



# **european community**

## **TRADE UNION NEWS**

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## I. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

### MEETING BETWEEN THE COMMISSION, ICFTU AND IFCTU

Brussels, 11 December 1967

A meeting between the Commission of the European Communities and a delegation of the ICFTU and IFCTU trade union organizations took place today in Brussels.

Those participating on the Commission side were: M. Jean Rey, President, M. L. Levi-Sandri and M. R. Barre, Vice-Presidents, M. V. Bodson, M. A. Coppé, M. J.F. Deniau and M. W. Haferkamp, members. The trade union delegation was headed by M. R. Cool, President of the European Organization of IFCTU and M. B. Storti, President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Secretariat.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, and a broad exchange of views was held on the chief problems at present facing the Community.

The trade union delegation stressed that the merger of the Executives and the merger of the Treaties should be the occasion for new advances on the road to economic and political integration. In the social field, in particular, the new consolidated treaty should fill the present gaps in the Rome Treaty. The trade union organizations also confirmed that they favoured the accession of new members to the Community on condition that the applicant countries accepted the letter and the spirit of the existing Treaties and their democratic inspiration.

The Commission and the trade union delegation agreed that it would be useful to meet again periodically.

## II. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, EIRE, DENMARK AND NORWAY: A DELEGATION OF THE ICFTU EUROPEAN TRADE UNION SECRETARIAT RECEIVED BY M. SCHILLER ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE COMMUNITY

Luxembourg, 23 October 1967

A delegation from the European Free Trade Unions led by M. Th. Rasschaert, General Secretary of the European Trade Union Secretariat, was received on 23 October last in Luxembourg by M. Schiller on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities.

The representatives of this delegation discussed with M. Schiller the question of extending the European Communities, particularly the membership of Great Britain.

The delegation sent the following message to the President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities:

"On the occasion of the meeting of the Council of Ministers set aside for consideration of applications for membership submitted by the United Kingdom, Eire, Denmark and Norway, the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat recalls the long-standing and continuing wish of the ICFTU trade unions in the six countries of the Community for an enlargement of the European Community to include all democratic European countries.

The membership of the United Kingdom, Eire, Denmark and Norway will strengthen the political unity of our continent and will contribute thus to achieving the main aim of the Treaties: the safeguarding of peace and freedom.

The Executive Committee recognizes the importance of the problems raised by the European Commission in its Opinion delivered on 29 September 1967; these problems, however, cannot be used as a pretext for not opening negotiations. Indeed, only negotiations conducted in good faith will make it possible to delineate and resolve the problems which arise. These negotiations should be

embarked on with a firm determination to reach agreement and with the intention of laying down the conditions under which the extended Community could function democratically and effectively.

In view of the danger for the European Community and for the countries which have applied for membership of prolonging the present period of uncertainty, the Executive Committee urges that negotiations should be opened without delay."

MEETING BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN CENTRE  
OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE UNDERTAKINGS AND ICFTU  
AND IFCTU UNIONS

Brussels, 6 December 1967

The European Centre of the Public Service Undertakings (CEEP), a body which has as its members the Public Service Undertakings of the European Community, had a meeting with the ICFTU and IFCTU European Trade Unions on 6 December 1967 at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Committee in Brussels.

During this meeting, which was held in a very constructive atmosphere, participants engaged in a broad exchange of views concerning social questions in the European Community.

Among the matters dealt with were the co-ordination of social policies pursued by Member States, vocational training, the reform of the European Social Fund and the convening of a bipartite conference (governments, employers and workers) on employment policy.

The delegation agreed to meet again during the coming year.

STATEMENT BY THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION  
OF CHRISTIAN METALWORKERS' UNIONS CONCERNING SOCIAL  
POLICY IN THE METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES  
OF THE COMMUNITY FOLLOWING THE MERGER  
OF THE EXECUTIVES

Brussels, 25 and 26 October 1967

"The Executive Committee of the International Federation of Christian Metalworkers' Unions, meeting in Brussels on 25 and 26 October 1967 discussed economic and social policy in the metal and engineering industries at Community level and established its attitude on these matters.

Particular attention was given to present difficulties in the iron and steel industry which have arisen because of the increasing trend towards over-production.

The Executive Committee notes that the workers' organizations in the iron and steel industry explicitly requested, long before the fusion of the Executives, meetings with the High Authority to discuss:

- (i) policy on mergers and industrial concentration and investments;
- (ii) the merging of the Executives of the Communities.

In spite of promises made by the High Authority, no such consultations have yet been held. The Executive Committee wishes to register a protest against this failure to consult the workers' organizations and urges the single Commission to rectify this situation as quickly as possible.

The Executive Committee expresses grave concern at the reduction in resources deployed for carrying out a true social policy in the industrial sectors.

The absence of formal directives in this sphere for the transitional period has been aggravated by the merger of the Executives.

Since the Treaties themselves have not been merged, the Executive Committee demands that they should continue to be applied in their entirety and that progress already attained or any initiative that had been taken prior to the merger, should not be abandoned now.

In view of the proceeding amalgamation of the administrative apparatus, the Executive Committee feels that the abolition of functions and reduction of staff employed cannot be considered as valid objectives if the result is to reduce achievement, run down activities and jeopardize the application of the Treaties.

Moreover, the Executive Committee fears that this amalgamation of the administrative apparatus of the Communities may establish a practice which is in line with only one of the Treaties or might entail the establishment of a policy with regard to future working which would then oblige future negotiators to conform with this policy when the new Treaty is being drawn up.

The Executive Committee of the International Federation of Christian Metalworkers' Unions feels:

- (a) that the Community policy for the iron and steel industry and for all sectors should, following the merger of the Executives and within the framework of a single Treaty, be a properly agreed policy, i.e. it should come about as a result of a serious debate between all affected parties: employers, workers and public authorities;
- (b) that economic expansion, progress towards higher levels of employment, increases in the standard of living and the improvement of working conditions should be explicitly stated as objectives and that solutions should be negotiated between workers' and employers' organizations at European level;
- (c) that the very broad interpretation given by the High Authority to the ECSC Treaty should be continued and extended throughout all sectors.

For this reason, the Executive Committee feels that it will be necessary for the single Treaty to provide for a European industrial policy and that the Treaty should include provisions which would enable the achievement in all sectors of the same social policy as that which already exists for workers in the iron and steel industry by virtue of the application of the ECSC Treaty, particularly:

- (i) drawing up directives and standards for a Community economic policy;
- (ii) the provision of facilities for consultation and participation which will allow a proper social policy to be shaped.

The Executive Committee feels that consultation facilities should be maintained and extended to all sectors by means of Consultative Committees and Joint Committees whose powers should be increased to make them into true European Bipartite Committees."



THE DUTCH TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION ASKS  
TO PARTICIPATE IN COMMUNITY INVESTIGATIONS  
CONCERNING THIS INDUSTRY

Utrecht, 23 October 1967

The General Assembly of the Dutch Catholic Textile Workers' Union (NKV) took place in Utrecht on 23 October. In his opening address, the President of the Union, M. Huysmans, dealt with the situation in the European textile industry. He said:

"Representatives of employers and workers from different countries should take part in studies carried out in the European textile industry. I would also like to draw your attention to a certain number of individual problems which have confronted us in the various industrial branches and which we have taken up several times already in the columns of our union publications. As you already know, perhaps, the European Commission has for some time past been carrying out a study concerned with the EEC textile industry. An initial study published in February 1966 was discussed by the (Dutch<sup>✱</sup>) Economic Commission for the Textile Industry. As a result of this debate, a memorandum was drawn up and submitted to the (Dutch<sup>✱</sup>) Minister of Economic Affairs. The memorandum was presented with more detailed explanations during a meeting held at the Ministry.

Besides expressing appreciation on a number of accounts, the memorandum has a number of criticism to make. We hope that the Dutch Government will take account of this memorandum when it takes part in this kind of work in Brussels.

Perhaps we might also be permitted to address the following remark to the European Commission. In our view, it would be extremely desirable for the EEC officials and representatives of industry, including, of course, workers' representatives - from the different countries - to co-operate in making studies of certain industries, notably the textile industry. I myself feel that it is rather an ineffective way of working to make representation after the event to the Commission via the official bodies in The Hague or, as has happened once, directly to Brussels. What we ought to be doing is to look for practical means of enabling our industry to secure a proper hearing in Brussels. We, as a trade union, must, moreover, attach particular importance to having a right to speak not only on social questions but also on economic matters. Without it, we shall not be able either at national or at international level to measure up fully to our

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<sup>✱</sup> Editor's Note

responsibilities in relation to the social consequences of rationalization of the textile industry in the EEC. The note of the European Commission on textiles and the memorandum of the Economic Commission underline the need for a thorough study of the different branches of the industry, since the situation differs completely from one branch to another.

I was astonished that no such study has as yet been carried out, although the dangers facing the textile industry throughout the EEC have become very manifest of late. Practically all sectors are suffering from over-capacity and saturation of the market, and, with increasing mechanization and automation, there is every reason to fear a continuing deterioration on both accounts. The present stagnation in the textile industry underlines once again the need to find a real solution for the problem. Such a solution will only be found by speedy implementation of a Community industrial and commercial policy."

THE ROLE OF THE TRADE UNIONS AT EUROPEAN  
LEVEL IN AN ADDRESS BY M. BRUSSEL,  
PRESIDENT OF THE DUTCH CATHOLIC METAL-  
WORKERS' UNION

On 3 October 1967, P. Brussel, President of the Katholieke Bond van Werknemers in het Metaal- en het Elektrotechnisch Bedrijf en aanverwante Bedrijven (The Dutch Catholic Metalworkers' Union) addressed the union's National Committee (Algemeen Bestuur).

M. Brussel had the following to say about European integration:

"Although the increasing trend towards economic concentration and industrial mergers constitutes a question of burning topicality at national level, a problem which poses grave threats to workers, it takes on an altogether different scale when seen in conjunction of the prospect of European economic integration.

Because of this trend, which is to be welcomed in itself, and with an eye on the future, more and more decisions are going to be taken at European level which will have a direct effect on the interests of workers in the countries of Europe. The European undertakings are going to apply a European economic policy. Against this, we have the fact that there is practically no social policy to speak of at European level.

Nor will there be any such policy as long as the trade union movement does not carry out throughout the countries of Europe, as it formerly did at national level, a constraining action in this direction. However, there is a great deal which will have to be done in this sphere, although there is little time in which to do it. What is needed is co-operation at European level between the trade unions of our different countries; such co-operation is urgently necessary; it is the only way that the European workers can be associated in the work of European integration. It is also the only way to prevent their fate being decided in their absence.

But we know that economic integration is more rapidly brought about than social harmonization and that, consequently, social and economic developments in Europe are not proceeding parallel to each other. This brings to mind certain bitter experiences in the past, particularly the era of the first Industrial Revolution when social progress also lagged behind technical and economic progress. This revives memories of concentration of power contrasting with impotence, memories of boundless dissipation contrasting with inconceivable poverty.

We have a strict obligation and responsibility to ensure that history does not repeat itself and that our right to intervene which has been acquired at national level, is not lost at European level. For this reason, the European trade union movement must, if it is to be able to fulfill its historic mission, look beyond all differences even those of an ideological nature, and seek ways and means of attaining co-operation and united action so as to have the necessary strength to be the workers' spokesman in confronting European employers and European public authorities. We know that this is by no means a simple task. We are quite aware of the manifold divisions within the European trade union movement. Nevertheless, it is well worth the effort to do everything we can to attain this objective because the future of the workers of Europe depends on it.

Such an effort will only have proper results if it is backed up by a spirit of sacrifice on the part of the European workers and anchored in their unwavering faith. For this reason, we should in the future make our members understand more thoroughly that their destiny is increasingly bound up with the fate of Europe.

We can help to spread this idea through our educational and training work. We should also bring them into the mainstream of this evolution, help them to understand that their own situation is increasingly determined by various developments in the European

situation and that they should therefore in complete unity exert an influence on these developments. Only when we realize, all of us, that this is our task in a Europe in the course of unification and acting accordingly, can we be sure that tomorrow's Europe will bring prosperity and the well-being of everybody; such a Europe cannot possibly be simply the Europe of economists; it will be, above all, the workers' Europe, a Europe opening wide horizons for us and those coming after us."

M. J. HOUTHUYS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE  
BELGIAN CSC

M. J. Houthuys has been elected President of the Belgian National Federation of Christian Trade Unions (Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens de Belgique). He will take up his term of office on 1 January 1969 when he succeeds M. A. Cool.

M. J. Houthuys was born in Opwijk on 15 July 1922. In 1944 he became General Secretary of the KAJ (the Flemish Young Catholic Workers' Association). On 1 June 1951, M. Houthuys entered the services of the Belgian Christian Metalworkers' Union as Chief Publicity Officer for the Brabant Region and in 1956 he became National Secretary of the Organization. He is CSC delegate on the EEC Consultative Committee for vocational training.

TWO NEW SECRETARIES OF THE BELGIAN CHRISTIAN  
METALWORKERS' UNION

The National Committee of the Belgian Christian Metalworkers' Union appointed two new National Secretaries on 27 October last. The new National Secretaries are M. C. Heiremans and M. J. Philipsen.

J. SPAUTZ ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE LUXEMBOURG  
FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS (LCGB)

Following the death of M. P. Schockmel, the former President, the Central Committee of the Luxembourg Federation of Christian Trade Unions have elected M. J. Spautz as its new President. M. Spautz is a trade union secretary and a member of the Luxembourg Legislature representing Schifflange.

M. J. Spautz was born on 9 September 1930 and has been active for almost fifteen years within the Young Christian Workers Movement, of which he was General Secretary and President until 1960. He became Trade Union Secretary of the LCGB on 1 July 1967.

INFORMATION MEETING FOR ICFTU AND IFCTU  
UNIONS ON TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES IN THE  
SPHERE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Brussels, 21 and 22 November 1967

The meeting was opened with an address by M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, and was attended by vocational training experts from the trade union organizations affiliated to the ICFTU and the IFCTU in the six Community countries.

M. Winkler, of the General Directorate, "Social Affairs", introduced a report on the EEC's record of work in the sphere of vocational training.

He recalled that the Commission has asked, inter alia, in the General Principles laid down for implementing a common policy on vocational training throughout the EEC "to promote all direct exchanges of experience" and he emphasized that, in making the proposals which finally led to the decision of 2 April 1963 concerning the General Principles, the Commission knew in advance that in order to carry out its task in the field of vocational training, it would have to co-operate closely with the competent representatives of economic and social life.

The importance which the Commission attaches to this subject is also reflected in the action programmes of July 1965, in the medium-term economic policy programme (1966-1970) as well as a number of matters on which work has now been begun as a matter of priority. The speaker gave as his examples the studies being carried out by the Commission to compare the scope and methods of vocational training in firms; the study into arranging vocational training programmes so as to make qualifications interchangeable and the recommendation of 18 July 1966 to Member States concerning the extension of vocational guidance facilities.

## TRADE UNION MEETINGS AND CONGRESSES

### THE CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' UNIONS

Coblence, 28 and 29 September 1967

Delegates from national trade unions affiliated to the International Federation of Christian Agricultural Workers' Unions attended the Federations' Congress which was held in Coblence (Federal Republic of Germany) on 28 and 29 September 1967.

European questions occupied a central place in the discussions. In a resolution on the Report on Activities, the Congress notes with satisfaction that the "Kennedy Round" negotiations have made a significant contribution towards eliminating obstacles to world trade, thus helping to improve the terms of trade in such a way as to be of particular benefit to many developing countries. Congress expressed the wish that there would be further negotiations of this kind in the future.

Congress also welcomed "the increasing work being done by the Federation within the European Working Party for Agriculture and Food Products" and expressed the wish that the Working Party "would succeed in getting the European Community to lay down and pursue an active social policy in the agricultural sector which would keep in step with economic policy measures in this sector".

#### Social policy in the EEC agricultural sector

Congress adopted a resolution concerning the EEC's social policy in the agricultural sector. The text of the resolution is given below.

"Congress notes:

- (a) that the evolution of social policy in the agricultural sector runs directly counter to developments in marketing and price policy, which latter can be described as a true Community policy;
- (b) that, accordingly, Congress is not satisfied by the statements adopted by the Rome Social Conference, by the Economic and Social Committee and by the European Parliament which state that social policy should be an integral part of the common agricultural policy;
- (c) that the necessary co-ordination of price policy and social policy is lacking, a state of affairs which not only gives rise to a distortion in competition but is also particularly responsible for the continuation and even broadening of the gap between earnings of workers in this sector and those in other sectors.

Congress feels:

- (a) that farmworkers' wages should not only follow the trend of wages in other economic sectors but that the gap should now be closed and the wages of these workers be brought up to the levels applying in the other sectors;
- (b) that the EEC's price and structural policies should be shaped with a view to creating the necessary margins for closing this gap;
- (c) that prices which have so far been fixed for agricultural products do make it possible in a number of member countries to improve workers' earnings and that it would be unjust if the farmers were to be the only ones to benefit from price increases.

In order to achieve the foregoing, Congress feels:

1. With regard to the work of the Bipartite Consultative Committee:
  - (i) that the powers of the Bipartite Consultative Committee should be extended to cover social questions relating to agricultural workers in such a way that the Committee is consulted during the preparation of political decisions relating to all sectors influencing social policy in agriculture;
  - (ii) that, in addition to being able to give its opinion on social questions affecting agricultural workers, at the request of the European Commission, the Bipartite Consultative Committee should also have the right of initiative.
2. With regard to specific measures to be adopted in the short-term:



- (i) that the Commission should, after having received the opinion of the Bipartite Consultative Committee, proceed to fix regional minimum salaries to the extent that other measures have not been adequate in bringing this about;
- (ii) that negotiations which have been begun at Community level between workers' and employers' organizations concerning the harmonization of working hours should lead to the fixing of standards to be incorporated in collective agreements within a fixed period;
- (iii) that, in the same way, negotiation should take place on the harmonization of wages and other working conditions;
- (iv) that, in the event of it proving impossible for the workers' and employers' organizations to reach agreement on these matters, the EEC Commission should use all means at its disposal to regulate these questions;
- (v) that, finally discriminations in the field of social security and workers' protection which still exist between agricultural workers and other workers in some Member States and concerning which the Bipartite Committee has submitted a unanimous opinion to the EEC Commission should be wiped out as soon as possible.

Congress decides:

- (a) to bring this decision to the attention of national governments and all other bodies and competent authorities of Member States as well as the European Commission;
- (b) to instruct the Committee to draw up as soon as possible an action programme and to submit this to the affiliated national organizations."

CONGRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN INTERNATIONAL  
FEDERATION OF FOOD, TOBACCO AND HOTEL WORKERS

Coblence, 26 and 27 September 1967

The Congress of the Christian International of Food, Tobacco and Hotel Workers took place in Coblence on 26 and 27 September 1967.

"Delegates attending this Congress," it is stated in a resolution on European questions, "welcome the success of the International in obtaining rights of consultation on matters concerning the tobacco industry and the rationalization of flour-milling, in addition to being represented on the various Committees for agricultural products. However, it is regretted that, although representatives of employers' organizations are regularly consulted during preparatory work envisaging the harmonization of a series of provisions concerning food processing industries, there has been a failure to seek the opinions of the trade union organizations representing the workers concerned until the proposals are put before the Economic and Social Commission and the European Parliament as has been the case with provisions concerning chocolate manufacturing, the processing of fruits and veterinary provisions concerning the meat processing industry."

"In view of the possible social consequences," the resolution continues, "which such economic measures might have, the delegates urge the Council of Ministers to give its approval as soon as possible of the opinion given by the Economic and Social Committee envisaging the establishment of a "Committee for Food Products", together with a Consultative Committee, representing all the interested economic groups including food workers."

The document ends: "The International recalls the wish which it has previously expressed for the establishment of European Bipartite Committees with seats for representatives of European organizations of workers and employers from the food processing, tobacco and catering industries respectively in which these representatives could discuss social problems arising in the industries concerned with the possibility of concluding basic collective agreements on basic working conditions."

#### A resolution adopted by the Tobacco Workers' Section

The Congress also adopted a document prepared by the Tobacco Workers' Section, which states:

"The Tobacco Workers' Section:

- (a) has carried out an examination of questions arising from the attainment of the Common Market, particularly with regard to the tobacco industry;
- (b) notes that progress has been made in European integration and feels that the workers should also share in the benefits;

- (c) considers, moreover, that there is an urgent need to bring about equivalent wages and working conditions in the EEC member countries and the associated countries;
- (d) invites all workers' organizations to co-operate in seeking to bring this about;
- (e) addresses an urgent appeal to employers' organizations to co-operate in the conclusion of a European basic collective agreement.

This basic collective agreement should lay down that:

- (a) the normal working week should be a maximum of forty hours spread over five days from Monday to Friday. Actual working hours should be reduced to forty hours within a period of not more than five years;
- (b) working hours in two-shift working should not exceed thirty-seven and a half hours per week over the five days, Monday to Friday.
- (c) Three-shift working should entail a maximum 35-hour week between Monday and 6 a.m. on Saturday; wages for three-shift working should be based on the normal 40-hour week, plus 25%;
- (d) shift-working should be prohibited for young persons aged less than 20 years and for adults of 60 years and over;
- (e) a person having worked a full year should be entitled to a minimum paid annual holiday of four weeks;
- (f) in the case of sickness, accident, disablement or unemployment, the worker should continue to receive his normal wages for a period of one year;
- (g) payment of workers should be on the basis of a system of wages or monthly salaries. Present methods of payment made up of an hourly rate together with bonuses should be progressively converted to a fixed-wage system. Full adult wages should be payable not later than at the age of 21 years;
- (h) social security deductions should be the responsibility of the firms;
- (i) negotiations on wages and working conditions and the enforcement of provisions relating to these should be the exclusive province of employers' and workers' organizations. Works councils or committees of shop-stewards should, in the first instance, be competent to supervise the implementation of agreements on wages and working conditions at the level of the firm;
- (j) efforts should be undertaken with a view to drawing up a charter for young workers providing for adequate wages and working conditions."

CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION OF FILM  
AND TELEVISION WORKERS

Brussels, 23-27 October 1967

The Congress of the European Union of Film and Television Workers (affiliated to the International Entertainment Workers' Secretariat - ICFTU) held in Brussels from 23 to 27 October 1967 has called for the establishment of a European film distribution network to be complemented later by facilities for distributing European productions in countries outside Europe.

The Congress urged that a part of national subsidies (or the harmonized subsidies later payable in the EEC) to the Film Industry should be set aside for establishing this network.

The Chairman of the meeting was M. A. Jenger (France).

During the Congress of the European Union, the host organization (the Belgian National Committee of Film and Television Workers) celebrated its 20th anniversary.

8th ORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE BELGIAN  
TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION (FGTB)

Antwerp, 18, 19 and 20 September 1967

The Belgian Transport Workers Union (FGTB) held its 8th Ordinary Congress from 18 to 20 September 1967 in Antwerp.

M. R. Dekeyzer introduced the report on activities. He stated that the Belgian Transport Workers' Union could not consider economic problems at regional or even Belgian level but that the Union "must think European". He agreed that this was not a simple matter. "The EEC obliges us to look at our problems on the European level. The EEC Bipartite Committee for Road Transport was set up last year."

M. Seibert, President of the German Railwaymen's Union, extended a greeting to Congress in the name of M. Bodson, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, and on behalf of his own organization. He drew attention to the consequences of containerization not only in maritime transport but also in transport by road, rail and inland waterway. M. Seibert went on to state that the unions wished to make their contribution towards achieving a European transport system within the EEC but that they would never tolerate any attack on the living standards of European transport workers.

Congress then heard a number of reports on different transport sectors (inland navigation, road transport, ports and docks, shipping and fisheries).

Congress adopted a number of resolution dealing with economic and social matters and on specific questions affecting the different transport sectors: inland navigation, shipping, fisheries and road transport.

The passages from the resolution on road transport dealing with European questions are reproduced below:

"The Belgian Transport Workers' Union welcomes the establishment of a Consultative Bipartite Committee for social problems in road transport at EEC level. The union urges that the first draft provisions drawn up by the Commission regulating manning, driving hours and daily rest periods which has already been favourably received by the Economic and Social Council and the European Parliament, should be dealt with and approved without delay by the Council of Transport Ministers so that it can be put into effect by EEC Member States on 1 January 1968."

8th NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF GREEK MEMBERS  
OF THE BELGIAN CSC

Overijse, 30 September - 1 October 1967

Greek members of the Belgian CSC held their 8th National Assembly on 30 September and 1 October 1967 at Ter Noord, Overijse. M. J. Yanneredis was Chairman.

At the end of the proceedings, those taking part adopted a long resolution in which it is stated that the Greek members of the CSC are resolved "to fight for the removal of all existing discriminations between Greek workers and workers from the six countries of the EEC particularly with regard to social security and the free movement of foreign workers throughout the six countries of the EEC".

10th CONGRESS OF THE AMALGAMATED NATIONAL UNION  
OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE OFFICERS (CFDT - FRANCE)

Dourdan, 3 - 6 October 1967

The National Amalgamated Union of Customs and Excise Officers (CFDT - France) held its Congress in Dourdan (Paris Region) from 3 to 6 October 1967.

Considering the problems arising from the abolition of internal customs dues on 1 July 1968, M. P. Micaelli, General Secretary, placed emphasis on the need to draw up at European level a common policy for the protection of customs and excise officers' interests.

The Congress elected the following officers: M. Vigne, President; M. Micaelli, General Secretary; M. Taddei and M. Daumarie, Assistant General Secretaries.

20th CONGRESS OF THE BELGIAN CHRISTIAN  
FOOD WORKERS' UNION (CSC)

Antwerp, 22 and 23 October 1967

The Belgian Christian Food Workers' Union held its Congress in Antwerp on 22 and 23 October last.

M. E. Machielson, President, opened the proceedings by commenting on the Report on Activities.

Taking up the questions of the role of the Christian trade union movement in the construction of Europe, the President said inter alia:

"Within the European and international trade union movement as a whole, our union is carrying out a very important task. It is represented on the Working Party, "Agriculture and Food Products", which includes the agricultural and food workers' union affiliated to the IFCTU in the six countries of the EEC, our organization, acting as the Working Party's secretariat. Our organization thus takes an active part in consultations organized by the EEC and is represented on the "Bipartite Consultative Committee for Social Problems of Agricultural Workers in the EEC" and on the "Consultative Committees for Agricultural Products".

"In spite of the inevitable slowness with which such international bodies generally work," the speaker went on, "it is to be noted that, thanks to negotiations which are proceeding between the European agricultural producers' unions and the European agricultural workers' trade union organizations, we may soon expect the conclusion of a European basic collective agreement regulating working hours in agriculture."

"We earnestly hope," M. Machielson went on, "that similar bipartite contacts can be built up for the food, tobacco and catering industries."

The President was followed by M. Reynaerts, General Secretary, who dealt with a number of topical questions concerning: women workers; the reduction of working hours; trade union representation within the firm; industrial mergers and concentration and the closing down of firms; the legal position of workers; Sunday working.

The Congress delegates then took part in a number of sectional meetings to discuss the specific questions of concern to the respective sectors.

M. A. Kuylen, Assistant Secretary of the CSC, delivered the closing address.

#### ORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE CSC (BELGIUM)

Brussels, 28 October 1967

The Ordinary Congress of the CSC took place in Brussels at the Palais des Congrès on 28 October last.

After the opening address given by the President, A. Cool, M. L. Dereau, General Secretary, submitted a report concerning the implementation of resolutions adopted by the preceding Congress.

M. J. Keuleers, National Secretary, then gave an address dealing with two topical problems: full employment and the closing down of firms. Taking up the question of severance pay for those dismissed when firms are closed down, M. Keuleers said: "Our choice is for a system of waiting and re-employment based on that operated by the ECSC. This does not mean that we wish to copy the ECSC system, for example with regard to the compensation periods and the progressive reduction in rates of compensation, but we can adopt the system of compensation for waiting and re-employment."

After this address, some 30 delegates took part in the debate, after which Congress adopted a resolution dealing with the problems set out by M. Keuleers.

The following passages from this long resolution, taken from the part dealing with full employment, are of particular interest: "Congress recalls previous resolutions concerning European integration. It wishes to place emphasis under the present conditions on Belgium's economic dependence on other Member States and the effect this has on the employment situation in Belgium; accordingly, Congress recalls the need for European economic planning, for a regional policy and a policy concerning business cycles". In the part of the resolution dealing with the closing down of firms, the Congress demands: "the implementation of a



system of compensation for waiting and re-employment similar to that operated by the ECSC."

In his closing address, the President, M. Cool, said inter alia: "if our work is to lead to significant results, we shall have to have complete co-operation, not only between the workers' and employers' organizations but also with the governments and the Common Market". He also recalled that on 1 July 1968, the complete customs union will be attained within the Common Market. "It is on this level," he said, "that the problem of full employment will present itself. The same applies to the question of vocational training and to the European Social Fund, which ought rightly to have a lot more money in the till - a proposition unacceptable to the Finance Ministers."

34th CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH DEMOCRATIC  
FEDERATION OF LABOUR (CFDT - CFTC)

Issy-les-Moulineaux, 9-12 November 1967

The 34th Congress of the CFDT Unions was held from 9 to 12 November 1967 at Issy-les-Moulineaux (Paris Region).

Approximately 1 600 delegates representing 4 000 trade union branches met for four days to examine the Federation's activities and to lay down the main lines of policy for the coming period 1967/70.

In his Report on Activities, M. E. Descamps, General Secretary, looked at the social and economic situation and the results of the agreement between the CGT and the CFDT as well as trade union rights at the level of the firm.

With regard to international questions, the Report submitted by M. Descamps has the following to say about Europe:

"The last Congress, whilst reaffirming the CFDT's previous statements supporting the construction of a democratic community Europe:

- (i) "noted that the Europe of the "Six" had been established under the sign of economic liberalism and was becoming more and more a "big-business" Europe dominated by the large-scale economic and financial interests of international capitalism.

In view of this state of affairs, and looking beyond the conflicting interests of the respective countries and the different ideas held by the respective governments concerning the political future of Europe, the 33rd Congress of the CFDT (Cftc):

- (ii) reaffirmed that the prime responsibility of the workers' trade union movement remained the establishment of a European trade union strength capable of influencing those taking decisions within the financial trusts and industrial concentrations and also capable of guiding the future construction of a democratic Europe in the social, economic and political spheres.

These requirements should be met by:

- (a) democratic economic planning at European level, which alone will make it possible to harmonize and improve the standard of living of the peoples;
- (b) social harmonization in an upward direction;
- (c) the opening of the Common Market to the other democratic European countries;
- (d) the organization of active solidarity with the countries of the Third World;
- (e) the quest for democratic political structures taking account both of the traditions and basic interests of the peoples and of the new dimension of a community Europe.

To attain these objectives, the 34th Congress of the CFDT hopes that it will be possible for the trade union movements of the Common Market to meet in the near future so as to establish common agreement for adequately defending the workers' interests."

M. Desjardins (Roubaix) had the following to say about Europe: he felt that "it is necessary to work for the collective European promotion of the workers' interests, which, in its turn, presupposes the creation of a community trend abandoning all kinds of nationalist thinking. Within the framework of this Europe, we shall have to defend the interests of the workers and prepare for an extension. The condition for promoting the interests of European workers must be a true rapprochement with the Third World entailing the complete removal of the mystique surrounding the aid given at present to these countries".

After a number of speeches by delegates from foreign unions affiliated to different internationals, M. A. Jeanson, the new President of the CFDT, defined the major trends emerging from the proceedings:

- (i) a greater measure of internal cohesion;
- (ii) clarification of the political thinking of the CFDT;
- (iii) a gigantic battle for peace.

The President closed by reaffirming the desire of the CFDT to extend its international relations and to strengthen cohesion and unity between the workers' organizations in the six countries and beyond.

#### The new Executive Committee

Honorary President	M. M. Bouladoux
President	M. A. Jeanson (replacing G. Levard)
General Secretary	M. E. Descamps

#### Assistant General Secretaries

J. Alidieres, Treasurer  
L. Lucas, Acting Assistant General Secretary  
S. Troisgros  
R. Lebescond, Director of the CFDT Workers' Education Institute

#### Members

R. Decaillon; P. Caspard; R. Bonety; R. Duvivier; F. Lagandre;  
A. Detraz; Ch. Dillinger; J. Maire; J. Monnier; E. Maire;  
R. Mathevet; P. Butet.

## Resolution on a democratic Europe

"The 34th Congress of the CFDT, being aware of the European and international scale of the majority of questions arising for French workers;

Noting, firstly, that the acceleration towards attainment of the Common Market by means of the free movement of goods and products without any internal customs barrier between the Six, which will come into operation as from 1 July 1968, together with all the economic and social consequences which will result for workers;

And, secondly, the economic liberalism which characterizes the construction of Europe in so far as the Common Market is dominated by the large-scale economic and financial interests of international capitalism so that the harmonization of living standards, working conditions and provisions on security must inevitably entail a downward movement bringing with it a deterioration in the existing inequalities between regions and different categories of workers.

This Congress states that, without a radical change in the present economic and social policy, there can be no question of the workers feeling any commitment towards the achievement of the European Community.

The 34th Congress emphasizes that only a common economic strategy leading to democratic planning at European level can bring about: full employment, the upward harmonization of working and living conditions, the extension of the trade union movement's economic and social responsibilities and the economic and technological independence of Europe.

Such European planning requires democratic supervision, particularly by the trade unions, concerning forecasts, projects and decisions made by the European institutions and commissions.

Accordingly, this Congress puts forward the following minimum requirements for the immediate future, concurrently with the establishment of the single Commission of the European Communities:

- (a) the convening of a European tripartite conference to include the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the trade unions with a view to defining the means to be employed for instituting a true policy for economic and social progress in the Common Market;
- (b) the retention in their entirety of specific provisions made by the ECSC for the iron and steel industry and mining with regard to: social guarantees, the procedure for consulting trade union

organizations, the policy on economic forecasting and research, the maintenance of the Community tax on coal and steel and budgetary supervision by the European Parliament.

In reaffirming the views previously stated by the CFDT (Cftc), this Congress advocates that the European Community should be open to democratic countries and favours the opening of negotiations with Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries who have applied to join.

Congress is convinced that the real difficulties of a technical character which will arise during these negotiations can be overcome if all member countries of the European Community show the necessary political will.

The 34th Congress also expresses support for economic and cultural co-operation between the Common Market, the USSR and the Peoples' Democracies and reaffirms its opposition to the signing of any Treaty of Association with Franco Spain, demanding, furthermore, the suspension of the Association Treaty with Greece until such time as this country has restored democratic freedom.

The 34th Congress, in stating its support for the strengthening of Europe in the social, economic and political spheres, affirms that an independent democratic Europe can be a positive factor making for equilibrium in the world and for the consolidation of peace and the development of active solidarity with the countries of the Third World.

In order to attain these objectives, the 34th Congress reaffirms its will to work to bring together the trade union movements in all the countries of Europe so as to place the struggles and aspirations of the trade union movement on a European scale, thus paving the way towards creating a powerful European trade union movement."

34th CONGRESS OF THE FRENCH FEDERATION OF  
CHRISTIAN WORKERS (CFTC)

Clichy, 17, 18 and 19 November 1967

The CFTC (which continues to exist as a separate organization) held its Congress at Clichy (Paris Region) on 17, 18 and 19 November 1967.

The Congress was attended by almost 800 delegates representing 55 local trade councils and national unions.

J. Tessier, General Secretary, emphasized in the Report on Activities that the CFTC enjoyed recognition as a representative organization and placed emphasis on certain differences which brought into prominence the separate and special quality of the organization. He went on to affirm the desire of the CFTC to engage in serious constructive trade union activities imbued with a fraternal spirit and at the same time insisted that CFTC wished to remain faithful to the Christian doctrine.

#### New CFTC Executive

President	:	M. J. Sauty (Miners)
Vice-President	:	Mlle M. Tribolati (Salaried staff)
		M. Ch. Bahurel (French Gas and Electricity)
		M. Nickwilder (Ile-de-France Trade Council)
		M. C. Perrault (Civil Servants)
		M. A. Poteau (Chemicals)
General Secretary	:	M. J. Tessier (Salaried staff)
Assistant General Secretaries	:	Mme J. Jacob (Bas-Rhin)
		Mme J. Bernard (Miners)
		M. J. Gruat (Salaried staff)
		M. J. Page (Press)
Treasurer	:	M. J. Thuillier (Supervisory staff)
Assistant Treasurer	:	M. F. Castelli (Bouches-du-Rhône)
Members of the Committee	:	M. P. Bretonville (Supervisory staff)
		M. J. Pouillard (Moselle)
		M. R. Racine (Ile-de-France Trade Council)

#### Resolution on international matters adopted by the Congress

The Congress adopted a resolution on international questions, a part of which is devoted to European questions. Here it is stated:

"Congress reaffirms its support for the strengthening of European unity guaranteeing more rapid improvement in the standard of living and an important factor making for the consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

"Congress expresses its support for an enlargement of the Community of the Six in the spirit of the Treaties of Rome and Paris and safeguarding what has so far been achieved.

#### Kennedy Round

"Congress welcomes the striking evidence of solidarity given by the European Community during the trade negotiations known as the "Kennedy Round" which, for the first time, enabled Europe to negotiate as an equal with other large economic blocs.

However, a policy reduced to a mere lowering of customs barriers around the Community would be incomplete and even dangerous to the extent that it would make the European Market and the European workers vulnerable to all the somersaults of the world market.

The Congress therefore asks the governments and the European Commission to make proper representation through the medium of GATT so as to have this customs policy matched by a policy on organization of markets, with a view to stabilizing the prices for prime products so as to guarantee optimum stability of resources for developing countries and also to avoid economically and socially dangerous setbacks for European industry."

#### Merger of the Communities

"The Congress considers that the merger of the Executives of the European Communities as a new and encouraging step towards European unity, provided that what has been obtained in the economic and social spheres under the Treaties is maintained in its entirety.

However, once again, Congress wishes to state that a workers' Europe cannot be satisfied by a policy which amounts to no more than the removal of customs barriers between the States.

It therefore demands:

- (a) the establishment of true common policies on:
  - (i) the different industries;
  - (ii) spheres directly regulated by the States: medium-term economic developments (scientific research, monetary and fiscal policy, company law, etc...)as well as the creation of sufficient resources for regional development;
- (b) the strengthening of measures to protect workers, particularly the European Social Fund, so that the quicker rate of economic progress does not entail increased difficulties for certain workers;
- (c) the establishment of a common social policy in such spheres as employment, housing, vocational training, social security, etc.
- (d) the drafting of European collective agreements."

#### European Bipartite Committees

"The Congress considers that the international aspect of all the problems arising will only be apparent to those concerned to the extent that they are kept informed of new developments.

Congress demands that European Bipartite Committees should be set up within the European Economic Community for each sector of activity, such committees being consultative in character and having the purpose of allowing a regular exchange of views between the workers' and employers' organizations on economic and social developments in each of the sectors."



CONGRESS OF THE BELGIAN MINERS' UNION (FGTB)

Brussels, 24, 25 and 26 November 1967

The Belgian Miners' Union (FGTB) held its Ordinary Congress on 24, 25 and 26 November 1967 in Brussels. M. E. Dubois was Chairman.

M. R. Balesse, General Secretary, introduced the Report on Activities for the period October 1964 to October 1967. M. Vinck, Director General of Social Affairs of the European Communities, after conveying the good wishes of the Commission, stated that he was convinced of the need for an extension of the role played by the workers in decisions which the Community would have to make in the social sphere. He emphasized the importance of the recent establishment of a General Directorate for Energy within the Community which would be able to lay down the share of coal in meeting total energy requirements over a period which would be long enough to avoid any surprises.

M. Arendt, President of the German Miners' Union (IG Bergbau und Energie DGB) greeted Congress on behalf of the Miners' International Federation.

At the end of the proceedings, the Congress adopted a series of resolutions dealing with topical social and economic problems arising in Belgium.

The following resolution on the ECSC was also adopted:

"The Congress of the Belgian Miners' Union, meeting on 24, 25 and 26 November 1967,

- (i) notes that no trade union representative was co-opted when the European Executives were merged;
- (ii) considers that the merger of the Treaties should guarantee social progress and full employment;
- (iii) consequently, demands that the Governments and the Community should reaffirm all the social guarantees existing under the ECSC Treaty;

- (iv) notes the approaches made by the European Miners' Organizations to the Communities for the establishment of an energy policy;
- (v) considers that these efforts should be continued."

In another resolution on trade union freedom, more particularly the rights of Spanish and Greek workers, the Congress "renews its opposition to the association of Spain with the Community organizations and demands the expulsion of Greece from these bodies."

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE LUXEMBOURG FEDERATION  
OF LABOUR (CGT)

Luxembourg, 18 and 19 November 1967

The Luxembourg Confederation of Labour (Confédération générale du travail, CGT), held its national Congress on 18 and 19 November last.

M. Bodson, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, conveyed the greetings of the Commission and in his address to Congress expressed regret that the trade union claim for the co-optation of a trade unionist on the Commission had not met with a favourable response. He stated that social questions and the demands of the trade unions would be the constant concern of the single European Executive.

M. A. Weis, President of the CGT, dealt at some length in his opening address on current problems of European integration. He pointed out that the social provisions in the European Treaties had never been completely satisfactory as far as the trade unions were concerned. "Nevertheless," he went on, "rapid economic expansion, which is the first consequence of the Common Market, has certainly been a factor making for an improvement in the standard of living of workers. However, we should not forget that the trade unions and the campaigns they have waged in their countries have had a certain effect in this connection."

"On the other hand," M. Weis went on, "it must be a matter for regret that there is no co-ordination in European economic policy and the possibilities which the Community bodies have for

intervening are inadequate. Thus, the strong concentration tendencies shown in the industrial sectors give rise to serious employment problems." "The economy of the Six," he pointed out, "has not adapted itself quickly enough to the European market. In this way, the large American trusts have taken the "lion's share" and, above all, in the expanding sectors. This they have been able to do because of their enormous financial and technological resources. The trade unions ought therefore to be on their guard against Europe becoming an economic satellite to the United States of America."

"In view of the abdication by Europe at world level, new resources have to be applied. Economic concentration must be compensated for by a political superstructure at European level. The European Parliament must be directly elected and be given adequate supervisory powers both with regard to individual governments and the European administration."

"To achieve this," M. Weis concluded, "we shall need co-operation between all the trade union movements. Only then will the human being become the central object of concern in this new Europe. The trade unions should therefore think again about their structure at national level so as to be able to attain, by means of increasingly close co-operation, a regrouping of the entire working class in a single trade union federation."

#### Resolution on European questions

At the end of the proceedings, the following resolution was adopted on European questions:

"This Congress regrets that the merger of the Executives of the European Communities has been accompanied by a decline in the influence of the trade unions and criticizes most strongly the anti-trade-union attitude of certain governments.

Congress insists on the need for the trade unions to be actively associated in drafting the Treaty merging the Communities and demands direct and adequate trade union representation within the bodies which are to be set up.

Congress demands that at European level, greater attention should be given to social policies so as to protect workers and their families from the negative repercussion of rationalization and economic concentration. In this connection, it supports wholeheartedly the efforts of the European Trade Union Secretariat.

Congress supports the admission of other democratic European countries to the Community. However, it feels that the enlargement of the Communities should not result in a weakening of the internal cohesion of the existing association.

Congress renews its appeal to European fraternal organizations affiliated to the ICFTU to continue their efforts to set up a European trade union organization which will be vigorous and solidly based.

The negative repercussions of economic concentration can only be effectively counteracted by a corresponding concentration of trade union strength.

The Congress recommends co-operation between European trade unions of all tendencies."

The new Executive Committee of the CGT

The new Executive Committee of the CGT is composed as follows:

President	:	A. Weis
General Secretary	:	M. Hinterscheid
Members	:	B. Berg
		R. Hengel
		J. Franck
		F. Hildgen
		J. Marson
		G. Sand
		J. Molitor
		N. Warny

STATEMENTS BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

3rd EUROPEAN DEBATE ORGANIZED BY THE  
COMMITTEE OF ITF TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION IN  
THE COMMUNITY

Rotterdam, 30 November and 1 December 1967

The Committee of ITF Transport Workers' Unions in the European Community, which is made up of ITF-ICFTU Transport Unions in the six countries, held its 3rd Debate on European Transport on 30 November and 1 December 1967 in Rotterdam.

Ph. Seibert, President of the German Railwaymen's Union and President of the Committee of ITF Transport Workers' Unions in the Community, led the discussion at this important occasion in which approximately 400 persons took part, including many delegates from transport workers' unions in the EEC and EFTA countries, employers' and governmental representatives from Member States together with representatives from the Community Institutions.

The gathering was addressed by the following speakers (in order of speaking): M. Keyzer, Dutch Secretary of State for Transport and Inland Waterways, M. Seibert, President of the Committee of ITF Transport Workers' Unions in the Community, M. Leber, German Minister of Transport and current President of the Council of Transport Ministers, M. Bodson, Member of the Commission of the European Communities specially concerned with transport questions.

It emerged clearly from the Debate that the majority of problems resulting from the need to organize and harmonize transport in the EEC had not yet been solved. The absence of any rationalization at European level had led the German Government to its decision to adopt measures at national level. Several speakers felt that rationalization of the various means of transport implied as a matter of urgency the establishment of a market governed by Community regulations, able to meet increased demand for transport, bringing about the abolition of all forms of discrimination based on nationality and aiming at the elimination of ruinous competition and abuses of dominant positions in the market.

Address given by M. Bodson, Member of the Commission of the European Communities

M. Bodson gave an address on: "The Common Transport Policy: an element in economic union?"

In his introductory remarks, M. Bodson analysed the transport provisions in the Treaty of Paris establishing the Coal and Steel Community and of the Rome Treaty establishing EEC. He also examined the economic and social factors involved and was able to give an affirmative answer to the question which was the subject of his talks: economic union between the member countries of the Economic Community is inconceivable without a common transport policy.

M. Bodson then painted a picture of what had been done, since 1952 in Luxembourg and 1958 in Brussels, to work out and implement the common transport policy.

Starting from the ideas and data on which the Commission based its 1961 Memorandum and its 1962 Action Programme, M. Bodson reviewed the many proposals which the Commission had submitted to the Council since 1963.

Like the European Parliament, M. Bodson greatly regretted that the Council of Transport Ministers had not met more often. Their last meeting went back to October 1966.

More than ten proposals for regulations were pending before the Council, although the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee had rendered their opinions on most of them.

Despite the time-lag of the common transport policy in relation to the other policies, M. Bodson was optimistic as regards the future. He based this optimism, first on the economic necessities that would be imposed on the Community Institutions by the establishment of the customs union on 1 July 1968 and, secondly, on the political will animating the Transport Ministers; this he had been able to observe at his first meetings with them after taking up his duties as the Commission member with special responsibilities for transport.

M. Bodson attached great importance to the coming meeting of the Council of Transport Ministers on 13 and 14 December 1967. He would do everything in his power to ensure that "a permanent and constructive dialogue can begin between the Council and the Commission."

The problems posed by transport in all the Community countries were many and serious. Community solutions had to be found for them.

M. Bodson said that the Commission would endeavour to complete the work it had undertaken on organization of the transport market so as to enable the Council to reach an agreement in good time on all measures essential to bring about the economic union.

Finally, M. Bodson emphasized that "the Commission will not lose sight of the special importance of social questions." He hoped that the Community would be able to give a fresh impetus to transport policy, in particular to its social aspects.

#### Resolution adopted

In the resolution adopted at the Rotterdam Conference, the Committee of ITF Unions in the European Community states that establishment of a true Common Market for Transport must, above all, depend on the existence of regulations co-ordinating investments, strict regulation of access to the market and measures designed to harmonize working conditions in the different means of transport. The trade unions feel that regulation of capacity should not be confined to carriers operating for profit but should also cover transport on own account and pipelines.

The resolution goes on to express the Committee's serious concern over the considerable delay evident in the EEC's work on social policy in the transport sector. The Committee addressed an urgent appeal to the Community Institutions to increase their co-operation with the trade union organizations concerned and to take the necessary initiative so as to bring about the absolutely necessary social harmonization in the different means of transport.

On 1 December, the Committee of ITF Transport Unions in the Community held an internal meeting.

6th CONFERENCE OF THE FISHERMEN'S SECTION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION (ITF-ICFTU)

Hull (Great Britain), 17, 18 and 19 October 1967

The 6th post-war Conference of the ITF Fishermen's Section took place in Hull, Great Britain, from 17 to 19 October 1967.

The report to the Conference contained a section dealing with the Common Market which was discussed at the Conference.

The record of proceedings includes the following passage:

"The report presented to the Conference showed that there had been considerable progress during the last two years within the EEC in examining economic and social questions relating to fisheries.

In discussing this item of the agenda, trade union representatives from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium did not limit themselves to informing the Conference on the forthcoming establishment of a Bipartite Consultative Committee for Fisheries (which will put forward proposals to the Council of Ministers). They also urged the unions in Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries to press their respective governments to join the EEC."

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
CONSIDERED BY ICFTU UNIONS IN THE SIX

Verviers, 31 October 1967

The European Textile and Clothing Workers' Trade Union Committee (ICFTU) met on 31 October last in Verviers, to consider a number of questions which are of particular importance for workers in these two industrial sectors.



"After examining the manifold economic and social consequences affecting workers as a result of far-reaching industrial changes, the ICFTU European Textile and Clothing Workers' Trade Union Committee once again records the serious concern with which it views the problems in the employment sector.

The Committee feels that, in this connection, the trade union organizations should do everything in their power to seek for solutions which will preserve intact the moral and material well-being of workers in this sector. It cannot accept that the employers' organizations as well as the competent national and European authorities should not be working towards the same end.

Accordingly, it declares itself ready to embark on discussions with the various parties with a view to defining ways and means whereby the necessary equilibrium may be consolidated or re-established.

Having, furthermore, carried out an initial exchange of views on questions relating to the participation of workers in the running of future European commercial undertakings,

the Committee urges the need to maintain rights acquired at national level.

The Committee further considers that overall economic structural trends make it essential for workers to have direct access to information if they are to be able to co-operate effectively in the expansion of the undertaking, which is the very basis of economic advance."

A NOTE FROM THE CHRISTIAN INTERNATIONAL  
METALWORKERS' FEDERATION ON THE PROBLEMS  
OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

The Christian International Metalworkers' Federation has recently issued a statement on the iron and steel industry in the Community countries.

Below, we reproduce the full text of this statement:

"The problem of excess productive capacity is by far the most important of all those at present confronting the iron and steel industry.

Total world excess capacity has gone up from 11 million tons in 1955 to almost 80 million tons in 1966. It seems that it will reach 95 million tons by 1977, a figure equal to the total forecast production for the entire ECSC in that year.

In the Community, the gap between supply and demand only became apparent after 1960 but it has grown very rapidly since then. Excess capacity amounted to only 3 million tons in 1960 but had reached 23 million tons by 1966 and it is now thought that it will reach 25 million tons in 1970. At present it can be seen that the total productive capacity of the Community is five years ahead of what the market can absorb.

This situation has been brought out by a number of causes. One of these was the reduction in the rate of growth of steel consumption following the slowing down of the business cycle in certain sectors which are large users of steel, and also because of the reduction in the use of steel and its substitution by other products.

However, the reason for the existence of excess capacity has to be sought on the supply side. During the last 10 years there has been, in fact, an extremely rapid expansion of productive capacity in the iron and steel industry, where every firm has tried to carry out its own modernization and development programme without any co-ordination within the framework of an overall plan.

The resulting gap between supply and demand, which shows no signs of closing, is also the cause of other problems in the iron and steel industry. In order to make the best possible use of their plant, firms have engaged in frenzied competition which has pressed very heavily on price levels and precipitated rationalization thus giving rise to serious problems in the field of employment and regional economy.

The persistence of excess capacity equal to the total capacity of the three largest steel-making firms in the Community also constitutes a serious waste of resources, a waste which is all the more unacceptable in so far as investments in the iron and steel industry are financed in large measure through public credit.

Theoretically, there are a number of ways of remedying the serious situation in the iron and steel industry.

One of these ways would be to promote better discipline between producers, for example by establishing more detailed

forecast programmes than is at present done in the Community and, should this not succeed, to take authoritative measures concerning amounts offered on the market and concerning prices, by virtue of Articles 58 and 61 of the ECSC Treaty.

The restriction of competition, however, can only be a stop-gap measure and will not put right the disequilibrium between productive capacity and the amount which the market can absorb. It is this disequilibrium, the underlying cause of the present difficulties, which has to be tackled if there is to be any true rationalization of the sector.

In this context, one could naturally attempt to influence demand by stimulating consumption of steel but this can only have limited effects which will only be felt in the long run, which is not to say, however, that they should be left altogether out of account. This is, perhaps, an appropriate place to point out that excess productive capacity only exists to the extent that it is related to a demand which is expressed in terms of that part of the total market which is capable of paying its way. If one were to set out to cover the total real demand for steel, including the needs of the developing countries, the world's existing total productive capacity would be inadequate and the problems of the iron and steel industry would take on a very different form.

The only way of restoring true and lasting equilibrium on the steel market in a reasonable period of time is, consequently, to influence supply, i.e. to regulate the development of productive capacity. It will be necessary to provide for a rational, orderly development of productive capacity which stands in a proper relation to demand.

Consequently, what is called for is a far-reaching co-ordination of investments on an industry-wide scale. In other words, the undertakings should no longer be left entirely to themselves in deciding on their investment programmes. The latter should be integrated within an overall programme which takes account of the likelihood of an increase in internal and external demand.

Certain countries have already taken steps in this direction: examples are the plan drawn up by the French iron and steel industry, the establishment of four iron and steel boards in Germany and the establishment of the Committee for Policy Co-ordination in the Iron and Steel Sector in Belgium.

These national solutions are, in the nature of things, bound to be of a fragmentary character, seeing that the ECSC Treaty implies the transitions from national markets to a Community-wide market. They must, in fact, be regarded only as a first phase, the second

phase being the establishment of a true Community policy for the iron and steel industry.

In this sphere, the Treaty of Paris provides under Article 46 that the European Commission should from time to time lay down general objectives with regards to modernization, guidance on long-term construction and the expansion of productive capacity.

Without any doubt whatsoever, these general objectives represent a valuable source of information for producers and workers and make instructive reading for the European Commission when it is called upon to give its opinions on investment plans submitted to it in pursuance of Article 54 of the Treaty of Paris.

However, a lasting solution to the underlying problem of the iron and steel industry will only be found by realizing the urgent need to draw up and apply, starting from the general objectives, a true Community policy for the iron and steel industry.

With special reference to investments, the European authorities should have at their disposal adequate and effective powers, particularly in the form of powers to forbid certain investments and to grant assistance on a selective basis, for bringing about better co-ordination of investments and avoiding waste, reduplication of effort and excess capacity as we have at present.

Specifically, the opinion to be given by the European Commission on investment plans submitted to it should have the force of decisions, not only in cases where the plans and operation of plant it is proposed to set up will call for subsidies, financial assistance, protective or discriminatory measures as provided for in Article 54 of the Treaty, but also whenever the plan submitted departs from the main lines set out in the general objectives.

The national public authorities should, moreover, undertake to bring their proposed intervention in the iron and steel sector, particularly with regard to the deployment of resources available for the financing of investments, into line with the objectives laid down at Community level.

Community policy should not, however, be limited to investments but should take in all matters involving the iron and steel industry, particularly mergers between firms, the retraining and re-employment of workers and regional modernization and development.

Mergers of firms, and more generally structural modifications entailing larger undertakings, can be considered as a significant factor in bringing about a solution to the problems of the industry to the extent that such measures aim solely at a reduction in costs of production and are not intended to eliminate competition. We

would be particularly interested in moves to bring about vertical integration with a view to making better use of iron and steel products within a single firm. On the other hand, we would condemn the kind of industrial concentration, which is the result of financial considerations and which aims at strangling another less powerful firm or group of firms with the sole aim of dominating the market.

With regard to retraining and re-employment and industrial modernization and redevelopment, these should be an integral part of iron and steel policy so as to ensure that no measure involving specialization, rationalization or structural change could be taken without first having studied the social repercussions and taking the necessary steps to enable any workers who might lose their jobs to find new employment with all possible speed.

Finally, Community policy on the iron and steel industry should be an agreed policy, i.e., it should be the result of serious negotiations between all parties concerned, viz. employers, workers and public authorities. The workers can no longer accept that decisions which directly concern their livelihood should be taken within small committees on which they alone are not represented or even consulted. They are all the more reluctant to give way on this in so far as the right of consultation and participation is increasingly recognized at national level, at least in certain countries.

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN WHITE COLLAR WORKERS  
EXPRESSES SATISFACTION CONCERNING THE MEETING  
WITH THE PHILIPS MANAGEMENT

Salzburg, 21 September 1967

The 9th session of the European Council of the International Federation of Christian White Collar Workers' Unions was held in Salzburg on 21 September 1967.

The Council adopted a resolution in which it expressed satisfaction at the meeting in Eindhoven on 14 September 1967 between ICFTU and IFCTU trade unions of the six countries and the Philips management (see Trade Union News No. 6/7).

The resolution describes the meeting as "the first step towards greater understanding at international level" and "an opportunity to discuss economic and social problems arising in

international concerns".

The resolution emphasizes "that in such international contacts between employers and workers, the particular aspects affecting white collar workers and supervisory staff are best known to their own representatives, who are thus better able to discuss them and to defend the interests of these workers" and "feels that this meeting may mark the beginning of international negotiations between the management of a large concern and the representatives of the international trade secretariats concerned".

The European Council expresses the wish:

- (a) "to be able to have further contacts with the Philips concern in the future, as the need arises;
- (b) that other concerns in which the same problems arise with regard to employment and distribution of production on an international basis follow the example of Philips by contacting the international trade secretariat;
- (c) that in future contacts, with the Philips concern as much as with other concerns, representatives of white collar workers and supervisory staffs should be invited to take part in the talks."

The Council decided to bring this resolution to the attention of: the Philips management; international concerns where the same problems give rise to a need for similar contacts; the EEC Commission and the Director General of the International Labour Office.

#### MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROFEDOP

Fribourg (Switzerland), 5 and 6 October 1967

The Council of EUROFEDOP met in Fribourg (Switzerland) on 5 and 6 October 1967.

Below we reproduce a resolution adopted by the Council on the rationalization of the Post, Telephone and Telegraph Sector.

"The Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Workers' Section notes that:

1. Rationalization measures aiming at staff reductions in the Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Services of affiliated countries are continuing and therefore puts the following demands:
  - (a) the application of a maximum 40-hour working week in the postal, telephone and telegraph services;
  - (b) the establishment of a general body of regulations governing social policy to be applied in carrying out staff reductions;
  - (c) the drawing up of long-term plans concerning staffing in the various sub-sectors of the post, telephone and telegraph services.
2. All work in connection with research, development and the installation of new equipment must be co-ordinated in the interests of staff employed in the post, telephone and telegraph services of Western Europe."

## WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

### STATEMENT ADOPTED BY THE CGT-CGIL CONFERENCE IN MILAN ON 15 OCTOBER 1967

#### Text of the statement:

"From 13 to 15 October 1967, at the Conference organized jointly by the French CGT and the Italian CGIL in Milan, more than 200 leaders of the two national trade union centres, their affiliated national unions, and representatives of regional trade councils and from major French and Italian undertakings carried out a broad exchange of experiences and views on the situation in these two countries, on the campaigns being carried out by the workers and their economic and trade union objectives in the European context.

The meeting, whilst taking into account features peculiar to the situation in each of the countries, enabled the participants to confirm that the interests they have to defend are identical and underlines the importance of the joint efforts which have already been made and which are to be continued under the agreement concluded between the two national centres.

The Conference represented a milestone in the joint quest of the two national centres for trade union solutions measuring up to the problems arising for the workers as a result for the new situation existing both at national and European level.

The Conference endeavoured to isolate and define ways and means of overcoming the obstacle created by the division between trade union organizations both within the Common Market countries and more generally, throughout Western Europe, so as to make trade union activities more effective in each of the countries concerned and in the bodies of a Community which is strongly dominated by monopoly interests.

The reports presented on behalf of the CGIL and the CGT and the following debates confirm and extend the studies carried out by the Permanent Committee and are of major significance for all the major trade union organizations affiliated to the two national centres. The indications, proposals and particular subjects put forward for further consideration give the Permanent Committee a basis for further study, processing and action including activities at Common Market level.

The Conference showed a firm desire to have a greater number



of meetings between the two national centres, between the respective groups of workers and between those employed in a particular industry to examine the situation and seek common solutions for the various problems (wage policy, employment, social security, movement of workers, vocational training, EEC common policy etc.).

Progress achieved towards unity in both France and Italy points to the need for a coherent move on the part of all the national trade union centres so as to attain this unity at Common Market level in the fight against the monopolies which invoke the need to improve their competitive position to justify an increasing exploitation of the workers. It is also necessary to enforce the recognition of all unions as having real rights within the Community bodies. This implies the abolition of every kind of discrimination against the CGT and the CGIL.

The CGIL and the CGT appeal to all trade unions in the countries of Europe to overcome these difficulties and to come together once again in united action for a more adequate defence of the workers' interests.

The CGT and CGIL trade unionists will endeavour to foster with increasing energy and at all levels the development of relations between the various trade union organizations of the Common Market countries and of Western Europe.

Encouraged by the progress achieved in extending initiatives taken on an industry-wide basis, at branch and departmental level and those encompassing workers employed throughout major undertakings, they will persevere in the conviction that the defence of the interests of the working class in each country must necessarily proceed along this path."

### III. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

#### A STATEMENT BY THE ACLI NATIONAL COUNCIL CONCERNING EUROPEAN UNITY

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signature of the Treaties establishing the European Communities, the ACLI (Associazioni cristiane lavoratori italiani - Italian Workers Christian Associations) National Council reaffirms the European pledge of the Christian workers' movement and its undertaking to campaign both at national and international level, acting in agreement with the other representative workers' organizations, for the construction of a politically united Europe founded on democracy, justice and progress, the basic factors for the strengthening of world peace and solidarity.

The ACLI National Council considers that at present the following problems call for solutions:

- (a) the applications for membership lodged by Great Britain and other democratic countries should be examined without delay so as to accept them as members as they request, in respecting the fundamental provisions of the Treaties; further, all forms of preferential relations with countries whose regimes are opposed to basic freedoms should be suspended or terminated;
- (b) the Community Institutions should be strengthened by merging the Executives with all possible speed whilst safeguarding the new Body's necessary independence as against the governments;
- (c) the European Parliament should be elected on the basis of direct universal suffrage and its supervisory powers in relation to Community policy should be extended;
- (d) it should be recognized that the workers' organizations and other social groupings have a right to be better represented in the Communities and to participate more in new measures instituted by the Community by reason of the fact that they represent certain specific groups, this being brought about by extending the powers of the Economic and Social Committee by conferring on it the right of initiative.

With regard to Italian participation in the Community Institutions, the ACLI National Council would welcome a rapid political adaptation of parliamentary representation and representation within these Institutions of all trade union and social groupings.

#### IV BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

##### EEC

"AVIS DE LA COMMISSION AU CONSEIL CONCERNANT LES DEMANDES D'ADHESION DU ROYAUME UNI, DE L'IRLANDE, DU DANEMARK ET DE LA NORVEGE" (Opinion of the Commission given to the Council of Ministers concerning the applications for membership by the United Kingdom, Eire, Denmark and Norway) - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 8220\* - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

"LES SYSTEMES DE LA DUREE DU TRAVAIL DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DE LA CEE, COMPTE TENU EN PARTICULIER DE LA SITUATION DANS LES SECTEURS: INDUSTRIE AUTOMOBILE, INDUSTRIE ELECTRONIQUE, INDUSTRIE TEXTILE ET INDUSTRIE DES FIBRES ARTIFICIELLES ET SYNTHETIQUES. INDUSTRIE DU CAOUTCHOUC, INDUSTRIE CHIMIQUE" - (Working hours in EEC Member States with special reference to the situation in the car manufacturing, electronics, textile and artificial fibres, rubber and chemical industries) - Series, Studies in social policy No. 14, Brussels 1966 - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 8184 - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

This work collates the main results of enquiries addressed to the competent professional organizations during an investigation on working hours in selected industries carried out in two stages on the initiative of the Bipartite Working Party "Working Hours" set up by the EEC Commission.

"DOCUMENTS DU COLLOQUE SUR LA FORMATION PROFESSIONELLE" (Proceedings of the debate on vocational training) Brussels, 16 to 20 November 1964 - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 8170\* - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

The proceedings of the debate on vocational training which took place in Brussels from 16 to 20 November 1964 and which was attended by almost 200 persons invited by the EEC Commission.

The main aims in organizing the debate were as follows:

- (a) to establish the closest possible relations between those particularly concerned with vocational training in each of the six countries;
- (b) to define, by means of an exchange and experiences, the lesson that had been learned from work carried out in the six countries to promote the development, improvement and adaptation of vocational training;
- (c) to throw into relief what is of common interest in the problems

set by vocational training and the major factors influencing it, such as forecasts of demands for labour, both with regard to numbers of jobs and skills, and vocational guidance;

- (d) to draw the main lessons with a view to applying the general principles in applying a common policy on vocational training and, more particularly, with a view to implementing a first action programme.

"LES ECHANGES COMMERCIAUX DES PAYS EN VOIE DE DEVELOPPEMENT AVEC LES PAYS DEVELOPPES ET NOTAMMENT AVEC LA CEE, 1953-1964" (Trade between developing countries and industrialized countries, particularly the EEC, 1953-1964) - published by the General Directorate for Overseas Development - Department for Development Studies - December 1966.

BULLETIN OF THE EEC COMMISSION No. 9/10 1967, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER.

The contents include:

- (a) the statement made by M. J. Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, to the European Parliament on 20 September 1967;
- (b) a programme for harmonizing direct taxation.

#### ECSC

"COLLECTION D'ECONOMIE ET DE POLITIQUE REGIONALES - I - LA CONVERSION INDUSTRIELLE EN EUROPE - VII - LOCALISATION ET AMENAGEMENT DE TERRAINS INDUSTRIELS (TOME I) - EXPERIENCES DANS LES PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE, EN GRANDE BRETAGNE ET AUX ETATS-UNIS" (Regional Economy and Policy Series - I - Industrial Modernization and Development in Europe - VII - The Location and Development of Industrial Zones (Volume I) - The Experience of the Countries of the European Community, Great Britain and the United States, E. Massaccesi - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 3693 - published in English, French, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

One of the particular tasks of the ECSC is to assist in solving problems arising in certain regions of the Community as a result of the closing down of iron mines or iron and steelworks. In 1962, the High Authority set up a Committee of Experts on Industrial Modernization and Development in order to look for the most effective solution for these problems.

One of the many items examined by this Working Party is "the location and improvement of industrial zones". This is an extremely interesting and topical question to the extent that present thinking tends to regard industrial development as an important instrument in the field of development policy.

The Working Party, which is composed of experts from the six countries, Great Britain and the United States is led by Dr. Massacesi. Its task is to examine closely various aspects of this question, and it has already presented a number of reports, some of which have been published by the High Authority in the "Industrial Modernization and Development notebooks".

The present report summarizes the theoretical studies carried out in this sphere as well as reports published on the experience of the ECSC member countries, Great Britain and the United States with regard to industrial zoning policy.

"COLLECTION D'HYGIENE ET DE MEDECINE DU TRAVAIL no 5 - SYMPOSIUM BRONCHITE-EMPHYSEME" (Industrial Health and Medicine Series No. 5 - The Bronchitis-Emphysema Symposium) - Publications Service of the European Communities - published in English, French, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

"11ème REPORT ANNUEL DU CONSEIL D'ASSOCIATION ENTRE LE ROYAUME UNI DE GRANDE BRETAGNE ET LA HAUTE AUTORITE DE LA CECA" (The 11th Annual Report of the Association Council between the United Kingdom and the ECSC High Authority) - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 13910 - published in English, French, German and Dutch.

"COLLECTION D'HYGIENE ET DE MEDECINE DU TRAVAIL no 7 - LES EFFETS DU BRUIT ET LA LUTTE CONTRE LE BRUIT" (Industrial Health and Medicine Series No. 7 - The effects of noise and the campaign against noise) - No. 4101 - published in English, French, Italian and Dutch.

"MESURES DE MODERNISATION ET DE RATIONALISATION DANS LES CHARBONNAGES DES BASSINS DE LA SARRE ET DE LA LORRAINE - RECUEIL DES EXPOSES PRESENTES LORS DE LA 15ème REUNION DE LA COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE LA TECHNIQUE MINIERE" (Modernization and rationalization measures in the Sarre and Lorraine coalfields - A collection of papers submitted to the 15th session of the International Commission on Mining Technology) - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 11848 - published in German and French. Limited distribution.

"LISTE DES COMMISSIONS CONSULTATIVES POUR LES PROGRAMMES DE RECHERCHE CONCERNANT LA MEDECINE, L'HYGIENE ET LA SECURITE DU TRAVAIL" (List of Consultative Committees for Research Programmes on Industrial Medicine, Health and Safety) published in German, French, Italian and Dutch - Publications Service of the European Communities No. 13959.

"ETUDES DE PHYSIOLOGIE ET DE PSYCHOLOGIE DU TRAVAIL - Volume II - LES FACTEURS HUMAINS DE LA SECURITE DANS LES MINES ET LA SIDERURGIE - RESULTATS DES RECHERCHES SUR LA SECURITE ENCOURAGEES PAR LA HAUTE AUTORITE DE 1961 A 1964" (Studies in industrial physiology and psychology - Volume II - The human factor and safety of working in mining and the iron and steel industry - The results of research on safety carried out under the auspices of the High Authority from 1961 to 1964) Publications Service of the European Communities No. 3885 - published in German, French, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

#### STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"STATISTIQUES SOCIALES - SOZIALSTATISTIK - STATISTICHE SOCIALI - SOCIALE STATISTIEK - SOCIAL STATISTICS No. 7/1967" - Publications Service of the European Communities.

"LES ACCIDENTS DU TRAVAIL DANS L'INDUSTRIE SIDERURGIQUE 1960-1965". Two bilingual editions: French-German and Italian-Dutch.

#### JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

In French : "Quatre enquêtes sur la reconversion dans la CECA" - bureau de Paris (document Communautés européennes no 44)

"Nouvelles universitaires européennes nos 19-20"

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

#### MISCELLANEOUS

"L'EUROPE DES AFFAIRES - ROLE ET STRUCTURE DES GROUPES" (Business Europe - Group roles and structures) by Professor J. Meynaud of the University of Montreal and Professor D. Sidjanski of the University of Geneva. Collection bibliothèque politique et économique, Payot, 106, Bd. St-Germain, Paris.

"The achievement of European unity has been on the agenda now

for practically twenty years. A number of institutions have been set up so as to bring about this unification. Admittedly, the project has had its successes and failures but, in spite of so many crises and divisions of opinion, the integration of national economies into a greater whole continues to make progress.

One of the main aspects of this development is the gradual shaping of a business Europe. The expansion of markets has given rise to many regroupings in each of the countries and to the establishment of multiple relations between firms in the different countries. Management has now to take account of the European scale of operation, but this is also true of the pressure which these firms are able to apply on the public authorities.

What businesses Europe amounts to, the operative factors, the ways in which it has been built up, the obstacles it has met with, the respective share of the American and the European firms, the degree of influence that has been acquired, all these questions are closely examined and specific conclusions drawn. There is a detailed analysis of the dangers for Europe of the American offensive.

This work will be of particular interest to all those who are concerned with the destiny of Europe and the future of European civilisation.

"L'EUROPE UNIE, OBJECTIF MAJEUR DE LA RESISTANCE" (United Europe, the major objective of the resistance) by H. Malin, editions de l'URPE (Union des résistants pour une Europe unie) Paris-Brussels - Paris: 7, rue de l'Echelle - Brussels: 29, Place Flagey. The work has an introduction by M. Paul-Henri Spaak.

"NUMERO SPECIAL DES CAHIERS DE MEDECINE DU TRAVAIL DE L'ASSOCIATION PROFESSIONNELLE BELGE DES MEDECINS DU TRAVAIL" (Special number of the notebooks on industrial medicine of the Belgian Professional Association of Industrial Medical Practitioners. Publisher: Dr. Thonon, 21, avenue des Vallées, Cérroux-Mousty, Belgium.

The proceedings of a seminar on industrial medicine and safety organized by the General Directorate for Labour Questions of the ECSC High Authority in co-operation with the Belgian Metalworkers' Union (FGTB) and the Belgian Christian Metalworkers' Union (CSC) in Liège on 19 and 20 October 1966.

"LE MOUVEMENT SYNDICAL EN BELGIQUE" (The Trade Union Movement in Belgium) by M. G. Spitaels, of the ULB Institute of Sociology.

This short work begins with some historical notes recalling that it took more than thirty years at the end of the last century to set up the trade union movement. The author also reviews the changes which the trade unions have undergone during the years

prior to, during and since the last war.

After a brief glance at the objectives, development and geographical distribution of the three Belgian national centres, M. Spitaels points out the distinction between the social and economic aims of the CSC, CGSL and FGTB.

"LE NIVEAU DE VIE DANS LES PAYS DE LA CEE - forme 1 et 2, période 1966-1967" (The standard of living in the EEC countries, 1 and 2, for the period 1966-1967) by F. Heymans - An analytical bibliography of selected documents appearing between 1958 and 1966, published by the "Provinciale leergangen voor bibliotheek - en documentatiewetenschappen. Provincie Brabant. Afdeling "Bibliothecaris-Documentalisten".

This study in the Dutch language by M. Heymans gives a very detailed survey of the major books, sets of documents and reviews published in the various countries and dealing with all the aspects of the concept "standard of living", in practical, concrete terms rather than purely theoretically.

This bibliography constitutes a most valuable source for all economists, trade unionists and research workers in the field of European integration and will be of assistance in examining the complexity of the many questions relating to the consumer in the Common Market.



TO OUR READERS

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

Editor's Note

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