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I. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

THE NEW EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The Governments of the Community have appointed the Members of the new European Commission replacing as from 6 July 1967 the Commissions of the EEC, Euratom and the High Authority of the ECSC.

President - M. Jean Rey

Formerly, Member of the EEC Commission with special responsibility for external relations. He headed the Community delegation to the Kennedy round negotiations. Jean Rey was born in Liège on 15 July 1902. He was Belgian Minister of Reconstruction from 1949 to 1950 and Minister of Economic Affairs from 1954 to 1958.

Vice-Presidents

Sicco Mansholt - Formerly Vice-President of the EEC Commission and originator of the common agricultural policy. M. Mansholt was born at Groningen on 13 September 1908. He was several times Dutch Minister of Agriculture.

Lionello Levi Sandri - Formerly Vice-President of the EEC Commission with responsibility for social affairs. M. Levi Sandri was born in Milan on 5 October 1910. Professor at the University of Rome. He has represented his country at many international conferences.

Fritz Hellwig - Former Member of the ECSC High Authority, M. Hellwig was born in Saarbrücken on 3 August 1912. Member of the German Bundestag and Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, he became a Member of the European Parliament in 1959.

Raymond Barre - Born in Réunion on 12 April 1924, M. Barre, Professor of Law and Economics in the University of Paris and at the Institut d'Etudes politiques in Paris, was Chief Personal Assistant to the Minister for Industry, M. Jeanneney from 1959 to 1962.

Members:

Albert Coppé - Former Vice-President of the ECSC High Authority since it was set up in 1952, M. Coppé was born in Bruges on 26 November 1911. He was Belgian Minister of Public Works in 1950, Minister of Economic Affairs from 1950 to 1951 and Minister of Reconstruction in 1952.

Hans von der Groeben - Former Member of the EEC Commission and with responsibility for competition questions, Hans von der Groeben was born in East Prussia on 14 May 1907. He worked in 1945 for the Ministry of Finance of Lower Saxony and Head of the Coal-Steel Department in the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, he was appointed Ministerialdirigent in 1953.

Emmanuel Sassen - Former Member of the Euratom Commission, M. Sassen was born at Hertogenbosch (Netherlands) on 8 September 1911. Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General in 1946-1948, he was Dutch Minister of Overseas Territories from 1948 to 1949 and thereafter representative in the ECSC Common Assembly.

Henri Rochereau - Former Member of the EEC Commission with responsibility for overseas development, M. Rochereau was born on 25 March 1908 at Chantonnay, Vendée. Elected Senator for Vendée from 1946-1959, he was Minister of Agriculture from 1959-1961.

Guido Colonna di Paliano - Former Member of the EEC Commission, M. Colonna di Paliano was born in Naples on 16 April 1908. He was Assistant General Secretary of the OEEC at the time it was set up and was appointed Italian Ambassador in Oslo in 1958 and Deputy Secretary-General of NATO from 1962 to 1964.

Victor Bodson - Born in Luxembourg on 24 March 1902, M. Bodson was President of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Justice, Minister of Transport, Minister of Public Works (in the Government in Exile in London 1940 to 1944), and held the same post from 1944 to 1947 and from 1951 to 1959.

Eduardo Martino - Deputy for Cuneo from 1948 and Member of the European Parliament since 1958, M. Martino was born in Alessandria on 20 April 1910. He was Under-Secretary of State in the Prime Minister's office in 1947-1953, Under-Secretary of State for Defence (1953-1954 and 1958) and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1962-1963.

Wilhelm Haferkamp - Former Member of the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC and of the ECSC Consultative Committee, M. Haferkamp was born in Duisburg in 1923. He became a Member of the North-Rhine Westphalia Landtag and a Member of the Executive Committee of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).

Jean-François Deniau - Inspector of Finances, M. Deniau was born on 31 October 1928 in Paris. Appointed Director and then Director-General of the EEC Commission's Department for External Relations, he headed the delegation during the 1961 to 1963 negotiations for British Membership. In 1963 he was appointed French Ambassador to Mauritania and was later in charge of co-ordinating the introduction of colour TV.

THE DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITIES COMMISSION

The Commission of the European Communities, in a meeting on 20 July 1967, fixed the duties of its members as follows:

M. Rey, President	: General Secretariat, Legal Service, Euratom, Safety Bureau
M. Mansholt, Vice-President	: Agriculture
M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President	: Social Affairs (Brussels and Luxembourg) Staff and administrative questions
M. Hellwig, Vice-President	: General Research, Nuclear Research Centre and Committee for Nuclear Affairs
M. Barre, Vice-President	: Economic and Financial Affairs, Statistical Office

M. Coppé, Member	: Common Budget; Levies, Credit and Investments (Luxembourg, Information Service)
M. von der Groeben, Member	: Internal Market, Trade and Tax Questions; Regional Policy
M. Sassen, Member	: Rules of Competition
M. Rochereau, Member	: Development Aid
M. Colonna di Paliano, Member	: Industrial Affairs
M. Bodson, Member	: Transport
M. Martino, Member	: External Relations
M. Haferkamp, Member	: Energy
M. Deniau, Member	: Foreign Trade

The Commission also set up Working Parties so as to assure internal co-ordination and co-operation between Members of the Commission and the respective General Departments.

The list of Working Parties was established as follows:

1. General Economic Questions

Chairman	: M. Barre
Vice-Chairman	: M. Hellwig
Members	: M. Mansholt M. Levi Sandri M. Coppé M. Colonna di Paliano M. Haferkamp

2. Industrial Economic Questions

Chairman	: M. von der Groeben
Vice-Chairman	: M. Colonna di Paliano

Members : M. Hellwig
M. Barre
M. Sassen
M. Bodson
M. Haferkamp

3. Agricultural Questions

Chairman : M. Mansholt
Vice-Chairman : M. Deniau
Members : M. von der Groeben
M. Rochereau
M. Martino

4. External Relations and Development Aid

Chairmen : M. Martino
M. Rochereau
Members : M. Mansholt
M. Hellwig
M. Sassen
M. Deniau

5. Social Affairs

Chairman : M. Levi Sandri
Vice-Chairmen : M. Coppé
M. Haferkamp

6. Questions arising from applications to join the Communities and applications for association

Chairman : M. Hellwig
Vice-Chairman : M. Sassen
Members : M. Mansholt
M. Barre
M. Martino
M. Deniau

7. Administrative Questions

Chairman : M. Rey
Vice-Chairmen : M. Levi Sandri
 M. Bodson
Members : M. Mansholt
 M. Hellwig
 M. Barre
 M. Coppé

A NEW STAGE

by

Jean Rey

President of the European Commission

"On this day, which marks the entry into force of the Brussels treaty of April 8, 1965, establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, and even before the single Commission has itself met to consider the great problems with which it will have to deal, it is necessary to look back and see how far we have come.

"The three Communities whose merger is now under way - for the unification of the Council and the Commission is only the prelude to the merger of the Communities themselves - have a considerable body of work to their credit, the extent of which impresses all observers both inside and outside the Communities.

"We must remember this, and the single Commission will do well to pay tribute to the enormous amount of hard work that has preceded it and to the tasks that have been accomplished by the three executive bodies which it is called upon to replace. It is with a feeling of gratitude that we can think back to all that has been done in Europe on the initiative and under the dynamic influence, first of the High Authority and then of the two Brussels Commissions.

"It is not possible to mention all those who have been presidents or members of these three European bodies. It must suffice to recall the names of Jean Monnet, René Mayer, Paul Finet, Piero Malvestiti and Dino Del Bo in Luxembourg, Louis Armand, Etienne Hirsch and Pierre Chatenet at Euratom, and Walter Hallstein at the EEC in Brussels; however, it will be understood that I should have a special thought for the man with whom I have worked for almost ten years. President Hallstein has made a vital contribution, first

to Franco-German reconciliation, then to the negotiations for the three European Treaties, and finally as President of the Common Market Commission for nearly a decade.

"We are now entering a new phase. The customs union has been completed. Work has begun on economic union. The most important parts of the common agricultural policy have entered into force. The Kennedy round has been satisfactorily settled, and the internal political crisis of 1965-66 has been satisfactorily concluded. Thus the three Communities, strengthened by the unification of their executive bodies, can now begin work with increased authority and renewed dynamism on the internal construction of the Communities and, if possible, on their enlargement by the admission of other countries.

"Public opinion has been most struck by the creation of a single Commission to replace the three existing executive bodies, but the unification of the Council of Ministers is no less important. A single Council will be able to fulfil - also with increased authority - the Community tasks that fall to it and which, on the whole, have produced outstanding achievements in the last few years.

"When the single Commission takes up its duties, it will lose no time in revealing the spirit in which it approaches its new tasks and the first objectives it sets itself.

"But it does not seem overbold to me to predict that the Commission will wish to perfect the development of the Community, to safeguard the existing Community mechanisms and the authority of their institutions, and at the same time to maintain links of co-operation and friendly confidence with the Governments of the Member States. The recent experience of the Kennedy round has shown to what extent such confidence can be a source of progress for the Community.

"Need I add that the future Commission, like its predecessors, will endeavour to maintain increasingly close relations with the European Parliament in order to work effectively for the democratic development of the Community.

"The same will be true of the Commission's relations with the other institutions, such as the Economic and Social Committee and the European Investment Bank, and with all those whether in the public or in the private sector, who have the success of this great Community undertaking at heart.

"In the political, economic, social and administrative fields, our task will be a difficult one, but we shall undertake it with dynamism and with faith in the success of our efforts."

II. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ICFTU UNIONS IN THE SIX

Brussels, 7 July 1967

Under the chairmanship of L. Rosenberg (DGB), the Executive Committee of ICFTU-affiliated trade union national centres in the six countries of the Community met in Brussels on 7 July 1967.

At the end of the meeting, the following communiqué was issued.

"The Executive Committee began by recording its gratitude to J. Fohrmann, whose period of office as co-opted trade union member of the ECSC High Authority has now ended, for the work which he has rendered at a time when the coal and iron and steel industries were going through a particularly difficult period.

"In discussing the new unified Commission, the Executive Committee stressed the importance of the tasks facing this body; the Committee welcomed the presence of several members on the Commission who have in the past demonstrated their sympathy for the trade union movement and was particularly gratified by the nomination of W. Haferkamp (Germany) who was a member of the Executive Board of the DGB.

"Moreover, the Executive Committee noted the proposals made by the EEC Commission on the fixing or revision of common prices paid to producers of agricultural products.

"The Executive Committee draws the attention of the Council of Ministers to the significance of these prices for the general price level, particularly in the difficult phase which all the national economies are going through.

"The Executive Committee urges the Commission and the Council of Ministers to oppose excessive demands and attempt to find a solution to the problem of agricultural prices in the light of the recent Community recommendations on economic trade cycle policy.

"Attendance at this meeting by a delegation from the British TUC enabled the Executive Committee to carry out an exchange of views on British membership of the EEC. Once again, the Executive Committee emphasized the need to begin forthwith on negotiations for membership.

"In addition the Executive Committee noted with satisfaction the wish expressed by the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO) to establish working relations and decided that, in future, the Norwegian trade unions will also be able to take part in meetings of the Executive Committee.

Relations with third countries

"The Executive Committee feels that the time has come to give swift consideration to the application by Israel for associate membership with the EEC. By giving this country the means to achieve a balanced economic development, the Community would also contribute to establishing the necessary conditions for ensuring peace in this part of the world.

"Considering the situation in Greece, the Executive Committee expressed the opinion that the agreement on the association between the Community and this country should be suspended forthwith. A country where a military dictatorship has swept away all basic freedoms, particularly trade union rights, no longer fulfils the requirements for remaining an associated member of the democratic Community, association being a transitional stage towards full membership.

"In the meantime, all aid from Community institutions, particularly from the European Bank, should cease.

"The Executive Committee expressed serious concern at the possibility of a preferential trading agreement with Spain. The trade union organizations remain firm in opposing the conclusion of such an agreement which, in the absence of any requirement from the Spanish Government for a political quid pro quo will only assist in strengthening the Franco regime.¹

(1) It will be recalled that on 14 July last, M. Buitet, General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat sent a letter to M. J. Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities re-affirming the opposition of the ICFTU Unions to an agreement with Spain.

"Moreover, a preferential agreement cannot be envisaged without taking account of the sum of the Community's trading relations with other European countries and the Maghreb countries."

A COMMUNIQUE BY THE ICFTU AND IFCTU
UNIONS ON THE COMMUNITY SOCIAL POLICY

Brussels, 15 June 1967

"The ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat and the IFCTU European Organization, having noted the results of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of Social Affairs which took place in Brussels on 15 June 1967, note the unsatisfactory character of these results in spite of the fact that certain Member States gave evidence of their desire to overcome the stalemate on social policy.

"The trade union organizations note the attention given by the Ministers to employment questions. They wish particularly to record their satisfaction at the undertaking given by the Ministers to keep a close watch on all developments in this field and to seek to promote balanced full employment by having recourse to all procedures laid down under the Treaty of Rome.

"On the other hand, with regard to the policy of social harmonization, the trade unions express their keen disappointment at the inadequacy of the agreements reached. In spite of the unanimous agreement to carry out certain studies, the procedure adopted might well jeopardize the Commission's freedom of initiative. In accordance with the Treaty of Rome, the Commission has the task of promoting, in co-operation with Member States the improvement of working and living conditions.

"Furthermore, the attitude of the Council, which notwithstanding the positive efforts of several Ministers, has not been able to overcome the differences of opinion with regard to consulting workers' and employers' organizations at Community level, gives rise to serious concern on the part of the trade unions.

"The European Secretariats of the ICFTU and the IFCTU recall that, in the absence of a frank and constructive confrontation between the Community institutions and employers' and workers' organizations any policy on social harmonization within the Community is doomed to failure.

"They therefore urge the Governments of Member States to assume their responsibilities by making further efforts to reach a solution answering to the legitimate expectations of the European workers."

THE INTER-TRADE-UNION GROUP OF ICFTU MINERS AND
METALWORKERS AND PROBLEMS AT PRESENT CONFRONTING
THE TWO BASIC INDUSTRIES: COAL AND STEEL

Luxembourg, 9 June 1967

Having regard to the impending merger on 1 July of the European Executives, the Miners' and Metalworkers' Inter-Trade-Union Group expresses its thanks to the High Authority and its officials for the work done by this first institution in the construction of Europe and for economic and social progress in the coal and iron and steel industries.

Looking forward to the new Executive which will from now on be applying the Treaty on coal and steel, the ICFTU miners and metal workers wish to make a solemn reaffirmation of their allegiance to the spirit of the Treaty of Paris and to the maintenance and complete application of its specific provisions.

The problems at present confronting the two basic industries underline the need for relations with the employers' and workers' organizations, for consultation with them and for their participation in implementing measures safeguarding the workers' rights and interests.

For this reason, the Inter-Trade-Union Group of ICFTU miners and metalworkers calls most strongly on the new Commission to safeguard and maintain, until such time as the Treaties are merged:

- (a) autonomous financial resources through a consistent levy,
- (b) procedures for consulting and associating workers at all levels,
- (c) the full range of activities and achievements, particularly in the social sphere, which will require ensuring continuity of office for those who have already given wide proof of their abilities and suitability in the past.

Provided this is done, the ICFTU miners and metalworkers are convinced that they will be able to continue contributing towards the great task of building up a united Europe.

A CONFERENCE OF ICFTU UNIONS ON RELATIONS
BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

Luxembourg, 1 and 2 June 1967

A Working Conference on relations between employers' and trade union organizations at Community level took place in Luxembourg on 1 and 2 June 1967. The Conference Chairman was Louis Major, General Secretary of the Belgian Federation of Labour (FGTB, Belgium). The Conference was attended by sixty representatives of ICFTU-affiliated trade union organizations in the Six.

Representatives of the different trade union committees reviewed the origin and results of existing relations between employers' and trade union organizations at Community level.

These contributions indicate, according to a summary published in "Syndicats", official publication of the Belgian FGTB (No. 23 of 10/6/67, page 4), that:

1. existing relations between employers' and trade union organizations within the Economic and Social Committee (EEC and Euratom) and the Consultative Committee (ECSC) do not encourage direct consultation between employers and trade unions on general problems in the social and economic sphere; these relations, moreover, are not of a kind to lead to negotiations for the conclusion of collective agreements at European level. These bodies are purely consultative, issuing opinions based on documents submitted by the European institutions;

2. discussions between the employers' and trade union organizations within the Bipartite Main Working Party (EEC) and in the two tripartite committees for the harmonization of working conditions (ECSC) have led to the composition of a certain number of studies enabling closer acquaintance with the situation prevailing in the different countries but which have not as yet led to any practical application of the findings;
3. In many sectors, discussion is confined to economic questions (for example, the allocation of subsidies). In certain cases, the employers oppose any discussion of social questions;
4. in the agricultural sector, negotiations are being carried out at Community level between employers and workers on the subject of working hours;
5. in the transport sector, negotiations in the EEC context have led to an agreement concerning certain social conditions in road transport.

The following conclusions may be drawn from the general exchange of views which followed:

1. There is general agreement that there should be negotiations between employers' and workers' organizations at Community level, both on the general level (discussions on questions not confined to one particular group of workers or industry) and on the industrial or vocational level (the conclusion of European collective agreements);
2. The absence of an appropriate trade union structure in the EEC context should not prevent the immediate inception of talks with employers' organizations;
3. A Working Party has already been set up in application of the resolution approved by the 5th General Assembly of Free Trade Unions, in Rome. This Working Party has the task of drawing up proposals for revising the European trade union structure (European Trade Union Secretariat, European Industrial Committees) so as to bring about a truly European trade union movement;
4. A first step towards European negotiations has already been made through the approval of the common action programme of 1 May 1965, by means of which the affiliated unions have undertaken to base their collective agreements in the different countries on reducing weekly hours of work so as to bring about the 40-hour week, on increasing annual leave, increasing holiday bonuses and on safeguarding income during periods of inability to work.

The results of this conference are to be submitted to the meeting of the enlarged Executive Committee (ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat), composed of representatives from the national unions and from the European trade union committees for the different industries.

THE NORWEGIAN UNIONS URGE EEC MEMBERSHIP

In a letter of 21 June 1967, the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO) urged the Norwegian Government to apply as soon as possible to become a member of the European Economic Community.

In its letter to the Government LO states that it would be advantageous both economically and politically, for Norway as well as other countries, particularly Great Britain and the other Scandinavian countries, to attempt to establish links with the EEC.

LO points out that for a country such as Norway, whose exports amount to 40% of total production, properly determined market conditions are a vital necessity. A considerable proportion of total exports goes at present to member countries of the EEC and to the EFTA countries which have applied for EEC membership.

The Norwegian Government has also been asked to support, if necessary, Sweden's entry in conformity with the wish expressed by the Swedish trade union movement.

Finally, LO emphasizes the importance it places in having workers' interests safeguarded as well as possible.

STATEMENTS BY THE CFDT (FRANCE) ON EUROPE

"Syndicalisme", the weekly publication of the CFDT (France), recalls in its issue No. 1142 of 22 June 1967, page 13, the views of the CFDT National Executive on European questions:

- i) upward social harmonization towards the highest level;
- ii) democratic planning on a European scale;
- iii) extension of the Common Market to embrace the other democratic European countries;
- iv) development of active solidarity towards the countries of the Third World;
- v) the development of political and democratic structures.

In order to achieve these ends, the CFDT points out, the campaigns of the trade union movement will have to be waged on a European scale, trade union co-operation at European level being the most important condition and, even, without doubt, the prerequisite for creating a democratic Europe.

By working ceaselessly to bring about a powerful European trade union movement both within the individual industries and at a general level, the CFDT concludes, we shall be working to strengthen solidarity between workers and to develop European democracy.

FORCE OUVRIERE (FRANCE) ASK FOR A SWIFTER
IMPLEMENTATION OF EUROPEAN SOCIAL POLICY

In connection with the ICFTU campaign to speed up attainment of the social objectives of the Treaty of Rome, the French National Trade Union Federation ("Force Ouvrière") has written to the French Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, M. Jeanneney, asking that a decision be taken:

"To organize a meeting of Ministers of Labour and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations in the European Economic Community so as to remove all obstacles to finalizing social policy at European level."

A MEETING OF ICFTU EUROPEAN FISHERMEN'S UNIONS

Ostend, 20 and 21 June 1967

Delegates of fishermen's trade unions affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF-ICFTU) in the six countries of the European Economic Community met on 20 and 21 June 1967 in Ostend so as to set up a Working Party which will form part of the Committee of ITF Transport Workers Unions in the EEC, the President and Secretary of which are R. Dekeyzer and B. Jonckheer, respectively.

The Working Party discussed and approved the reports presented by the fishermen's unions of the six EEC countries. These reports will form the basis for consultations with the unions.

The Working Party will hold a second meeting in autumn this year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRUSSELS OFFICE FOR LIAISON WITH THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES BY THE FRENCH NATIONAL UNION OF
SALARIED AND EXECUTIVE STAFFS (CGC)

The French National Union of Salaried and Executive Staffs (CGC) has set up in Brussels a permanent office for liaison with the European Communities. The permanent representative is to be M. J. Levesque and the headquarters are at 31, avenue des Arts, Bruxelles 4 (Tel: 11.10.08).

M. J. Levesque will also represent "Le Creuset", the CGC official publication.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS AND CONGRESSES

WORLD CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF
CHRISTIAN TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNIONS

Evian-les-Bains, 7, 8 and 9 June 1967

The International Federation of Christian Transport Workers' Unions held its ordinary Congress on 7, 8 and 9 June 1967 at the Palais des Congrès in Evian-les-Bains (France).

The Congress was preceded on 6 June by a "European seminar" devoted to consideration of aspects of European integration and the future outlook, with particular reference to the common transport policy. M. L. Schaus, Member of the EEC Commission, responsible for the transport sector and M. A. Bertrand, Belgian Minister of Transport and current President of the Council of Ministers of the EEC, presented papers on these questions.

Technical papers on various aspects of European transport policy were presented by independent experts. Presentation of these papers was followed by an exchange of views between those taking part in the Congress and the experts.

The Congress itself began on 7 June with meetings of committees particularly concerned with preparing draft resolutions for submission to Congress.

In preparing these resolutions, particular attention was given to the points brought out in the report on activities presented by M. G. Roelandt, General Secretary of the Federation.

During the closing session on 9 June 1967, Congress participants heard an address by M. A. Cool, President of the IFCTU European Organization, on the adaptation of trade union structures and trade union activities at European level, as well as on progress achieved by the Community.

Chairman of the Congress was M. R. Honorat, President of the "International des Transports" and first Vice-President of the French Railwaymen's Union (CFDT). Approximately 100 delegates from 8 European countries and representing national unions having their membership in the different means of transport, as well as a delegation from affiliated transport unions in Africa, Latin America and South-East Asia took part in the Congress. Representatives of the main international and European organizations concerned with transport such as the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the European Conference of Ministers of Transport and the European Communities were also represented at the "European seminar" and at the Congress itself.

The resolution on the common transport policy in the EEC

Congress adopted a resolution on common transport policy in the EEC. Below we reproduce the text of this resolution.

"This Congress re-affirms the indispensability of a common transport policy for an integrated Europe as provided for by the Treaty of Rome. Nevertheless, this policy should not be pursued as an end in itself, but should lead to the economic and social development of the peoples concerned and to an improvement in the position of transport workers particularly.

Recalling the resolution on common transport policy adopted by the Congress held in Ostend in 1964 as well as the resolutions and statements adopted and published since that time by the constitutional bodies of the Federation.

Notes with regret:

that ten years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome there has been no fundamental progress in implementing the common transport policy, a situation which is essentially due to the pressure exerted by economic groups and by a lack of Community spirit on the part of certain Governments;

that the same factors have resulted in the failure of certain constructive proposals by the Commission to find practical application in terms of specific measures.

Having noted the new programme drawn up by the Commission on the common transport policy which was the object of a communication from the Commission to the Council in February 1967, the first phase of which, to be concluded by 31/12/69, aims at laying down the main part of the common transport policy and applying a series of important measures extending over

the whole transport sector (harmonization, allocation of infrastructure costs, rules of competition) or confined to traffic between Member States (regulation of rates and regulation of capacity).

The Congress, after studying this programme closely,

Takes note of this overall approach to common transport policy and formulates the following reservations:

- i) the new direction which work on this subject has taken should not be used as a pretext to delay implementation of the common transport policy and the immediate adoption of certain urgent regulations;
- ii) all measures contemplated should be instituted as soon as possible and, if practicable, before 1 July 1968, the date on which the customs union and the common agricultural market are to be finalized, the principles of these measures being applied also to transport on own account;
- iii) these measures should aim at bringing about as soon as possible equal treatment for the **three means of transport, the essential condition of sound competition**, this having been chosen by the Treaty of Rome as the driving force in the economy. It should be possible for such competition to be fair in its application and to be properly supervised;
- iv) these measures should include the co-ordination of infrastructure investment at European level;
- v) the new provisions should not lead to total freedom so as to pave the way for ruinous competition from which transport workers would be the first to suffer, nor to excessive costs for the economies of the different countries, which latter would compromise the introduction of a rational common policy. For this reason, it is to be regretted that the programme envisaged for the first phase does not include any regulation of access to the market, a very important factor in combating ruinous competition;
- vi) those particularly concerned with transport, particularly transport workers' unions, should participate effectively in the work of the market supervisory committee.

Congress attaches prime importance to the finalization of social harmonization in the transport sector for a number of reasons (social considerations, considerations concerned with traffic safety and equal

competition) and urges that the first regulation on certain working conditions in road transport should be adopted as quickly as possible by the Council of Ministers.

Urges that the time-table for the entire series of measures, particularly those in the social field, envisaged in the Decision taken by the Council on 13 May 1965, relating to the harmonization of certain conditions of competition, should be adhered to.

Recognizes that the establishment of bipartite committees for each means of transport constitutes a positive factor in the social sphere. In this connection, Congress has noted with satisfaction the setting up of the Bipartite Consultative Committee for Road Transport and expresses a wish that similar committees be set up as soon as possible for inland navigation and rail transport, in accordance with the formal promises which have been made.

Calls for the establishment of a Central Transport Bipartite Committee with representatives from each means of transport, having regard to the necessity for social harmonization between the means of transport.

Emphasizes the need to extend the common transport policy to cover maritime and inland ports, civil aviation and shipping and to attain this objective not later than when the Treaties setting up the three present Communities are merged.

Considering the difficulties that have accumulated in building up a Community Europe which provides the only possibility of establishing a common economic policy for transport in conformity with the interests of the workers,

The Congress makes an urgent appeal to public opinion in the countries grouped in the EEC to look beyond narrow nationalist interests and the interests of particular economic groupings and to do everything in its power to bring about the construction of a democratic Europe in the political, economic and social spheres."

With regard to European questions, the Congress adopted inter alia resolutions on working hours and rest periods in road transport; on the application of the Treaty of Rome to civil aviation; on social problems in inland navigation in Europe and throughout the world; and on fisheries questions.

CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF CHRISTIAN WOOD AND BUILDING WORKERS' UNIONS

Oisterwijk, (Netherlands) 17 and 18 May 1967

The International Federation of Christian Wood and Building Workers' Unions held its Congress at Oisterwijk, Netherlands, on 17 and 18 May 1967.

In a resolution, adopted at the end of the meeting, Congress:

"notes that the Federation is participating on a regular basis in meetings organized within the EEC and draws attention to the information meeting organized especially for our International on 25 and 26 February 1967 at Ostend;

"expresses concern at recent developments within the EEC in connection with social policy and expresses its conviction that a true Community can only come about by attaching sufficient importance to social problems;

"conscious of the important role which the building industry plays in the European Economic Community, points to the need to set up a Permanent Committee for the Building Industry. The role of this committee should be to study the specific problems of the building industry in the widest possible sense. Fair and proper representation of those concerned should be assured;

"expresses the wish that the countries of the EEC and those which are members of the European Free Trade Area, until such time as it is possible to achieve complete integration, should agree on close co-operation for the good of Europe as a whole".

NATIONAL UNION

Liège, 9, 10 and 11 June 1967

On the 49th Ordinary Congress of the Belgian Metal Workers' National Union (FGTB) held on 9, 10 and 11 June this year in the Palais des Congrès in Liège also marked the Union's 80th anniversary. The Congress was attended by some 330 delegates and many Belgian and foreign guests including A. Graedel, General Secretary of the IMF, A. Desmaele, President of the Conseil Central de l'Economie, L. Major, General Secretary of the Belgian Federation of Labour (FGTB), A. Delourne and W. Schugens, National Secretaries of the FGTB, representatives from metal workers' unions in France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the Netherlands as well as the British, Dutch and German Social Attachés in Belgium.

The opening address was given by M. A. Gailly. After greeting delegates and guests, M. Gailly reviewed the major stages in the history of struggle of the working class movement in which the Belgian Metal Workers' Union had always played a large part.

G. Wallaert introduced the Report on Activities. Without dwelling on what was already past, he endeavoured to pin-point the questions which the trade union movement would have to face up to in the future. He sketched the future policy of the Union in the economic sphere, where the main aim should be the establishment of the Committee for Negotiation of Policy in the Iron and Steel Industry, as well as in the social sphere with the main accent on pensions and social security questions.

The next speaker, L. Major, taking up the question of the construction of Europe, indicated the directions which he thought the trade union movement ought to be taking in this new context.

On Saturday, 10 June, a ceremony was held to commemorate the 80th Anniversary of the Union. The speakers were A. Gailly and A. Graedel, who greeted Congress delegates on behalf of the IMF. The existing Secretariat, Executive Committee and Management Committee were all re-elected by acclamation.

The Secretariat of the Belgian National Metal Workers' Union is composed as follows: General Secretary: A. Wallaert; Assistant General Secretary: R. Vandeperre; National Secretaries: G. Duhin and F. Decoster.

Resolutions adopted

The last session of the Congress was devoted to consideration of draft resolutions which were then adopted unanimously. The resolutions deal with economic questions, social questions, youth, peace, women workers, Greece and Europe.

The resolution on Europe states that the Ordinary Congress of the Belgian National Metal Workers' Union:

"1. re-affirms its allegiance to the construction of an independent Europe in which the Common Market would represent an initial viable framework for promoting economic and social development fostering workers' interests;

2. states that the present structure of the Common Market and the inadequate representation of workers' groups in the decision-making bodies prevent the EEC from measuring up to the workers' aspirations;

3. notes that mergers between industrial firms and finance houses are leading to the creation of international blocs operating on such a scale as to have profound effects over the entire range of economic and financial activities without proper political supervision;

In order to combat this trend, the trade union movement has a duty to adapt its structure, resources and tactics so as to restore the necessary balance in the field of industrial relations;

4. In view of the fact that since the 1965 Congress of the FGTB, a new factor had been introduced by the joint statement of the French CGT and the Italian CGIL accepting the Common Market as a reality, the Congress feels that the FGTB might properly bring up this question with the European Trade Union Secretariat;

Congress requests the Executive Committee to take the necessary steps to promote a discussion between the European Metal Workers without thereby sacrificing anything of its personality".

4TH CONGRESS OF THE DUTCH TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION

(NEDERLANDSE BOND VAN VERVOERSPERSONEEL NVV)

Utrecht, 25 and 27 May 1967

At the end of the Congress, the Executive Committee (Hoofdbestur) was composed as follows:

President : G.J.H. Alink, Utrecht

Members of the Management Committee:

J. de Graaf, Amsterdam
W.J. Hulsker, Rotterdam
W.A. Kieboom, Utrecht
H.W. Koppens, Rotterdam
A.W. Korbij, Maartensdijk
J. Scheffers, Schiedam

Road Transport Workers' Section

A.A. Andriese, Renkum
A. de Bruin, Rotterdam
C. Kras, Groningen
J.L. Pantus, Eindhoven

Railwaymen's Section

A. Akkerman, Utrecht
C. Kuypers, Utrecht
C. Smits, Utrecht

Inland Navigation Section

P. Landstra, Dordrecht
P. Mol, Utrecht

Dockers' Section

W. Briggeman, Amsterdam
C.L.A. van Kuilenburg, Utrecht
R.M. van Keulen, Rotterdam

Civil Aviation Section

C.A. van London, Halfweg
J.K. Post, Amsterdam

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH UNION
OF SALARIED AND EXECUTIVE STAFFS (CGC)

Paris, 2, 3 and 4 June 1967

The 18th National Congress of the French Union of Salaried and Executive Staffs (Confédération générale des Cadres) was held in Paris on 2, 3 and 4 June 1967.

The Congress re-elected the following officers:

President, M. A. Malterre; General Delegate, R. Millot; General Secretary, R. Gonduin; Assistant General Secretary, C. CALVEZ.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL
UNION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (CFDT)

Angers, 1, 2 and 3 June 1967

At its 20th Congress held in Angers on 1, 2 and 3 June 1967, the Union elected the following officers: M.P. Caspard, President; G. Chaussard, Vice-President; R. Pipeau, Vice-President; A. Delaveau, General Secretary.

III. WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

A MEMORANDUM BY THE CGT-CGIL JOINT COMMITTEE CONCERNING
THE DRAFT REGULATION AND DIRECTIVES ON FREE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS

Brussels, 10 July 1967

The Brussels Secretariat of the Permanent Co-ordination and Action Committee operated by the CGT (France) and the CGIL (Italy) has recently issued a memorandum concerning the draft regulation and directives on the free movement of workers.

After regretting the "continuing discrimination against the CGT and the CGIL" which has prevented their representatives from being consulted on the proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council of Ministers for achieving the third and final stage of free movement of workers within the Community, a document points out that freedom of movement can only be socially and economically effective under certain conditions which are, broadly speaking, the following:

"1. free movement is to be freely determined by workers who wish to improve their living conditions but it should also be accompanied by an active policy on employment and on the elimination of total and partial unemployment;

"2. removal of all forms of de jure and de facto discrimination as regards working conditions, wages and qualifications should contribute to strengthening solidarity and unity among the workers of the Community and third countries and increasing the effectiveness of their trade union organizations in putting forward and negotiating their claims;

"3. employers should be prevented from making use of the freedom of movement of workers in order to draw on alternative supplies of labour, set workers up in competition against one another or to weaken the activities of the trade unions".

"It is necessary to reject vigorously," the CGT-CGIL document continues, "any attempt to consider freedom of movement of workers as an instrument capable of resolving the problem of unemployment still existing in certain regions of the Community. On the contrary, the CGT-CGIL Permanent

Committee recalls that the solution to the problem of unemployment is bound up with the implementation of an economic policy which is able to overcome instability existing in certain regions or industrial sectors and thus create new stable job opportunities in areas where unemployment already exists or threatens to become a problem. Nevertheless, the CGIL-CGT Permanent Committee notes with interest the fact that this view has received the unanimous agreement of the Consultative Committee for Freedom of Movement of Workers.

Finally, the CGT-CGIL Committee demands that "future regulations and directives should abolish all forms of existing discrimination with regard to engagement, job security, wages, social security benefits, vocational training, educational opportunities, housing entitlement and all other working and living conditions. In accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Rome these discriminations must be abolished for the Community's workers, but it is in labour's interest for these discriminations to be abolished also for workers from third countries who are employed in the countries of the Common Market in conformity with the principles expressed by the ILO and set out in the European Social Charter. Regulation of freedom of movement of workers and the provisions following from this should not lead to the adoption of discriminatory measures towards workers from third countries, measures which would make the countries of the Common Market into a closed Community as far as employment is concerned. Freedom of movement of labour should further be accompanied by a reform of the European Social Fund so as to enable it, as from 1 July 1968, to meet effectively the requirements set out in the Treaty of Rome. The new provisions aim at assuring throughout the six countries complete equality with regard to eligibility to sit on works councils. This constitutes an improvement on the existing situation, but the right to be elected (and, likewise, as a matter of course, the right to vote) must receive general recognition for all elections to bodies on which workers are represented, and be extended also to bodies other than those operating at the level of the firm (social security, etc.), these rights applying equally for workers from third countries. Free access to vocational training establishments, retraining and rehabilitation centres will only be effective to the extent that adequate provision is made to enable immigrant workers to follow courses in their native language".

"The CGIL-CGT Permanent Committee considers as a positive step the proposed abolition of working permits and residence permits together with the proposal to introduce "the citizen's identity card of an EEC Member State". Nevertheless, this provision could be endangered by the discretionary powers invested in Member States to adopt restrictive measures "for reasons of public order, public safety or public health", which could lend themselves to unjustified and abusive acts, contrary to the principle of freedom of movement. In order to safeguard workers against these risks, there is a need to make the necessary provisions affording the trade unions with facilities for opposing any abuses by governments and thus safeguarding the defence of

workers' rights, both individually and collectively. Moreover, all necessary measures should be taken to prevent any bilateral agreements between governments from allowing any departure from the Community provisions unless such departures are advantageous for the workers".

The document concludes by recalling that "effective implementation of these objectives in their entirety will require the widest possible unity of action to be developed between the trade union organizations of the countries concerned, a united front by all workers, nationals as well as immigrants, affiliated to all groupings, in a determined fight to remove any obstacles which may be erected by the governments or by employers, to eliminate all existing forms of discrimination and to bring about a true policy for maintaining employment and improving the living conditions of the working class. The CGT-CGIL Permanent Committee, noting with satisfaction progress achieved in attaining unity of action between trade unions in the countries of the Common Market, recalls that the CGIL and the CGT are ready at all times to examine together with the other trade union national centres any proposals aiming at the adoption of common statements of policy in order to defend the interests of workers in the EEC countries".

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

"IL Y A DIX ANS: SIGNATURE DU TRAITE DE ROME (25 MARS 1957) - CHRONOLOGIE DU MARCHE COMMUN; JANVIER 1958-FEVRIER 1967

"10 YEARS AGO: SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF ROME (25 March 1957) - CHRONOLOGY OF THE COMMON MARKET: JANUARY 1958-FEBRUARY 1967" - A note by the Spokesman's Group of the EEC Commission, Brussels, March 1967 No. 500/PP/67-F.

On the Tenth Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome setting up the EEC, the Spokesman's Group of the Commission has published a brief chronology of the most important achievements and the most outstanding developments in the Community's activities in the period since January 1958.

This publication does not, of course, claim to be exhaustive; it means only to give a practical framework allowing the reader to run quickly over the long way the Community institutions and Member States have come since coming together in their unceasing efforts to bring about European integration.

"LE DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE - TITRE A PART DU 9ème RAPPORT GENERAL SUR L'ACTIVITE DE LA COMMUNUTE (1er AVRIL 1965-31 MARS 1966)" - (COMMUNITY LAW - EXTRACT FROM THE NINTH GENERAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY (1 APRIL 1965-31 MARCH 1966)) - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 8195/I/X/1966/5.

"CALENDRIER DE LA REALISATION DU DROIT D'ETABLISSEMENT ET DE LIBRES PRESTATIONS DE SERVICE AU SEIN DE LA CEE (ART. 52 A 66 DU TRAITE DE ROME) - (SITUATION AU 31/5/67)" (ZEITPLAN FÜR DIE VERWIRKLICHUNG DES NIEDERLASSUNGS-RECHTS UND DES FREIEN DIENSTLEISTUNGSVERKEHRS IN DER EWG (ART. 52 BIS 66 DES ROMVERTRAGES STAND AM 31 MAI 1967) - (TIME-TABLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE FREE RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT FOR FIRMS AND UNRESTRICTED SUPPLY OF SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE EEC - POSITION AS OF 31 MAY 1967) Doc. No.12092/2/III/C/66 of The Internal Market Department.

"LES ASPECTS SOCIAUX DU MARCHE COMMUN" (SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE COMMON MARKET) A speech given by Prof. L. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, at Nice on 21 March 1967 during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 8212/I/IV/1967/5 in French.

(Bulletin of the European Economic Community No. 6-1967)
Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 4001⁺/I/1967/5- published in French, German, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish - on sale.

In this number:

- i. "The successful conclusion of the Kennedy round" by J. Rey, Member of the Commission
- ii. "The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark apply to join the European Communities"
- iii. Implementation of the Treaty on the merger of the institutions
- iv. Usual items.

"L'EUROPE DES JEUNES TRAVAILLEURS - STAGES PROFESSIONNELS DANS LES PAYS DU MARCHE COMMUN" - (THE YOUNG WORKERS' EUROPE - VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES IN THE COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES) - brochure of the Social Affairs Department of the EEC, Brussels. Published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

ECSC

"DISCOURS DE M. A. COPPE, VICE-PRESIDENT DE LA HAUTE AUTORITE DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER DEVANT LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN, A STRASBOURG" (A SPEECH BY M. A. COPPE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE HIGH AUTHORITY OF THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY, TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN STRASBOURG) - Publishing Services of the European Communities 13 642/2/67/1 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

An extract from the proceedings of the European Parliament on 8 May 1967.

"LA CECA, PREMIERE ASSISE D'UNE COMMUNAUTE PLUS LARGE ET PLUS PROFONDE - LUXEMBOURG, JUIN 1967" (THE ECSC, THE FIRST BODY OF A WIDER DEEPER COMMUNITY - LUXEMBOURG JUNE 1967) - Publishing Services of the European Communities 13 689/2/67/1 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

After fifteen years of ECSC activities and at the passing of such an important milestone in European integration as the merger of the Executives, it is of interest to look back on what this first European Community can show by way of experience and by its contribution to bringing about the unification of Europe.

"LA SITUATION SUR LES MARCHES DE L'ACIER DES PAYS TIERS - PROGRAMMES D'INVESTISSEMENTS ET POSSIBILITES DE PRODUCTION" (THE SITUATION ON THE STEEL MARKETS OF THIRD COUNTRIES - INVESTMENT PROGRAMMES AND PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY) - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - on sale.

In 1965 the High Authority published for the first time a report on the steel market situation of third countries, including a study in trends in supply and demand on the world market as well separate studies dealing with the steel market situation in 25 individual countries. During the last few months a new study has been made of the world market for steel products; it deals with investment projects and the resulting increase in steel producing capacity.

The study covers all steel producing countries in the world as well as those which intend to become producers.

"SITUATION ET PERSPECTIVES DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'ECONOMIE SARROISE" (THE PRESENT SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK FOR THE SAAR ECONOMY) - A new regional study by the High Authority - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - on sale.

At the request of the ECSC High Authority l'Institut de politique regionale et de Science des transport (Institute of regional policy and transport technology) of the University of Freiburg has carried out a thorough study of "economic structure problems in the Saar".

This study had a threefold objective: first of all, it was concerned with showing the reasons for the slower rate of growth which the Saar economy has shown for a number of years in comparison with the other West German Länder and the Federal Republic as a whole. Secondly, the study attempted to forecast the economic outlook for the Saar over the next 15 years. Thirdly, it met the need for proposed measures to improve future economic development.

"COLLECTION D'ECONOMIE ET DE POLITIQUE REGIONALES - 2) PROGRAMMES DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LE RECONVERSION DE LA REGION D'AMBERG - TENDANCES ET POSSIBILITES DE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE" (REGIONAL ECONOMY AND POLICY COLLECTION - 2) DEVELOPMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL REDEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR THE AMBERG REGION - TRENDS AND SCOPE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) by N. Kloton, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Tübingen, with the co-operation of M. Klaus Höpfner and M. Heinz Dautel. Published in German and French - on sale.

This study illustrates the present situation from the geographical, economic and social point of view and gives a list of suggestions for applying regional policy resources in such a way as to provide a balanced development of the area's economy.

"DISPOSITIONS POUR FACILITER LA CREATION D'ACTIVITES NOUVELLES" (PROVISIONS FOR PROMOTING THE CREATION OF NEW JOBS) - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

"MISE EN JOUR DES DISPOSITIONS JURIDIQUES ET FINANCIERS EN VIGEUR DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES (EXCEPTE L'ITALIE, LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET LES ETATS-UNIS) - 1965" (REVISED SUPPLEMENT OF CURRENT LEGAL AND FINANCIAL POSITIONS IN MEMBER STATES (EXCEPT ITALY, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES) - 1965.

The High Authority has published the second revised supplement of its list of current legal and financial provisions in Member States, Great Britain and the United States, facilitating the creation of new activities in regions subject to industrial modernization and redevelopment and for those undergoing development.

The present report follows the same plan and system of classification in setting out current provisions in the Member States of the Community, the United Kingdom and the United States of America until 1965.

This work gives for each country the different means which may be used to promote industrialization or industrial modernization and redevelopment: financial and tax aids, different systems of rates, indirect assistance to firms, provisions directed towards manpower, etc.

"COLLECTION D'ECONOMIE ET POLITIQUE REGIONALES - 1) LA CONVERSION INDUSTRIELLE EN EUROPE - VOL. 10 - LE FINANCEMENT DE LA CONVERSION INDUSTRIELLE - LES ASPECTS DE CERTAINES FORMES PARTICULIERES DE FINANCEMENT" (REGIONAL ECONOMY AND POLICY SERIES - 1) INDUSTRIAL MODERNIZATION AND REDEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE - VOL. 10 - THE FINANCING OF INDUSTRIAL MODERNIZATION AND REDEVELOPMENT - ASPECTS OF CERTAIN PARTICULAR TYPES OF FINANCING - 1)
A study carried out at the request of the High Authority by the Economic Research Institute of the University of Amsterdam - on sale.

"BULLETIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER No. 67" (BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY No. 67) - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 4125/2/67/1 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - on sale.

In this number: **"The state of the energy market in the Community"**

The situation in 1966 - outlook for 1967

Special studies:

Comparison of the energy resources of the United Kingdom and those of the Community.

Consumption of energy in household heating.

"BULLETIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER - HAUTE AUTORITE No. 68" (BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY - No. 68) Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 13617/2/67/3 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - on sale.

In this number: A chronology of the period 1950-1966
Origin of the ECSC
The transitional period
Developments since the end of the transitional period
Short bibliography

"BUDGET DE LA COMMUNAUTE POUR LE SEIZIEME EXERCICE (1er JUILLET 1967 - 30 JUN 1968) - COMPLEMENT AU "15ème RAPPORT SUR L'ACTIVITE DE LA COMMUNAUTE" (THE COMMUNITY BUDGET FOR THE SIXTEENTH YEAR (1 JULY 1967 - 30 JUNE 1968 - SUPPLEMENT TO THE 15TH GENERAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY) Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 13661/2/67/1 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

This document :

summarizes expenditure under the budget for the financial year 1966-1967
estimates the assets of the High Authority as of 30 June 1967
gives a budgetary forecast for the financial year 1967-1968

"COLLECTION OBJECTIFS GENERAUX ACIER No. 3 A LES EXPORTATIONS DE BIENS D'EQUIPEMENT DE LA COMMUNAUTE - ESSAI DE PREVISIONS JUSQU'EN 1970" (SERIES ON THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES FOR STEEL No. 3A - COMMUNITY EXPORTS OF CAPITAL GOODS - PROVISIONAL FORECASTS FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 1970) - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 12885/2/66/1 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - on sale.

This study concludes that Community exports of capital goods could double between 1960 and 1970 (by value at constant prices). This doubling of exports would, however, only amount to a fifty per cent increase in the tonnage of steel exported indirectly.

In making this study, it was necessary to carry out research into the economic development of all third countries of a certain size as well as forecasts relating to the world market for capital goods.

The analysis was primarily concerned with the pace and nature of development in some thirty countries or groups of countries answering for 98% of the world income. The decisive elements examined were: the working population, division of the working population between the major sectors of production; agriculture, industry, services; increases in productivity, trends in the rates of investment and the balance of payments.

A comparative analysis of these factors and forecasts for most of them up to 1970 are given in the text of the report in a condensed form, more detailed analysis for all the countries being given in the annexe.

"REVOLUTION DES SALAIRES, DES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL ET DE LA SECURITE SOCIALE DANS LES INDUSTRIES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1966" (TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1966) - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 13638 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

"MEMORANDUM SUR LES ACTIONS DE PREVISION DES ACCIDENTS DU TRAVAIL MENEES DANS LA SIDERURGIE SUEDOISE" (MEMORANDUM ON MEASURES TO PREVENT INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN THE SWEDISH IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY) - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 12384 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Department for Parliamentary Documentation and Information has decided to place its publications on a new basis, replacing the following publications:

Cahiers mensuels de documentation européenne;
Bibliographie méthodique trimestrielle;

by two new publications:

Cahiers de documentation européenne (European documentation note-books) and
Parlement européen - Information (News from the European Parliament)

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"STATISTIQUES HARMONISEES DES GAINS HORAIRES MOYENS BRUTS DANS LES INDUSTRIES DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES - AVRIL 1966" (HARMONIZED STATISTICS OF AVERAGE GROSS HOURLY RATES OF PAY IN THE INDUSTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - APRIL 1966) Social statistics 1967 No. 1 - Four-language edition.

"STATISTIQUES HARMONISEES DE LA DUREE HEBDOMADAIRE MOYENNE DU TRAVAIL OFFERTE PAR OUVRIER - OCTOBRE 1965 ET AVRIL 1966" (Harmonisierte Statistik der je Arbeiter durchschnittlich wöchtenlich angebotenen Arbeitszeit - Oktober 1965 und April 1966) (Statistiche armonizzate della durata media settimanale del lavoro offerta per operaio - Ottobre 1965 e aprile 1966) (Geharmoniseerde statistiek der per arbeider gemiddelde aangeboden wekelijkse arbeidsduur - Oktober 1965 en april 1966) (STATISTICS OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY WORKER - OCTOBER 1965 AND APRIL 1966) Social statistics 1967 No. 2 - Four-language edition.

"LES CONDITIONS DE LOGEMENT DANS LA COMMUNAUTE" (COMMUNITY HOUSING STANDARDS) Social statistics 1967 No. 3 - Bilingual edition - German/French and Italian/Dutch. (Die Wohnverhältnisse in der Gemeinschaft) (Le condizioni de allogio nella Comunità) (De huisvesting in de Gemeenschap).

"SALAIRES CECA 1965" (ECSC WAGES 1965) Social statistics 1967 No. 4 - Two-language editions - German/French and Italian/Dutch.

"LES COMPTES SOCIAUX DES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA CEE" (SOCIAL ACCOUNTS OF EEC MEMBER STATES) Social statistics 1967 No. 5 - Two-language edition German/French and Italian/Dutch. (Die Sozialkonten der Mitgliedstaaten der EWG).

This study is the result of a first attempt to prepare comparative statistics over the whole field of social expenditure from the point of view of purpose and financing. This study covers the year 1962-1963 and has made it possible to evolve a method for carrying out similar inquiries more swiftly and with greater ease for subsequent years.

The Statistical Office has already indicated that the social accounts for the years 1964 and 1965 are in course of preparation. As far as 1966 is concerned, it will be necessary to wait until data available at national level are finally compiled and available.

JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

"Relevé bibliographique mensuel" No. 5/1967 (français - allemand)
"La politique scientifique en Europe" (dossier bibliographique, June 1967)

In French : "Le rôle de la concurrence dans le Marché Commun"
par H. von der Groeben, membre de la Commission
de la CEE (documents No. 42)
"La politique sociale de la CECA" (documents No. 43)
"Quatre enquêtes sur la reconversion dans la CECA"
(documents No. 44)

: "Nouvelles universitaires" No. 17
"l'Europe et l'énergie" (publication commune
Service du Porte-parole et de rapports généraux de
la Haute Autorité et Service de Presse et
d'Information)

"Quelques cas concrets de reconversion dans les
industries de la CECA" (Cahiers européens de
documentation syndicale et ouvrière No. 2/1967)

In German : "Die EWG an der Schwelle zur Fusion" - Die
Abschiedsrede von Prof. Dr. W. Hallstein,
Präsident der EWG-Kommission, vor dem Europa-
Parlament" (Sonderheft No. 15)
Europa + Energie" (gemeinsame Veröffentlichung
Sprechergruppe der Hohen Behörde und Europäische
Gemeinschaft Informationsdienst.

In Italian : "La politica agricola commune" (documenti No. 24)

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 (THE "EDUCATIONAL
DOSSIERS" OF "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 might also be of interest to heads of trade
union schools and labour training centres.

Number 11 (June 1967) contains the following lessons:

The car manufacturing industry in the EEC (1);
Harmonization of agricultural policies (III);
The Community iron and steel market;
Was there ever a European baroque age? (I).

MISCELLANEOUS

"EURATOM: NUCLEAR INTEGRATION IN EUROPE" by L. Scheinman, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, May 1967.

This is an extremely topical analysis based on data concerning most recent trends in Euratom policy.

Dr. Scheinman attempts to identify the centrifugal forces which have been in evidence since the beginning and have prevented Euratom from playing the role it might have played. In the light of these experiences, he puts the question whether the theory of integration has been validated or invalidated.

"BULLETIN DU CENTRE EUROPEAN DE LA CULTURE NO. 1 - MAI 1967"
(Bulletin of the European Cultural Centre No. 1, May 1967) (122, Rue de Lausanne, Geneva)

The text contained in this issue make it the sixth CEC bulletin entirely given over to the activities of the Campaign for European Civic Education (Campagne d'Education Civique Europeenne).

The papers concerned were read at two of the seminars organized by the Campaign, one in Vienna from 24 to 27 November 1964, the other at Sèvres, near Paris, from 14 to 18 November 1966.

This issue contains reports by Dr. H. H. Sittner and M. D. de Rougemont as delivered during the seminar. There is also a French translation which is complemented by the contribution made in German by W. Weidlé.

NOTE TO OUR READERS

THIS PUBLICATION IS INTENDED TO KEEP
THE TRADE UNION LEADERS OF THE EUROPEAN
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Editor's Note

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