Opera Mundi EUROPE

A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET

CONTENTS

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Opera Mundi EUROPE

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OPERA MUNDI EUROPE

100 Avenue Raymond Poincaré - PARIS 16e
TEL: KLE 54-12 34-21 - CCP PARIS 3235-50

EDITOR & PUBLISHER . . PAUL WINKLER
EXECUTIVE EDITOR . . CHARLES RONSAC
MANAGING EDITOR . . . . ANDRE GIRAUD

SWITZERLAND

54 Rue Vermont GENEVA
TEL: 33 7693

ITALY

72 Corso di Porta Romana MILAN
TEL: 540.301 - 540.309

BENELUX

4 Boulevard Anspach BRUSSELS
TEL: 18-01-93

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A Letter from Brussels

SWEDEN AND THE COMMON MARKET

Denmark's repeated, sometimes dramatic declarations about her future membership of the Common Market are always taken with a grain of salt in Stockholm. The usual Swedish view is that all the palaver stems mainly from internal politics: Mr Jens Otto Krag heads a minority government, and must lose no opportunity of keeping the opposition on its toes. He was thus constrained to return Mr Per Haekkerrup, his over-impetuous Foreign Affairs Minister, to the ranks, and have Ambassador Dahlgaard, a known devotee of the cause of EEC integration, nominated as head of European Affairs.

Having said this much, however, one is obliged to recognise (and this is admitted in Stockholm) that the "Danish approaches" have provoked some reaction in Swedish political thinking, by laying the issue of an alliance with the EEC fair and square before all concerned: it is now the talking point in governmental, political and private circles alike. This is not a matter for surmise, for by examining Sweden's present situation we can conclude that, when the time and the conditions are right, Stockholm will seek full membership of the Common Market, whether or not Britain goes in with her. Let us look more closely at this assertion.

ECONOMIC NECESSITY

As far as her economic structure is concerned, Sweden would probably find it less difficult than any other European country to merge with the EEC. There is not a sector of her industry which suffers from weak or obsolescent production, nor any that has a phobia about competition. There are no peculiar economic situations, such as exist in the Netherlands, which are susceptible to any form of customs restriction, however large the area involved. Even her agriculture (pleasant surprise) would lend itself to the process of integration with very little fear of upset. Even as things are at present, it could be brought off, but when Mr Holmquist, the Minister of Agriculture, has carried out his reform plan, integration will be easier still to achieve.

At present, Swedish produce prices average out at 5% above EEC ones, and Mr Holmquist has already prepared himself to accept the sacrifice. This concession could be largely offset by the reforms now projected, to say nothing of the benefits that would accrue to the consumer. Mr Holmquist's plan is aimed at stepping up the rural exodus, promoting the development of bigger farms (the present average area - 16 hectares - is still far from sufficient) and advancing afforestation schemes for less productive areas: in short, at boosting profits in agriculture, and ensuring that it is subjected to every bit as much economic vigilance as industry. When we add that Holmquist sees nothing wrong with a common agricultural market that aims at the optimum deployment of production according to climate, we can see that Swedish agriculture would be no bitter pill for the EEC to swallow.

Sweden 's structural adaptability to future integration, however, is not the only factor involved: on the economic and even the social plane integration with the EEC is becoming more and more necessary, and it is a solution to which there is no alternative (at all events, none have been suggested in Stockholm). Sweden is a classic example of a consumer society, even of an ultra-consumer society. Major issues are not fought out on the ideological or political level, but revolve around the administrative efficiency of the government, and its ability to guarantee the unimpeded progress of consumption, which has already reached a remarkable level (one car for every three people, one tractor to every farm). The Social Democrats' severe setback in the last election can be attributed mainly to the housing shortage and rising prices.

This material and social progress, however, has to be directed along the right lines in the future: even now, the Swedish economy is showing unmistakable signs of over-heating. The demand curve is much steeper than the production curve, and this has all the usual side-effects - deterioration of the trade balance (a Kr 2,100 million deficit in 1965, against 900 million in 1964), and of the balance of payments (Kr 1,400 million, against only 60 million), together with faster-rising incomes, complicated by a higher level of social subsidies and longer holidays (which all adds up to an increase in labour cost per hour of 11%). Inflation, in short, is much in evidence, with retail prices showing an increase of 6% in 1965. The Social Democrat Government is prepared to maintain full employment at the cost of some inflation, but this can only go so far, and Swedish economic policies are now designed to limit demand by the usual recourses, be they fiscal (turnover tax up to 10% from 6.4% - a direct burden on the consumer), or in the form of credit restrictions (the bank rate is higher than at any time since 1932, and saving has never been more actively encouraged).

These restraints are already unpopular, and what is more they will not suffice to restore the balance - what is needed is an incomes policy more closely linked with increasing productivity. Now although this is widely recognised by both management organisations and unions, there is one very large fly in the ointment. Not only have employers had to accede to considerable pay increases for the next three years, but experience has shown that in practice rises of this sort are regularly exceeded, and for two reasons: 1) Unions are always most insistent when it comes to rises in the low-income range, and this has the disastrous effect, after a while, of instigating a chain reaction in all the other income brackets; 2) Pilot wage levels are no longer the ones earned in the exporting industries, as they should be, but those of the building industry, which is absolutely booming at the present time and paying quite astronomical wages.

One can see that there are a number of reasons why this situation should not alter for some time yet. Full employment remains the creed of the Social Democrats (who, despite their recent contre-temps, seem unlikely to be ousted) and, with things as they are now, this is making for over-employment (65% of Swedish workers are now on piecework). There seems to be little likelihood of any degree of recession in the next few years, other than complete slump: according to the Government's forecasts, neither the rural exodus, the natural growth of the population nor the return of married women to work will suffice to make up for the deficit, which is aggravated by the increasing amount of time given to education and the reduction in working hours. For the period 1965-70, this deficit is estimated at 140,000 units, and the labour immigration rate is too moderate to do anything more than keep abreast of it. Furthermore, the Government has embarked upon a building programme for a million homes in six years. Even though at present public projects are being cut back, building in general will continue to thrive for quite some years yet, and it will thus remain a burden on the economy as a whole, stimulate wage increases and drain off a large proportion of the capital available for investment (45% in 1965).

There is nothing new about this lack of balance between supply and demand, of course, and indeed the Swedish economy has never yet foundered. But if we look at the way in which it has always bailed itself out we find that the expansion of external trade in recent years has been its mainstay. Rising exports (25% of the gross national product and 40% of all industrial production) have enabled Sweden to finance her growing prosperity, and in this regard the formation of EFTA was of immense value, especially to the export trade to the Nordic countries, and to a lesser extent to exporters to Britain. During this period, she managed to hold her own in the Common Market, and even register perceptible progress.

There are few in Stockholm today who would risk waxing optimistic about the prospects of this trend continuing. The danger, of course, is not immediate, but all the experts, the executives and the planners, believe that sooner or later the following things are going to happen:

1) EFTA will cease to act as a stimulus, especially if the Seven fail to harmonise their trading policies.

2) Swedish exports to the Common Market are likely to become precarious for a number of reasons:

- She has managed to keep her head above water in the EEC so far, but mainly by pruning profit margins, and this process has now all but reached its limit.
- In the race to cut costs, EEC producers, within the general framework of the Community, have gained on their Swedish competitors, who are faced with the inflationary situation we have already described.
- When the Six's tariffs come into line as the Common External Tariff on July 1, 1968, it could prove particularly prejudicial to Swedish exports, as these go mainly to the very countries whose tariffs will go up (Germany and the Benelux).

The situation the Swedish economy has to face is one of exports to EFTA countries levelling off, and those to the EEC diminishing. In 1965, these twelve countries took 73.7% of her exports, 31.1% of which went to the EEC (the import ratios for the same blocs were 70% and 37.5%). Since 25% of the gross national product came from exports (see above), this means that trade with the EEC accounts for 8% of the gross national income. One is immediately struck by what a recession in trade with the EEC would mean for this consumer society. Since it is on the cards that trade within EFTA is going to stagnate, what Sweden actually needs is increased exports to the Common Market.

The question is, how can she do this without joining the EEC? Of course, there is the Kennedy Round. Having agreed to stand together, the Nordic nations will try to create the best market they can, by cutting into what they see as a rather two-sided wrangle between the EEC and the USA. They hope, in this way, to wrest greater concessions from the Six on quality papers, as the offers they have been given so far are deemed "unacceptable". But nobody really believes that the Kennedy Round is going to be a resounding success - at the very best, it might afford the Swedish economy some respite, but sooner or later she will be faced with the same dilemma: whether or not to joint the Common Market.

Those most concerned with the issue, industrialists, exporters, and lately the more go-ahead of the merchant banks, have said that the answer should be yes. They are ready to accept the Treaty of Rome, even its external tariff, which they think is too high, and even its anti-cartel provisions, which they believe are unnecessarily stringent. They hope quite simply, and they admit to this, that the EEC will not require too many exceptions of them: for their own part, they do not intend to ask for any. As far as they are concerned, the Common Market is the cure for all ills: first, it will bring Sweden a huge preferential field of outlets, while, by opening her doors to the products of the Six, Sweden will be better able to reconcile supply with demand on the home market and contain the inflationary tendencies of the economy. Once integrated with such a vast market, Swedish producers will be able to exploit possibilities of concentration and technological development, the only means, in the medium term, of increasing productivity, which as we have seen can hardly rely on the human factor, at least not quantitatively.

The preparedness of Swedish industry for integration, moreover, is more than mere disposition. It has already exploited the opportunities opened up by EFTA, particularly with its Nordic neighbours, to embark upon a concerted policy of concentration and rationalisation. This new development has necessarily occasioned a certain amount of social upheaval in areas affected by closures, and has also sparked off a certain amount of political reaction prejudicial to the Social Democrats in power, but what it does show is the motives now directing the heads of Swedish industry. If there is such a thing as "economic disposition", we can safely say that Sweden exhibits it over joining the Common Market, but we have yet to see whether it is coupled with a similar vein of political will amongst the powers-that-be in Stockholm.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE WEEK IN THE COMMUNITY

October 24 - 30, 1966.

From Our Correspondents in Brussels and Luxembourg

THE COMMON MARKET:

Change of Climate on the Economic Front

The EEC Commission's third quarterly report on the economic situation in the Community concludes with the following passage: "While taking into account, from the point of view of economic policy, recent economic developments within the Community and the prospects arising out of them, there is no denying the fact that there has been a change of atmosphere or that the stabilisation policy is now beginning to take more effect". At the same time the report immediately adds: "But the Commission feels that this result should under no circumstances encourage the authorities concerned to relax their efforts at stabilisation prematurely or to embark on more expansionist policies than at present". According to this the appropriate policy in France and Italy, where the economic slide has given way to recovery, should try to contain internal demand within suitable limits. In the other countries, which have been suffering from inflationary tendencies, the stabilisation trend should even be stiffened further.

So the password is still "Caution", although there will be a definite improvement in the situation. The Commission bases its forecast on a probable growth of 4.5% in real terms in the Community's gross product for 1966, accompanied by a considerably less sharp rise in prices than in the past. For 1967 progress is expected to be similar and here again, there should be a slight easing in price increases. At the present time, the situation for the first seven months of the year is as follows:

Demand: External demand has jumped considerably, mainly due to increased purchases by the developing countries. At the same time there have been some signs of slackening in home demand. In the building industry (particularly housing) it has dropped back. Capital investment programmes have gone ahead again in France but in Italy they have been held up by strikes, while there is still a persistent weakness in Germany and the Netherlands. Stockpiling has also slowed down because of the fall in world prices of certain raw materials and some finance problems. Expenditure for private consumption has increased more slowly, following some levelling-off in the growth of Germany's wage-earning population.

Supply: The growth of internal supplies has continued at a slightly slower rate, as far as industrial production is concerned. Imports from outside countries have also slackened (less stockpiling of raw materials and semi-finished products, drop in purchases of foods and weapons). On the other hand, intra-Community trade is flourishing with an increase of 13.5% over the year.

The Balance: The increase in consumer prices has slackened considerably but this is due, not so much to economic trends, as to normal seasonal factors and better weather conditions than in 1965, causing a drop in the price of various food supplies. With the progress of trade with outside countries, the deterioration in the trade balance has given way to an improvement. And since large amounts of capital were injected, there should be a considerable surplus in the overall balance of payments. Gross gold and currency reserves increased by 385 million dollar units during the second quarter, whereas they had dropped by 413 million in the first quarter.

* * *

External Relations: Planned Procrastination

Mr Joseph Luns was the only foreign affairs minister in office who, on October 26 and 27. sat through - indeed, presided over - the EEC Council's plenary session. He was also the only member from an outgoing government. All his other colleagues managed to find valid excuses. Obviously, the immediate effect of this mass absenteeism was that all decisions as to the future of members of the Commissions and the High Authority had to be postponed: the mandate of the latter, moreover, has not been renewed for almost a year. True, the Dutch Government has just finished ratifying the merger treaty, and Mr Luns plans to call a conference of representatives from the Member States to discuss the problem before his term as president ends, that is, before the end of the year. In addition, he must succeed in getting hold of everyone, not an easy task in view of many of his colleagues' "allergy to Brussels". The thorny issue of the merger (which is likely quite soon to elicit fighting words from Euratom, in view of the pressing need to decide the future of the Atomic Community) thus remains unresolved, and apparently without causing the ministers too much loss of sleep.

Although this session purported to be a resurgence of political activity in the Community, the decisions that were taken were far from sweeping. If the ministers' permanent representatives, moreover, had not done some hard work and submitted to their chiefs a number of dossiers which only needed formal approval, it is quite likely that the talks would have proved even more unproductive. All the Six really did to tackle the major external relations problems set before them was to draw up a working calendar, a procedural schedule, in fairly precise terms. The problem involved are not straightforward, and because time is short, some aspects of them have not yet been studied in sufficient depth, but one cannot help feeling that it is not common sense that has occasioned the delay.

There is no argument against reviewing the methods employed by the Community's institutions, especially those of the Council, in the cause of greater efficiency. The ministers go about their work amidst a welter of files, many of them utterly superfluous, and perfectly capable of being dealt with by junior officials. With the system as it stands, unfortunately, ministers come to grips with major issues in an atmosphere that lacks all political drive (their absence from Brussels last Wednesday and Thursday bears witness to this), and they seem to remain in total inertia until there is nothing for it but to come to a decision. This is not simply a matter of disposition, of a more or less marked disregard of "Europism" in favour of nationalism: the real root of the problem is that the Community tries to overcome economic difficulties without first evolving a concerted policy, as though such matters had no political implications. As soon as the question of third countries arises, this contradictory situation threatens total stalemate. We need only consider the requests for association from Austria and Israel to see how heavily the political factor weighs upon the issue, and to realise that, unless they do something by way of aligning their foreign policies, the Six are going to find themselves in a position which will become increasingly embarrassing.

We can illustrate this ticklish state of affairs by taking a brief look at the most recent business done by the ministers - such business, that is, that was not absolutely straightforward:

Iran: The Six agreed to extend for one year the trade agreement which links this country with the EEC.

Greece: Slight preference will be given to the albeit very limited imports of Greek olives and olive oil to the Community.

Associated African States: The difficulty here was to resolve the problem of the origin of products (in this case, preserved fish and printed fabrics) imported on preferential terms to the Associated States or the Common Market. In the case of the first, the country in question was Mauritania, which preserves fish caught by a Spanish fleet: this contravenes the general regulations defining origin. It was agreed to make a large increase in the quota of such fish imported free from Mauritania to the EEC, on the understanding that the main buyer in this case, Italy, should take no more than a quarter of this.

As far as fabrics are concerned, the issue revolves mainly around the Netherlands, where it is feared that if the amount of raw material not benefitting from preference is raised above 50% (this is bought cheap from Japan and Hong Kong), then this long-established sector of their industry will just fold up. The French, who make their own raw cotton fabrics at a higher price, are in fact asking for this quota to be raised beyond the 50% mark, failing which a number of overseas markets will be threatened by Dutch competition. A compromise to meet the case has been put forward: this suggests that the Hague's demands might be met for a period limited to two years, after which the whole issue could be resolved.

Israel: The Six did no more than to broach the problem, and avoided taking any decision which might dictate their final position in the matter of Israel's association. The Commission will place the problem in its general context, but without engaging in exploratory talks with Israel.

EFTA: Since there was failure to agree on fundamentals concerning the "bridge-building" issue, it was necessary either to send a purely formal acknowledgement of receipt type of letter in reply to EFTA, or postpone replying at all. It was agreed that no reply, in fact, would yet be sent.

Austria: Since there was some evidence that the various positions taken were becoming reconciled, the permanent representatives were enjoined to study those aspects of the problem which touch upon the industrial customs union, the common agricultural policy and Austria's trade relations with the East. On November 24, the Commission will receive its mandate to negotiate upon these three topics. In the meantime, the representatives will receive and study a report on the two remaining questions, of Institutions and common economic policies. This means that it is not impossible for the Commission to receive a general mandate by the end of the month, though this is highly unlikely. The only issue that seems to hold out little threat of difficulty is that of the industrial customs union. The abolition of barriers between the partners is scheduled to occur within the next four years, with the EEC making more rapid progress than Austria. The plan is to have a year of "standstill" to bring the Austrian tariff into line with the CET: after this there will be three one-year phases, the exact nature of which has yet to be defined, but which will embrace Austria's "disengagement" from EFTA. In the other fields of negotiation, the difficulties look daunting. This applies especially to the common agricultural policy, the efficient everyday running of which calls for relinquishment of sovereignty on a scale that clashes violently with Austrian neutrality.

Kennedy Round: The Six agreed that a system for import levies and export rebates should be evolved for certain items produced from agricultural raw materials (pastes, chocolates, confectionery etc). This would cost FEOGA $ 15 million, and would go mainly to Italy and the Netherlands: the agreement provides for the drafting of the EEC's offers at the Kennedy Round for these commodities.

As for the other agricultural products for which offers have not yet been made at Geneva (sugar, tobacco, fats, seafoods), it was agreed that the matter should be dealt with on November 24. It is not necessarily a foregone conclusion that this will be the end of the matter, when we remember that for some of them the Six have not yet established a Community market organisation, and that, in the case of tobacco for instance, such organisation gives rise to very complex problems. Nevertheless, the Council drew up a working calendar tailored to the various phases the Geneva negotiations are expected to go through (there will be meetings on November 24, December 7 and January 10), which at least shows that the atmosphere is sympathetic, if only at the procedural level.

* * *

France Out-numbered in Budget Debate

The operating budgets of the Common Market and Euratom have been approved by the EEC Council by five votes to one, that of France. Nevertheless she did approve the budgets for FEOGA (537.4 million dollars, an increase of 78%) and the European Social Fund (23 millions, an increase of 6%). However, France's partners considerably reduced the initial claims put forward by the EEC Commission which, because of its new agricultural functions, had asked for 547 new officials, including

287 for Mr Mansholt. In the end it only got 178, of which twenty were translators.

"It is not even a minimum", commented Professor Walter Hallstein. This "sub-minimum" was however considered excessive by France. She explained why: before asking for more staff, the Commission should divide its labour more sensibly between its various general directorates, according to their real needs, which it has not done.

* * *

The Price of Olive Oil

After long discussions among the Agricultural ministers on October 24 and 25, the Italian council of ministers had to deliberate before the Six could agree on the 27th on the reference price for olive oil, which was finally fixed at 80 dollars per 100 kg. And since the reference price guaranteed to Italian producers stands at 115 dollars, the difference represents the proportion to be met by FEOGA . Production stands at 380,000 tons so it will cost the Community 123 million dollars a year. Since the Council has also approved the various regulations concerning the organisation of the olive-oil market, this will come into force on November 1. So the first deadline laid down in the major agreements for next July has been met.

* * *

ECSC:

The High Authority Decides on Coking-Coal and Steel

The High Authority has agreed the broad lines of the proposals it intends to submit to the Council of Ministers on November 22 with a view to establishing a new steel policy and a Community-wide and non-discriminatory solution to the problem of supplies of coking-coal to the Community steel industry.

As far as the second question is concerned, the High Authority's new proposal (which has already been discussed in a preliminary meeting of the ad hoc "coal policy" Committee, where it failed to arouse any great enthusiasm on the part of some of the delegates) revives the notion of a system of financial equalization for coking coal in intra-Community trade. However, the new proposals differ from the similar formula rejected by the Council on July 12 and take into account the views of the various governments as expressed during the special "coking-coal" working party's tour of the capitals; they provide for:
- a time-limit to be set on the proposed equalization system;
- a limit on the amount of aid to be paid out;
- in addition, for the amount of subsidies to be calculated on the basis of coke and coking-coal "balance sheets" to be worked out periodically by the governments of the member-countries. These forecasts would cover production, imports, demand and

outlets of coke and coking-coal. If during the year the estimated balance is not maintained in one or other member country, the country itself will be responsible for re-establishing it. In this way, the High Authority hopes to prevent the risk of unexpected development of internal coking-coal production: it is more likely, in fact, that the trend over the next few years should be downwards.

The High Authority has not yet defined the technical operation of the financial equalization system. It feels that the first thing is for the governments to reach a unanimous decision in favour of the Community solution (and there does not seem to be any other possibility except some kind of financial mechanism) and only then can the technical formula be applied.

As far as the measures for improving the state of the Community's steel industry is concerned, the High Authority considers that in the immediate future, action must be taken on the quantities produced and dumped on the market, since it is the imbalance between supply and real demand which is responsible for the fall in prices and the income of the Community's steel enterprises. And the income level is now so low (many firms no longer make enough to even cover normal depreciation) that subsidies can no longer be avoided.

For the immediate future, the High Authority has reached the following decisions (these decisions have yet to detailed as President Del Bo may decide to announce their implications to the Council himself):

a) The High Authority's services have been instructed to begin straightaway on the preliminary operations for eventual application of the Treaty's provisions relating to production quotas (Art.58) and the fixation of minimum prices. Since these two articles are fairly difficult to operate, it is probable that article 95 will be invoked instead. In the meantime, the High Authority will probably specify and make more binding the estimated programmes which it draws up each quarter for steel. These estimates will now cover not only crude steel but also the main sheet steel products.

b) The High Authority also intends to go deeper into the exact level of actual prices operating on the EEC steel market. Its intention is mainly to ask firms for data on their sales activities and the levels of prices used in these sales. The governments will be invited to participate directly in controlling the application of these price regulations.

The problems in the steel industry are caused by surplus productive capacity within the Community and on the world steel market, so there will be another set of measures to co-ordinate investment within the Community. Here the High Authority will first of all reinforce the rule obliging firms to publish their investment plans. Secondly it will invite the governments to accept periodic consultation on overall government measures of economic, fiscal and financial policy which usually have a certain bearing on the ability of firms to invest.

The expression "crisis cartel" has often been applied recently to the EEC steel industry's problems. The possibility is being considered in High Authority circles and has not been rejected, lest future developments make this recourse seem viable. The present text of the Treaty of Paris forbids such cartels and agreements, so it would mean revising the Treaty, a lengthy operation which the High Authority does not wish to consider at the moment.

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	sell lifting and engineering plant. Italy: ROBERTS ITALIA, Naples, (textile machinery) - subsidiary of the American precision engineering group ROBERTS CO - raises its capital after taking over Italian textile machinery firm. The French fuel-distribution firm SATAM forms CASELTAM, Genoa (sales). The American EATON YALE & TOWNE INC forms Italian company making mechanical equipment for the motor industry. CORBIN SpA, Bologna - linked with EMHART MFG CORP - is formed to make and sell machinery and plant in conjunction with ACMA, Bologna (packing machines - EMHART subsidiary). Switzerland: JUNGHEINRICH, Hamburg (handling equipment) forms third Swiss subsidiary. The German precision-tool makers SCHARMANN form Zurich administration company.
J FINANCE	Belgium: The Brussels group CIE LAMBERT POUR L'INDUSTRIE & LA FINANCE reorganises its banking, property and overseas interests. France: BANQUE DE PARIS & DES PAYS BAS absorbs the deposit bank CREDIT INDUSTRIEL & COMMERCIAL, Paris, and strengthens its links with CIE BANCAIRE. Luxembourg: ADELA-INVESTMENT CO, Luxembourg (economic development in Latin America) increases its capital through new shareholder: UNITED FRUIT CO, Boston, USA. Spain: The Luxembourg holding company INTERLEASE backs INTERLEASING, Madrid (industrial leasing). Switzerland: The Chinese People's Republic wishes to form Zurich bank.
L FOOD & DRINK	France: SAPIEM, Paris, forms ETS BARTHELEMY, Paris (eggs, cheese and butter sales). CIE NOUVELLE DES SUCRERIES REUNIES, Paris, raises its capital by absorbing SUCRERIE DE CRISOLLES, Crisolles, Oise. The American food firm WILLIAM UNDERWOOD will form Paris subsidiary. Italy: The Milan marketing concern CONTINENTALE PER IL COMMERCIO gains distribution rights for Italy from STE D'ETUDES & DE COMMERCIALISATION LA FAYETTE, Paris (butter) and from the German dairy firm MILCH- FETT- & EIER- KONTOR, Hamburg.
M INSURANCE	France and Italy: Two insurance groups L'ABEILLE SA, Paris and FONDIARIA SpA, Florence, sign research and development agreement for the EEC. Netherlands: REMBOURS- & INDUSTRIE-BANK, Amsterdam, forms insurance subsidiary in nominal partnership with the finance house IMABEL, Amsterdam.
M NUCLEAR POWER	Germany: NUCLEAR-CHICAGO, Illinois (equipment for the nuclear industries) will form Frankfurt sales subsidiary. Italy: SORIN SpA, Saluggia, Piedmont (joint subsidiary of FIAT and MONTECATINI-EDISON) will sell laboratory equipment made by various French firms, including SAINT-GOBAIN TECHNIQUES NOUVELLES, CONSERVATOME INDUSTRIE, SETARAM and STE NOUVELLE F.C.R. ENI, Rome, reorganises its nuclear activities.

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N	OIL, GAS & PETROCHEMICALS	France: SNPA, Paris, will form AQUITAINE IRAN to handle its interests in ENTREPRISE DE RECHERCHES & D'ACTIVITES PETROLIERES, Paris (oil-prospecting in Iran).
O	PAPER & PACKAGING	France: BURGO SCOTT, Turin (subsidiary of SCOTT PAPER CO and CARTIERE BURGO, Turin) opens Marseilles branch. Italy: The Milan paper group CARTIERE BENIAMINO DONZELLI buys share in COMMERCIALSACCO, Milan from Finnish company.
O	PLASTICS	Belgium: PHILLIPS PETROLEUM INTERNATIONAL BELGIUM, Brussels, increases its capital. Switzerland: The German plastic coatings specialists PEGULAN WERKE forms Zurich subsidiary.
P	SHIPBUILDING	Italy: IRI, Rome, merges three of its specialist shipping subsidiaries. Netherlands: The Dutch shipyard SCHEEPSBOUWERF GEBR. POT forms SHIPBUILDING ENGINEERING, Bolnes (research and development).
Q	TEXTILES	France: ETS AGACHE, Perenchies, Nord (spinning, weaving, etc.) merges with M. J. WILLOT & CIE, Wasquehal, Nord (cotton-spinning, bandages, etc.) to form major textile group.
Q	TRANSPORT	Congo: SODETRAF, Paris, takes third share in forming Congolese air-transport firm LINACONGO. Germany: The Danish transport firm NISSEN & PETERSEN INTERNATIONALE forms German subsidiary.
R	VARIOUS	Italy: The New York haberdashery concern L. M. RABINOWITS forms Italian subsidiary. J. S. STAEDTLER, Nuremberg (pencils, graphic art materials, etc.) forms Milan paper trading subsidiary. Luxembourg: The Dutch seed concern BARENBURG'S ZAADHANDEL forms Luxembourg subsidiary. Netherlands: DESIGN CONSULTANTS (INTERNATIONAL), Geneva (organisation consultants) forms similar Dutch concern. ACCO CANADIAN, Toronto (school and office accessories) forms wholly-owned sales subsidiary in Utrecht.

ADVERTISING

** CRANE NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL LTD, London, an affiliate of the New York advertising agency NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL INC (see No 329) has backed the formation of NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL EUROPE SA, Brussels (capital Bf 110,000). This firm will be concerned with phasing, design, display etc for publicity, market research and public relations.

The London firm has a majority shareholding; the remainder of the capital is held by the group's other affiliates in Europe: MARKENWERBUNG INTERNATIONAL H. FANGER, DR W. DIEBITSCH, NORMAN CRAIG, KUMMEL & CRANE GmbH & CO, Hamburg (formerly MARKENWERBUNG KG HORST FANGER & DR WOLFRAN DIEBITSCH); CONTINENTAL ADS Srl, Milan (capital recently raised to Lire 50 million); LOCKEY'S NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL A/S, Copenhagen; LEIZON & LUNING A/B, NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL INC, Gullmarshus-Johanneshov, Sweden; KITTELSEN OG. KVAERK A/S, LOCKEY'S NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL, Oslo; CIESA-NCK-CIESA NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL-ESPANOLA DE PUBLICIDAD SA, Madrid; CIESA NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL PUBLICIDADES A.R.L., Lisbon.

AUTOMOBILES

** The Munich car manufacturer BMW-BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AG - which is at present closing its links with HANS GLAS GmbH ISARIA MASCHINENFABRIK, Dingolfing (see No 373) - has taken a minor share in forming BMW (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD, Melbourne (capital $ Australian 50,000) in partnership with two local firms.

The German group's most recent foreign operation was in 1965 when it took a 30% share in BMW ITALIA SpA, Verona which deals with its sales on the Italian market. BMW itself is owned 40% by the QUANDT group.

** The Italian sports cars concern FERRARI SpA ESERCIZIO FABBRICHE AUTOMOBILE & CORSE, Modena (see No 295) has formed a company in Geneva to be the exclusive import agency in Switzerland for its vehicles. The new firm SA POUR LA VENTE DES AUTOMOBILES FERRARI, has Sf 200,000 capital and Mr John Von Neumann of Beverly Hills, California as president.

Ferrari is linked by technical agreements with FIAT SpA, Turin. It was formerly called S.E.F.A.C. - SOC ESERCIZIO FABBRICHE AUTOMOBILE & CORSE, and raised its capital at the end of 1965 from Lire 620 million to Lire 1,000 million.

BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

** MISCHLER ITALIANA SpA, Novara - a subsidiary of the French manufacturer of wood and metal shutters for building FERMETURES MISCHLER SA (formerly ETS MISCHLER SA - see No 332), Besancon, Doubs - has had its capital doubled to Lire 60 million to finance expansion.

The parent company (capital Ff 8.5 million) employs some 1,650 workers in its factories in Besancon, Fretigny and Noidans-le-Ferroux, Haute Saone. Its president is M. Robert Mischler who is also a director (with MM Roger and Michel Mischler) of the subsidiary STE D'ETUDES & DE PREFABRICATIONS SA, Genlis.

CHEMICALS

** MONTECATINI-EDISON SpA, Milan (see No 378) has made a chemical research agreement with NEW JERSEY ZINC CO, New York, the aim of which is to develop a new process for producing titanium dioxide. In the oil sector, Montecatini-Edison recently formed SICILIANA IDROCARBURI SpA with Lire 30 million capital (50-50 with its local subsidiary PETROLI DELL'ISOLA SpA) to prospect for and exploit deposits of hydrocarbons.

Since the end of 1965, New Jersey Zinc has been controlled by the engineering and auto-parts group GULF & WESTERN INDUSTRIES INC, Houston, Texas (see No 366). In the USA it holds interests of 20% and 16% respectively in RADIATION RESEARCH CORP, Westbury, New York (see No 296), and CATALYSTS & CHEMICALS INC, Louisville, Kentucky. The latter is linked with GENIE METALLURGIQUE & CHIMIQUE SA, Brussels, 50-50 in a joint subsidiary in that city, CATALYSTS & CHEMICALS EUROPE SA (see No 361).

** SCHILL & SEILACHER KG CHEMISCHE FABRIK, Böblingen, Württemberg (chemicals for the leather, paper and synthetic fibres industries) has formed a sales company in Vienna, INDUSTRIE CHEMIE VERTRIEB GmbH (capital Sch 200,000 - manager Herr Dieter Gauss, Stuttgart). The German company employs about 150 people, and its share capital is controlled by SCHILL & SEILACHER VERWALTUNG GmbH.

** PINTSCH BAMAG AG, Butzbach, Hesse (see No 338), whose capital was raised in April 1966 from DM 12 to DM 22 million, has clinched a licensing agreement with SNAM PROGETTI SpA of Milan, whereby it will be able to use the Italian firm's processes for manufacturing urea.

The Italian company is a former division of ENI, which the Rome group converted into an independent company in 1965 (see No 339), which was to coordinate and develop the group's activities in the petrochemicals sector.

** The formation of two building companies in Paris, STE DES NOELS SA (capital Ff 9.9 million) and AIGUES VIVES-MAS ROUVILLAC SA (1.5 million) marks a new phase in the reorganisation of the French interests of the Basle chemicals and pharmaceuticals group J.R. GEIGY AG. The two new firms have taken over the property assets of LE FLY TOX SA, Gennevilliers, Hauts-de-Seine, which, before it merges with CENTENAIRE BLANZY SA, Paris (see No 378), will make over its business and goodwill to INSECTICIDES GEIGY SA, Paris.

The Swiss group's interests in Le Fly Tox (through the Basle holding company GEIGY INTERNATIONAL AG) are at present held by SOFRAPIN - STE FRANCAISE DE PARTICIPATIONS INSECTICIDE SA, formed recently in Paris (capital Ff 15,740,000).

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

** BRAUN AG, Frankfurt (electrical engineering, electronics and photography - see No 279) is to acquire a Yugoslavian distribution subsidiary under the terms of a recent contract with ISKRA, Krain, Yugoslavia.

The German group recently reorganised one of its Swiss administration companies, DUBE ASSOCIATES HOLDING AG (see No 284), which has now become DAHASA SA, and moved from Baden to Lugano.

** The Brussels group ELECTROBEL-CIE GENERALE D'ENTREPRISES ELECTRIQUES & INDUSTRIELLES SA (see No 377) is pursuing the concentration under its subsidiary (34.6%) INTERCOM-STE INTERCOMMUNALE BELGE DE GAZ & D'ELECTRICITE SA, Brussels of the companies in its group specialising in the production and distribution of electric power and gas. Having taken over (see No 331) ENB-GAZ & ELECTRICITE DU NORD DE LA BELGIQUE SA, Malines; EGEB-ELECTRICITE & GAZ DE L'EST DE LA BELGIQUE SA, Verviers; HENELGAZ-STE HENNUYERE D'ELECTRICITE & DE GAZ SA, Charleroi, Intercom is negotiating the take-over of two other companies, BMGE-CIE BELGE POUR L'EXPLOITATION DU GAZ & DE L'ELECTRICITE EN FLANDRE OCCIDENTALE SA, Bruges (capital Bf 1,150 million) and INTERMEUSE-STE GENERALE D'ELECTRICITE SA, Ixelles, Brussels (capital Bf 380 million) and will then increase its capital from Bf 8,220 million to 8,610 million.

BMGE was formed in 1923 and also took over an Intercom subsidiary in 1964: EWB-GAZ & ELECTRICITE DE L'OUEST DE LA BELGIQUE SA. Intermeuse was formed in June 1961 by Intercom (56.1%), which transferred to it the power station at Bressous, with the help of the Brussels group SOFINA-STE FINANCIERE DE TRANSPORTS & D'ENTREPRISES INDUSTRIELLES SA (see No 343).

** THERMONIC SA, Brussels (thermo-electric apparatus and regulation and control equipment) recently had its capital raised to Bf 10 million. The company was formed in October 1963, 80% by British interests, represented by Messrs. Ides Floor of London and Geoffrey T. Kenyon of Reading, Berks. Since then its capital has been raised successively, in two phases in 1964 from Bf 100,000 to Bf 8 million, and by a further Bf 2 million this time: the present issue has all been subscribed by the British KENWOOD MANUFACTURING CO LTD, Havant, Hants, which at the same time has bought up sufficient of the original share capital to gain 50% control of Thermonic.

Kenwood began in 1928 as C. O. ERICSSON ENGINEERING WORKS LTD, which in 1946 became PERLESS & ERICSSON LTD, a name it retained until it assumed the present one in 1960. It makes domestic appliances (mixers, mincers, washing-machines, etc.), and has two other sales subsidiaries in the Common Market: KENWOOD FRANCE Sarl, Paris (capital recently raised to Ff 160,000) and KENWOOD GmbH, Rüsselsheim (formerly at Stuttgart - capital DM 100,000). In Switzerland, it has a 40% shareholding in KENWOOD-SCHUMPF AG, Baar (formerly OTTO SCHUMPF AG) - capital Sf 300,000. In Denmark it is represented by A/S GROENVOLD, Copenhagen, while in Norway its agent is NORSK KENWOOD A/S (in which it holds 5%): it is negotiating the acquisition of an interest in the firm which handles its French business. It has three Australian subsidiaries, one Canadian one, and a 49% interest in the Mexican INDUSTRIAS ASOCIADAS KENWOOD SA, Mexico City. In Britain, one of its seven subsidiaries or sub-subsidiaries, KENWOOD MANUFACTURING (WOKING) LTD, recently launched a new domestic waste-disposal system on the market called "Waste-Away".

** The German domestic appliance manufacturer ROWENTA METALLWAREN-FABRIK GmbH, Offenbach, Main, is negotiating for a holding in ELMA, Maribor - linked with the MARIS group - in order to develop its Yugoslav sales of irons. Elma has been Rowenta's local agent for around ten years.

The German firm (almost 2,000 employees) recently joined up with SUNBEAM CORP, Chicago (which controls it with 51%) to form ROWENTA COFFEEMAKERS CORP, San Mateo, California (see No 349). In France, its coffee-machines, automatic irons, toasters, kettles, dish-washers, etc. are distributed by its Besancon subsidiary ROWENTA FRANCE Sarl (capital Ff 100,000).

** The Swiss holding company HOLDING POUR LE COMMERCE, L'INDUSTRIE & LES SOCIETES VIBROMETER SA, Fribourg (capital Sf 2 million) has taken advantage of the 200% increase in capital (to Ff 300,000) issued by VIBROMETER FRANCE SA, Paris, to increase its controlling interest in this company from 50% to 82.6%. Vibrometer France is a sales company, and the remainder of its capital is held by the German electrical engineering concern, EMA - ELEKTRO MASCHINEN KG SCHULZE & CO of Hirschhorn, Neckar.

EMA's main interests are EMA-ITALIANA SpA, Caronne Pertusella, Varese, which was formed in April 1961, and CANADIAN EMA CO, Thornburg, Ontario. The Fribourg company heads VIBROMETER SA FABRIQUE D'APPAREILS DE MESURE & D'ENREGISTREMENT, Villars sur Glane, Fribourg (capital Sf 1 million), which has Herr Adolphe Merkle as president, while its directors include the German industrialist Erich Heitz. Its products are distributed in West Germany by VIBROMETER HANNOVER HERSTELLUNG EN VERTRIEB ELEKTRISCHER MESSGERAETE GmbH, Hanover.

** Following an agreement in principle made at the end of 1965 (see No 338), three light-bulb companies, OSRAM GmbH, Berlin (see No 366); CIE DES LAMPES SA, Paris (see No 367) and CLAUDE PAZ & VISSIEUX SA, Paris (see No 388) have acquired shares in the Belgian concern E.M.G.O. - EUROPESE MIJ VOOR FABRICAGE & VERKOOP VAN GLOEILAMPENONDERDELEN NV, Lomme. The latter was formed in February 1965 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of NV PHILIPS INDUSTRIELE & COMMERCIELE MIJ, Brussels (see No 294). It is now getting a factory under way to make 400 to 600 million glass bulbs for electric lamps a year, by an American process which uses "Ribbon machine" plant.

Osram, which employs about 15,000 people, is itself linked with SIEMENS AG of Berlin (42.77%), AEG-TELEFUNKEN, Berlin (35.78%), and the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO of New York (through INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC CO - 21.45%). Cie des Lampes is controlled 52.2-46.9 by CIE FRANCAISE THOMSON HOUSTON HOTCHKISS-BRANDT SA and C.G.E. - CIE GENERALE D'ELECTRICITE. Claude Paz & Vissieux at present has as main shareholders L'AIR LIQUIDE SA, Paris (15%) and LEBON & CIE Sca: negotiations are now in progress which should lead to a majority interest being acquired by one or other of the groups with which it has long been working in close cooperation: General Electric or Philips.

** CONTROLE & REGULATION SA (capital Ff 5.04 million) and MICROSEN SA (capital Ff 525,000), both of Montrouge, Seine and controlled by CIE DES COMPTEURS SA, Paris (see No 378) in which ROBERTSHAW CONTROL CO, Richmond, Virginia has had a share since 1965, have merged. Controle & Regulation will take over Microsen and change its name to CIE EUROPEENNE DE REGULATION-CEREG SA (capital Ff 6 million).

The absorbing company, which makes hydraulic pneumatic and electrical regulating equipment, took over SOREG-STE POUR LA FABRICATION & LA VENTE D'APPAREILS HYDRAULIQUES DE REGULATION Sarl, Paris in 1960 in association with its parent company Cie des Compteurs and VASKANSA REGULATOR CO, Chicago. Microsen was formed in Paris in 1960 as the group's subsidiary specialising in the use of Robertshaw Control processes.

ELECTRONICS

** After forming TELONIC INDUSTRIES GmbH, Frankfurt (see No 335), the electronic equipment firm TELONIC INDUSTRIES INC, Beech Grove, Indiana is continuing its penetration into Europe by setting up TELONIC ITALIA SpA, Milan (capital Lire 3 million) as an almost wholly-owned subsidiary. Mr A.J. Ross of London, head of the British subsidiary TELONIC INDUSTRIES INC, Maidenhead, has been given a nominal shareholding. The British firm (capital £1,000), like the new Italian one, is a manufacturer and distributor of electronic goods and accessories.

ENGINEERING & METAL

** As part of a rationalisation scheme within the group MM DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES SA, Paris, STE MINIERE & METALLURGIQUE DE PENARROYA SA (see No 366) has absorbed its 36.8% subsidiary STE FRANCAISE DES METAUX & ALLIAGES BLANCS SA, St-Denis, Seine-St-Denis. The latter specialises in re-smelting metal (about 50,000 tons a year) and runs three factories in the Paris area (at headquarters, Ris-Orangis, Essonne and at Persan-Beaumont, Val d'Oise) and a fourth at Lyons. It also supervises the activities of the following three companies, GALLOMETAL SA, Lille, METAUX BLANCS DE L'ATLANTIQUE SA, St-Nazaire, Loire Atlantique, and ALUPEX Sarl, Metzervisse, Moselle. It has two North African subsidiaries, S.A.M.A.B. -ALGERIE and S.A.M.A.B.-MAROC, Casablanca.

Penarroya's most recent move was the formation in Luxembourg of PENARROYA INTERNATIONAL SA (see No 379).

** WEDAG-WESTFALIA DINNENDAHL GROEPPEL AG, Bochum (plant for the mining and metal industries) has increased its interest in SCHUECHTERMANN & KREMERBAUM AG FUER AUFBEREITUNG, Dortmund from 28% to 88%.

Wedag employs about 2,500 people, and is linked with WESTFALENBANK AG, Bochum (see No 365), which had its capital increased in May of this year from DM 30 to DM 35 million. It has two wholly-owned West German subsidiaries, WESTDEUTSCHE BETRIEBEWERKE BOCHUM GmbH, Bochum-Riemke, and EKOF-ERZ- & KOHLEFLOTATION GmbH, Bochum. In June 1965 (see No 317) it took a 70% interest in WEDAG FRANCE Sarl, Boutigny-sur-Essone, Essone, in the formation of which it was partnered (30%) by M. Roger Pelat, who also heads VIBRACHOC SA, Paris. For its part, Schüchtermann employs about 1,600 people, making equipment for the mining industry, and in 1960 it took over another firm in this sector, EISENWERK HUGO BRAUNS, Dortmund. Until now, it was controlled by the Foundation SCHUECHTERMANN SCHILLER'SCHE FAMILIENSTIFTUNG GmbH, Basle (capital Sf 2 million).

** ROBERTS ITALIA SpA, Naples, formed in 1961 (capital Lire 1 million) as the subsidiary of the precision engineering group ROBERTS CO, Sanford, North Carolina (see No 312) and specialising in making textile machinery, has raised its capital to Lire 177.5 million after taking over SOC COSTRUZIONI MACCHINE TESSILI SpA, Albani Sant' Alessandro.

The American group's other European interests include a Belgian subsidiary ROBERTS EUROPE NV, Bruges - whose capital has been raised from Bf 5 million to Bf 6,034,000 - and a recently formed London subsidiary ROBERTS TEXTILE ENGINEERS (UK) LTD (capital £100). In Britain, the group has also increased its controlling share in the textile machinery firm ARUNDEL, COULTHARD & CO LTD from 52% to 98% and renamed the company ROBERTS-ARUNDEL LTD. Mr Robert E. Pomeran, president of all the group's companies, is now also chairman of this company.

** The French group SATAM-SA POUR LES APPAREILLAGES MECANIQUES, La Courneuve, Seine-St-Denis has formed CASELTAM SpA, Genoa to enable it to assemble its fuel distribution apparatus in Italy. It holds 50% of the capital (Lire 20 million) and is represented on the Board by MM Claude Sarrade-Loucheur and Gerard Boyer. The other 50% is held by local interests represented by Sigs Dacirio Longhi, Adriano Castellazzo and Amato Silvestroni. Since the beginning of 1966 (see No 358), the French group has had a subsidiary in Rome specialising in the maintenance of its equipment in Southern Italy, called SIRAVAM-SOC D'INSTALLAZIONE, DI RIPARAZIONE, DI ASSISTENZA & DI VENDITO DI APPARECCHI MECCANICI SpA (capital Lire 16 million). In that country it is also involved, through GAMA-GES. FUER APPARATE MECHANISCHE ART GmbH, Rheydt, Germany, in GAMA Srl, formed in Brescia in July 1961 (see No 325).

SATAM is at present engaged in reorganising its structure: its subsidiary FROID SATAM NEVE SA, La Courneuve (capital Ff 8.1 million) is being absorbed by another subsidiary STE POUR L'INSTALLATION DU MATERIEL FRIGORIFIQUE SATAM NEVE SA, Paris (capital Ff 600,000) . The French group is a licensee of HUSSMANN REFRIGERATOR CO, Saint Louis, Missouri (see No 348) in particular and has a stake in several foreign countries: Germany, Belgium, Britain, Spain, etc.

** EATON YALE & TOWNE INC, Cleveland, Ohio (formerly EATON MANUFACTURING CO - see No 318) has formed EATON PRODUCTS SpA (capital Lire 1 million; president Mr Jack Sprague) to run the factory it is putting up at Rivarolo Canavese to make mechanical equipment for the motor industry. Eaton Yale already has two manufacturing subsidiaries in Italy, YALE SpA in Rome (factory at Aprilia) and EATON LIVIA SpA at Rivarolo Canavese. The latter (capital Lire 1,000 million) has an interest of its own in EATON LIVIA FRANCE, Levallois-Perret, Hauts-de-Seine (formerly SOFIM-STE FRANCO-ITALIENNE DE MECANIQUE).

The American group's other Common Market interests are in the Netherlands, with a recently formed finance subsidiary at the Hague called EATON & TOWNE EUROPE NV(see No 362), and in West Germany, with a number of manufacturing subsidiaries and associated companies: YALE GmbH, Berlin; YALE & TOWNE GmbH and BKS GmbH, Velbert, Rhineland, and ALLIGATOR VENTILFABRIK GmbH, Griegen, Brenz.

** H. JUNGHEINRICH & CO MASCHINENFABRIK GmbH & CO KG, Hamburg (materials-handling equipment, especially fork-lift trucks) has formed a third Swiss subsidiary at Aarau, Aargau. The parent company holds a 95% interest in the new firm, JUNGHEINRICH MASCHINENFABRIK GmbH (capital Sf 100,000), which is sited adjacent to the other two subsidiaries, AMEISE GmbH (capital Sf 200,000), and VERAM GmbH (Sf 500,000).

Jungheinrich employs about 1,100 people, and has two French subsidiaries, JUNGHEINRICH CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUES Sarl, formed at Creutzwald, Moselle in February of this year (see No 349), and AMEISE Sarl, Arceuil, Val-de-Marne. Its other interests, outside Germany, are AMEISE (NEDERLAND) NV, Pijnacker (see No 255) and JUNGHEINRICH MASCHINENFABRIK GmbH, Vienna.

** The engineering group HEURTEY SA, Paris (see No 361) is negotiating the absorption of its subsidiary ETS BERGEON SA, Paris (capital Ff 2.1 million). This firm (air-conditioning etc) was formed in 1934 and has works or agents at Courbevoie, Hauts-de-Seine, Marseilles, Milan, Liege and Madrid.

** The German precision machine-tool makers SCHARMANN & CO KG, Rheydt have set up an administration company in Zurich: MASCHINEN-HOLDING GmbH (capital Sf 200,000). Scharmann have 99% control; the remaining 1% is held by SCHARMANN VERWALTUNGSGESELLSCHAFT mbH, Rheydt.

The German company has an international sales network covering mainly the United States (SCHARMANN MACHINE CORP, Buffalo), Britain (SCHARMANN MACHINE LTD, Birmingham) and Switzerland (SCHARMANN AG, Zurich - capital Sf 300,000).

** A company has been formed in West Germany to sell lifting and civil engineering plant made by INSLEY MANUFACTURING CO, Indianapolis, Indiana. The new firm is called INSLEY-SURKAMP GmbH, Dietzenbach Kr Offenbach, has DM 20,000 capital and is managed by Herr Bernhard Surkamp.

The American company, which had a $9 million turnover in 1965, has a distributor in Italy: SACMA CASSEFORME METALLICHE & AFFINI SpA, Milan, which has a factory at Corbetta (see No 277).

** CORBIN SpA has been formed in Bologna with Lire 1 million capital to make and sell various types of machinery and plant, and thus complement the activities of ACMA - AZIONARIA COSTRUZIONI MACCHINE AUTOMATICHE SpA, Bologna, which makes automatic packing machines for foods, pharmaceuticals, etc. The latter was taken over in 1963 by EMHART MANUFACTURING CORP of Hartford, Connecticut, and the president of this company, Mr. David Muirhead, is one of the directors of Corbin. His colleagues are Herr Walter Eichholzer, also a director, and Herr Gottlieb Steiner, who is the managing director of the new Italian company. Emhart Manufacturing Corp acquired its present name (it was formerly AMERICAN HARDWARE CORP of New Britain, Connecticut) when it merged with the EMHART CORP of Bloomfield, Connecticut.

Emhart's other European subsidiaries include two firms called EMHART AG, one in Zug and one in Zurich (which Herr Steiner also heads), which specialises in packing and glass-processing machinery. The group's West German interest is EMHART GmbH, Neuss, while in the Netherlands it holds 50% in VER SLOTEN EN BOUWBESLAGFABRIEK NV, Apeldoorn. It is linked in Belgium with STE DES MACHINES ROIRANT - ROIRANT MACHINES CORP SA, Monceau-sur-Sambre (directed by Steiner), through EMHART HANREZ, and also with ATELIERS J. HANREZ SA, Monceau.

Herr Steiner is also president of PLAX AG, Zug, which is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the MONSANTO CO of Saint Louis, Missouri (see No 379), though it formerly belonged to the PLAX CORP of Hartford, Connecticut (a 50-50 joint subsidiary of Monsanto and Emhart, which in October 1962 became Monsanto's Plax Co Division). Mr. Muirhead is also president of the Emhart-controlled HILL CORP, whose subsidiary, C.V. HILL OF CANADA LTD (see No 337) shares a London subsidiary 50-50 with LINDE AG of Wiesbaden (formerly GES FUER LINDE'S EISMASCHINEN AG - see No 379), called HILL LINDE COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION LTD.

FINANCE

** The Chinese People's Republic is negotiating with the Swiss authorities to set up a bank in Zurich, similar to the one formed there recently by the USSR, called WOZCHOD HANDELSBANK AG (capital Sf 10 million - see No 363).

** The Luxembourg holding company INTERLEASE SA - in association with KJOEBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK A/S, Copenhagen - has backed and taken a 3.75% share in the formation of IBERLEASING SA, Madrid (capital Pts 4 million - 25% paid-up) which will be engaged in all kinds of industrial leasing. This company is controlled 90% by the BANCO POPULAR ESPANOL SA group of Madrid (see No 368), both directly and through its subsidiaries BANCO DE ANDALUCIA SA, Seville; BANCO DE SALAMANCA SA, Salamanca; BANCO LA VISCONIA SA, Pamplona (see No 246); EUROBANCO-BANCO EUROPEO DE NEGOCIOS SA, Madrid, and the insurance company UNION POPULAR DE SEGURAS SA. The rest of the capital is shared by LOCAFRANCE SA, Paris (see No 354) with 3.25%, - a member of the BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE SA group - and HAMBROS BANK LTD, London (3%).

Interlease was formed in Luxembourg in July 1963 by seven European finance houses to co-ordinate the business of the leasing companies formed under their aegis and to provide them with useful technical assistance. It is also preparing to set up a leasing company in Denmark.

In the field of finance, the Spanish group joined the finance company WALTER E. HELLER & CO, Chicago (see No 374) in forming CIA ESPANOLA DE FACTORING SA, Madrid, in November 1965. Abroad it has interests particularly in the merchant bank HARDY & CO GmbH, Frankfurt (see No 287), in IMEFBANK SA, Geneva (property investment and finance), and in BANQUE DES INTERETS FRANCAIS SA, Paris. It is also a shareholder in Interlease after buying up the original shareholding of BANCO ESPANOL DE CREDITO SA, Madrid, early in 1966.

** Reorganisation within the group CIE LAMBERT POUR L'INDUSTRIE & LA FINANCE SA, Brussels (see No 357) involves three of its main sectors of activity:

1) In the banking sector the group is absorbing DENDER & SCHELDE BANK NV - BANQUE DE LA DENDRE & DE L'ESCAUT, Dendermonde, formed in April 1965 to take over the business of BANQUE DU PAYS DE TERMONDE SA (see No 300); BANQUE VERVIETOISE SA, Verviers (formerly UNION DU CREDIT DE VERVIERS) in which the group has had an interest since 1964 (see No 305) together with H. DUESBERG-BOSSON & FILS SA, Verviers; BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE & COMMERCIALE DE CHARLEROI SA, Charleroi (see No 363) whose other main shareholder is STE FINANCIERE INDUSTRIELLE & COLONIALE SA, Charleroi (see No 355). These three firms will first of all transfer their banking business to BANQUE LAMBERT Scs, Brussels.

2) In the property sector, the group is absorbing PLANNIMO-STE IMMOBILIERE DE L'ESPLANADE SA, Brussels (see No 315) which was formed in 1960 by BELGIKA SA, Brussels;

3) In the overseas division, it is absorbing BELGIKAMINES-STE MINIERE DE LA BELGIKA SA, Brussels and ELAKAT-CIE D'ELEVAGE & D'ALIMENTATION DU KATANGA SA (formed in 1925) which has a canning and freezing plant in Elizabethville.

When all these operations are completed, the absorbing company will have raised its capital from Bf 2,400 to Bf 2,475 million.

** At the same time as it has been strengthening its links with CIE BANCAIRE SA, by taking over the investment company OMNEPAR SA (see No 380), BANQUE DE PARIS & DES PAYS BAS SA has also absorbed the deposit bank C.I.C.-CREDIT INDUSTRIEL & COMMERCIAL SA, Paris: a crossed shareholdings operation currently in progress will give the latter a 1.5% interest in Banque de Paris & des Pays Bas SA, which in turn will acquire a 3% interest in it, and thus raise its capital from Ff 120 million to Ff 123,750,000.

** ADELA INVESTMENT CO SA, Luxembourg (see No 379), which exists to promote economic development in Latin America, has increased its capital to $34.8 million, by admitting a new shareholder: the tropical produce concern UNITED FRUIT CO, Boston, Massachusetts (mainly bananas, cocoa and palm oil - see No 348), whose 1965 turnover was $381 million.

FOOD & DRINK

** SAPIEM-STE DE PARTICIPATIONS DANS L'INDUSTRIE ALIMENTAIRE SA, Paris, has formed a company to trade in eggs, cheese and butter: ETS BARTHELEMY Sarl, Paris (capital Ff 250,000 - manager M. Jacques Ranson). This move follows last month's takeover by Sapiem of a similar company, ETS A. BARTHELEMY SA, Paris, which brought it net assets of Ff 21.2 million, and enabled it to raise its capital to Ff 36,440,000.

Sapiem is the second largest French dairy products group (after GENVRAIN SA of Paris - see No 377), and its capital is currently being increased to Ff 75 million. Its directors include MM Gustave and Edouard Leven, respectively chairman/managing director and vice-president of SOURCE PERRIER SA, Vergeze, Gard (see No 373).

** Having gained distribution rights from STE D'ETUDES & DE COMMERCIALISATION LA FAYETTE, Paris for French butter on the Italian market, the Milan marketing concern CONTINENTALE PER IL COMMERCIO SpA (offices in Turin) has also acquired an agency for butter and cheese, distributed by the German wholesale milk - and poultry - products concern MILCH- FETT- & EIER-KONTOR GmbH, Hamburg Altona (see No 345). The latter already has two subsidiaries in Milan, marketing its other products, MILCH-, FETT- & EIER KONTOR Srl and INTERLACTA Srl (formerly GERMILACTA Srl).

The German company's other interests in the Common Market are the Paris company LACTALUX Sarl (formerly INTERLACTA Sarl) and M.F.E. FRANCE Sarl, Boulogne-Billancourt, Hauts-de-Seine, whilst in Belgium it has M.F.E. BELGIUM Sprl, Brussels (formerly at Ghent).

** Having increased its capital from Ff 36,625,000 to Ff 37,660,000 by taking over STE SUCRIERE DE HAM, Ham, Somme, C.N.S.R.-CIE NOUVELLE DES SUCRERIES REUNIES SA, Paris has now raised it still further to Ff 39,600,000 by absorbing SUCRERIE DE CRISOLLES, A. POULIN & FILS SA, Crisolles, Oise (capital Ff 2.4 million).

Cie Nouvelle des Sucreries Reunies is a member of the Marseilles group SA DES RAFFINERIES DE SUCRE DE SAINT LOUIS (see No 375), and runs a refinery at Epperville, Somme.

** WILLIAM UNDERWOOD CO, Watertown, Massachusetts, which specialises in food products and additives, is about to form a subsidiary in Paris called WILLIAM UNDERWOOD FRANCE SA (capital Ff 100.000). The new firm will study, produce and promote the parent firm's specialities in Europe. It will also handle all kinds of fresh foods (meats, fish, shell-fish, vegetables, fruit, etc) and can, freeze and lyophilise them. The products will carry the trade-mark "Underwood" or "Chevallier Appert" which belongs to ETS CHEVALLIER APPERT SA, Charenton, Seine, the firm with which the American company is setting up the new subsidiary.

INSURANCE

** ASSURANTIEBEDRIJF VAN DE REMBOURS- & INDUSTRIEBANK NV, has just been formed in Amsterdam (capital Fl 250,000) as an insurance subsidiary of the banking firm REMBOURS- & INDUSTRIEBANK NV, Amsterdam (see No 354) in nominal partnership with the finance house IMABEL-INTERCONTINENTALE MIJ VOOR ADMINISTRATIE & BELEGGING NV, Amsterdam.

Rembours also has a foreign finance subsidiary LEEWARDS ISLAND TRUST NV, Curacao. Its own main shareholders are the investment companies L'UNION DES MINES LA HENIN SA, Paris, and OMNIUM FRANCAIS DES PETROLES SA, Paris (CFP-CIE FRANCAISE DES PETROLES group: see No 371), and MINES DOMANIALES DE POTASSE D'ALSACE.

** A research and development co-operation agreement covering business in the Common Market has been made between the two insurance groups, L'ABEILLE SA, Paris (see No 331) and FONDIARIA SpA, Florence.

The Paris group increased its capital from Ff 31,075 to Ff 40,075 at the end of 1965, when it took over and absorbed the investment company CIE INDUSTRIELLE, MINIERE & CHIMIQUE SA, Arras, Pas-de-Calais. It comprises L'ABEILLE-I.A.R.D., L'ABEILLE-GRELE (which is in course of being absorbed by the former) and L'ABEILLE VIE. In 1965, its Milan subsidiary, CIA ITALIANA DI ASSICURAZIONE L'ABEILLE SpA, achieved a turnover of Lire 6,620 million, while in the same year its Brussels subsidiary, L'ABEILLE-CIE ANONYME D'ASSURANCES SA, realised Bf 26.8 million. This was matched by a turnover of Ptas 265 million from the Madrid subsidiary, HEMISFERIO L'ABEILLE SA.

Fondiaria comprises LA FONDIARIA VITA SpA (capital recently raised from Lire 4,000 to Lire 5,000 million), LA FONDIARIA INCENDIO SpA (1965 turnover Lire 7,160 million) and LA FONDIARIA INFORTUNI SpA (Lire 10,600 million in the same year). It has interests, or is represented, in Belgium, Libya, Abyssinia, Kenya, Somalia and Liberia.

NUCLEAR POWER

** SORIN SpA-STA RICERCHE IMPIANTI NUCLEARI, Saluggia, Piedmont, formed in Milan in 1956 (capital Lire 2,500 million) as a joint subsidiary of FIAT SpA, Turin, (see No 379) and MONTECATINI SpA, Milan (now MONTECATINI-EDISON SpA - see No 378) is now solely responsible for Italian sales of laboratory equipment for radio-active substances produced by various French firms specialising in this field. These include, among others:
1) SAINT-GOBAIN TECHNIQUES NOUVELLES (S.G.N.) SA, Courbevoie, Hauts-de-Seine (capital Ff 26.2 million) - formerly SAINT-GOBAIN NUCLEAIRE SA - in which CIE DE SAINT-GOBAIN SA (see No 376) recently increased its share from 73.9% to 75.18%. This firm is concerned with research and development of techniques for industrial usage of nuclear power. It has been linked with the Japanese agency ATOMIC FUEL CORP since February 1966 through a research contract for the first phase of a project to build a chemical factory for processing irradiated nuclear fuels in Japanese reactors.
2) CONSERVATOME INDUSTRIE SA, Courbevoie, Hauts-de-Seine (see No 348) - a 70% subsidiary of the previous firm, which also holds 45% in CONSERVATOME RECHERCHES Sarl, Lyons - which signed a contract in May 1966 with the Bureau Eurisotop of EURATOM for technical and

economic research into the various possible technical solutions to the problem of developing a mobile irradiated unit.

3) SETARAM-STE D'ETUDES, D'AUTOMATISATION, DE REGULATION & D'APPAREILS DE MESURE SA, Paris (see No 288) - formed in January 1965 (capital Ff 1.5 million) as an 86.7% subsidiary of the UGINE SA group (see No 379) - which specialises in the research, development, sale and maintenance of laboratory equipment.
4) STE NOUVELLE F.C.R. SA-STE NOUVELLE FRANÇAISE DE CONTROLE & DE REALISATION, Maurepas, Yvelines (the result of a merger in May 1964 between SIFMA SA, Paris and FCR, Chesnay, Yvelines) with a capital of Ff 1,524,000. This company has taken over the manufacture and exploitation of mechanical and electrical plant carried out by STE D'EXPLOITATION MECANIQUE & ELECTRIQUE Sarl, Le Chesnay, Yvelines, which has now been integrated with the Maurepas company, and whose president, M. Marcel Fortin, has become president of FCR.

** The Italian state concern ENI - ENTE NAZIONALE IDROCARBURI SpA, Rome, (see No 376) has reorganised its activities in the nuclear sector: its wholly-owned subsidiary S.N.A.M. SpA, Milan, has negotiated the takeover of its own subsidiary (97.92%), SIMEO - SOC ITALIANA MERIDIONALE ENERGIA ATOMICA SpA, Latina (capital Lire 6,000 million), which runs the Latina nuclear power station. SNAM's other interest in this sector is its outright control of SOMIREN - SOC MINERALI RADIOATTIVI ENERGIA NUCLEARE SpA, Milan (capital Lire 50 million).

** NUCLEAR-CHICAGO CORP, Des Plaines, Illinois (equipment for the nuclear industries, especially for radiation detection and measurement) is about to set up a sales subsidiary in Frankfurt, called NUCLEAR CHICAGO (DEUTSCHLAND) GmbH.

The American company (1965 sales of $19 million) is already established in the Common Market with a subsidiary it formed in Amsterdam in 1962, NUCLEAR-CHICAGO EUROPA NV (capital Fl 1 million). In Britain, it is linked withRADIO CHEMICAL CENTRE, Amersham, whose radioactive compounds it sells on the American market. It has a wholly-owned subsidiary in Austin, Texas, called TEXAS NUCLEAR CORP. The president of Chicago-Nuclear is Mr. H. Leedy.

OIL, GAS & PETROCHEMICALS

** The Paris group SNPA - STE NATIONALE DES PETROLES D'AQUITAINE SA (see No 379) is about to form AQUITAINE IRAN SA (capital Ff 1 million) at headquarters to handle its 20% interest in the association linking it with E.R.A.P. - ENTREPRISE DE RECHERCHES & D'ACTIVITES PETROLIERES, Paris (see No 345). The association is for the exploitation of Iranian prospecting permits (200,000 sq km on land and 20,000 sq km off shore) issued by the Teheran public company N.I.O.C. - NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL CO.

S.N.P.A. made a similar move on February 1965, when it took 20% in forming an oil company in the same area, SOFIRAN - STE FRANCAISE DES PETROLES D'IRAN Snc (capital Ff 1 million - see No 275). This was a joint venture with ERAP (45%) and AUXIRAP - STE AUXILIARE DE LA REGIE AUTONOME DES PETROLES SA (35%).

PAPER & PACKAGING

** BURGO SCOTT SpA, Turin (formerly BURGO BOWATER SCOTT SpA - see No 283) an equally-owned subsidiary of SCOTT PAPER CO, Philadelphia (see No 362) and CARTIERE BURGO SpA, Turin (see No 363), which recently increased its capital from Lire 2,000 million to Lire 2,500 million, has opened a branch in Marseilles. This firm will be directed by Mr Lionello Adler, president of the parent company and will manufacture and sell all kinds of products derived from cellulose for sanitary and domestic use.

The industrial installations of CARTIERE BURGO and BURGO SCOTT are at Vernolo, Cuneo where the second of these recently opened a new production complex.

** The Milan paper group CARTIERE BENIAMINO DONZELLI SpA - CBD (see No 326) which recently had its capital raised to Lire 2,640 million has bought the Finnish company UNITED PAPER MILLS LTD-YHTYNEET POPERITEHTAAT OSAKEYHTIO's share in COMMERCIALSACCO-FISI SpA, Milan (formerly FABBRICA ITALIANA SACCHI INDUSTRIALI SpA) which it acquired in 1960. The latter recently absorbed three sacking firms in the group while raising its capital to Lire 250 million. Its president is Count F. Gilberti di Montevecchio who is also linked with the Stockholm timber group ASSI - A/B STATENS SKOGSINDUSTRIER which has a British sales subsidiary STATENS SKOGSINDUSTRIER SALES LTD (capital £20,000).

The Finnish company remains the sole proprietor of the following companies in Italy:

1) CARTIERE TIBURTINE & INDUSTRIE AFFINI, Rome (factories at Tivoli), which has raised its capital from Lire 108,054,000 to Lire 225 million; the Finnish company is represented on the Board by a lawyer Mr Sakkari T. Lehto and an engineer Mr Erkki Ruhimaki;
2) SACCA-SA CARTA CARTONI AFFINI, Chieti Scalo (capital Lire 350 million; president Mr K.H. Peutti, managing director Mr P.A. Kokkola);
3) UNICARTA SpA, Trieste (capital Lire 125 million; president Mr E. Ruhimaki).

Another company in the group CBD-CARTIERA MEDITERRANEA SpA, Bari is about to increase its capital (at present Lire 1,500 million) after taking over ITALPERGA SpA (capital Lire 300 million), a move now under negotiation. CBD has Count Gilberti di Montevecchio as president as do the other affiliated companies: SIM SpA, SIA SpA and T.T. HENNIG SpA, Genoa.

PLASTICS

** The German plastic coating specialists PEGULAN-WERKE AG, Frankenthal (see No 351) has added to its European sales subsidiary network by forming PEGULAN GmbH, Zurich (capital Sf 20,000). The parent firm owns 75% and the rest of the capital is held by one of its German subsidiaries SAAR-MOSEL PLASTIC-WERKE GmbH, Konz.

The German company has a yearly turnover of around DM 150 million. It already has a stake in France with PEGULAN Sarl, Schiltigheim, Bas-Rhin; in Italy with PEGULAN Srl, Bolzano; in the Netherlands with PEGULAN HOLLAND NV, Amsterdam and in Austria with PEGULAN GmbH, Vienna.

** PHILLIPS PETROLEUM INTERNATIONAL BELGIUM-PPIB SA, Saint-Gilles, Brussels, a subsidiary of PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO, Bartlesville, Oklahoma (see No 370) has had its capital increased from Bf 2 to Bf 15 million. The increase has been entirely subscribed by PHILLIPS PETROLEUM INTERNATIONAL CORP, Panama, a subsidiary of the group dealing with foreign operations. This is part of the considerable development being carried out by the American group on its Belgian interests. Its now wholly-owned subsidiary ATLANTIC POLYMERS NV, St-Josse-ten-Noode has also undertaken the construction of a synthetic rubber factory at Zwijndrecht, Antwerp. This will have an annual output of 50,000 tons a year and will come into operation in 1968. It will require an investment of some Bf 500 million.

The engineering contract for this factory has been won by BADGER NV, The Hague which has specially opened an office in Antwerp of around one hundred engineers. Badger is part of the engineering group BADGER CO INC, Cambridge, Massachusetts (see No 366) which recently developed an electronic system for the study and automatic formation of plans for complex pipelines for refineries and chemical plants. This group has several European subsidiaries including BADGER FRANCE Sarl, Paris - directly controlled by the Dutch subsidiary - BADGER GmbH, Frankfurt, BADGER SA, Geneva - which controls BADGER ITALIANA SpA, Milan - BADGER ESPANA SA, Madrid.

SHIPBUILDING

** I.R.I. -ISTITUTO PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE INDUSTRIALE SpA, Rome (see No 346), acknowledging the need fo Italian shipbuilding to adapt itself structurally to international competition, has merged three of its specialist subsidiaries into one, which it calls ITALCANTIERI - CANTIERI NAVALI ITALIANI (ANSALDO, CRDA, NAVALMECCANICA) SpA: this will be based at Trieste, with Sig Giorgio Tupini as president. The first move towards this was made in 1960, when the group made over 51% in each of the companies to the sub-holding company, FINCANTIERI - STA FINANZIARIA CANTIERI NAVALI SpA. The full names of the three firms are: ANSALDO SpA, Genoa (see No 345); C.R.D.A.-CANTIERI RIUNITI DELL'ADRIATICO SpA, Trieste, and NAVALMECCANICA-STABILIMENTI NAVALI & MECCANICI NAPOLETANI SpA, Naples.

The three yards are at Sestri, Genoa; Castellamare, Naples, and Monfalcone, Trieste, and their specialisation should enable the last to do more ship-building as such. To this end, investments of around Lire 15 million have been scheduled, for the building of 250,000 ton super tankers at Trieste. The ship-repairs side of the business, on the other hand, will be rationalised, and thus a coordinating company is being formed: ARSENALE TRIESTINO SAN MARCO SpA. Further to this, it is planned partially to convert the Genoa yards, and diversify into the engineering and textiles sectors, while a factory to make nuclear fuel elements will also be built, with backing from foreign investors (mainly American).

** The Dutch ship yard SCHEEPSBOUWWERF GEBR. POT NV, Bolnes, Ridderkerk, has formed a special subsidiary for research and development of prototypes and equipment of ships. The new company is called SHIPBUILDING ENGINEERING NV, Bolnes, and has Fl 100,000 capital.

In 1963 the parent company formed NV HERA MACHINEFABRIEK & TECHNISCHE HANDEL, Ijmuiden, 50-50 with the engineering concern "EUROTRAWLERS" NV, Bolnes, with Fl 250,000 capital to specialise in research and development for fishing boats.

TEXTILES

** The merger which has now taken place between ETS AGACHE SA, Perenchies, Nord (see No 343) and the group headed by M. J. WILLOT & CIE SA, Wasquehal, Nord (see No 334) has resulted in a textile group of some 10,000 workers and 40 factories with a turnover of around Ff 500 million.

Agache, which is the centre of the operation and has had its capital doubled to Ff 75 million, was already considered to be the principal European flax-spinning concern. It has four main factories in Nord (at Perenchies, Seclin, Hellemmes and La Madeleine) specialising in spinning and weaving linen, ropes, artificial and synthetic fibres (brands "Agalys", "Infroilin", "Crespel", "Banlon", "Helanca"). It has interests in several French firms in the sector: BLANCHISSERIE DU PONT DE NIEPPE SA, Nieppe Nord (treating of linen fabrics), STE INDUSTRIELLE DE LA SYS SA, Lille (flax-weaving), ETS P. & E. DUFOUR SA, Hellemmes, FILATURES & FILTERIES DE FRANCE SA, Lille (spinning plant at Lille and filters at Comines, Nord), ETS DICKSON SA, Paris. The latter (factories making cotton fabrics, linen cloth and tents at Coudekerque-Branche, Nord) has interests of its own in ASTIL Sarl, Coudekerque-Branche and abroad in TEXTILES SA, Morocco, STE DUCLAIR, Cameroons, STE MATOBA, Ivory Coast, etc.

Willot is concerned with cotton-spinning, automatic weaving of bandages and health goods (about 7,000 workers) in its plants at Wasquehal, Grandes-sur-Vologne and Aumotzey, Vosges. It has a capital of Ff 32 million (controlled by the Willot family) and includes the activities of ETS GEORGES RISLER SA, Paris (capital Ff 5 million), SOPARFITEX - STE DE PARTICIPATION FINANCIERE DES TEXTILES Sarl, Paris (capital Ff 725,000) and INDUSTRIE COTONNIERE CENTRAFRICAINE SA, Bangui (60% in association with the local government for the rest). Since 1965, the group has absorbed several French textile firms: STE INDUSTRIELLE & COMMERCIALE DE TEXTILE SINCOTEX SA, Mulhouse, Haut Rhin; ETS FREDERIC JAQUEL SA, Matzwiller, Haut-Rhin, DORGET & CIE SA, Epinal, Vosges, SCALABRE-DELCOUR FILS SA, Roubaix, etc.

TRANSPORT

** The Danish transport concern NISSEN & PETERSEN INTERNATIONALE TRANSPORTER A/S, Kollund, has formed a West German subsidiary, NISSEN & PETERSEN INTERNATIONALE TRANSPORTER A/S & CO GmbH, Flensburg (capital DM 20,000; manager Herr Ove Petersen).

** SODETRAF-STE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU TRANSPORT AERIEN EN AFRIQUE SA, Paris (see No 342) has taken a third share in forming the air transport firm LINACONGO, Brazzaville, in association with the Congolese State.

The French company (president M. Roger Loucry) is 75% controlled by UTA - UNION DE TRANSPORTS AERIENS SA, Paris, in which the main shareholders are CIE MARITIME DES CHARGEURS REUNIS SA (see No 380) with 60.8%; CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES SA (10.3%); SOFFO-STE FINANCIERE POUR LA FRANCE & LES PAYS D'OUTRE-MER SA, Paris (9.7%) and BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE SA (see No 380).

VARIOUS

** The New York haberdashery concern (hooks, buttonholes, ribbons etc), L.M. RABINOWITS & CO INC, has formed a wholly-owned Italian subsidiary. This will be for both manufacturing and sales, is called LUSA ITALIANA Srl, Pomezia, and has Lire 900,000 capital. It will be run by Mr Samuel Perlman of New York.

** DESIGN CONSULTANTS (INTERNATIONAL) SA, Geneva (capital Sf 50,000), which was formed in July of this year by Swedish interests as an organisation consultancy, has formed a similar concern in the Netherlands, BERNADOTTE INTERNATIONAL NV. It holds 90% of the new firms Fl 10,000 capital, while the remaining Fl 1,000 is in the hands of Mr Karl Wahlberg of Stockholm.

** ACCO CANADIAN CO, Toronto, Ontario (school and office accessories) has formed a wholly-owned sales subsidiary in Utrecht, ACCO NEDERLAND NV (capital Fl 20,000).

** The seed concern BARENBRUG'S ZAADHANDEL NV, Arnhem is continuing the formation of its European sales network with the creation of BARENBRUG SEMENCES SA ANC. F. REDING-EVEN, Diekirch in Luxembourg. Nearly all of the new company's capital of Lux F. 2 million is held by the founder.

The Dutch concern, headed by M.J.J. Barenbrug (around 60 employees) formed BARENBRUG'S ZAADHANDEL GmbH, Hamburg (capital DM 100,000) in June 1966 (see No 370). It has had a Belgian subsidiary since 1952: BARENBRUG'S ZAADHANDEL NV, Arlon and it has distributors in Britain (GOLDSMITH BROS. LTD, Bury St-Edmunds, Suffolk), Argentina and the United States.

** J.S. STAEDTLER MARS BLEISTIFT- & FUELLSCHREIBERGERAETE-FABRIK KG, Nuremberg, has formed a wholly-owned subsidiary in Milan to import, export and trade in paper etc. It is called J.S. STAEDTLER Sas, has Lire 15 million capital and is directed by Herr Hans Kunz (a partner in the parent company).

The German factory, which dates back to 1835, produces pencils, pens and graphic arts materials under the trademarks "Luna", "Noris", "Traddition" and "Mars", (the latter has been used since 1901). It employs 1,000 people, and each year its eight West German factories turn out 300 million pencils, which are distributed over its world-wide network. It has a French subsidiary, J.S. STAEDTLER PARIS Sarl, and another in Australia, while since 1964 it has held shares in ROYAL SOVEREIGN-STAEDTLER LTD (formerly THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN PENCIL CO LTD) London. The latter in its turn has 80% control of the Velsen company, SPEEDRY PRODUCTS (HOLLAND) NV which was formed in 1963 by SPEEDRY PRODUCTS LTD, Beckenham, which has since merged with the London group.

Navalmeccanica	P
New Jersey Zinc	E
Nissen & Petersen	Q
Noels, Ste des	E
Nuclear Chicago	N
Omnepar	K
Osram	G
Pegulan-Werke	O
Penarroya	H
Phillips Petroleum	P
Pintsch Bamag	E
Plannimo, Brussels	K
Rabinowits	R
Rembours- & Industriebank	M
Roberts, Sanford, N.C.	H
Robertshaw Control	G
de Rothschild Freres	H
Rowenta	F
Saint-Gobain	M
Sapiem	L
Satam	I
Scharmann	J
Scheepsbouwwerf	P
Schill & Seilacher	E
Schlüchtermann & Kremer-Baum	H
Schulze, Hirschhorn	G
Scott Paper	O
Setaram	N
Siemens	G
Simeo	N
S.N.A.M. Progetti	E,N
S.N.P.A.	N
Sodetraf	Q
Sofrapin	E
Sorin	M
Staedtler	R
Sucrerie de Crisolles	L
Sucriere de Ham	L
Sunbeam, Chicago	F
Telonic	G
Thermonic, Brussels	F
Thomson Houston Hotchkiss-Brandt	G
Underwood, William	L
United Fruit, Boston	L
United Paper Mills, Finland	O
Vibrometer	G
Wedag, Bochum	H
Westfalenbank	H
Willot & Cie	Q
Wozchod	J