacts which have been carried out hitherto on an inofficial basis in the form of discussion and consultation, thus enabling a permanent debate to take place between the High Authority and the unions. The unions also feel that this debate should be extended to the Council of Ministers in so far as questions are involved which exceed the powers of the Executive.

In order to enable community policy to be shaped in accordance with real needs, it is essential to maintain permanent consultation.

At the time the first European institution, the ECSC, was set up, the free trade unions of miners and metalworkers paid no heed to political frontiers and historical prejudices and they expressed their agreement with the establishment of the ECSC.

They feel, moreover, that a European Community policy should be approved by the population as a whole.

The integration of Europe represents a continuing ceaseless struggle; however, integration should not come about at the expense of the workers.

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS
DISCUSSED BY FRENCH TRADE UNIONISTS DURING
MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

M. A. Bergeron, General Secretary of the French Federation of Trade Unions, "Force Ouvrière", writes :

"The vast united grouping of Europe in particular can and must be built up along the lines consistently advocated by the international trade union movement."

"The economic problems on which the living conditions of workers depend, cannot be solved within the narrow framework of national frontiers. Moreover, the growing volume of trade, free movement of persons and commodities, the pooling of resources enabling advances in scientific research, will be powerful agents in bringing men closer together, in bringing about better acquaintance with one another and better mutual understanding. This will make a definite contribution towards strengthening peace throughout the world."

"Moreover, economic organization on a European scale implies a strengthening of the international organization of the trade unions, particularly of those from the six countries of the Common Market belonging to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which "Force Ouvrière" is, naturally, a member."

M. C. Baudrillart, General Secretary of the Mouvement de Libération Ouvrière (MLO), writing in an editorial in "Vie Populaire" (No. 65), places current action in the European context: "The construction of Europe cannot, as if by waving a magic wand, solve problems which have not found a solution within each nation. But it does give a European dimension to all these problems and this implies solution of the problems at this level. This is the cardinal factor."

AN ADDRESS BY M. A. COOL, PRESIDENT OF THE IFCTU
EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION, ON SOCIAL POLICY IN THE COMMUNITY

Brussels, 17 May 1967

On 17 May, the Belgian Association of Christian Managerial and Executive Staffs (Association belge des dirigeants et des cadres chrétiens, ADIC) invited M. Cool, President of the CSC (Belgium) and President of the IFCTU European Organization, to speak on social policy in the Community.

M. Cool began by recalling the contents of Articles 117 and 118 of the Treaty of Rome.

"The Commission," he pointed out, "has given a very wide interpretation to these articles and has acted accordingly. (...) At least two Governments and the employers' organizations generally seem not to approve the way in which the EEC Commission exercises its powers in the social sphere."

"This absence of political good will," M. Cool continued, "and the lack of enthusiasm among employers have been the obvious cause of the truly poor achievements of the Community in the field of social policy where what has in fact been achieved has only been achieved so as not to impair the working of the Community. One thing has struck us on several occasions; when danger is imminent, an appeal is made to the trade union organizations and these, imbued as they are with European spirit, obligingly come to the rescue to defend the good cause. However, we are convinced that the majority of countries in the EEC do not wish for a common social policy and that they are only resigned to having one so as to avoid deterioration of the Common Market. In other words, social policy takes second place to market policy."

The need for a debate at European level, between workers and employers

"This assessment of the present situation leads us to two considerations", M. Cool continued.

"With the greatest of difficulty, we are struggling to obtain at European level rights, which have not been seriously challenged for many years at national level. This forces us to the conclusion that the declarations of love which are being made to us in our own countries are lacking in sincerity and that the sum of what we have achieved in each of the six countries of the Community is not a self-evident fact at European level. Thus, for example, we have no opportunity of putting our case to the ministers of social affairs of the six countries. There is no opportunity of embarking on a debate with the employers in the six countries in the presence, say, of the ministers of social affairs, or the ministers of economic affairs."

"As a result, at European level we do not meet with the good will which we meet with from our Governments and employers in our own countries. Accordingly, we must assume that the sympathy we meet with at national level, no matter how great, is not really based on conviction, but on the fear of the influence and power which we have obtained for ourselves."

"At one time", President Cool stated, "we suggested a debate with the employers which would not initially be concerned with claims or the conclusion of European collective agreements. We wanted to make a beginning by dealing with what we have in common and by excluding everything that divides us. We were proposing that, as a first stage, an inventory would be drawn up of everything at present existing in our respective countries in the social sphere and affecting costs of production. The second stage would amount to an attempt at harmonization and, during the third stage once the parties knew each other better and confidence had been established, basic collective agreements would be concluded, outlining the main priorities with regard to working conditions at national level. These proposals were badly received. We have

thus every reason to fear that tomorrow we may well fall between two stools. The process of integration seems to me to be irreversible. It continues on its way and takes with it problems away from the national level and into the European sphere thus giving substance to our fear that at national level, where our influence is unchallenged problems are being emptied of significance because they have been referred to the European level where we have practically no influence. Even though we are fervent advocates of Europe even to the point of agreeing to make sacrifices for the sake of European integration, it should not be imagined that we would collectively assist in building up a Europe which, from the social point of view, would be no improvement at all on what we were familiar with in the 19th century and at the beginning of the twentieth century in our own country."

Industrial concentration and mergers of firms: the social effects

"There is another phenomenon calling for our attention. A wider market," M. Cool pointed out, "presupposes larger undertakings. Accordingly, we can expect many mergers of firms both at national and Community level. This is happening in the iron and steel industry, in chemicals and in a large number of other sectors. These mergers have far-reaching consequences with regard to structural change and rationalization, both of which affect labour."

"The same mergers are taking place between finance houses. We also see the establishment of many foreign firms, parallel to the swarming of firms of Member States on the territory of the Community."

"We concede that this entire process is, as it were, inherent in the policy of integration, but no one would deny its effect on the labour market and on workers in the Community."

"We feel that, over and above mergers between firms of different countries, it is necessary to anticipate the legal and fiscal possibility of actually setting up European firms. This we regard as something extremely important. However, assuming that this happens, we would be dealing with European employers without a European social structure without a possibility of putting our views to these European bosses who no longer belong to a single country but to the Common Market as a whole."

"You will have no difficulty in perceiving that we really have reason to be anxious," M. Cool stated, ending his address by making the following point: "We ask that the debate, the value of which for the workers and the entire Community cannot be overestimated by anyone in Belgium, should also be taken up at European level. It is to be feared that in the absence of such a debate we may have a very rude awakening."

The democratic construction of Europe

In turning to the second theme of his address, M. Cool said :

"We believe that the present institutions of the European Community do not meet with the requirements of a sound democracy. In Europe, the Parliament is not elected on the basis of universal suffrage. This Parliament, whose members come from the national parliaments, has no true power and the national parliaments exercise only a very superficial control over their respective Governments in European matters. Thus, European policy is determined by neglecting the most basic democratic rules. It can be seen that ministers only make very sporadic statements."

"Let us be realistic," M. Cool went on. "At national level every minister has already too much to do if he is to be able to run his own department comfortably. He has just not got the time to consider problems from the European angle. Meetings are held only very rarely, there is no continuity and are generally limited to one day. (...) Common sense tells us that, with such a procedure, the decisions are taken by the technicians, who, in truth, are not those responsible. The minister who has to make the decision is not familiar with the facts of the case and, accordingly, is obliged to follow the advice of officials who have no political responsibility."

"This situation merits serious reflection if we wish to avoid setting up a shadowy Europe which is not anchored in reality."

"It will be felt, no doubt, that we have sharply criticized social policy in Europe and we have given the impression that the trade unions have nothing to reproach themselves with. Are the unions truly beyond criticism? Not at all. They have indeed come in for considerable criticism from us at the European Conference in Amsterdam and at many conferences which we have held subsequently for all the different groups. Many things go wrong because the European trade union movement is not solidly organized. If the trade union movement really wishes to attain the objectives which it has set itself, it will have to obtain the necessary power to measure up to the commitments it has taken on towards the workers."

The reform of the trade union structural organization

"The trade union movement has its strength in each of the six countries, but it is necessary to organize it at European level. What

we have said up to now shows quite clearly that the sum of national powers does not make for a European power. We have to make the workers realize that they are part of a community wider than that with which the national union is competent to deal. They will have to know that, as a result of European integration, a great many economic and social factors have been changed and that the process of change is not finished yet. We have to learn, as a trade union movement, that the Europe which is to be built will be nothing more than a shadow if it does not have its roots in everyday reality. What we are asking for at European level has to have the support of the rank and file of the workers."

"We must ask ourselves whether we are guilty of undue conservatism in our structure and organization and of nationalism in our thinking, whether we are using our trade union strength properly to safeguard full employment and increased employment. We must ask ourselves if we are not trying too much to protect ourselves within our own country, thus compromising the long-term future."

"These are some of the questions which we have to put to ourselves as a trade union movement. However, one thing is certain to me: if we do not succeed, together with the Governments and employers' organizations in achieving social integration, we shall be running the risk of building a Europe which will not have the support of the workers. Such a Europe is inconceivable. We shall be creating the danger which we have been able to avoid in Belgium by getting down to talks at the proper time, the danger that other forces will appear, destructive forces which will subjugate the workers. "May God grant that we have sufficient understanding of one another to spare Europe such a fate."

"EUROPEAN DEBATE" (EUROPÄISCHE GESPRÄCHE)
ORGANIZED BY THE DGB (FEDERAL GERMANY)

Once again, the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) is organizing its traditional "Europäische Gespräche" (European Debate) at Recklinghausen. The theme this year is: "Europe 1970. The political and socio-political consequences of European integration".

Below we reproduce a note by the DGB education and training department illustrating the different aspects of this subject:

"The transitional period preceding the full implementation of the Common Market will come to an end in 1969. Consequently, in 1970 economic union will, in accordance with all the forecasts, be finalized between the Member States of the EEC. Thus, there will be a profound

change, not only in the conditions governing the economy and economic policy, but also in those governing foreign policy as a whole and even internal policy, particularly social policy. The national economies of the six, or of the ten or eleven countries of Western Europe will work in accordance with identical or similar rules. The scale of the market and the size of firms will or should be comparable to those of the United States; in other words, it will be necessary to face increased competition from beyond national frontiers and this will give rise to mergers of firms and a concentration of capital. This is bound to entail an overriding need for accelerated change and modernization in each industry and each firm. A further consequence will be the exacerbation, attributable to this pressure, of existing lack of balance between the different economic sectors and the different regions of the Common Market.

This will make it necessary for the State to intervene on a larger scale in the economy, but there is no State body able to take action measuring up to these needs. By applying their present policies, the States will continue to be "sovereign" and, consequently, subject to their own private interests which they will have to take account of: the particular interests of national economic groups, national interests in the sphere of industrial, budgetary or foreign policy etc. ...

In spite of the existence of a common market and, accordingly, of common interests, the Governments remain prisoners, at least as far as their foreign relations are concerned, of their private national interests because there is no community body (and no one any longer dreams of having such a body, at least not at present), which would have the task of looking after the interests of the Community and be able to represent these interests adequately. In relation to political, economic and financial developments and particularly in accordance with the demands of foreign policy, these particular national interests will place a heavy burden on the Common Market. This situation would be comparable to that which would exist in the United States of America if they were governed not by a Federal Government but solely by the sovereign government of each of the federated States, the common policy of which would have to be determined solely by bodies specially set up to negotiate agreed common policy.

However, the Common Market makes increased demands of the States particularly with regard to research and development policy: sixty per cent of research projects in the United States are financed independently of market demand, viz. directly by government orders. European industry will have requirements on a similar scale if it is not to continue losing ground to competition from American industry. In this sphere belongs the question of a common or agreed policy on budgetary matters as well as on armaments and foreign relations.

This increased need for State intervention falls foul of the growing

reduction in the freedom of action of State institutions arising from the need to reach agreement with other Member States, the increasing importance of other than national factors in economic and political spheres at the expense of remaining national sovereignty, arising also from the foundation of large European cartels which, being based on European company law, are able to elude the political control of the individual government.

This creates an entirely new situation for the trade unionist. "Social Balance" in the existing States will, of necessity, be a thing of the past.

In view of these new conditions: economic integration, State co-operation, social separation, the trade unions run the risk of having to foot the bill in the aftermath of the new situation: an economy operated by identical rules, united action by large firms operating across national frontiers, Governments bound by their national interests wherever there is a dispute, the body of the Community, the "Commission", having no powers of arbitration; the trade unions will also be separated from an organizational point of view and subject to different interests; their activities will be regulated by different social legislation; all this may jeopardize social harmony in the Community.

Up to now the trade unions have always managed to defend their rights in the context of the supranational development of the EEC and the ECSC. Whatever certain lawyers may think, the new communities were, on the political level, a sort of excrescence of the old States. This meant, for the trade unions, that one could continue to apply the old procedures. One part of the establishment in which one had one's place was now to be called EEC or ECSC. It was possible to "get by". As far as the administrative apparatus was concerned it was a question of having one more trade, another job as rapporteur, another career. We have our liaison officers, our lobbies, our experts. Moreover, it is true that decisions were taken more and more, on the material level, in Brussels and Luxembourg, but, on the political level it was naturally necessary to have regard to the source of power, viz. one's own country. In brief, then: as has been the case for the other sectional interests, the game has become more difficult, but, in the last analysis it has not worsened essentially, it has not changed essentially. It would be possible to leave matters as they stand if the trade unions were nothing other than a grouping of interests like the other groupings and if technical and economic developments had not revealed to the trade unions their own concealed impotence by showing clearly that, as things are, this development is no longer in harmony with the political structure."

TRADE UNION MEETINGS AND CONGRESSES

THE DUTCH AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' UNIONS AND
EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

A meeting of the General Council of CNV Agricultural Workers' Unions
(Netherlands)

Utrecht, 27 and 28 April 1967

The General Council ("Ledenraad") of the Dutch Christian Agricultural Workers' Union ("Nederlandse Christelijke Agrarische Bedrijfsbond" CNV) met in Utrecht on 27 and 28 April 1967.

M. S. J. Jonker, Assistant Head of Department to M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, addressed the meeting on the "EEC today". In his address, he stated that agricultural policy had been a driving force enabling rapid achievement of economic unification and he expressed the wish that the social policy to be adopted in the agricultural sector should also act as a driving force in social harmonization. At the end of the proceedings, the meeting adopted the following resolution:

"The General Council of the Nederlandse Christelijke Agrarische Bedrijfsbond, considering:

- (a) that economic development in the European Economic Community has made rapid progress, particularly in the sphere of agricultural policy;
- (b) that consultation between the ministers of social affairs has yielded very little by way of tangible results on social policy in the EEC,

notes:

that there are considerable differences between the different countries of the EEC with regard to the legal status, earnings and other working conditions of agricultural workers;

concludes

that it is imperative that social progress should go hand in hand with economic development;

formally requests

the ministers of social affairs to base their policies on this objective;

notes

that there are also distortions in competition, in the sphere of wages and working conditions etc.

that policy on competition should also be extended to these spheres;

concludes

that the EEC Commission is faced with an urgent task;

instructs the Executive Committee (Hoofdbestuur) to bring these views to the attention of the bodies concerned and to base its policy on these objectives."

Meeting of the General Council of the Dutch Catholic Agricultural Workers' Union (NKV)

Utrecht, 18 May 1967

The General Council (Bondsraad) of the Dutch Catholic Agricultural Workers' Union (Nederlandse Katholieke Bond van Werknemers in de agrarische Bedrijfsvakken) met on 18 May 1967 in Utrecht.

In an opening address, M. A.P.C. Gulickx, Vice-President of the union stated:

"Good progress has been achieved in the EEC in the economic sphere. However, it is to be regretted that, in this sphere, insufficient use has been made of the trade union. We shall have our work cut out to obtain at European level the same position which we enjoy already at national level. For this purpose, we are ready if necessary, to adapt the European organization of the IFCTU as well as our own international federation."

"An economic policy," M. Gulickx added, "aiming at the establishment of a large single market is a necessary condition for achieving social progress. However, on the other hand, in the absence of satisfactory harmonization of social policy, the EEC Commission will find itself obliged to adopt all kinds of measures to overcome inequality in conditions of competition. Thus, it appears to be impossible in practice to separate economic policy from social policy. We hope that the Government will soon realize this."

During this meeting the General Council decided in principle to amalgamate with the following three Dutch trade union organizations :

Ned. Kath. Bond van Arbeiders in Voedings- en Genotmiddelenbedrijven St.-Jeris (Food workers),

Ned. Kath. Tabaksbewerkerbond St.-Willibroodus, (Tobacco workers) and

Ned. Kath. Bond van Hotel-, Café- en Restaurantgeëmployeerden St.-Antonius (Hotel and Catering workers).

The General Council authorized the Executive Committee (Hoofdbestuur) to continue negotiations with a view to amalgamating as soon as possible.

A EUROPEAN RALLY ORGANIZED BY "FORCE OUVRIERE"
(FRANCE)

Epinal, 17 May 1967

In conjunction with the meeting of the national executive committee of "Force Ouvrière", the departmental trade council in the Vosges region organized on 17 May 1967, a European rally for the benefit of trade union members and workers residing in and around Epinal.

A number of colour films propagating the European cause were shown by the Film Society, "Noir et couleur", after which Roger Louet, National Secretary, spoke on social problems arising for workers as a result of the Common Market.

"The years 1967 and 1968," he stated, "will be important milestones. Great Britain and Denmark have applied to join the Common Market. We can only welcome Great Britain's decision. No difficulty is insurmountable, considering the fundamental importance for the future of the stake that has now been placed on building up an enlarged Europe extending to all democratic States. The entry of Great Britain will have positive effects for the economic future of Europe. In the trade union sphere, our friends in the TUC will, by coming to swell the ranks of the free European trade union movement, also bring us the benefit of their authority and the fruits of their experience."

"Next year," the speaker continued, "complete freedom of movement of capital, commodities and persons will be achieved. This is an event without question in the history of Europe. The way we have already come makes it now impossible to dismantle an edifice of which we have every reason to be proud and which, as the source of a new dynamism, augurs well for the future."

"Admittedly," M. Louet pointed out, "we must not underestimate the difficulty of the tasks which all this will place on our country where it will now be necessary to modernize and adapt the structure of our industry to attain more ambitious objectives. The Europe which is in course of construction is already showing positive results. Per capita private consumption has increased by a third during the period 1958 to 1965. Unemployment has been reduced from 3.5 to 1.7%, wages have increased more rapidly than in most other industrial countries, the reduction of the working week has been accompanied by longer annual holidays, the coverage of social security schemes has been increased and at the same time, the level of benefits has improved."

"However, we cannot be satisfied with these results," the National Secretary of the CGT - FO pointed out, "too many workers are still not working full time and are in receipt of abnormally low wages. Social inequalities continue, but social policy at European level is not a priority objective, as far as the Governments are concerned and is still too much subject to the vicissitudes of an economic policy which is designed to benefit private interests. The provisions of the Treaty of Rome in the social sphere are ambiguous. Certain Governments challenge the right of the Commission to take any initiative in this field. In spite of the extent of social problems arising within the Community, the Ministers of Labour, who have met twice in two years, have refused to make any commitment. The procedures for consulting employers' and workers' organizations have shown themselves to be ineffective. It is necessary to establish a form of structural organization and create the proper

conditions for effective participation of the trade unions in preparing decisions affecting the fate of the workers."

"We should not shrink back from the admittedly immense task which remains," M. Louet concluded. "On the contrary, the magnitude of this task should strengthen a free trade union movement, in opening up to youth prospects on the same scale as its aspirations."

A telegram from M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, sent the following telegram to "Force Ouvrière" :

"Deeply regretting that previous engagements connected with the Community which cannot be postponed prevent me from being with you today, I send you my warmest greetings and heartfelt wishes for a successful rally. A free and active trade union movement at European level represents the best guarantee for the democratic and social progress of the unification of Europe. Thank you for the co-operation you have always shown, co-operation on which the Commission will continue to count for the future. My best wishes to you all."

The resolution adopted

At the end of its meeting which took place on 18 and 19 May in Epinal, the National Council of "Force Ouvrière" adopted a resolution on the international situation which includes the following passage :

"In international affairs, the National Council remains more than ever an advocate of the construction of an economically, socially and politically united Europe and, consequently, welcomes the decision of the British Government to join the European Economic Community. Sustained by the powerful British trade unions, encouraged by the free union movement, British membership cannot fail to act as a valuable stimulus in cementing together a European bloc of 300 million people."

The resolution goes on to recall that "the National Council vigorously reaffirms its hostility to European Community membership for FrancoSpain which, after attempting to give the appearance of liberalizing its regime, is at present reinforcing its repression of the workers by sending to prison and deporting hundreds of trade union activists and opponents of the regime to whom the National General Council emphatically pledges once again its closest and most active solidarity."

With regard to developments in Greece, the resolution states :

"The National Council also condemns the fascist coup d'Etat which has put an end to freedom in Greece. It considers that the present Greek Government has no longer any place as an associate member within the European Economic Community. The National Council supports any efforts to re-establish democracy in this afflicted country."

FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE DUTCH TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION (NVV)

Utrecht, 25, 26 and 27 May 1967

The Fourth Congress of the Nederlandse Bond van Vervoerspersoneel (Dutch Transport Workers' Union), (NVV), took place in Utrecht on 25, 26 and 27 May 1967.

Below we reproduce a part of the opening address given by the union's president, M. G.J.H. Alink, devoted to European questions.

"In view of the importance of transport for economic development, particularly at international level, it is appropriate to sketch briefly during this congress, developments within the European Economic Community. You will all be aware," said M. Alink, "that at national and international level, the transport unions have been favourable towards the creation of the Community. This attitude was and continues to be based on the idea that international co-operation should be strengthened if we are to guarantee a lasting improvement in the standard of living of all the peoples concerned."

"However, we have scarcely much reason to be enthusiastic about the results that have been achieved so far in the transport sector. Most often, during the eight or nine years it has existed, the EEC has been concerned with economic questions in this particular sector. Problems arising in the field of rating policy, utilization of capacity, possible quota systems, etc., have been dealt with in many memoranda and in many committees."

In M. Alink's view, "in the transport sector, the Commission has devoted very little time to the more important practical question of finding out what the people in the Community actually may expect from it. In fact, the Commission has hardly bothered with this question at all, a fact which is shown by the following events: only on 5 July 1965 did the Commission set up a bipartite consultative committee for social problems in road transport; we had to wait until 1 April 1966 for a draft regulation to be placed before the Council of Ministers, dealing with the organization of an enquiry into wages paid in road transport in the EEC, even though enquiries into wages had been carried out within the industry

between 1959 and 1964."

The President of the NVV Transport Workers' Union went on to criticize the failure to invite workers' representatives to take part in the seminar on railway questions held in October 1966 in Brussels and concluded: "The transport workers' organizations should do everything in their power to gain recognition at national and international level of their right to take a full part in consultations."

ORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE
DUTCH CATHOLIC METALWORKERS' UNION (ST. ELOY)

Utrecht, 29, 30 and 31 May 1967

On 29 May, M. P. Brussel, President of the Dutch Catholic Metalworkers' Union opened the union's ordinary congress. The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates and many fraternal guests from unions in other countries.

In his opening address, the President of St. Eloy referred to present problems arising in modern industrial society and reviewed recent developments relating to European integration.

M. A.C.A. van den Bogaard, Union Secretary, presented a report entitled: "European integration and the Trade Union Movement at European Level", the main part of which is reproduced below:

The report given by M. van den Bogaard

"The social harmony which has been obtained with difficulty in the Netherlands and which is characterized by a properly instituted framework of agreements and a proper balance in the distribution of wealth," M. van den Bogaard said, "is in danger of being disturbed by reason of the shift in the centre of gravity in the taking of social and economic decisions from national level in the direction of the European level. It is particularly apparent that, within the framework of developing European integration, political and economic forces are at work which place obstacles in the way of evolving a truly democratic form of institution for the European Communities and which are suppressing practically all action by the trade union movement in the social struggle - serious enough, indeed - which is taking place in the European sphere."

"One has only to consider the following instances," M. van den Bogaard continued: "No seat has been set aside for a representative of the trade union movement on the European Commission, not even when the three Executives of the European Communities are finally merged. On the ECSC High Authority, there was always a place reserved for a trade union representative."

"In the EEC bodies, no place was set aside for a workers' representative in order to be able to carry out a good policy of consulting and reaching agreement with workers and employers. The initiative taken by the European Commission to make a beginning on harmonization of social policy, had been boycotted by certain Member States in the Council of Ministers. Plans to proceed to an overall harmonization of social policy at European level, which have been regarded as desirable by the trade union movement and advocated by the Dutch Minister, M. Veldkamp, within the Council of Ministers, are unlikely to come to anything."

"The employers' organizations, including the Dutch organization, do not wish to accept the trade union movement as a partner in discussions at European level."

"These developments in European integration call for an unambiguous reply from the trade union movement in Europe. In this connection, the trade union movement must first of all realize that only a full blown European trade union movement would be in a position to counteract any disturbance of the potential stability of Europe, a trade union movement which is able to play its part at European level with a measure of power equivalent to that which has been gradually built and finally consolidated in certain Member States. On the one hand, there are unions which wish to take the part of the Governments and the employers' organizations, at the same time demanding to be able to take part in the discussions and in reaching agreement at European level."

"On the other hand, there is the "European Trade Union Movement", but this has first of all to have the support of the existing unions in the different countries and their desire to take part in it."

M. van den Bogaard went on to point out that "in spite of the very great diversity within the trade union movement of the Member States of the EEC, with regard to political or religious colouring, size or degree of recognition, the trade unions have nevertheless managed so far to build up two solid supporting structures at international level and these may well provide the foundation on which a powerful European trade union movement may be built."

The international federations of Christian unions and Socialist unions have set up the "European Organization of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions" and the "European Trade Union Secretariat", bodies

which are both concerned with problems existing within the European Communities.

"However, individually, these two bodies will not, in view of their structure and their present membership, be able to make a major contribution towards solving social problems, particularly the imminent disruption of the balance of power. To succeed, each has need of the other. This idea is all the more fruitful in so far as it would make it possible to attain at the same time a certain balance within the European trade unions themselves, where the lack of balance within the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) could be somewhat overcome by the dominant position of the Benelux countries and France within the IFCTU (International Federation of Christian Trade Unions)."

"In these circumstances, St. Eloy feels that - whilst respecting the independence of the existing trade union internationals (IFCTU and ICFTU) - there is a case for setting up within an integrated Europe, an institution operating a joint office for European questions. Within this office, it would be necessary to lay down a general line of action in association with a policy at European level."

"For this reason St. Eloy addresses an appeal to all organizations concerned to seek such a form of co-operation and urges that all steps to this end be taken within the organizations in which it is represented."

"Finally, St. Eloy states its readiness to give every possible assistance with a view to setting up this institution."

The resolution adopted

At the end of the proceedings, the Congress adopted the following resolution concerning problems arising as a result of European integration.

"The 'Congres van St. Eloy', the Catholic Union of workers in the engineering and electrical engineering industries, meeting in Utrecht on 29 and 30 May 1967:

notes

that the Dutch unions have hitherto been favourable towards European economic integration;

that this integration is increasingly taking shape and is exercising increasing influence on the social and economic life of our country;

that this trend should be accompanied by a constantly more acute European awareness on the part of the Dutch workers but that this objective is not sufficiently emphasized;

that the positive attitude of the trade unions is, nevertheless, dependent on the extent to which they are to be recognized as full partners in discussions at European level and on the opportunities afforded to them to make their contribution - even in an institutionalized way - to the process of integration;

considers

that the Dutch unions, after decades of struggle, have obtained recognition of their social status, a result which is manifest particularly in their membership and support of different institutions;

that at present, where there is a progressive shift in the centre of gravity in authority within the social and economic fields from national to European level, various political and economic powers are not only hindering the European Community from being organized in a truly democratic way but are also removing practically all influence from the trade union movement in Europe;

that this state of affairs is primarily due to the absence of a representative of the unions in the European Commission and to the fact that there is no institution among the EEC bodies where there can be a valid exchange of views between workers' and employers' organizations, a state of affairs which is retrograde in comparison to the situation existing within the ECSC;

that insufficient consideration is given to social aspects of European integration so that no tangible results have been achieved with regard to the overall consideration of social policy at European level as wished for by all the unions;

that this disquieting trend in the unification of Europe calls for a clear and unambiguous statement by the European trade unions;

that it requires unanimity of action by the different trade unions organized at European level;

that, following the practice evolved in our country, it should be possible, at European level, to agree on united action without prejudicing the autonomy of the European organizations of the IFCTU and the ICFTU;

that it is desirable to provide a basis for this co-operation by setting up "an institute for maintaining a joint office concerned with European questions", which would have a management committee whose job it would be to lay down on a community basis, guiding lines for economic and social policy;

instructs the Executive Committee of his union

to increase its activities with a view to fostering European awareness among the Dutch workers;

to urge through the trade union international and the trade union national centre, the need to take action so as to make it possible for the trade unions to work together, without prejudice to their autonomy within the framework of a Europe proceeding towards integration, so as to give greater weight, wherever necessary, to the trade union claim to have a voice at European level;

urges the employers' organizations

to support the trade unions in their efforts to attain a greater measure of democracy within the European Community and to contribute at European level also in the establishment of adequate negotiating machinery;

requests the Federal Executive Committee

to continue with all vigour, through the IFCTU European Organization, the struggle for greater participation of trade unions in running the EEC institutions and to emphasize within the IFCTU European Organization the need for a real intensification of European trade union co-operation;

urges the Government

to give favourable consideration to making further efforts along the lines of those formerly made within the Council of Ministers to bring about an overall examination of social policy at European level and to continue within the Council of Ministers to campaign for a more democratic conception of the European Community and in particular for the establishment of an EEC institution which would enable the various employers' and workers' organizations to carry on negotiations."

32ND CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH POSTAL,
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WORKERS' UNION
(CFDT)

Dourdan, 18-22 April 1967

The French Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers' Union (CFDT) held its 32nd Congress at Dourdan from 18 to 22 April. It was attended by more than 400 delegates from its constituent local unions.

At the end of the Congress, the following officers were elected: President: F. Staedelen; General Secretary: J. Boyer; Assistant General Secretary: E. Le Beller.

30TH CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH RAILWAYMEN'S UNION
(CFDT)

Dourdan, 25-28 April 1967

The economic report submitted to this Congress contained sharp criticism of transport policy in France and in the Common Market. The report suggested that greater emphasis should be placed on the idea of transport as a public service.

A new national executive was elected and now includes nine new members, a third of the full executive. The three main offices were filled as follows: F. Butet, President; R. Martin, General Secretary and F. Barach, Treasurer.

34TH CONGRESS OF CIVILIAN STAFF EMPLOYED
BY THE ARMED FORCES (CFDT)

Besse-en-Chandosos (Netherlands),
24-30 April 1967

At its 34th Congress, the union elected a new national executive; those elected were: President: C. Randria; General Secretary: F. Autexier; Assistant General Secretary: J. Deroff; Treasurer: N. Cartan.

STATEMENTS BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

4TH CONFERENCE OF ICFTU AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' UNIONS
IN THE EEC

Narbonne, 25 and 26 May 1967

On 25 and 26 May 1967 leaders of free agricultural workers' trade unions in the six countries of the EEC held in Narbonne (France) their Fourth Conference on questions relating to the common agricultural market.

The Conference was attended by representatives of the EEC Commission, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and French politicians and trade unionists. The ICFTU agricultural workers' unions discussed the following questions :

- (i) common agricultural prices, productivity and wages of agricultural workers;
- (ii) elimination of social discrimination against agricultural workers within the framework of the common agricultural policy;
- (iii) codetermination by the agricultural workers' unions in the establishment and implementation of the common agricultural policy;
- (iv) trade union integration and European collective bargaining.

During the conference, M. H. Schmalz, President of the German agricultural workers' union, was in the chair.

The Conference considered the report on activities submitted by Miss A. Lulling, Secretary of the Working Party of ICFTU agricultural workers' unions in the EEC.

The agenda also included reports submitted by M. A. Lappas, Vice-President of the German agricultural workers' union; by M. R. Dentu, General Secretary of the French national agricultural workers' union (Force ouvrière); and by M. H. Vredeling, member of the European Parliament, who dealt in turn with the questions set out above.

M. Neirinck, General Director for Social Affairs of the EEC addressed the Conference during the opening session, together with Miss I. Scizier of the General Direction for Agriculture and M. D.F. Hodson, representative of the British National Union of Farmworkers.

The Conference adopted four resolutions, the text of which is set out below.

General Resolution

"The Fourth Conference of free agricultural workers' trade unions (ICFTU) in the European Community, meeting on 25 and 26 May 1967 in Narbonne

Notes that, with the crisis of 1965 resolved, the decisions of the Council of Ministers will make it possible on 1 July 1968 to attain free movement of farm products in the EEC on the basis of common prices and common market organizations.

The Conference welcomes the considerable progress that has been achieved but regrets that the main proposals of the EEC Commission which had given rise to the crisis in 1965, viz. the creation of its own resources and the democratization of the community system, are still in suspense.

Moreover, the Conference notes with regret the absence of the necessary development of common structural and social policies in the agricultural sphere which ought to take place in parallel with the policy on market and prices. In the absence of definite progress in these spheres, the common agricultural policy remains incomplete and out of balance. Measures for the structural improvement of agriculture should take account of regional needs and be accorded priority within the framework of medium-term economic policy.

The Conference urges that there should be wider participation of the professional organizations of farm workers and farmers in preparing and applying community measures relating to market and price policy, commercial policy, structural policy and social policy. The Conference recalls in this connection the inadequacy of the work performed by the Consultative Committees for products and the Consultative Committee for agricultural structural policy questions as well as the inadequate powers of these committees. Except for the Economic and Social Committee, these committees are the only institutional bodies in which representatives of producers, industry, trade, consumers and workers are able to exchange their views at EEC level. In order to introduce a much greater measure of democracy,

it is essential to bring out and strengthen the effectiveness of these committees in preparing and implementing the common agricultural policy, since this has been very largely removed from the sphere in which national influences could be brought to bear. Accordingly, the Conference feels that the establishment of a so-called "Comité de concertation" composed of high-ranking national officials and having powers of decision amounts to a flagrant contradiction of the idea of bringing about a greater measure of democracy in the Community bodies and also contradicts the spirit of the Treaty itself.

The Conference also calls for adequate participation by workers' organizations in the yearly establishment of common agricultural prices and in other important decisions relating to the common agricultural policy, by means of timely consultation concerning the intentions of the EEC Commission and through "hearings" conducted by the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers, before taking its decisions.

The Conference points to the urgent and absolute need for applying, simultaneously with the entry into force of common prices and the common organizations in the single market stage, vigorous measures during the final phase of the Common Market so as to remove all remaining distortions of competition and thus to provide equal chances to the producers of all Member States.

One of the essential conditions for ensuring equal conditions of competition is the complete removal of social disparities affecting agricultural workers.

In this context, the Conference recalls the various claims set out in the resolution on social policy adopted by the third Conference held in Bari in 1965. Moreover, the Conference emphasizes the aims and methods laid down in the opinions of the Bipartite Consultative Committee on the harmonization of working hours, wages and social security of agricultural workers.

The Conference wishes to express its satisfaction with the suggestion made by the EEC Commission, based on these opinions, a suggestion which has enabled agricultural employers' and workers' organizations in the EEC to carry out initial talks on the harmonization of working hours. The Conference sincerely hopes that these talks will be successful in bringing about harmonization of the working hours of agricultural workers on the basis of a European agreement on standards for regulating working hours which are to be incorporated in collective agreements within fixed time limits.

The harmonization of wages and other working conditions should be pursued in the same way by European agreements between employers' and workers' organizations. Should the result prove inadequate, the EEC

Commission should use every means at its disposal to intervene by introducing the necessary regulations.

With regard to the harmonization of social security provisions, the Conference requests the EEC Commission to prepare draft directives aiming at the removal of the disparities observed by the Bipartite Consultative Committee with regard to sickness, old age, disablement, industrial accident and unemployment benefits as well as family allowances.

The Conference regards the fulfilment of these proposals as the corner-stone of a progressive social conception of the policy of the European Community and its institutions."

Resolution on trade union integration

"1. The 4th Conference ...

expresses satisfaction with the speeding up in the finalization of the common agricultural market in the EEC.

2. The Conference reaffirms the readiness of its affiliated organizations to keep in step with the process of economic and social integration by bringing about a corresponding trade union integration and shaping a common policy for the agricultural workers' unions which will provide for the necessary adaptation to bring it into line with this social and economic integration.
3. The Conference points to the desirability of preparing for trade union integration and a common policy for the agricultural workers' unions because this is in the interests of the agricultural workers.
4. The Conference is aware of the difficulties to be overcome in order to achieve a more pronounced integration of the affiliated organizations in conformity with their historical and structural development. Nevertheless, the Conference is firmly convinced of the need to overcome these difficulties step by step.
5. In order to attain the set objectives, it will be necessary to prepare forms of co-operation allowing for an adequate measure of supranational representation.
6. The Management Committee and the Secretary of the Working Party are instructed to prepare, for the next conference and not later than 1 May 1969, draft rules which will lay down the constitutional powers and duties of the Management Committee, the Secretary and such special committees as it may prove necessary to establish.
7. The draft rules should be submitted to the Management Committees of affiliated organizations not later than six months before the next conference.

8. The Conference states that the purpose of its work is to bring about the closest possible federal co-operation by all democratic unions of agricultural workers so that, within the EEC, the unions may speak, as far as possible, with one voice."

Resolution on applications by Great Britain, Denmark and Eire to join the European Economic Community

"The 4th Conference ...

welcomes the applications made by the British Government, and by the Governments of Denmark and Eire to join the EEC.

The Conference expects the competent EEC authorities to give immediate and positive consideration to these applications.

The Conference feels that the entry of these countries constitutes a positive factor for the political unification of Europe.

The Conference anticipates that the membership of these countries will strengthen democratization of a wider Community, both by virtue of according wider powers and supervisory rights to the European Parliament and by the co-operation which the powerful free trade union organizations of these countries will bring in preparing and implementing Community policy at all levels.

Resolution on Greece

"The 4th Conference ...

expresses its complete solidarity with all Greek workers and citizens suffering from the oppression of the military dictatorship,

invites the EEC Council of Ministers to suspend application of the Treaty of Association of Greece with the Common Market and all co-operation with the present dictatorial regime in Greece which does not respect the rules of democracy or trade union freedom informing the preparation of the Treaty of Rome,

hopes for the immediate restoration of all constitutional guarantees on political, economic and trade-union freedom for all Greek citizens and workers.

A LETTER FROM THE ICFTU AND IFCTU UNIONS TO
THE ECSC CONCERNING THE COMMUNITY LEVY

Luxembourg, 27 April 1967

Trade unions representing coal and iron mine workers and workers employed in the iron and steel industry in the countries of the ECSC sent to the High Authority on 27 April 1967 a letter concerning the Community levy.

In this letter, the unions recall first of all their unwavering position on this particular question.

The trade unions point out that they have always desired the High Authority to exercise in full the powers which it has under the Treaty. Under the Treaty, the High Authority is able, acting on its own, to decide the rate of the levy.

Entirely of its own free will, and in no way acting under any obligation, the High Authority has generally engaged in an exchange of views with certain parliamentary committees, the conclusions of these discussions not being binding in any way on the High Authority.

The establishment of the rate of levy is the exclusive prerogative of the High Authority.

The trade unions have complete understanding for the unwillingness of the High Authority to share with others the exercise of a responsibility which it is empowered to exercise in full independence. Consequently, the trade unionists continue, "we do not put forward any claim to indicate the form its decisions should take. We intend only to inform it in advance of the interpretation which the workers will put on the decision which it is on the point of taking."

"In view of the complete freedom which the High Authority has in establishing the rate of levy, the workers will consider its decision as essentially political. It will, in their eyes, constitute an unmistakable sign of the general attitude and overall character which the High Authority chooses to adopt until the merger of the Executives, in all fields, economic questions as well as social ones."

"The workers will also assess the decision of the High Authority in terms of the continuity of its work on retraining and re-employment, viz. that part of its work which has most contributed to gaining the high esteem which the High Authority enjoys among the workers: if the High Authority decides to obtain for itself means to continue its work in the field of retraining and re-employment in a full and effective manner, the workers will approve its decision."

"On the other hand, they would judge very severely any decision which did not enable the High Authority to measure up to the increased demands arising in the field of retraining and re-employment."

"At present, the most pressing social problem in the EEC industries is the problem of employment, and there is every indication that this problem will continue to be equally pressing for some years to come."

"In relation to the serious concern felt by mine workers and workers in the iron and steel industry at the trend in employment, the only possible assurance that these workers may draw is the work being done on retraining and re-employment. The workers feel that the effectiveness of this work would be seriously threatened if, in the absence of the necessary resources, the High Authority were to be obliged:

- (i) to refuse to intervene in a certain number of cases in which Governments had requested its aid;
- (ii) to reject particular proposals put forward by Governments with a view to improving the conditions of assistance;
- (iii) to reduce its contribution to covering the costs of operations."

"The replacing in new jobs of all workers is made more difficult by the worsening labour market situation and, particularly, by the closing down of many firms which, up to now, had been able to provide employment for a considerable proportion of those miners who had lost their jobs elsewhere in the same basin."

"It is therefore essential to improve the conditions for assistance, and, in particular, assistance destined to facilitate vocational retraining."

"With regard to the suggested solution that the Governments should be responsible for more than half of the costs of running retraining and re-employment schemes, this should be vigorously rejected. It would result in a decrease in the number of interventions and a reduction in the social benefits of those to be protected. It would amount to a backward step socially as well as in the Community spirit. Furthermore, countries which would ask for assistance from the High Authority on a

larger scale than they have previously done would suffer from discrimination by comparison with those which have already benefited from the High Authority's assistance under more favourable conditions. To the disappointment of the workers would be added that of the Governments: the latter would, in the future, receive from the High Authority only a part of the financial aid which they have a right to count upon.

"Moreover," the trade unionists continue :

- "1. upon the decision which the High Authority takes will depend whether the Single Executive - which will take over the task of fixing a rate of levy - is to inherit sound finances or a difficult financial situation;
2. this decision will have an influence on the provisions of the new treaty, both with regard to financial autonomy and to the overall powers of the Commission."

"It is imminently desirable that, during the negotiation of the new treaty, nobody should be able to cite an example tending to prove that the Executive's financial autonomy and defined authority were not always adequate to enable the Community to go beyond half measures and succeed in taking decisive action."

"To this it should be added that, compared with the social interest and political importance of an adequate increase in the rate of levy, the effect of this levy on the costs of firms do not constitute a convincing argument. In fact, an increase from 0.25 to 0.35% would amount to an increase of 0.08% in the costs of production of the ECSC industries and 0.05% in their total wage costs. It would therefore be unreasonable to speak of an increase in the costs of production on a scale likely to endanger the firms concerned."

"Finally, in view of the social repercussions of changes in the structure of the iron and steel industry, which come on top of those following from the crisis in the coal- and iron-mining industries, and in view of the fact that there is no longer one single country in the ECSC which is not covered by an agreement with the High Authority concerning the conditions of the assistance, Community participation in financing retraining and re-employment is now of interest to all six Governments."

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF
ICFTU MINERS' UNIONS IN THE SIX

Bochum, 7 May 1967

At this meeting, the Executive Committees of the ICFTU miners' unions in the six countries of the Community closely considered social problems arising as a result of the crisis in the coal- and iron-mining industries. The meeting was unanimous in calling for a "European social policy" for the benefit of those workers remaining in mining and those who have or will have to change their occupation.

For those workers who are to remain in employment in mining, the Executive Committees of the miners' unions expressed the hope :

- (i) that the Governments and employers will implement a European Miner's Charter;
- (ii) that new inducements will be offered so as to insure an adequate flow of new entrants.

On behalf of those miners who are or will be obliged to look for a new occupation, the leaders of the miners' trade unions ask that the facilities for the benefit of those changing their occupation should be established through retraining contracts dealing specifically with :

- (i) preservation of acquired rights;
- (ii) renewal of special social benefits hitherto enjoyed;
- (iii) guarantees in respect of housing;
- (iv) the enactment of special provisions for the benefit of elderly and handicapped workers.

Facilities for retraining will have no chance of success, the miners' unions feel, unless unavoidable closures of certain pits are accompanied by the creation of new jobs.

Finally, in a joint resolution, the Executives of the miners' unions call int. al. for the following urgent and necessary measures :

- (i) co-ordination of the different energy sources, including the fixing of their respective contributions towards covering the total demand for fuel and power;
- (ii) import control and improvement of the competitiveness of Community energy through measures agreed on by the coal-mining firms and by means of State assistance;
- (iii) guaranteed market outlets for coal in the iron and steel industry, in power stations and in private households.

MEETING OF ICFTU TEACHERS' UNIONS

Brussels, 25 and 26 May 1967

Representatives of ICFTU teachers' unions in the six EEC countries affiliated to the International Federation of Teachers met in Brussels on 25 and 26 May.

A communiqué issued afterwards indicates that the meeting approved "the constant work of liaison and discussion carried out by the General Secretariat of the IFTS with the EEC. The Secretariat is requested to promote the work of the EEC services in keeping the national unions informed, to work for consultation of teachers and their effective participation in decisions and recommendations by the Community concerning education questions within the framework of the construction of Europe".

"The particular task of affiliated teachers' unions," the communiqué continues, "is to define an educational system which is in all aspects broadly adapted in the European context to the needs of the workers and to work for its implementation."

"The IFTS regrets that the ministers of education in the six countries have not yet been able to finalize in co-operation with the EEC and the trade unions a common educational policy particularly with regard to vocational training."

Finally, the communiqué points out that "the unions affiliated to the IFTS call upon the Government to take the necessary measures to apply the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers on 2 April 1963 and finalize a European educational policy".

WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

THE CGT (FRANCE) AND THE CGIL (ITALY)
OPEN A SECRETARIAT IN BRUSSELS

Brussels, 30 May 1967

A joint communiqué put out by the CGT and the CGIL announces that the Committee for Liaison and Trade Union Activities operated jointly by the CGT (France) and the CGIL (Italy) met on 30 May 1967 in conjunction with the opening of the headquarters of its secretariat in Brussels⁽¹⁾.

"By means of this decision, the CGIL and the CGT wish to show their common desire to make an increased contribution in all activities aiming at bringing about international unity of action in defending the interests of workers and the improvement of their living conditions and to modify the economic and social policy conducted by the EEC."

"The CGT and the CGIL feel that there has been an appreciable development as far as the trade union organizations operating within the EEC are concerned towards united action by the trade unions and moves towards unity at international level."

"The relatively minor rôle played by the unions in relation to the European institutions results primarily from the Treaty of Rome which deprives them of all substantial rights but is also due to the division of the trade union movement in Europe and to the discrimination shown to the CGIL and the CGT."

"The CGIL and the CGT note that the European organizations of the ICFTU and the IFCTU have indicated their dissatisfaction with the inconsistency of the bodies in which unions are represented."

(1) The decision to open a secretariat in Brussels was taken in Rome at the meeting of the CGT-CGIL Committee on 14 and 15 February last (see Trade Union News No. 1/67, pp. 30 and 31). The address of the Secretariat is: 21, rue de l'Industrie, Brussels 4.

"On the occasion of the merger of the European Executives, the CGT-CGIL Permanent Committee feels that it is appropriate that all the trade unions in the six countries should call for necessary alterations in the bodies of the Common Market so as to give representative trade union organizations, without exception, their proper place and substantial rights so as to allow them to discuss in an effective manner the situation with which the workers are faced, the economic and social policy of the Common Market and to defend workers' interests."

"The CGIL and the CGT note with satisfaction that the trade union organizations of the six countries are practically unanimous in considering that the social objectives of the Treaty of Rome have not been fulfilled. Moreover, in certain sectors in certain countries, the employment situation, purchasing power, trade union rights and regional distortions have worsened or become more acute."

"The economic policy carried out by the EEC is based simultaneously on monopolistic concentration and the unleashing of competition. Economic and technological development give rise to the formation of large production units which tend to take on an international scale of operation. The monopolies attempt to reach this position at the expense of the workers and their economic policy is based particularly on reducing home demand through incomes policy."

"For this reason the CGT and the CGIL intend to do everything in their power to promote anything which might contribute to the establishment of common policies by all trade union groupings both with regard to claims and proposals for solving economic and social problems as well as with regard to the joint action which must be prepared."

"The CGIL and the CGT feel that the problems resulting from technological and economic change should be solved by taking account of workers' interests. Accordingly, they are deeply convinced that by working for and strengthening unity of action by the workers and the trade unions in the countries of the Common Market, they will enable the working class to make its weight felt more and thus help to find proper solutions to urgent questions relating to wages, employment, working hours, vocational training, social security, the exercise of trade union rights and in eliminating economic distortions between regions."

"With these aims in mind, the CGT and the CGIL, the most representative organizations of French and Italian workers which, accordingly, claim their right to take part in the work of the European institutions, consider that the Secretariat in Brussels will make an added contribution to their continuing efforts to bring about common action by all trade unions and all workers in the face of the alliance of the employers in all six countries of the Community."

A DOCUMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' SECTION OF THE
CGIL (ITALY) ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MARKET FOR
FARM PRODUCTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Rome, 15 May 1967

The CGIL Secretariat has approved a document prepared by the agricultural workers' section relating to the reorganization of the market for farm products in the light of the new situation created by European economic integration.

Below, we reproduce a summary of this document published in "Avanti" on 16.5.65, page 7.

"The document points out in particular the measures which have to be taken in the present situation of our country in order to guarantee further outlets for agricultural products; these measures should aim at:

- (a) providing agricultural producers with technical aids to production of improved quality at cheaper prices;
- (b) enabling agricultural producers to share increasingly in the profits earned in marketing and processing of agricultural products;
- (c) guaranteeing stable prices to agricultural producers, at least for the main products;
- (d) promoting co-operative marketing by small and medium-sized producers, particularly with regard to food products and exports by helping them to sign collective delivery contracts."

"The CGIL document also states that in order to increase sales outlets for agricultural products, there is need of a policy by the public authorities (the State, the regional and local authorities) to foster:

- (a) the development of co-operation between agricultural producers for production and purchasing or collective use of equipment and also for the sale, processing and marketing of agricultural products;
- (b) intervention by the public sector (participation by the State, AIMA, municipal undertakings etc. (...)) in reorganizing the manufacture of agricultural equipment, particularly combined harvesters, fertilizers,

as well as the large organizations dealing with the processing and marketing of agricultural products. Such intervention should be concentrated particularly in the region in the south of the country and should assist in correcting the lack of balance produced by recent large scale investments of private capital (Rivalta Scrivia) in a more rational view of the development of agriculture and in order to regulate and regularize the markets for these products by stabilizing prices during periods of extreme surplus or short supply;

- (c) reorganization of the distribution of food products including the reform of general markets and the development of a chain of super-markets over which agricultural producers and consumers are able to exercise a measure of control."

"It will also be necessary," the CGIL document concludes, "to extend considerably the work of promoting farming co-operatives."

THE FRENCH BOOK PUBLISHING WORKERS' UNION (CGT)
PROPOSES A EUROPEAN COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

The Congress of the French Book Publishing Workers' Union (Fédération du livre, CGT) took place recently at Toulouse.

According to an item which appeared in the French daily, "Le Monde" on 20 May 1967 (page 9): "Congress proposed to representatives of European publishing workers' unions that a European collective agreement should be drawn up on the most progressive basis, after making an inventory of wages, social benefits and trade union rights enjoyed by publishing workers in the six EEC countries."

III. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

"DIXIEME RAPPORT GENERAL SUR L'ACTIVITE DE LA COMMUNAUTE (1er avril 1966 - 31 mars 1967)" (Tenth General Report on the Activities of the Communities (1 April 1966 - 31 March 1967)) - (French, German, Italian, Dutch and English) - mimeographed edition.

"REGLEMENTATION DE LA DUREE DU TRAVAIL DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DE LA CEE" (Working hours in the EEC Member States) - Studies - Social policy series, No. 14, Publications Services of the European Communities No. 8184, 1966 - (German, French, Italian, Dutch). On sale.

After consultation with Government experts and both sides of industry the Commission has published a study on working hours in the six Member States of the European Economic Community.

This study is concerned both with laws and with additional regulations in wage agreements on working hours in the widest sense, i.e. working hours per day and per week, daily breaks, night work, and annual and public holidays and other time off. The legal provisions are given in full for all branches of industry, but wage agreements are given only for the following six industries: the motor industry, electrical engineering, textiles, chemical fibres, rubber, the chemical industry.

In these six industries a survey was also made among selected firms on their weekly time schedules and lunch and other breaks. The results of this are also given in the document, providing interesting information not previously available in collective form on the distribution of daily and weekly working hours in industry (starting and finishing times, length of working day, lunch and other breaks, etc.).

"LES REGIMES COMPLEMENTAIRES DE SECURITE SOCIALE DANS LES PAYS DE LA CEE" (Supplementary social security schemes in the EEC countries) - Studies - Social policy series, No. 15, Publications Services of the European Communities No. 8185, 1966 - (French, German, Italian, Dutch). On sale.

After a number of publications on social security as embodied in national laws, the EEC Commission has published a study on supplementary social security schemes.

Such schemes, whether set up by agreement between employers' and workers' organizations or by unilateral decision of the employer, or covering a complete occupation group, an industry or the personnel of a firm, are becoming very common in a number of Community countries,

particularly as regards pension schemes.

The study does not claim to be comprehensive. It describes the growth of various supplementary schemes in the member countries and assesses their importance by the number of contributors and by the cost to employers. It also deals with the main features of these schemes - the legal aspects, organization, benefits offered.

This study is the first to explore a particularly little known subject and facilitates a more accurate assessment of the standard of social security enjoyed by workers of the Community countries.

"TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS DES REGIMES DE SECURITE SOCIALE APPLICABLES DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES" (Comparative tables of social security schemes in the Member States of the European Communities, 2nd edition) (as of 1.7.66) agricultural schemes (farmers), Publications Services of the European Communities No. 8187 - (French, German, Italian and Dutch). On sale.

BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY No. 5/67 - Publishing services of the European Communities No. 4001 - (French, German, Italian and Dutch, English and Spanish). On sale.

Among the main items in this number are :

Konrad Adenauer - in memoriam

Introduction of the common value-added tax - a decisive step on the road to the complete elimination of tax frontiers

Memorandum of the three Executives to the Councils on problems of scientific and technological progress in the Community

Towards complete freedom of movement for workers

together with the usual items.

ECSC

"LES ACTIONS SOCIALES DE LA CECA PENDANT L'ANNEE 1966" (The social work of the ECSC during 1966), Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 13424 - (French, German, Italian and Dutch). On sale.

In a special issue of "Notes sur les évènements sociaux dans la Communauté" (Notes on social development in the Community) the High Authority has published separately under the above title the social chapter of its last General Report.

The publication has a preface by M. Fohrmann and also contains all the tables on social questions given in the Statistical Annex of the General Report.

The publication bears witness to the constant concern of the High Authority to foster wide consideration of the lasting lessons to be drawn from its activities during the last 15 years particularly in social questions. In this context it will be recalled that at the beginning of 1966, the High Authority drew attention to the methods used for implementing its social policy in a document entitled: "13 années d'action sociale de la Haute Autorité de la CECA" (13 years of social work by the ECSC High Authority - a synopsis, 1953 to 1966). Document No. 8260.

This new publication represents a continuation and illustration over the most recent period of this earlier summary.

"DISPOSITIONS POUR FACILITER LA CREATION D'ACTIVITES NOUVELLES - DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET FINANCIERES EN VIGUEUR DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES (EXCEPTE L'ITALIE), LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET LES ETATS-UNIS" (Arrangements to facilitate the establishing of new activities - Legal and financial arrangements in force in the Member States of the Community (except Italy), the United Kingdom and the United States of America). Published in French, German, Italian, Dutch and English. Publication Services of the European Communities No. 3825.

"BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY - GENERAL OBJECTIVES FOR STEEL No. 65-1967" - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 13172. Published in French, German, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

This issue is devoted to the general objectives for steel for 1970.

"LES EXPORTATIONS DE BIENS D'EQUIPEMENT DE LA COMMUNAUTE - ESSAI DE PREVISIONS JUSQU'EN 1970" (Community exports of capital goods - Attempted forecast up to 1970) in the series "General Objectives for Steel No. 3A" - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 12885. Published in French, German, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

"INCIDENCES DE L'IMPLANTATION D'UNE ACIERIE SUR LA REGION DE GAND-SELZAETE" (The effect on the Ghent-Selzaete region of installing a new steel plant), Regional economy and policy series. Published in French, German, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

The High Authority has published in its series on regional economy and policy the results of an investigation, carried out jointly by the ECSC and the West Flanders Economic Council into the "Incidences de l'implantation d'une aciérie sur la région de Gand-Selzaete".

By providing the services of its own experts and the necessary financial resources, the High Authority made it possible to set up a Working Party with the task of going beyond a mere diagnosis and suggesting appropriate solutions.

During the course of the investigation, the public transport authorities were able to take note of the area's transport requirements and have thus been placed in a position to ensure adequate travelling facilities for workers in the coming years.

With regard to manpower requirements and the area's needs in respect of the necessary public services and utilities, it was possible to compile all necessary data so as to foster rational development of the region affected by the installation of Sidmar's new steel-making plant.

"PROGRAMMES DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET DE RECONVERSION - VOLUME VI - ETUDE SUR LA ZONE DE CARBONIA - LES CONSEQUENCES SOCIALES DE LA CRISE MINIERE DANS LE BASSIN DU SULCIS (SARDAIGNE)" (Redevelopment and modernization programmes - Volume VI - Study on the Carbonia area - The social consequences of the mining crisis in the Sulcis Basin (Sardinia)). Regional economy and policy series. Published in French, German, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

This social inquiry on Carbonia published by the High Authority in its series on regional economy and policy is one of a series of studies on Sardinia showing one aspect of the co-operation which has been in existence for some time between the Italian Government, the regional authorities in Sardinia and the High Authority in an effort to solve the serious economic and social problems in the Sulcis coal-mining basin. It will be recalled that the Italian authorities and the Community have already instituted a number of measures to overcome this basin's particular handicaps by reason of its low quality production, the absence

of markets and its excessive labour and transport costs; financial assistance for retraining and re-employment, the installation at Porto Vessa of a large power station using the entire yield in an unprocessed state, as an essential condition for promoting new industries and the creation of new jobs. The purpose of this study is to give the public authorities and economic interests concerned the fullest and most accurate information of the present social situation in Carbonia and its probable development.

EURATOM

"DIXIEME RAPPORT GENERAL DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE-EURATOM (MARS 1966-FEVRIER 1967)" (Tenth General Report of the European Atomic Energy Community - March 1966-February 1967). Published in French, German, Italian, Dutch and English. Mimeographed edition.

"PANORAMA DES PROGRAMMES NUCLEAIRES ITALIENS" (Nuclear energy in Italy), by Prof. Carlo Salvetti, Vice-President of the Comitato nazionale per l'energia nucleare (CNEN) (Italy). "Euratom Bulletin", June 1967, Vol. VI, No. 2. Published in French, German, Italian, Dutch and English.

"LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES CENTRALES NUCLEAIRES, VU SOUS L'ANGLE DE L'ECONOMIE ENERGETIQUE" (The development of nuclear power plants from the viewpoint of energy economics), by H. Michaelis - "Euratom Bulletin", June 1967, Vol. VI, No. 2. Published in French, German, Italian, Dutch and English.

"LE TRANSPORT MARITIME PAR CONTAINERS FAVORISE LA PROPULSION NUCLEAIRE" (Container transportation - A boost to nuclear marine propulsion), by M. Gibb - "Euratom Bulletin", June 1967, Vol. VI, No. 2. 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 giving information on the most topical issues regarding European integration. Dossiers recently published include :

"Le Marché Commun et la Turquie" (dossier bibliographique - turc-français) (bibliography in French and Turkish)

in French : "La politique agricole commune" (documents n° 39)
"Nouvelles universitaires européennes" n° 16

in German : "Gemeinsamer Arbeitsmarkt EWG" (brochure)
"Der Verbraucher und der Gemeinsame Markt"

in Dutch : "Het sociale beleid in de EEG" (brochure).

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.

LES "DOSSIERS PEDAGOGIQUES" D'EUROPE-UNIVERSITE (EDUCATIONAL BOOKLETS PUBLISHED BY "EUROPE UNIVERSITE")

The "Europe Université" Association has prepared a series of "educational dossiers" (Dossiers pédagogiques) for use by secondary school teachers. We feel that these may also be of interest for heads of trade union schools and workers' training establishments.

No. 9 (April 1967) contains the following lessons :

Swiss federalism

Harmonization of farming policies (Part I)

Coal-mining firms in the Community and industrial modernization and redevelopment questions

The European idea since 1918 (Part II) : J. Caillaux.

No. 10 (May 1967) contains the following lessons :

Italian political groupings and institutions

Chemical industries in the EEC

The harmonization of farming policies (Part II)

Economic trade-cycle and monetary policy.

These dossiers, which are published in French, are available to subscribers only. For further information please write to the Association "Europe Université" at: 2, rue de Mérimée, Paris 16e.

MISCELLANEOUS

"LE DROIT A L'INFORMATION: LE CONSOMMATEUR DANS L'ECONOMIE CONTEMPORAINE" (The consumer in the present-day economy - His right to proper information) - Comité d'action européenne de l'Union internationale des organismes familiaux (European Action Committee of the International Family Union), published by the "Ligue des familles nombreuses et des jeunes foyers" - Brussels 1966.

This work is the result of joint work done over several years by family and women's organizations represented on the Consumer's Committee of the European Action Committee of Family Organizations.

One chapter deals with the rôle of the European Economic Community.

"AVVENIRE DELL'EUROPA - I GRUPPI DIRIGENTI IN EUROPA OCCIDENTALE TRA DIMENSIONI NAZIONALI E DIMENSIONI SOPRANAZIONALI" (The future of Europe - Leading West Europe in groupings between the national and the supranational scale), in the review "Tempi moderni", Via della Lungara, 229 Rome. Special number 27/28.

In a special number, the Italian review "Tempi moderni" (No. 27/28, winter 1966-1967) publishes the reports presented and the discussion at a meeting organized in Rome in November 1966. There are three parts:

National reports (Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Italy);

Reports by J. Meynaud and D. Sidjanski on European pressure groups and by A. Saba on the United States;

A general report presented by M. Crosier.

"BATIR L'AELE" (Building EFTA - The European Free Trade Area) - prepared by the EFTA Secretariat in Geneva, December 1966.

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.

Editors' Note

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