Opera Mundi EUROPE

A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET

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July 21, 1966 No. 366

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PUBLISHED ON BEHALF OF OPERA MUNDI BY EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE LIMITED
GENERAL BUILDINGS ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS KENT *TEL. 25202/4 TELEX 95114*

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Printed and Published by EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE LIMITED
at General Buildings, Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

COMMENT
A Letter from Paris

AFTER THE GROUNDWORK - COMMITMENT?

The Common Market Commission is to be congratulated for the optimism which inspired it to write in its Ninth General Report on the activities of the Community: "The Council's decisions of May 11, 1966 (adoption of the farm finance regulations, and the scheduling of the Customs Union for July 1, 1968), and those which are to be made in the near future will in effect mark the end of a whole phase of community activity. We have now come far enough for the creative ability of its institutions to concentrate elsewhere, on deciding the aims of the economic and social policies of the Community, and establishing the means of achieving them. We must decide how we want to live in this new economic dimension, and where we want to set our sights in future".

We must indeed ask ourselves what is the ultimate end of all this economic activity, and why so much has been done to create the new economic dimension that is the Common Market, for the answer must surely shape the whole future. On this score, Monsieur Marjolin's draft medium-term programme gives some very definite pointers. One hopes that the national governments, as far as European policies are concerned, will now do their utmost to make good the results of the Customs Union by making their Community a real, unified economic entity, comparable with the vast American market.

The first steps towards achieving this must be taken in the various fields affected by what some people have called the Community's industrial policy. This has not been overlooked in Marjolin's programme, which was produced by a medium-term economic committee. Its president was the German Under-Secretary of State for the Economy, Herr Langer, while its two vice-presidents were Mr. G. Brouwers, general secretary to the Dutch Minister for Economic Affairs, and the General Commissioner for the French National Plan (a post held successively by MM Pierre Masse and Francois Ortoli). The work itself has now been taken over by the Commission, which has made certain amendments, not so much to the committee's findings as to the changes wrought by various governments, quibbling over the sections dealing with their sovereignty. These amendments include a Recommendation, the immediate reactions to which were so violent that the rest of the Report was all but overlooked. The clause in question takes an issue which the medium-term policy committee handles with great delicacy, and strongly recommends that the Community should define a concerted policy to solve the problems facing some of the sectors in difficulty, such as shipbuilding and the textile industry.

To be worthy of the name, however, a European industrial policy must embrace far more than the mere implementation of Community rescue operations for those sectors most threatened by external competition. It has no point unless its object is to enable the Community's various economic agencies to draw the fullest possible benefit from the advantages accruing from the opening-up of frontiers. The removal of customs barriers and the establishment of a single tariff have, to some extent, set the scene for a single market, but individual companies have yet of their own accord to adapt themselves to this new state of affairs. This they must do by altering their whole approach and taking stock not only of the increase in their potential outlets, but also of the fact they they will soon be able to deploy their manufacturing centres throughout the EEC area, when, as from 1970, they will be guaranteed freedom of establishment. This brings us on immediately to the various questions posed by the creation of Community-scale combines.

These problems have twice been approached by the Commission in documents it has sent to the various governments, but which described the situation rather than offer a working basis for its solution. Just the same, they do enable us to get a general picture of what the initial objectives of a common industrial policy would be. The first of these two texts was issued in December 1965, and is entitled "The Problem of Concentration in the Common Market"; the second, which like the first was produced by the General Directorate on Competition, was only recently made available to the general public - this was a "memorandum on the creation of European business concerns", which studies the legal aspects of the study of concentration.

There is little to be gained by looking in detail once more at all the reasons why it is a good thing to form big companies capable of operating over the whole of the Common Market area. All this has been argued often enough: lowering of costs as a result of the use of mass-production techniques, the exploitation of modern management and market research techniques, and so on. Another thing is that nowadays only large firms are capable of mustering the financial resources required for the conception and execution of a research programme. On this, the Commission points out that large, European-scale companies would go in for launching loans, and taking action in several financial theatres at once. In this way, the great, integrated capital market which the EEC so badly needs would steadily be built up, and the Commission does not hesitate to write, "effective competition between companies enjoying oligopolies is in accordance with the aims of the Treaty of Rome". Here we have come a long way from the traditional liberal scheme, whereby the market should consist of a host of companies, none of which should be capable of influencing supply.

There are numerous obstacles, however - some of them still insurmountable, with the law as it stands - standing in the way of achieving what we might call "company mobility". For example, a French company might wish (partially or completely) to merge its production with that of a German company; or an Italian one might want, without becoming involved with foreign concerns, to spread its own production for the Common Market around French and German subsidiaries etc. Such recourses as these, and many others like them, are at present very difficult (sometimes impossible) to pursue, by virtue of the maze of legal restrictions which surrounds fiscality, company law and the protection of industrial rights.

To take the example of fiscality, the Treaty of Rome gives no more direct a lead than to say that there is a need to reconcile the various turnover tax systems.

This is understandable, as such taxes are collected at frontiers. Thus we must aim for a system whereby imported goods will be subject to the same fiscal regulations as those made inside a country, such that the conditions are right for honest competition. Production agreements are still further discouraged by the fact that turnover taxes vary, not only in level, but also in concept (the T.V.A. in France, and the "cascade" tax system in other countries). Whereas on purely economic grounds it might prove worthwhile to site production in some country or other, companies will refrain from doing so for fear of a stricter taxation system, which would unnecessarily push prices up. Between now and the end of the year the Commission intends to submit plans to the Council of Ministers for the adoption of a single taxation system based on turnover, and modelled on the German T.V.A. one (itself inspired by French legislation, the principles of which have been followed in its development).

National and Community experts have noted several other fiscal anomalies, the rationalisation of which would greatly ease the establishment of international companies: capital gains taxes, tax laws on transference of assets to companies, parent companies and subsidiaries, and so on. The idea is now gaining ground in Brussels and the other EEC capitals that tax systems could well become the arm of a Community industrial policy: it could promote research, for example, and perhaps even serve as a defence mechanism against some would-be foreign investors.

Company law again presents numerous obstacles to firms of different nationalities wishing to concentrate. The most commonly-used ploy for these at present is the practice of taking crossed shareholdings, but this does not always achieve the desired effect, which should ultimately be the complete merging of assets and business. Several state legislatures (French, Belgian and Italian) facilitate international mergers, but with the proviso that the company which is making the takeover comes under their aegis. Only the Italian authorities, in certain circumstances, allow foreign companies to take over Italian ones. Yet another major obstacle is the fact that at present a company stands to forfeit its legal status if it transfers its registered office from one Common Market country to another.

The Treaty of Rome gives the Community's institutions no power whatsoever to resolve the host of difficulties created by the autonomy of the various legal systems. The Commission deplores such over-cautiousness, and maintains that the Council of the Six should go ahead right now and consider what it calls the creation of "European-type companies.

There are two theories normally put forward as to how this problem might be overcome. The first was put to her partners by France in 1965: the Six would set about introducing a new type of company into their national legislatures, which would be constituted everywhere in the same way. This would be on the understanding that these companies would remain subject to the national jurisdiction of the countries in which they were registered. The only advantage of this system, albeit a great one, compared with the present state of affairs, is that companies could have like constitutions, irrespective of where they were situated in the EEC; and this could greatly expedite any future mergers between them. It would not, however, give an immediate solution to the merger problem, since such companies would continue to have national identities.

Another way would be for the Six to settle for creating companies subject no longer to the various national authorities, but to a Community legislature. This method would call for the setting-up in Brussels of a business register, wherein would be inscribed all the "European" companies. This would automatically furnish a solution to the international merger problem: companies which had opted for European status would be able to combine as easily as companies of the same nationality do at present.

Although the Commission prefers the second of these alternatives, it has not yet officially said so. This attitude is easy to understand: there would be little point, with the present state of affairs, in its committing itself to a plan which has not the remotest chance of being accepted by the governments. If "European status" were to become a reality in company law, it seems more than likely that most of the larger European firms would go over to it. The thing is that there would be no European political force to counterbalance these European companies - not one that could direct them or, when the occasion arose, influence their policies. Once again we are up against the hard fact that the economic unification of Europe is almost impossible to foresee without the support of similar political developments.

VIEWPOINT

THE PROBLEM OF AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN EUROPE

by Loet A. Velmans
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Are there any remedies for the growing European anxiety over American investments generally, take-overs in particular, and the resulting American competition in European markets? Related to this question is another: how should the American company prepare itself for the day when its international business has expanded to the point that it has become - if not entirely the tail that wags the dog - at least of equal importance to shareholders and management as the parent firm?

There have been many analyses of the growth of international business as part of a corporation's overall activity. These have included findings that the largest growth potential of various sectors of industry is outside of the United States, starting with Europe, and in the next decades will be encompassing those parts of the world which are now still in the under-developed stage. It has been argued that the international side of a business could represent 25, 30, 40 or an even higher percentage of total sales volume and eventually of profits. A few companies have already reached the point where profits from operations abroad are substantially higher than those resulting from domestic operations.

What is going to happen at many other corporations if foreign profits reach 50% or more of the total? Finally, how can such an evolution come about without causing too many shocks, both internally and in those places around the world where the companies' international affairs are conducted?

The present structure of "international business"

There is considerable sympathy in Europe for de Gaulle's claim that major business decisions affecting the lives of Europeans are being made in Detroit or other American industrial centres. This argument can be countered to some extent by the observation that operations of French companies abroad are usually controlled by a Paris headquarters, and those of the very active German companies operating in other European countries and overseas are dependent upon decisions taken in Düsseldorf, Frankfurt or Munich. For large corporations, this picture is fairly universal whether the company is of American, French, German, British, Italian or Japanese parentage. (Perhaps the only exceptions to this rule, and only to a limited extent, are those world-wide companies headquartered in one of the smaller countries such as Scandinavia, Holland or Switzerland whose domestic markets are small in comparison with those abroad. In these cases policy decisions are often dictated by the corporation's needs beyond its own national borders).

However, the comparison between American and non-American companies is only partially valid, for European fears concern the size of American companies which, when operating abroad, could conceivably dominate a market.

The American corporations operating abroad can be divided between those which were already involved in international activities on a substantial scale before World War II, and the multitude which entered the field more recently, beginning in the late 40's or early 50's. Most companies in both categories are publicly owned by shareholders who are American citizens resident in the U.S.A. Top management of these corporations, as the depository of the shareholders' power, is almost without exception of American nationality as, by the same token, French companies are managed by Frenchmen, German companies by Germans, and British companies by British nationals.

Some companies have tried to mitigate their being branded as national, by describing themselves as "multi-national". Yet most of these corporations too are American owned and, at the top, American managed.

There exists, therefore, a somewhat paradoxical situation in which as international business grows, the sense of national stewardship remains as strong as ever. The term "internationalization" is most often somewhat loosely used, and understood by most businessmen as a licence to operate freely abroad, while doing their best to insure that foreigners will not obtain substantial markets in their countries. Thus the term "internationalization" is often a one-way street.

The European position

Today, the clamour for some kind of protection of domestic interests is becoming increasingly loud. Whereas only a few years ago this seemed to be a privilege of countries governed by Socialists or others favouring a strongly planned and directed economy, and particularly by the developing countries who demanded the lion's share of any profits made on their own territory, the chorus is now expanding and includes some of the most enlightened European industrialists, bankers and economists. Despite the fluctuation of the opinions expressed on this subject and the varying evaluations of how hot or cold the anti-foreign investment wind is blowing from one month to the next, there seems to be no indication that the problem will just go away. Nor will it vanish with de Gaulle, as some seem to believe, for the General's role has been largely to articulate widely-held sentiments in the European political and industrial community.

Indeed, as American competition in the European countries increases, it is illogical to expect that European politicians or European businessmen, mainly out of gratitude to the original Marshall Aid Plan, should continue to welcome American competition. The same would be true in the U.S.A. and, in fact, a few years ago when Europeans were competing for several important defence contracts in the U.S.A., many American businessmen and politicians mounted an anti-foreign message on the same wave-length now being heard in Europe. Moreover, Europeans are still very mindful of the U.S. Tariff Commission and the important role it will continue to play as regards imports.

The American response to date

One counter argument of those defending American investment overseas, whether of American nationality or European, has been largely based on statistical data purporting to prove that the size of American investment is an insignificant part of the total.

This is not an argument which will continue to impress European politicians who are under pressure from local competitors in key industries. Furthermore, in some of these key industries (oil, electronics, automobiles), a substantial slice of business is held by American companies.

The tendency to commiserate with the local boy is bound to continue and the present trend of calling the large rival unfair because he is big, and foreign at the same time, will not be effectively answered by attempting to demonstrate that bigness is just a little less big than portrayed.

In addition, as became recently known, the Common Market commission has now asked each country of the Six for a study by industry and by geographical location to determine where exactly foreign investment (and this will be mainly American) plays a dominant role.

Pros and cons of the debate

Since at the present time most of the arguments for and against foreign investments are voiced in Europe and since some of the longest-established American foreign operations are centred there, it might be useful to illustrate the controversy - which is raging world-wide - by the key arguments, pro and con, as advanced in Europe today.

The American accomplishment can be summed up in one sentence: There is no one in Europe, unless he belongs to an extremist political party, who denies the fact that the American contribution to the European national economies through American aid and American investments is unprecedented in world history.

Although it is probably almost impossible to pin down how much of the present boom and increased standard of living is due to these factors, there is general agreement that American knowhow in production and (to a lesser extent) distribution, the employment of substantial labour forces in the late 40's and 50's which were taught new skills, plus the hard cash contribution in local taxes and the purchase of local supplies, have been key elements in the success story of today's Europe.

To admit the fact of America's contribution in the immediate past does not mean, however, that the European welcomes it as a continuing fact of life. It will be no more possible for a new generation of young Europeans to pay a debt of eternal gratitude to the Americans because of the Marshall plan than it is for a new generation of Germans to admit perpetually their collective guilt for the deeds of their parents. The situation is evolving rapidly and, specifically, the European of today is asking:

1) Why is it necessary for an American company which makes a large profit in our country to repatriate that profit?

2) Why does an American company compete with us on the labour market at a time when there is a scarcity of labour?

3) In the face of the economic necessities of the fifties it may well have been necessary at that time to grant certain tax advantages to American companies establishing themselves within our frontiers, but why should these be continued now?

4) Why don't more Europeans hold key management positions in American subsidiaries located within their countries? Why have only few companies succeeded in training Europeans to management positions, whereas other seem reluctant and/or slow to do so?

To these straightforward questions, which many Americans may find somewhat naive, two other more complex questions have been advanced recently. European bankers and other financial experts are asking: are we not helping American corporations by financing their operations in Europe, whereas the Americans do not seem to be able to help themselves in closing the balance-of-payments gap? Another group of Europeans is asking: why don't we do something about all these American patents which make it difficult for us to compete? Recent studies have indicated that the patent gap is widening to the advantage of the Americans and to the resulting disadvantage of the Europeans.

In reply to the above questions, there are some American companies that provide some effective answers by their daily activities. They are re-investing a substantial share of profits, automating their production capacity and, thereby, decreasing the need for a large labour force. Many of them have invested in areas where they could be of the greatest possible service to their customers and to the local community without necessarily giving primary attention to temporary tax advantages. There are others who do not have a single American on their European management teams because they have been successful in rapidly training Europeans to fill these positions. These companies are often called "sophisticated" but they are few in number. It is difficult to say how many have achieved this phase of their development and how many others are actually on the way, but from my own personal observations over a period of twelve years, I would venture that for every American company that has been partly successful in giving satisfactory answers to the elementary questions, there are at least ten that have not.

With regard to the two more complex problems, (local financing and patents) a few of the "sophisticated" American companies have also found temporary answers.

Some try to finance expansion from profits, and several have established in Europe far-advanced basic research facilities.

It is evident, however, that financing out of profits cannot continue indefinitely, partly because of American government pressure to repatriate profits and partly because of the large new capital requirements in an era of continuing expansion. With regard to the advanced research facilities, these are most often staffed by Europeans who work closely with similar and, in most cases, much larger establishments of the same corporation in America. Therefore, however laudable the American research effort situated in Europe maybe, it is questionable whether those who make an issue of the patent gap will accept a European research center staffed by Europeans as an adequate reply to their fears of continuing progress of American technology.

Therefore, the questions must be raised: Are even the sophisticated companies going far enough? Do they have plans to avoid an industrial 1984, which may be much sooner than Orwell's fictional date, at which time several things that are now unthinkable may have occurred. These could include:

1) Growth of international business to the stage that it demands as much time every day of American top management as domestic American developments.

2) Irritation with American investment abroad to the point that this problem becomes a major crisis, again requiring huge and sustained outlays of American management time.

Although it is not possible to foresee the exact consequences these developments would bring about, would it be too much to suggest that a number of steps should be considered which might help alleviate the problems that are bound to accompany any corporation's growth in the international field? The writer of this article would vote for an "internationalization" of corporate life in the true sense of the word. As long as domestic American corporations and operations abroad are not more fully internationalized, the flank exposed to nationalistic attacks remains wide open. It may even be open after such internationalization has been achieved but probably not to the extent that it is now. And, incidentally, that same internationalization obviously ought to apply to corporations having a nationality other than American. The practical steps leading toward such an internationalization might include:

a) Seeking the widest possible international share ownership. At present, there are many practical difficulties in trying to attract overseas investors. These include the limited development of some European capital markets and the still-limited public share ownership in many European countries. However, once American corporations are convinced of the need for internationalization, they and their colleagues would be in a position to help strengthen the stock exchanges around the world and to help widen share ownership. Some of the sophisticated companies have introduced stock option plans for key foreign employees. Since all plans should start at home, these projects could be developed to include more foreign employees in a greater number of foreign company locations.

b) The development of an international top management team. At some time in the future, corporations in the U.S.A. should include among senior management executives of other nationalities. In some companies this will continue to be difficult, because of the Defence Department's insistence that only Americans can have access to classified information. However, there are many companies, including most of those in the consumer field, where this would not be true. Furthermore, there are only very few companies now in which the views of European management carry weight in a variety of problems faced day-to-day by top management. Besides the obvious psychological advantage in removing anti-American attitudes toward the company, Europeans in top management would make a practical contribution to solving the company's European problems - and would thereby reduce the time-consuming transatlantic flow of words and ink that threatens one day to drown us all. An effort should also be made to make the exchange of technicians more of a two-way street. Not only Americans should be sent abroad, but non-Americans who have demonstrated special skills should be assigned to positions in American plants and other facilities.

c) The integration of research facilities should become fact and not a declaration of intent in a press release. There should be programmes to bring young foreigners to the U.S.A. and mix them with domestic research people. It seems equally important that experienced American scientists should be asked to work for extended periods in foreign research locations. Major internationally integrated research facilities, of equal importance to those maintained in the U.S.A. today, should be established beyond American borders.

These, then, are a few of the organic changes in structure that international business might consider if it is to make its presence abroad - and its expansion - more acceptable to societies where it is the "foreigner". Utopian suggestions that do not correspond with what are generally called the "practical realities" of business? Perhaps at first glance, but many things that once seemed utopian have become not only real but often compulsory, in today's business world.

There are other changes of a more modest nature which can also help American companies in assimilating themselves in unfamiliar environments. There is, for instance, little evidence as yet that Americans in business in Europe are trying hard enough to conquer the language problem, or become integrated socially in the countries they are living in.

During the past year or so much has been written by and for American companies about the need to explain the virtues of American investment in Europe to counter the growing wave of antagonism. As a public relations man I am scarcely opposed to the need for explanation as an everyday fact of successful corporate life. On the other hand, there are times when explanation is not enough. The American investment controversy appears to be such a case-- one whose solution may well require structural changes before explanations will carry much weight.

Indeed, one could argue that the truly international company I have tried to portray above will come into being through a natural evolution. Surely there are increasing signs that it will. If so, the question still remains for individual companies whether the journey will be smooth or stormy, and this in turn can still be heavily influenced by decisions for the future made in the Board rooms of New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

THE WEEK IN THE COMMUNITY
July 11 - July 17, 1966
From our Correspondents in Brussels and Luxembourg

THE COMMON MARKET

Breakdown - but not Disaster - in the Agricultural Talks

No decision was called for, when the Agricultural Ministers of the EEC met in the latest round of their debate in Brussels on July 12 and 13 - the combattants retired to their corners without waiting for the bell. There was no all-night session, neither will there be an agricultural marathon, as the interested parties decided to meet again, not on July 18, as first agreed, but only on July 21; in other words, the day before the plenary session of the Council, when the Foreign Ministers will be holding the floor. True, the Commission managed to get the first version of its agricultural package deal debated, but in general the talks amounted to just another disappointment - and one which was so expected that it scarcely gives grounds for dejection. Indeed, we might well forecast that the Agricultural Ministers will do no better on July 21. Naturally enough, as both President of the Agricultural Council and Minister of Agriculture for the Netherlands (which, in its dedication to the Kennedy Round, would like to see the problem of the common agricultural market treated separately) Mr Biesheuvel refuted such a pessimistic outlook.

Unfortunately, Biesheuvel's Italian colleague, Signor Restivo, did not subscribe to his optimism, as he has no desire to fight it out solely on the agricultural issue where he is merely a supplicant. Still more unfortunate is the fact that Restivo's hands are tied: neither his Parliament nor the Italian authorities will allow him to step down: when Dr Sicco Mansholt sounded him on the possibilities of coming to a compromise, he replied quite simply that he was powerless to do anything. Mr Biesheuvel, however, is quite likely to pay him back in his own coin next Thursday in Brussels, by himself returning with a strict mandate. He has already hinted about decisions the Dutch Government has made in order to avert a constitutional crisis, even though both intuition and logic suggest that neither the Netherlands nor Germany will be able to avoid accepting a package deal which included also the Kennedy Round.

Despite its zealous refutation of any desire to present a package, the Commission has nonetheless produced its fair share of them. Its first compromise for agriculture was met with a broadside of criticism on the morning of July 12, but this did not prevent it from continuing its attempts at mediation by quickly producing a second version. It wanted to avoid a repetition of its blunder on June 30, 1965, when it dug in its heels and left itself wide open to the accusations of the ministers that it had been responsible for a crisis. Neither did it want to make the mistake of intervening too hastily, of entrusting the decision to negotiators who had not the political power to take it. Once again Dr Mansholt played safe and put the simple but all-important question to the Agricultural Ministers, as to whether they were prepared to compromise. The answer, at least on the part of Signor Restivo, was negative, so the Commission, which has lost a good many of its illusions during the EEC crisis, quite rightly refrained from showing its hand.

A variety of tactical considerations such as these explain the Agricultural Ministers' failure to continue the talks, and their desire to await reinforcements in the shape of their foreign ministers. There are also more fundamental issues behind these delaying tactics, for there is a great deal at stake. The May 11 comrpomise must be ratified by its elaboration, by confirming that those concerned wish both to continue with a more rapid establishment of the EEC, and to contribute to the promotion of world trade through the Kennedy Round. This, politcally speaking, is no mean choice to be faced with. It is not worth achieving a common agricultural policy, if its merits can be questioned at all from the economic point of view. Its emotional significance, or rather its bearing on the Community ideal, however, incline one to think that a disabled agricultural policy is better than none at all.

The Agricultural Ministers' setback should not be seen as a woeful harbinger in the Community sky. If we look objectively at the various features of the situation as it stands, just before the last round of the Six's negotiations, we see that the outlook is not entirely bleak. Firstly, the initial version of the package deal presented by the Commission was not to the liking of anyone, and this must score points for Mansholt. It was similar in content to the Commission's original proposals and, with perhaps a few alterations, he will probably only have to hold out to get his views accepted. Apart from this, although there has been dissension, the Agricultural Ministers have now all but agreed that for a trial period sugar should be subjected to a production quota system, and fruit and vegetables should enjoy an organised internal and external subsidy. Negotiations on these and other major problems are now concerned solely with the means of applying a policy, and with price-levels - we have now reached the stage of pure finance.

Another prerequisite for the success of the agricultural negotiations is the political sympathy of all concerned; and on this score it is evident that none of the member-states, apart from their proneness to apathy, is really hoping for failure. Talk of the French Government's indifference as to the speed with which the agricultural talks can now be brought to a conclusion has been taken in Brussels with a pinch of salt. There it is thought to be a psychological ploy, rather than anything else. Indeed, some think it is a move for ensuring a happy outcome for the de Gaulle-Erhard talks on July 21 in Bonn. The French Government's refusal to agree to the re-election of Professor Hallstein, and to a Community subsidy for coke are thought to be similarly motivated. The argument for such a theory is that, especially with the elections coming up, the French Government has everything to gain by avoiding further tension between the Six. Chancellor Erhard, for his part, after the disappointing ballot in Westphalia and the Rhineland, will probably be only too glad to score a diplomatic success.

If the Bonn meeting ends well, it will be concrete proof that West Germany is agreeing to foot the FEOGA bill, and far more willingly than Herr Hoecherl, her Minister of Agriculture, would seem to have indicated so far. This would mean, by extension, that the claims of Italy, as yet the most vociferous of those seeking aid, would, to a large extent, be met. Would this suffice to secure the assent of Rome, where lately the Community has met with some rather scathing criticism? The answer again is probably in the affirmative, especially when one recalls the large-scale agricultural modernisation programme upon which Italy wants to embark, and which will need FEOGA support. These being the conditions, the "Big Three" cannot but reach agreement. Since Luxembourg is assured of her compensation, and Belgian demands are not excessive, the Netherlands look as though they may be the sole dissidents. Again, it is possible to see them, too, achieving satisfaction: a certain tax on margarine, which caused a rumpus in 1963 has already fallen by the wayside, and the Commission (at the behest of the Hague) has just submitted a fine list of food products, to be granted export rebate...

* * *

Mr Habib Bourguiba in Brussels

After visiting The Hague, the President of the Tunisian Republic is now on an official visit to Brussels before going on to Luxembourg and Bonn. This has enabled him to make simultaneous contact both with the Belgian government and the EEC Commission, as Tunisia has been applying for association membership of the EEC since 1958. The importance of these discussions goes far beyond the problems of bilateral or multilateral economic cooperation raised by Mr Bourguiba. They also carry a certain political significance because, of all the attitudes of non-Western countries towards the West, Bourguiba's philosophy is remarkable for its emotional realism and also because Tunisia, by location and influence, is a corner-stone in the building of a "European" Africa. As long as the Six remain tied up agricultrual arguments and therefore not particularly receptive to common political plans, these considerations are likely to be ignored and Professor Hallstein was probably right to remind Mr Bourguiba of "the long road we have yet to travel". However the Tunisian cause has probably been promoted by its leader's European tour.

First of all, as far as both Tunisia and the Commission are concerned, the ideal solution of a joint negotiation with the whole of Maghreb, advocated in some quarters in the hope of encouraging economically planned centralisation of the three North African states, has been forgotten. In fact this idea had mainly served to hold up negotiations between Tunisia and the EEC, since Algeria and Morocco are politically less enthusiastic than their neighbour in organising their cooperation with the Common Market. Also Algeria and Morocco have economic reasons for not being in too much of a hurry. As M. Jean Rey, who is responsible for the Commission's foreign relations, must have pointed out, Algeria received the benefit of the reciprocal tariff reductions granted by the Six among themselves up to (and after) her independence, and Morocco can count on the preferential agreement signed with France. Tunisia, however, remains purely and simply a non-member country which is not entirely in the spirit of certain appendices to the Treaty of Rome or of the fact that she was the first state to approach the EEC. Finally, a simultaneous settlement with the three Maghreb would be much appreciated in Brussels, but if this is impossible, there seem to be good reaons why Tunisia's application should be given priority.

The settlement of the European crisis, expected by the end of July, and its aftermath mean that the Community will no longer be able to temporise with any decency. The Commission therefore hopes to get a general mandate from the Six by September and to start negotiating an overall agreement by October, not only for industrial trade but also for agricultural trade and various aspects of technical assistance. It remains to be seen, however, if the EEC governments will give their unanimous approval. In fact during his European tour Mr Bourguiba only visited the members most in favour of his plan of association. He has undoubtedly strengthened his position in the Benelux and German capitals. Will that be enough to sway Paris and Rome, which up to now have been less enthusiastic? It is not beyond the bounds of possibility. In his speech to the EEC Commission, Bourguiba said that the difficulties which might have stood in the way in the past between these latter two countries and his own were now virtually solved. On another occasion he emphasised that it was only the heavy commitments of his present tour which had prevented him from including a visit to Paris and Rome on this occasion but that he hoped that the matter would be rectified in the near future.

* * *

Agreement between the EEC and Nigeria signed

The agreement associating the Republic of Nigeria with the EEC was formally signed in Lagos on July 16. The event was of some importance. Not only has Nigeria by far the largest population of any black African state, but it is also the first Commonwealth country to become associated with the EEC. Although the agreement does not contain any provisions for technical or financial assistance, as does the "Euro-African" treaty of Yaounde, it is still much more than a simple trade agreement. It would be exaggerated to talk of a "turning point" in the history of African unity, particularly since substantial economic links existed between Nigeria and some of the Six before the agreement was signed, but it would also be wrong to assume that the event is entirely without political significance. In his speech at Lagos, M. Joseph Luns, who is at present in the Chair of the EEC Council, brought this point out when he said: "It is no part of the intention of the agreement to place any obstacles in the way of African unity, the significance and importance of which we recognise. Indeed, certain passages, both in the preamble and in the body of the treaty, are expressly encouraging to the idea."

The main difficulty in the association of Nigeria with the EEC, "double allegiance" to the Commonwealth and to the Community, has been dealt with on an economic level. The "sensitive products" involved - cocoa beans, timber and plywood, palm oil and groundnut oil - have been excluded from the general liberalisation of trade, that is, the application to Nigerian imports of the same rates of duty as are current between the Six themselves, without any quantitative restrictions. Instead they are on a tariff quota, equal to average imports by the Community in the years 1962 to 1964: provision has been made to increase these quotas. The EEC has also agreed that Nigeria should not grant full reciprocal tariff concessions. The dismantling of customs duties will only be applied to certain products from the Community and Nigeria may even impose or maintain duties or equivalent taxes on these products if this is essential for her development, the needs of her industrial programme or if she requires the revenue for her budget.

This clause is similar to that of the Yaounde Convention and the passages dealing with the right of establishment and provision of services. Nigeria already assures non-discriminatory treatment to citizens of and companies from the six countries; she has now undertaken to grant them additionally "most-favoured nation" treatment if greater freedom is required. The Lagos agreement also includes financial provisions; both parties guarantee authorisation for payments, and their transfer to the creditor state, for those goods and services which are affected by the liberalisation clauses.

A Council of Association, with parity membership, is responsible for the operation of the agreement, and will meet at least once a year. It is in this Council that the EEC has undertaken to consult its partner, with a view to respecting the latter's interests regarding Nigerian agricultural produce classed as "homologous and competitive" with European produce (this applies mainly to oils and fats).

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ECSC

After a Setback in the Coking Sector the High Authority Will Try to Balance Supply and Demand in the Coal Industry

After the meeting of the Council of Ministers on July 12, it is certain that there will be no Community mechanism for Common Market coking-coal. The reason is that a High Authority plan to this effect, granting subsidies only for coking-coal sold within the Community, was rejected by the French government, with the Netherlands and Italy expressing considerable doubt about it. Only the German and, with reservations, the Belgian and Luxembourg ministers, were in favour of the system put forward. The German government was disappointed at the failure of the proposal and the minister concerned was asked to draw up alternative proposals on a national scale for submission to the government after the Summer vacation.

The High Authority has also expressed disappointment at the failure of this attempt to find a communal solution to the coking-coal problem. In fact, unlike industrial coal and domestic coal, coking coal and coke used in the steel industry have definite characteristics which could have provided an immediate solution to the problem until the introduction of a common energy policy.
- there could be no substitute for coking-coal and coke in the steel industry bar imported products of a similar nature;
- there is a large trade in these commodities within the Community.

Besides, there are two important reasons for finding a solution to this problem: the elimination of anomalies in manufacturing costs which are a bone of contention in the steel industries having no access to American coking-coal, and the assistance which should be given to coal producers towards solving their difficulties. According to the High Authority's plan, Community aid would only be given for coke and coking coal sold within the Community and a system was provided to ensure that the six governments would join in sharing the costs falling on the producing countries on account of deliveries of coke and coking-coal to the steel industries of other Community countries. The financial assistance required from various member countries would have been comparatively little, and in any case the system was to be limited to a period of three years. Although the French government rejected the High Authority's proposal outright, this was apparently because it was determined not to accept any new community organisation, according to opinion within the EEC. Indeed, only the day before the Council meeting the French government invited Bonn to negotiate with it on the coal problem and, on July 12, M. Marcellin said that his government is quite prepared to support a system based on national subsidies.

Such national subsidies are now the only possible answer and the High Authority's decision No 3/65, which only provided for a strictly limited number of subsidies to distributors, will have to be amended accordingly. This will require the unanimous decision of the Council of Ministers.

The Council has authorised the ad hoc "Coal Problems" committee to continue its enquiries according to its previous mandate and in the light of the Council's discussions of July 12. Now that the idea of a Community system has had to be finally dropped, these enquiries will therefore be concentrated on the general question of speedier deterioration in the Community coal sector, especially as regards relating production to sales. In fact the difference between estimated production and sales - even taking into account all the measures which have been or are being drawn - could reach 10 million tons a year from 1967-1970. Under these circumstances, unless new solutions are offered, stocks which now stand at 30 million tons would rise to around 70 million tons by 1970. Of course, an unbalanced situation of this kind could first of all be remedied by adjusting supply and demand. However regional and social considerations will prevent this reduction in output being large enough or rapid enough to correct this imbalance in the short term. So there is little doubt that in the next few years coal will represent a considerable and growing burden and both the High Authority and the national delegations agree that the national economies will have to bear the burden not only of present subsidies but of possible new subsidies to distributors as well as grants for closure, retraining and redeployment and wage costs resulting from the difficulty of recruiting skilled miners. A choice will also have to be made of the best means of granting aid so as to obtain the maximum benefit. These subsidies should be incorporated into the EEC system to avoid upsetting the Common Market in coal and steel.

It is likely that the ad hoc committee, meeting again on July 26, will concentrate on establishing what alterations should be made to coal estimates calculated at the beginning of the year for the years 1966-70 and what effects this would have on the various coal-mining regions. But whatever measures are eventually adopted, it is hard to imagine that they will be of a communal nature after the failure of the attempt made in the coking-coal sector.

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D	AUTOMOBILES	Italy: FIAT and SICIT, Milan form car assembly unit in Guinea. USA: GULF & WESTERN, Houston, Texas (mechanical and car engineering) will purchase similar European firm.
D	BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING	Belgium: LOCUS HOMES INTERNATIONAL, Brussels is formed by American interests to build and equip houses etc. France: TREBOR DEVELOPMENTS, London increases its share in the Paris property firm CID. Germany: Two German specialists in chemicals for building form firms in Antwerp and Vlaardingen, Netherlands.
E	CHEMICALS	Britain: KURT HERBERTS, Wuppertal (paints, varnishes etc) forms London sales subsidiary. France: OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL forms WINCHESTER EUROPE, Paris (sporting guns etc). LE FLY TOX, Gennevilliers, Seine (agricultural chemicals, insecticides etc) reorganises its group structure. Italy: AULT & WIBORG, London (inks) winds up Milan subsidiary. The Basle holding company CURATIO (SOLVAY group) increases its control of SABED, Milan (barium derivatives etc). Netherlands: TRANSPORTMIJ VULCAAN, Rotterdam (subsidiary of BANK VOOR HANDEL- & SCHEEPVAART) and MEKOG-ALBATROS, Utrecht form joint subsidiary to sell and transport chemical fertilisers.
E	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	Belgium: The Amsterdam bank THEODOR GILISSEN increases its share in TV NOVAK ELECTRONICS, Brussels. France: BOSTON INSULATED WIRE, Boston and GEOFFROY-DELORE, Paris form joint French subsidiary for sales of Boston's products. Italy: The Italian domestic appliance firm ZANUSSI and the Finnish UPO OSAKEYFTIO sign reciprocal agency agreements.
G	ELECTRONICS	France: EUROPE NO 1, Paris puts up capital for share in CIE FRANCAISE DE TELEVISION to develop the SECAM process (colour TV). Germany: GENERAL ELECTRIC, New York forms new Frankfurt subsidiary. Switzerland: PHILIPS, Eindhoven takes interest in new Swiss watch factory.
H	ENGINEERING & METAL	Belgium: MAN, Augsburg (engines, boilers etc) forms Belgian distribution subsidiary. FORGES, USINES & FONDERIES DE GILLY, Gilly will be wound up. DIEBOLD INC, Canton, Ohio (vacuum-cleaners etc) forms Belgian sales subsidiary. JOHN FABICK TRACTOR, USA (ploughs, tractors etc) forms Brussels subsidiary. DON INTERNATIONAL, Brussels is formed by CAPE ASBESTOS, London to sell coverings etc for brakes and gear-boxes. Britain: CIE GENERALE

EUROFLASH

DE CHAUFFE, St. Andre, Nord (central heating etc), SOLAR INDUSTRIES, Glasgow (mechanical engineering etc) and the NCB form ASSOCIATED HEAT SERVICES, Cobham, Surrey (central heating). France: CFTH-HOTCHKISS BRANDT, Paris and two subsidiaries form STE INDUSTRIELLE DU PIED-SELLE, Courbevoie (household boilers and ovens). ARENCO, Stockholm (SVENSKA TANDSTICKS group) forms Paris company to sell its automatic processing machines. GIRDLER INTERNATIONAL, Nassau increases its share in CHIMIE & INDUSTRIE, Paris (engineering). SODIMETAL, Paris forms British sales subsidiary (ferrous and non-ferrous metals). German subsidiary of HERMANN TRAUB MASCHINENFABRIK, Reichenbach takes 16.2% in the group's French subsidiary. Germany: The French mining equipment firm F. BRASSEUR forms Cologne manufacturing and sales subsidiary. EIMCO CORP, USA (filtration, etc) forms Düsseldorf sales subsidiary. The British machinery firm JOHN KIMBELL gains control of the German plastics machinery firm ZIMMER PLASTIC. Italy: In the Italian ferrous metal trade NAZIONALE FERRO METALLI CARBONI will take over COMMERCIO FERRO METALLI CARBONI (FALK group). PENARROYA, Paris reduces its control of the Rome firm MINERARIA & METALLURGICA DI PERTUSOLA. The German DR SCMITZ & APELT (ovens for the ceramics industry etc) moves its Italian sales company from Bergamo to Milan. Netherlands: LAMSON INDUSTRIES, London (office-equipment etc) forms Amsterdam management subsidiary. The British COLT VENTILATION and the Dutch BRAAT NV form joint subsidiary at Kleve (industrial ventilation plant). PHILLIPS DRILL CO, Michigan City, USA liquidates its Fribourg subsidiary. JOSEF BECKER, Obersay, Rhineland (boats and outboard motors) forms Swiss sales subsidiary.

L FINANCE

France: LOCAMIC, Paris is formed by PECHINEY, CREDIT CHIMIQUE and others to lease chemical and electro-mettallurgical plant. Two property companies in the UNIF group UNIFIMO, Paris and SIMCO, Paris may merge. Italy: The Swiss holding company FORMITEX backs Milan investment company. Luxembourg: The South African company BAKKE forms Luxembourg holding company. Netherlands: VERENIGDE BANKBEDRIJVEN takes over the Amsterdam bank NEDERLANDSE MIDDENSTANDSBANK. Switzerland: UNION DE BANQUES

SUISSES has 19.23% in ELECTROMONDIAL, Zug formed to buy and manage industrial shareholdings.

N	FOOD & DRINK	Britain: ST URSULA WEINGUT, Bingen (Rhine wines) grants British sales licence to GRANTS OF ST JAMES, London. France: STE DE BANQUE & DE PARTICIPATIONS, Paris makes over its control in METROPOLITAINE DES RHUMS, Paris to STE SAINT-RAPHEL, Paris (MARTINI & ROSSI group). Germany: BISCOSWISS, Aargau, Switzerland (biscuits etc) forms Stuttgart subsidiary SPREDA, Cloppenburg (fruit and vegetable processing) is taken over OTTO ECKART, Munich (potato-processing). A. & W. ROOT BEER, Santa Monica, California (motels etc) increases the capital of its Heidelberg subsidiary. NUTRICIA, Netherlands (milk products etc) raises the capital of its Düsseldorf subsidiary. Italy: The Swiss investment company WALFRIN backs Italian food and drinks sales firm GAL. Netherlands: The Breda brewing group "DE DRIE HOEFIJZERS" forms new manufacturing and sales subsidiary (soft drinks, wines etc). KON ZWANENBERG ORGANON and GOLDEN WONDER CRISP, Edinburgh will form joint Dutch subsidiary to market "Golden Wonder Crisps". Switzerland: The Swiss milk drinks firm RIVELLA INTERNATIONAL and the Australian fruit-juice makers COTTEE'S form PASSI, Rothrist (sales of fruit-juices).
P	PAPER & PACKAGING	Germany: BELOIT CORP, Wisconsin (paper) forms Munich consultancy firm. Switzerland: STE ALSACIENNE D'-ALUMINIUM, Haute-Savoie (aluminium and paper packaging) opens Geneva branch.
P	PHARMA-CEUTICALS	Germany: The Berlin group SCHERING takes 25% in AS-CHE, Hamburg (pharmaceuticals). A new Germany company DR WILHELM QUINT is formed to manage GEORG SIMONS CHEMISCHE FABRIK, Gauting, Munich (chemicals and pharmaceuticals). Luxembourg: BEECHAM GROUP, Brentford, Middlesex (pharmaceuticals, cosmetics etc) forms Luxembourg investment subsidiary to launch 15 million Eurodollar loan.
Q	PLASTICS	Austria: CHEMIEFASER LENZING, Lenzing and HOE-CHST, Frankfurt form 50-50 Austrian subsidiary. Netherlands: BARA, Amsterdam (plastic foam and padding) and HARDICK & BECKEL, Enschede form joint manufacturing subsidiary to supply the textile industry. USA: PETROFINA, New York and MARBON CHEMICAL (BORG-

WARNER, Chicago group) forn joint US subsidiary to build monomeric styrene factory.

R	TEXTILES	Belgium: VERBANDSTOFFEN UTERMOHLEN, Rotterdam builds Belgian factory making bandages, dressings etc. France: READICUT WOOL CO, Wakefield, Yorks (canvas, wools etc for carpets) forms new French sales centre. UGECO-CHOLLET ETC and CIFA, Paris form wholesale trading firm in Paris. TEXUNION, Paris and other French textile firms form new textile concern in the Ivory Coast. Germany: Three German cotton firms pool sales by forming IDUGA VEREINIGTE INDUSTRIEGARN-HERSTELLER, Tailfingen. Netherlands: A group of Dutch companies including CIE DU NIGER FRANCE, Paris (UNILEVER, Rotterdam group), TEXOPRINT, ANKERSMITS and VLISCO form Ivory Coast cotton goods industry. Switzerland: The Swiss management company JABUN takes 95% in the new Glarus holding company GUEWA. VAN HEUGTEN, Amersfoort (felt and carpet materials) backs two new companies in Lucerne.
S	TRADE	France: The Paris fruit and vegetable importers POMONA buys up assets of FRUIDOR and increases its own capital.
T	VARIOUS	France: OVENSTONE (FRANCE) which sold and hired fishing boats has been wound up. FRANCAISE DE PLAQUES DE PLATRES, Marseilles builds factory to make panels etc under licence. ANC RAOUL TOUSSAINT, Brussels (timber machinery etc) forms Paris sales subsidiary. Italy: The holding company CHEFAR AG, Liechstenstein backs TIC, Milan (thermometers etc). Netherlands: Two Dutch firms form joint subsidiary in The Hague NEDERLANDSCHE AUTOMATISCHE BEVEILIGINGSCENTRALE (security and alarm systems. Switzerland: The director of SEGGIOLE ALPE CIALMA, Turin (ski and chair-lifts) is director of new Swiss company MONTAFLOR HOLDING.

AUTOMOBILES

** FIAT SpA, Turin (see No 362) and SICIT-SOC INDUSTRIALE COMMERCIALE ITALIANA SpA, Milan will have 40% and 5% respectively in a new enterprise assembling cars under licence from Fiat at Conakry, Guinea. SICIT, which has already built a fructose factory in Guinea commencing production in October 1966, will plan and build the new plant; the Turin group will supply assembly lines for 600 cars a year and for 400 commercial vehicles and tractors a year.

SICIT specialises in fully-fitted factory plants. It has Lire 500 million capital and is directed by Sig Bruno Ducati. It has built several complexes in Italy and abroad, including Indonesia and the Antilles. It has branch offices in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna and Conakry.

** GULF & WESTERN INDUSTRIES INC, Houston, Texas (mechanical engineering and car accessories) is expanding into Europe where so far it has no major interests, by purchasing a firm in its own sector. The American group (president Mr Ch. G. Bluhdorn) has annual sales of almost $ 300 million and numerous interests in the US, both in mechanical engineering and car sales and repairs. Its main foreign interests are in Canada and Latin America.

BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

** Mr Jack McGlothlin of Abilene, Texas is the main shareholder in the new Brussels firm LOCUS HOMES INTERNATIONAL SA (capital Bf 1 million) which, directed by Mr Frank White, will build and equip houses, schools and other prefabricated buildings.

** Herren Ludwig Höling of Bad Pyrmont and Wolfgang Wegener of Gross Berkel, who specialise in chemical products for property erection, are the principal founders of two sales firms at Antwerp and Vlaardingen which will be directed by Mr Hendrik J Langbroek. The Belgian firm, called L.H. BAUCHEMIE BELGIE NV has a capital of Bf 500,000; L.H. BOUCHEMIE NEDERLAND NV has a capital of Fl 100,000.

** The London finance house TREBOR DEVELOPMENTS LTD has increased from 76% to 92% its controlling interest in the Paris property development and financing concern (main field, estates), C.I.D. - CONTINENTAL INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT SA, the capital of which has been raised from Ff 100,000 to Ff 300,000. The latter, which was formed in November 1963, still retains as minority shareholders Mme J.G. Blum-Picard and M.P. Lluis.

CHEMICALS

** LE FLY TOX SA, Gennevilliers, Seine (household products, insecticides, agricultural chemicals etc - see No 279), whose president is M. Paul Appel, and which is linked with the Basle group J.R. GEIGY AG (capital Sf 92 million) has almost completed its structural reorganisation programme. It has made over its manufacturing and sales business to INSECTICIDES GEIGY SA, Paris, and its property at Gennevilliers and Aigues-Vives, Gard, (valued at Ff 11.4 million) to two companies formed for the purpose. Some of its plant it has sold to STE POITEVINE DE CONDITIONNEMENT SA, Paris and Poitiers. Its exclusive manufacturing contract for household products, signed in 1960 with KIWI POLISH CO (PTY) LTD, Melbourne, Australia (conceded by STE ROUENNAISE DES CIRAGES SA, Rouen, which later became KIWI-FRANCE SA) have not been renewed. Le Fly Tox now becomes an investment company, with a large interest in Insecticides Geigy (itself a subsidiary of J.R. Geigy AG), and has started negotiations for a merger with another French (holding company) group.

The Swiss group has numerous interests in France: ETS GEIGY SA, Huningue, Haut Rhin (director M. Lion); LABORATOIRES GEIGY SA, Paris; ELEKAL SA., Paris (which makes "Airwick" deodorants and "Bib" glues, and which took over its subsidiary VALVE PRECISION SA, Paris, a few months ago); PARFUMS CARON SA (see No 252 - which has its own subsidiaries in Britain, Switzerland, Canada, the USA etc, and licence agreements for the manufacture of its products in Spain, Venezuela and Mexico), and PRODUITS GEIGY SA, Paris (directly interested in Parfums Caron) etc.

** NV HANDELS & TRANSPORTMIJ VULCAAN, a Rotterdam subsidiary of BANK VOOR HANDEL- & SCHEEPVAART NV (see No 359), has signed an agreement with VERENIGDE KUNSTMESTFABRIEK MEKOG-ALBATROS NV, Utrecht (see No 329) to sell, store and transport chemical fertilisers. They are to form a joint subsidiary in Rotterdam called VERENIGDE KUNSTMEST HANDELMIJ VULCAAN NV.

The Utrecht firm, which makes phosphate fertilisers and compounds has just launched a huge investment programme in its factories at Ijmuiden and Pernis. Control is shared 40/40 by ROYAL DUTCH SHELL (through NV DE BATAAFSE PETROLEUM MIJ NV, The Hague) and KONINKLIJKE ZOUT-KETJEN NV, Hengelo (see No 360). The remainder belongs to KON NED HOOGOVENS & STAALFABRIEKEN NV, Ijmuiden. The Rotterdam firm operates as an investment firm for the BANK VOOR HANDEL- & SCHEEPVAART for a number of firms making and selling fertilisers: NEDERLANDSE MESTSTOFEEIMPORTMIJ-NEMEI, Arnhem; BOSSCHE KUNSTMESTHANDEL NV, Rotterdam; UTRECHTSCHE KUNSTMESTHANDEL NV, Utrecht; NV LANDBOUW-CHEMICA, Rotterdam; HAYTEMA'S KUNSTMESTHANDEL, Alkmaar; ALLGEMENE BRANDSTOFFEN MIJ-ALBRAMIJ, Rotterdam, etc.

** AULT & WIBORG LTD, London, makers of chemical products (mainly inks) has wound up one of its Italian subsidiaries, AULT & WIBORG ITALIA SpA, Milan. Herr G. Heimann has been appointed liquidator. The British group still has control of the Italian firm SOC DR ING. TULLIO SACCHERI-IMSA, Milan which it took over in 1961 and changed to SACCHERI AULT & WIBORG SpA (president Mr Angus J.A. Kennedy who was also president of the firm being wound up).

** Mr Malcolm Mallory of Cobourg, Ontario is president of WINCHESTER EUROPE SA, Paris (see No 351) which has been finally set up with a capital of Ff 100,000. The new company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORP and will build a sporting ammunition factory near Saint-Etienne, Loire.

** The Basle holding company CURATTO GmbH, a member of the Belgian group SOLVAY & CIE Scs (see No 363) through KALI-CHEMIE AG, Hanover - controlled by DEUTSCHE SOLVAYWERKE GmbH, Solingen - (see No 352) has increased its control in SOC BARIO & DERIVATI-SABED SpA Milan (see No 342) through a capital increase on the part of SABED, bringing its capital to Lire 3,000 million. In 1963 this company (president Dr Bruno Bezzi) came under German control (see No 253); it makes barium, sodium and potassium derivatives at Masso.

** Herren Horst Bretthauer and Heinrich J. Klein of Wuppertal-Eberfeld have set up KURT HERBERTS (UK) LTD, London (capital £9,000) on behalf of DR KURT HERBERTS & CO, Wuppertal (see No 361). It will sell varnishes, paints, and chemical and plastic products.

The German firm, controlled by Prof. K. Herberts, has four factories at Wuppertal-Eberfeld and Wuppertal Barmen; its sales network covers the country and is handled by HERBERTS GES FUER INDUSTRIE & HANDEL mbH. The company is the second largest producer of varnishes ("Preglas" brand) after BASF (see No 333) and makes laminated "Standopral" panels and "Letron" coatings. It has sales subsidiaries in Brussels (HERBERTS BELGIEN Pvba), Trezzano sul Navigo, Milan (HERBERTS ITALIANA SpA); Rotterdam (HERBERTS VERKOOPKANTOR NV); Basle (HERBERTS AG); Partille, Sweden, etc.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

** A joint research agreement has been signed between the Italian domestic appliances manufacturers INDUSTRIE A. ZANUSSI SpA, Pordenone (see No 350) and the Finnish manufacturer UPO OSAKEYHTIO, Lahti and Helsingfors. The two groups will also take over reciprocal agencies for their respective products.

** BOSTON INSULATED WIRE & CABLE, Boston, has made an agreement with GEOFFROY-DELORE SA, Paris, to form a joint subsidiary, GEDEBIW SA (capital Ff 400,000), which will launch on the European market Boston's lift-cables, television sets, nuclear reactors, sea-bed cable links, high-tension electric vehicles etc.

The French company (capital Ff 15.50 million), is roughly a 20% interest of LEBON & CIE Sca, Paris (see No 362), and is France's second largest wire and cable concern, after CGE-CIE GENERALE D'ELECTRICITE SA. Its factories are at Gennevilliers and Clichy, Hauts-de-Seine, and Paillart, Oise. In December 1964 it took over the Rheims telephone-wire and signal-cables concern, ETS MULTIFIL.

** The Amsterdam banking house THEODOR GILISSEN NV (see No 265) and its subsidiary KANTOOR VAN BEWARING & ADMINISTRATIE NV have each increased from 18.2% to 23.8% their controlling interests in TV NOVAK ELECTRONICS NV, the Brussels electrical equipment, electronics, radio and TV concern. The latter has just reorganised its capital in order to offset former losses: this has been reduced to Bf 15 million, and then raised to Bf 90 million.

TV Novak is a former subsidiary of the San Diego, California group, ELECTRONICS CAPITAL CORP, through the investment trust ELECTRONICS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL LTD, Hamilton, Bermuda. It has subsidiaries in the Netherlands, NOVAC ELECTRONICS NEDERLAND NV, Amsterdam (formerly AREL-NEDERLAND NV); in Denmark, at Copenhagen; in Austria, at Innsbruck, etc. It also has 23% interests in BANK VOOR ZEELAND NV, Goes, and HOLLANDSE COMMISSIE HANDELSBANK NV, The Hague.

ELECTRONICS

** GENERAL ELECTRIC CO, New York (see No 362) has extended its West German interests by forming a new Frankfurt subsidiary, CONSUMER ELECTRONICS GmbH (capital DM 30,000) on the same site as INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC GmbH. The new firm is to undertake maintenance work of all kinds connected with electronic equipment (especially radio and television), and is managed by Herr Kurt Hellfach. Its supervisory body consists of Messrs R.C. Wilson (general manager of the American company's CONSUMER ELECTRONICS DIVISION), H.J. McKeever and C.H. Lake, all of whom are from Syracuse, New York.

The American group (see No 344) recently gained control of KUBA TONMOEBEL & APPARATEBAU, Wolfenbüttel, which makes colour television sets, TV-radiogram combinations, transistor radios, stereo circuits etc. In May 1965 it set up a firm in Frankfurt to sell domestic appliances, GENERAL ELECTRIC HOUSEWARES GmbH (see No 309). The most important of its other West German interests are its shareholdings (see No 344) in AEG (now becoming AEG-TELEFUNKEN - see No 363), and in OSRAM GmbH (see No 362).

** EUROPE NO 1-IMAGES & SONS SA, Paris will subscribe 80% of the 33.3% shareholding being taken by the group headed by M. Sylvain Floirat in the company formed to develop the Secam colour television process: CIE FRANCAISE DE TELEVISION SA, Levallois-Perret, Hauts-de-Seine (see No 342). Control of this company is at present shared equally by CIE DE SAINT-GOBAIN SA, Neuilly, Hauts-de-Seine and CSF-CIE GENERALE DE TSF SA, Paris. The remainder of the 33.3% will be put up by two other companies in the group: BREGUET-AVIATION SA (see No 363) and ENGINS MATRA SA (see No 355) and personally by MM Floirat (elected president of CFT) and De France (inventor of the Secam process). SOFIRAD-STE FINANCIERE DE RADIODIFFUSION SA has a 32.25% interest in EUROPE NO 1.

** NV PHILIPS' GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN, Eindhoven (see No 339), both directly and through PHILIPS AG, Zurich, is to take an interest in the building of a Swiss factory at Neuchatel: this will be mainly for watches, and the total investment required is Sf 40 million. Philips is a minority shareholder in FASEC AG, the company formed with Sf 10 million capital to implement this project. Majority shares in the latter are held by

FEDERATION HORLOGERE ELECTRONIC HOLDING SA, Biel; EBAUCHES SA, Neuchatel (see No 328); LANDIS & GYR AG, Zug; BROWN BOVERI & CIE AG, Baden (see No 316), and AUTOPHON SA, Soleure.

The new company is to establish a close liaison with the research and development concern CENTRE ELECTRONIQUE HORLOGER SA, Neuchatel (capital Sf 565,000), with which it will share one of its administrative staff, Mr Gerhard Bauer, President of the Federation of Swiss Watchmakers (Biel).

ENGINEERING & METAL

** The mechanical engineering and light foundry group LAKE & ELLIOTT LTD, Braintree, Essex has increased its Common Market interests - which had previously been limited to CIE LAKE & ELLIOTT FRANCE SA (see No 81), formed at the end of 1960 - by taking control of the Dutch firm COCKBURNS (NEDERLAND) NV, Dordrecht (formerly at Schiedam - see No 108) and its British parent firm COCKBURNS LTD, Cardinal, Glasgow. Both these companies - like COCKBURNS SPRINGS LTD - specialise in the manufacture of valves for ship-building and the oil industry under licence from BLACK, SIVALLS & BRYSON INC, Kansas City, Missouri and DE LAVAL TURBINE INC, Trenton, New Jersey.

Lake & Elliott was recently linked with SAMUEL OSBORN & CO LTD, Sheffield through a joint subsidiary LEO REFINERY FITTINGS & SUPPLIES LTD which will be operating by August 1966 to sell fittings and equipment for furnaces for the chemical or oil industries.

** The JOHN KIMBELL & CO LTD group of Basingstoke, Hants has gained control of the German firm making anti-stick machinery for the plastics industry, ZIMMER PLASTIC GmbH, Offenbach am Main through its Zurich subsidiary KIMBELL AG, formed in August 1965 (capital Sf 25,000).

The British group specialises in mechanical engineering (machine-tools, packing-machines, etc) and in Britain controls FIX EQUIPMENT LTD, FIX MANUFACTURING LTD, KMT ENGINEERING LTD, KIMBELL EXPORT LTD, KIMBELL MACHINE TOOLS LTD, JOHN KIMBELL PACKAGING MACHINERY LTD, etc.

** A merger has taken place in the Italian ferrous metal trade; in favour of the ACCIATERIE & FERRIERE LOMBARDE FALK group of Milan (see No 354). NAZIONALE FERRO METALLI CARBONI SpA, Bergamo will take over COMMERCIO FERRO METALLI CARBONI SpA, Parma (capital Lire 400 million) which has branches in Bologna and La Spezia. The former already held a 13.2% share and now increases its capital to Lire 2,377.76 million.

** STE INDUSTRIELLE DU PIED-SELLE SA, Courbevoie, Hauts de Seine (capital Ff 900,000) has now been finally set up (see No 358) to continue making household ovens and boilers at the plant at Fumay, Ardennes previously run be STE DES USINES DU PIED-SELLE SA, Paris. CIE FRANCAISE THOMSON-HOUSTON-HOTCHKISS BRANDT SA, Paris (see No 363) which took over the latter, now has almost full control of the new firm, in association with two of its own subsidiaries: STE DE DISTRIBUTION DE MATERIEL MENAGER SA (formerly STE DE DIFFUSION DE RADIO & DE TELEVISION SA - see No 342) and STE FINANCIERE ELECTRIQUE SA - see No 347).

** The French firm SA DES ATELIERS F. BRASSEUR, Valenciennes, Nord (capital Ff 2.4 million) which makes mining equipment (drilling , extraction,cutting, loading, handling, propping equipment etc) and civil engineering equipment (dumpers, tippers, roller-conveyers, trucks etc) has formed a manufacturing and sales subsidiary in Cologne, BRASO-MAI-BAUMASCHINEN & BERGWERKSEIN-RICHTUNGEN GmbH. The new company has a capital of DM 100,000 and its manageris M. Gerard Vitry, president of the parent firm.

** ARENCO A/B, Stockholm (of the Jönköping matches group SVENSKA TAENDSTICKS A/B - see No 309) has formed a company in Paris to market its automatic processing machines. This is called ARENCO Sarl, has Ff 50,000 capital, and is managed by M. G. de Novion.

The Swedish firm is already represented in France by MATHER & PLATT SA, which markets its fish-preserving machines. The latter, which has just had its capital increased from Ff 3 million to Ff 3.8 million, is a subsidiary of the Manchester firm, MATHER & PLATT LTD (see No 343). Arenco has a further interest in SA DES USINES DECOUFLE, Paris which recently opened a factory on the Amiens trading estate, and prepares cigar-tobacco, as well as making cigarette-wrapping machines. In 1964, Decoufle (see No 287), took equal interests with WICH QUESTER KG, Cologne and Arenco itself, in forming ITM-INTERNATIONALE TABAK MASCHINEN AG (capital Sf 100,000) at Berne. Arenco's other Common Market interests are: ARENCO GmbH, Stuttgart; ARENCO P.M.B. NV, Eindhoven, and ARENCO NV, Antwerp.

** THE EIMCO CORP, Salt Lake City, Utah (a division of the OGDEN CORP, New York - see No 347) has formed THE EIMCO GmbH in Düsseldorf, with Dm 50,000 capital. The new company, which is managed by Mr Kenneth Scarff, is to market Eimco's water-processing equipment (especially filtration plant) in West Germany: it will also distribute its mining and civil engineering material.

The American company already has various European interests: EIMCO ITALIA SpA, Milan; EIMCO SA, Paris (recently renamed OGDEN EUROPE SA), and EIMCO (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD, Team Valley, Gateshead. It also has a licensee in Japan, which makes bulldozers, MITSUI ZOSEN KK. The Ogden group itself is active in the metal, chemical and engineering industries, and achieved a 1965 turnover of $ 430 million.

** M.A.N. -MASCHINENFABRIK AUGSBURG NURNBERG AG, Augsburg (see No 359) has made its first capital investment in Belgium by forming a distribution subsidiary in Brussels under the name EURO-MAN Sprl. The Bf 250,000 capital of the new firm is held by three individuals - Messrs Albert Krempel (40%), Wilhelm Schaeffer (30%) and Gerhard Schroeder (30%). It is to market Man's diesel engines, boilers, lifts and materials-handling equipment, hydraulic presses, rolling stock and a variety of such engineering products.

The German company, which employs 34,000 workers and clerical staff, and is a 63% subsidiary of GUTEHOFFNUNGHUETTE AKTIENVEREIN, Nuremberg, recently strengthened its sales links with the French firm SAVIEM-SA SES VEHICULES INDUSTRIELS & & D'EQUIPEMENTS MECANIQUES, Suresnes, Hauts-de-Seine. Hitherto, its only foreign interests have been in Latin America: one in Buenos-Aires, INDUSTRIAS ARGENTINAS M.A.N. - FABRICA DE MAQUINAS & MOTORES DIESEL SA.

** The Nassau, Bahamas holding company C & I GIRDLER INTERNATIONAL LTD has increased its controlling interest in the French engineering concern, CHIMIE & INDUSTRIE Sarl, Paris, which has raised its capital to Ff 1 million. The latter (formerly C & I GIRDLER FRANCE Sarl - see No 236) builds plant and factories for the chemicals, petroleum and fertilizer industries. Girdler International is a subsidiary of CHEMICAL & INDUSTRIAL CORP, Cincinnati (see No 276), wherein an interest of 33% is held by CHEMETRON CORP, Chicago (see No 349) which in 1959 made over to it its GIRDLER CONSTRUCTION CO division.

The American group is represented in Brussels by C & I GIRDLER INTERNATIONAL SA, and in Switzerland by CHEMICAL & INDUSTRIAL GIRDLER ENGINEERING LTD, Glarus (formerly at Zurich, with capital recently doubled to Sf 100,000). In West Germany, it controls INTERMAT-INTERNATIONAL MATERIAL TRADING GmbH, Düsseldorf, and is linked with THYSSEN-ROHRENWERKE AG, Düsseldorf (of the Duisburg-Hamborn AUGUST THYSSEN-HUETTE AG - see No 360) in the engineering firm INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT CO LTD, Nassau. The latter, in its turn, controls the Nassau company IDIMID, which is linked with POTASSE & ENGRAIS CHIMIQUES SA, Paris (see No 344). The latter has set up a number of ammoniac and fertilizer complexes in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, in Spain, The Lebanon, Cyprus, Senegal etc.

** SODIMETAL-STE DE DISTRIBUTION DE PRODUITS METALLURGIQUES, Paris (see No 305) has placed the formation of SODIMETAL (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD in the hands of the London solicitors, BIDDLE & CO. The new company will be set up with £5,000 capital, and will act as representative and sales agency for all types of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Sodimetal itself is the agent and distributor in France for FRY'S METAL FOUNDRIES LTD, London (of the group GOODLASS IVAL & LEAD INDUSTRIES LTD) and for its subsidiary FLUXITE LTD, London.

Sodimetal, which is directed by M. R. Chatelain, makes "Halfen" sections, and late in 1964 set up a sales subsidiary in Turin, SODIMETAL ITALIA SpA, with Lire 10 million capital.

** TRAUB VERTRIEBS GmbH, Reichenbach, a sales subsidiary of HERMANN TRAUB MASCHINENFABRIK KG, Reichenbach-Fils (see No 247) has taken a 16.2% interest in the group's French subsidiary, TRAUB-FRANCE Sarl. The latter has increased its capital from Ff 720,000 to Ff 860,000, and moved its main office from Walck, Bas-Rhine to Vances, Hauts-de-Seine: it remains under the control of the Swiss company TRAUB GmbH MASCHINENFABRIK, Dielsdorf, Zurich, the controlling interest of which has now come down from 99.6% to 83.4%, with the balance of 0.4% going to M. Michel Fourest.

The German group makes automatic lathes, chucks, thread-cutters etc. Its other foreign subsidiaries are: in Sweden - A/B TRUBAUTOMAT, Gothenburg; in the USA - TRAUB STROHM CORP, Plainview, New York; in India - TRAUB INDIA PRIVATE LTD, Poona, and in Brazil - TRAUBOMATIC INDUSTRIA & COMERCIO LTDA, Sao Paulo.

** PHILLIPS DRILL CO SA, Fribourg, Switzerland (capital Sf 50,000), formed in 1960 to promote European sales of the self-seating concrete anchorage systems developed by PHILLIPS DRILL CO, Michigan City, Indiana, has been put into liquidation. The American company (president Mr A. Werstein) will, however, continue to run its other two European subsidiaries: PHILLIPS DRILL CO FRANCE and PHILLIPS DRILL CO (UK) LTD.

** CIE GENERALE DE CHAUFFE SA, St Andre, Nord (central heating, ventilation, air-conditioning etc) has formed a subsidiary jointly and equally with the Glasgow mechanical engineering and aluminium-founding group SOLAR INDUSTRIES LTD (see No 219) and the NATIONAL COAL BOARD. The new firm, ASSOCIATED HEAT SERVICES LTD (capital £300,000), has been set up at Cobham, Surrey, with branches in the Midlands, Scotland and the North East, to install coal-fired central heating in flats, factories, estates, schools, hospitals etc. This is the first such agreement the French company has made in Britain.

** LAMSON INDUSTRIES LTD, London (drawing-office material, office equipment, data transmission installations etc - see No 332) has set up an administration firm in Amsterdam called LAMSON BELEGGINGEN NV, almost all the Fl 15 million capital of which it holds directly. Lamson already has two Dutch subsidiaries - LAMSON NEDERLAND NV, Amersfoort, and PARAGON NV, Amsterdam (see No 290). Further interests are held in the Benelux countries: CONTROLES AUTOMATIQUES SA and PARAGON BELGE SA in Brussels, and an indirect interest, through Lamson Nederland, recently acquired in LAMSON SA, St-Gilles, Brussels.

** The formation of COLT LUEFTUNGSTECHNIK GmbH at Kleve has now been completed (see No 360), and Mr. F. Mattern of Wassenaar has been appointed as its manager. The new company has DM 100,000 capital, and is to build industrial ventilation installations. It is a joint subsidiary of the British and Dutch groups, COLT VENTILATION HEATING LTD, Surbiton, Surrey, and BOUWSTOFFEN v/h.BRAAT NV, The Hague.

** DON INTERNATIONAL SA (see No 363) which was recently formed at Uccle, Brussels by the CAPE ASBESTOS CO LTD group of London is to have Messrs L. Ch. Dawson of Rickmansworth, Herts and P. de Groef of Genval as president and managing director respectively. The new company will make and sell "Capasco" and "Don" friction linings and equipment for brakes and gear-boxes using the techniques of its subsidiary SMALL & PARKES LTD, Manchester. APPAREILLAGE TECHNIQUE & INDUSTRIEL-KISMET SA, Uccle (see No 159) has put up nearly all the Bf 5 million capital of the new business, the remainder being held by the parent company The Cape Asbestos Co and its directors.

** SCHOTTEL-WERFT, JOSEF BECKER KG, Obersbay, Rhineland, West Germany (boats and outboard motors of up to 600 horsepower) has set up a 95% sales subsidiary in Switzerland, SCHOTTEL VERTRIEBS GmbH, Allschwil. The remaining 5% of the Sf 20,000 capital is held by Herr Adolf Keller.;

The German company employs about 400 people, and last year achieved a turnover exceeding DM 17 million: its other foreign subsidiaries are SCHOTTEL-NEDERLAND NV, The Hague and Warmond, SCHOTTEL ENGLAND LTD, London, and SCHOTTEL OF AMERICA INC, Miami Beach, Florida.

** Recent negoitations (see No 362) in Belgium whereby the American machine-tool makers WARNER & SWASEY CO, Cleveland, Ohio was to take a 50% share in FORGES, USINES & FONDERIES DE GILLY SA, Gilly in order to improve the latter's financial situation, have broken down. The Belgian company has now lodged a voluntary petition and will be wound up.

** The Paris group STE MINIERE & METALLURGIQUE DE PENARROYA SA, which is closely linked with MM DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES SA (see No 357), is to reduce to around 85% its controlling interest in the Rome lead and zinc concern SOC MINERARIA & METALLURGICA DI PERTUSOLA SpA (see No 302). This operation will follow a capital increase, authorised by Pertusola's board in April of this year, from Lire 4,740 million by two increments to 6,400 million. The increase will also enable three other companies to take interests in the Rome firm: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA SpA, Milan (IRI group - see No 354); ASSICURATIONI GENERALI DI TRIESTE & VENEZIA SpA, Rome and Trieste (see No 357) and FIAT SpA, Turin.

In 1965 Penarroya increased its lead output in Italy by 10% (24,196 tons of raw metal), and zinc production by 23% (63,787 tons of mineral concentrates): this was chiefly the result of expanding the Salafossa mine. In September 1965 it made over its mine at Ingurtosu, Sardinia to MONTEPONI & MONTEVECCHIO SpA, Turin, which is linked with MONTECATINI-EDISON. Pertusola itself (capital expediture at the end of 1965, Lire 20,500 million) a few months ago completed the regrouping programme upon which it embarked in 1962, by taking over FABBRICA DERIVATI DEL PIOMBO SpA and UNIONE INDUSTRIALE LABORAZIONI DEL PIOMBO.

** The German concern DR. SCHMITZ & APELT INDUSTRIEOFENBAU GmbH, Wuppertal-Langerfeld (electrical, gas and oil industrial ovens for the ceramics, enamelling and metal industries - see No 274) has moved its Italian sales representative from Bergamo to Milan. This company)president Dr K. Apelt-capital Lire 25 million is run by Sig. A. de Luce and was formed in early 1964 by EMAILS SpA, Milan (a 70% interest) itself a 91% subsidiary of FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AG, Leverkusen (see No 362).

** DIEBOLD INC, Canton, Ohio, has formed an almost wholly-owned subsidiary in Belgium - AIRUTIL SA, Woluwe-St-Lambert (capital Bf 2 million) - to distribute its vacuum-cleaning and blowing equipment.

The American company is at present merging with LAMSON CORP, Syracuse, New York, which acquired a controlling interest in it of 51.2% which it later increased to 90%. Lamson makes materials-handling equipment, and has a subsidiary in Toronto, LAMSON CONVEYERS OF CANADA LTD.

FINANCE

** The Swiss holding company formed in July 1965 (capital Sf 50,000) FORMITEX AG, Zug has backed an investment company in Milan: GESTIONI FORMITEX Sas (capital Lire 33 million). The manager of the new firm will be Sig G. Barranco of Milan. The firm will take up shareholdings in commercial, industrial and property companies.

** The holding company BAKKE INTERNATIONAL SA which was recently formed in Luxembourg (capital Lux F 1 million), is directly controlled by the South African company BAKKE & CO (PTY) LTD, Paarl (69.7%) in association with Dutch interests (7.5%) headed by Mr H.M. Hollema.

** UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES SA, Zurich (see No 356) is the main shareholder (19.23%) in ELECTROMONDIAL-INTERNATIONALE HOLDING FUER ELEKTROWERKE AG, Zug which was formed recently to take up and manage shareholdings in the electrical and electronic sectors (capital Sf 65 million). Six other European banks are also involved: BUP-BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE SA, Paris (see No 365); BANKHAUS SAL. OPPENHEIM JR & CIE KG, Cologne (see No 209) and MORGAN GRENFELL & CO LTD, London (see No 321) with 15.37% each; BANQUE DE BRUXELLES SA (see No 350), BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG SA (see No 360) and PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON, Amsterdam (see No 356) with 11.53%.

** A merger is being considered between the Paris companies UNIFIMO-UNION IMMOBILIERE D'INVESTISSEMENT SA (capital Ff 125 million) and SIMCO-STE D'-INVESTISSEMENTS IMMOBILIERS & DE CONSTRUCTIONS SA (capital Ff 30 million), both of which are property investment companies belonging to the UNIF group - UNION IMMOBILIERE & FINANCIERE SA (see No 335).

With a present capital of Ff 60 million, UNIF was formed in October 1961 (see No 125) with the backing of CIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ (see No 364), MM LAZARD FRERES & CIE (see No 364), BANQUE GENERALE INDUSTRIELLE - LA HENIN (now L'UNION DES MINES-LA HENIN SA - see No 354) with the support of more than 100 other underwriters (banks, finance companies, insurance companies, etc). It also includes the Paris companies SOGAREC-STE POUR LA GESTION, L'ASSURANCE & LA REALISATION DE CONSTRUCTIONS SA and CENTRE D'INFORMATION DE L'UNION IMMOBILIERE & FINANCIERE LA SECURITE IMMOBILIERE SA.

** A merger in principle has been realized with the Amsterdam bank NEDERLANDSE MIDDENSTANDS-BANK NV (see No 340) taking over VERENIGDE BANKBEDRIJVEN NV (see No 279). Nederlandse Middenstands, through its finance subsidiary for medium-sized firms NEDERLANDSE MIDDENSTANDS FINANCIERINGS MIJ VOOR BEDRIJFOBJECTED NV (see No 267), is mainly concerned with the department store company WINKELCENTRUM AMSTERDAM-NOORD NV, Amsterdam (see No 282) and the company financing printing etc: FINANCIERINGSMIJ GRAFIMA NV, Amsterdam (see No 265). It also has two wholly-owned subsidiaries NED MID TRUST MIJ NV and NED MID FINANCIERINGS-BANK (see No 242) and, in conjunction principally with NEDERLANDSCHE CREDIETBANK NV, Amsterdam (see No 345), it administrates the placing Fund MIJ VOOR BELEGGING IN NEDERLANDSE INTERNATIONALE WAARDEN "DUTCH INTERNATIONAL FUNDS" NV, Amsterdam. Verenigde Bankbedrijven was formed in 1964 by the merger of two Dutch banks, ZUIDHOLLANDSE BANK NV, Rotterdam and CREDIET- & EFFECTENBANK NV, Utrecht.

** LOCAMIC-STE POUR LA LOCATION DE MATERIEL AUX INDUSTRIES CHIMIQUES, ELECTRO-METALLURGIQUES & ELECTRO-THERMIQUES SA has been formed in Paris (capital Ff 1 million) to lease chemical and electro-metallurgical plant. The shareholders are: 1) PECHINEY-CIE DE PRODUITS CHIMIQUES & ELECTRO-METALLURGIQUES SA (see No 365), STE D'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, D'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE & DES ACIERIES ELECTRIQUES D'UGINE SA (see No 359) and STE CENTRALE DE DYNAMITE SA (see No 350), the latter directly and through FINIMO-STE DE GESTION FINANCIERE & IMMOBILIERE Sarl, Paris (see No 298): each with 20%. 2) CREDIT CHIMIQUE SA, Paris (see No 261), an equally owned subsidiary of Pechiney and STE FRANCAISE DES HUILES COMBUSTIBLES-HUILCOMBUS SA, Paris (a member of the CFP-CIE FRANCAISE DES PETROLES group); BANQUE MOBILIERE PRIVEE, Paris (see No 208); UNION INDUSTRIELLE DE CREDIT SA, Paris (see No 362) - linked with BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE SA (see No 364) and STE CENTRALE DE BANQUE SA (see No 364); and CIE POUR LA LOCATION DE MATERIEL "CLM" SA, Paris (see No 208), formed in 1963 with the backing of LAZARD FRERES & CIE Scs (see No 264) and others including ALLIED CONCORD FINANCIAL CORP and CHASE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CORP (see No 329): all of these have 10% each.

FOOD & DRINK

** BISCOSWISS EXPORTGEMEINSCHAFT SCHWEIZERISCHER BISCUITS- & CONFISERIEFABRIKANTEN AG, Aarau, Aargau (capital Sf 100,000) which deals in foreign sales of biscuits and confectionery ("Biscoswiss" and "Bonbonswiss" brands) has set up a subsidiary in Stuttgart called DEUTSCHE BISCOSWISS GmbH SUESSWAREN & NAHRMITTEL (capital DM 20,000; managers Herren H. Eberhard and W. Seewer, Aarau.

** STE DE BANQUE & DE PARTICIPATIONS SA, Paris (see No 359) has made over its controlling interest in CIE METROPOLITAINE DES RHUMS SA, Paris, to STE SAINT-RAPHAEL SA, Paris (see No 363). Ste de Banque has held this interest since SUCRERIES D'OUTRE-MER SA, Paris (see No 254) split up in April 1964. Saint-Raphael is a member of the Turin group MARTINI & ROSSI. Metropolitaine des Rhums is the second largest French exporter and importer of this spirit: it distributes "St-Gilles" rum and "Courville" white rum. In January 1964 it took an interest in the formation of GROUPEMENT D'IMPORTATEURS DE RHUMS-GIR SA, Paris (capital Ff 14,000).

** SPREDA NAHRUNGSMITTELWERKE AG, Cloppenburg (lyophilisation of fruit and vegetables - capital Dm 8 million), has been taken over by PFANNI-WERK OTTO ECKART KG, Munich, which processes potatoes (flaked, crisps, wafers etc). The distiller, Ludwig Eckes, made over his 74% interest in Spreda to Swiss interests in April 1965.

** KON ZWANENBERG ORGANON NV, Oss (see No 356) and GOLDEN WONDER CRISP CO LTD, Edinburgh, have made an agreement whereby "Golden Wonder Crisps" are to be launched on the EEC market and made by a 50-50 joint subsidiary at Deventer, Netherlands, called GOLDEN WONDER HOLLAND NV. Sales in Benelux will be handled by one of the Dutch group's subsidiaries, CALIFORNIA SOEPEN NV, Harderwijk (see No 315), which itself controls CALIFORNIA SOEPEN NV in Antwerp (see No 354).

Golden Wonder belongs to the group IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO (OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND) LTD, London (see No 315): it is represented on the board of the new Dutch company by Messrs J.B. Glen and R.N. Bromfield: their Dutch colleagues being Messrs E.J. Holtrust (California Soepen) and S.C. Bakkenist.

** ST URSULA WEINGUT & WEINKELLEREI GmbH, Bingen which produces Rhine wines ("Goldener Oktober" brand) has granted an exclusive sales licence for Britain and Ireland to GRANTS OF ST JAMES LTD, London (see No 292). The British firm is a member of the ALLIED BREWERIES LTD group of London (see No 297) and is already associated with the French wine group ETS NICOLAS SA, Charente-le-Pont in NICOLAS-GRANTS LTD, London.

The German firm which doubled its capital to DM 10 million in December 1965, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ALLGAEUER ALPENMILCH AG, Munich - itself controlled 86% by the food group URSINA AG, Berne (see No 330).

** A & W ROOT BEER CO, Santa Monica, California (motels and "drive-in" cinemas), through FRANCHISE SYSTEM AG, the subsidiary it formed in Lucerne in July 1962, (capital Sf 460,000) has increased the capital of its Heidelberg subsidiary, A & W RESTAURANTS GmbH from DM 500,000 to DM 900,000. The latter is active in the automatic vending business, selling non-alcoholic beverages and milk products.

The American company's annual turnover is now climbing to around the $ 20 million mark, and in April 1963 it was taken over by J. HUNGERFORD SMITH & CO, Victor, New Jersey. The latter, which produces fruit juices and concentrates, chocolate drinks and ice creams (especially for automatic vending), has a Canadian subsidiary, J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO LTD, Toronto.

** The Breda brewing group BIERBROUWERIJ "DE DRIE HOEFIJZERS" NV (see No 327) has formed a new 76.6% subsidiary, ALGEMENE DRANKENHANDEL NEDERLAND NV, to make and wholesale brewers', maltsters' and distillers' products, soft drinks, fruit juices, wines and most other kinds of intoxicating and non-alcoholic drinks. The new firm (directed by Messrs J. Steinz and J. van Wessem) has been set up with Fl 10 million capital, the balance of which has been provided by three other companies in the group: 16.6% by LIMONADEFABRIEK SPARKS NV, Breda (see No 292), and 3.33% each from BIERBROUWERIJ DE VRIENDENKRING NV, Arcen, and BOTTELMIJ DE GROENE STIP NV, Haarlem.

** WALFRIN SA, Chiasso, the Swiss investment company, has backed the Galimberti family of Varedo, Milan, in forming a partnership firm, GAL Sas (social fund Lire 20 million), which is to prepare and sell drinks, mineral waters and most foodstuffs.

** The Swiss concern RIVELLA INTERNATIONAL AG, Rothrist, Aargau (headed by M. Edmund Barth of Zurich and Jean Barth of New Orleans, Louisana) has joined with the Australian fruit-juice manufacturer COTTEE'S LTD to form PASSI AG (capital Sf 100,000) at Rothrist. The new concern, with M. Edmund Barth as managing director will be responsible for the European distribution of various fruit juices: "Passi d'Or", "Passi Oona", "Passiona", "Passifrutta" and "Passi".

The Rivella group is engaged in the manufacture of milk-based drinks through RIVELLA AG, Rothrist (capital Sf 2,400,000) and it has a West German sales subsidiary, LARELL GETRAINKE GmbH (capital DM 200,000) at Durmersheim.

** NUTRICIA NV, Zoertermeer, Netherlands (milk products, instant foods and dietary preparations - see No 330) has improved the financial footing of its Düsseldorf subsidiary, DEUTSCHE NUTRICIA GmbH, by raising its capital from DM 500,000 to DM 660,000.

Since 1965, Nutricia has had a wholly-owned subsidiary in Milan, NUTRICIA Srl (capital Lire 50 million). In Belgium it has controlled NUTRICIA BELGIQUE SA, Aartselaar, since 1959, while it has various interests in Dutch food firms, such as PARTICULIERE COMBINATIE VOOR MELKINKOOP NV, Barneveld, and ZOETERMERSE INDUSTRIELBELANGEN NV, Zoestermerse.

PAPER & PACKAGING

** The paper group BELOIT CORP, Beloit, Wisconsin has backed the formation of a consultancy firm in Munich for the paper industry called BELOIT-WALMSLEY GmbH (capital DM 100,000). It will be managed by Messrs Vernel E. Johnson and Theodor Selbach.

The American group is linked with the German paper industry, mainly through a recent agreement with JOH KLEINEWEFERS SOEHNE GmbH & CO KG, Krefeld which resulted in the formation of a joint subsidiary in the United States: BELOIT-KLEINEWEFERS TEXTILE MACHINERY CORP, Pendleton, South Carolina (see No 363). Beloit has large industrial interests in Italy (BELOIT ITALIA SpA, Pinerola and BELOIT FIMSAI SpA, Milan) and in Britain where it is associated with THE WALMSLEY (BURY) GROUP LTD, Bury, Lancs. Two of its subsidiaries, BELOIT WALMSLEY INTERNATIONAL CA, Caracas and BELOIT INTERNATIONAL GROUP, Panama have branches in Zurich.

** STE ALSACIENNE D'ALUMINIUM SA, Le Chable-Beaumont, Haute Savoie, which makes packaging using thin aluminium sheets lined with paper, cellulose film or plastic, has opened a branch at Carouge, Geneva under the direction of Messrs E. Meyer, M. Rossi and R. Giovannoni. The French company, capital Ff 4.8 million mainly held by Swiss interests including FLUECKIGER & CIE, Saint-Imier, Berne, runs two factories, one at its head office and another at Selestat, Bas-Rhin. In March 1963 it formed ZUPACK-FRANCE Sarl, Selestat (see No 103) and later wound it up (see No 338).

PHARMACEUTICALS

** Mr Kenneth A.B. Moore is president of BEECHAM INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS SA (see No 364) which is a newly-formed investment subsidiary in Luxembourg of the BEECHAM GROUP LTD, Brentford, Middlesex (pharmaceuticals, chemicals and cosmetics). The parent group has put up the $6 million capital by transferring over to the new company its share in MARGARETE ASTOR AG, Mainz (see No 297) a perfumery and toiletry firm which it took over two years ago.

Beecham International Holdings will be launching a $15 million convertible loan on the Eurodollar market in the near future. This is being covered by a banking syndicate headed by HILL, SAMUEL & CO, London and WHITE WELD & CO, New York and will be used to finance the group's expansion. In 1965-66 the group had a turnover of more than $77 million: 25% in the pharmaceuticals sector (11.9% abroad); 27.4% for toiletries (19.1% abroad) and the remainder in food and drink (1.1% abroad).

** The Berlin group, SCHERING AG (see No 365) has acquired a 25% interest in the Hamburg pharmaceuticals concern, C.F ASCHE & CO AG, whose capital was raised late in 1965 to DM 1.6 million. The result of this will be an extension of Asche's range, by the addition of new lines, plus those which have recently been the subject of research or full development by the Berlin group (such products as "Ultralan").

** A new company, DR WILHELM QUINT GmbH, Ganting (capital DM 20,000) has been formed in West Germany to manage the chemicals and pharmaceuticals concern GEORG SIMONS CHEMISCHE FABRIK & EXPORTGESCHAFT, Gauting-bei-München. The company has been set up by Herr Quint hemself (of Munich), with the support of the Swiss company PAUL FREY PHARMACEUTICA, Lucerne, which also makes and sells pharmaceuticals.

PLASTICS

** AUSTRIA FASERWERKE GmbH (see No 363) has now been formed at Lenzing with Sch 40 million capital, and Herren P. Kresse (Hofheim, Taunus) and E. Kaltenbrunner as managers. Its two (50-50) parent companies, CHEMIEFASER LENZING AG, Lenzing, and FARBWERKE HOECHST AG, Frankfurt, have made over to it respectively a 29,000 square metre site at Lenzing (worth Sch 2.3 million) and manufacturing licences (valued at Sch 7.3 million) for "Trevira" polyester fibres.

** BARA NV, Amsterdam (padding and plastic foam for ready-mades, and plastic moulding and laminating equipment) has made a manufacturing agreement with HARDWICK & BECKEL NV, Enschede (see No 346). The two firms have formed a 50-50 joint subsidiary at Enschede, LESTER NV (capital Fl 600,000), to make and sell supplies for the textiles industry.

Bara (directed by Messrs H.J. Kalman and A. Duveen) has several foreign distributors (in Stuttgart, Comines, London etc), and an interest in West Germany in BARA NV GmbH & Co KG TEXTILVEREDLUNG & SCHULTERPOLSTER, Herongen-Niederhof. The Enschede firm (formerly F.E. HARDICK ZIJDEWERIJ NV) specialises in ready-to-wear ladies' clothing, and a few months ago was taken over by KON NEDERLANDSCHE TEXTIEL-UNIE NV, Enschede (see No 343).

** PETROFINA INC, New York (see No 349), a subsidiary of PETROFINA SA, Brussels (see No 362), has formed an alliance in principle with the MARBON CHEMICAL division (see No 359) of the Chicago BORG-WARNER CORP (see No 362). Under this, a new factory at Carville, Louisiana, will produce annually 500 million pounds of monomeric styrene, and a 50-50 joint subsidiary, COS-MAR INC, will be formed by the Chicago group and COSDEN OIL & CHEMICAL CO, Big Spring, Texas, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Petrofina.

$20 million will be invested in the construction of the manufacturing units, which should become operative early in 1968, and which are being built by BADGER CO INC, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Marbon will then take over the running of them, using a process which was developed by BADGER, COSDEN OIL & CHEMICAL and the New York UNION CARBIDE CORP.

TEXTILES

** A cotton goods industry is to be set up in the Ivory Coast by a group of companies, mainly Dutch, the principal members of which are CIE DU NIGER FRANCE SA, Paris (of the London and Rotterdam UNILEVER group, through UNITED AFRICA CO LTD, London), which is represented by its director M. J.R. Gaudart; TEXOPRINT NV Helmond (see No 296); NV ANKERSMITS TEXTIELFABRIEKEN NV, Deventer (see No 267) and VLISCO-NV P.F. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO'S KATOENFABRIEKEN, Helmond (see No 347).

The project, which is based on the exploitation of Texoprint's "Wax" processes for fabric-printing by wax-block impression, calls for a two-phase investment programme: 1) 1,300 million Central African Francs will be needed to set up a production unit making 5 million metres of cloth a year, using roughly 40% local unbleached yarn: this factory will give employment to some 300 people (70% Africans), and in phase 2) It will need 450 workers to produce 60% of the local market requirements of this commodity.

** The Swiss management and administration company JABUN GmbH, Glarus (formed April 1965 - see No 303) has a 95% interest in the newly formed holding company GUEWA GmbH, Glarus (capital Sf 20,000). The remaining 5% is held by the Basle finance company INTERNATIONALE TREUHAND AG.

The founders of Jabun, Herren E. Jaeck, G. Jaeck and W. Laube are owners of MESTRI, MECANISCHE STRICKEREI GmbH, Trochtelfingen uber Reutlingen (capital Dm 400,000 - knitted goods for men and children). With an annual turn-over of around Dm 10 million, it employs some 400 persons.

** The factory being built at Dendermonde, Belgium by the group KON FABRIEK VAN VERBANDSTOFFEN v/h UTERMOEHLEN NV, Rotterdam (see No 362) will be run by its subsidiary HYGIENE & CONFORT SA, Schaerbeek, Brussels (see No 297) and will make dressings, bandages and surgical products. Hygiene & Confort recently raised its capital to Bf 6 million and changed its name to UTERMOEHLEN INTERNATIONAL NV. Since the end of 1964, this company has had its own sales subsidiary in Amsterdam, HYCO NV (capital Fl 250,000).

The Dutch group is associated with the Swedish group MO OCH DOMSJO A/B (through its subsidiary CELLVABRUKEN, Stockholm) in CELLAM INTERNATIONAL NV, Amsterdam (see No 293) which specialises in surgical fabrics, babies' nappies, etc.

** The Dutch manufacturer of felt and carpet materials EERSTE HOLLANDSE VILTFABRIEK GEBR VAN HEUGTEN NV, Amersfoort (see No 280) has backed two new companies in Lucerne, each with a capital of Sf 50,000. The first, VAN HEUGTEN EXPORT AG (president Mr P.H. van Heugten) will deal with international trade; the second, GEROMA SERVICE AG (president Mr D. Snippe, Hammersveld) will be concerned with marketing in the carpet trade.

The Dutch group has a holding company in the Netherlands, NV GEMEENSCHAPPELIJK BEZIT GEBR VAN HEUGTEN, Amersfoort and two manufacturing subsidiaries (33.3% and 75%): 1) METALON THERMOSTOFFEN NV, Amsterdam (see No 261) in equal ownership with D. ROOS CZN NV, Amsterdam and VEROLME INTERNATIONAL NV, The Hague; 2) TEXTIELVEREDELINGSBEDRIJVEN GEBR VAN HEUGTEN NV, Scheerpenzeel (see No 280) in which Mr. V.J. van Heugten has a personal interest of 25%.

** The READICUT WOOL CO LTD group of Wakefield, Yorkshire (see No 208) which makes canvas, wools and tools for the carpet industry, has chosen the North of France as a new centre for its sales operations in the country. It has transferred the head-office of its subsidiary READICUT (FRANCE) SA from Bordeaux to Beau-Marais, Calais. The latter (president M. P.A. Maurel) was formed in 1963 with a capital of Ff 400,000.

The British group recently enlarged its sales network abroad by forming new subsidiaries in Sweden, Austria (READICUT WOOL AG, Aarau) in addition to an already large group of foreign subsidiaries at Elmshorn, Germany; Malines, Belgium; Baltimore, USA, etc.

** IDUGA VEREINIGTE INDUSTRIEGARN-HERSTELLER GmbH has been formed at Tailfingen by three German cotton firms pooling their sales: at the same time they are rationalising their production programmes. The companies are: 1) BAUMWOLLSPINNEREI CALW C. & H. SCHMID KG, Calw, the annual turnover of which is about DM 7 million; 2) MAKOSPINNEREI KARSTAL HEINRICH MEYER KG, Haigerloch über Hechingen, and 3) HELD & TEUFEL, BAUMWOLLSPINNEREI, Schwäbisch Hall.

** UGECO-CHOLLET, BERARD & WILLMANN REUNIES SA (contract tailoring, especially military uniforms - capital Ff 3,640,000) has joined with CIFA-COMPTOIR COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIEL FRANCO-ALGERIEN Sarl (capital Ff 10,000) to form a wholesale trading firm in Paris - UGITE-UNION GENERALE DES INDUSTRIES TEXTILES & D'EQUIPEMENTS SA (capital Ff 100,000 - president M. J.C. Willmann). Ugeco-Chollet itself was formed in Paris in 1963 by the merger of three textile firms: UNION GENERALE DE CONFECTION-UGECO SA, STE CHOLLET, BERARD & CIE, and STE WILLMANN & CIE.

** TEXUNION SA, Paris has taken 25.5% in the formation of the new Ivory Coast concern SOCITAS-STE IVOIRIENNE DE TEXTILES ARTIFICIELS & SYNTHETIQUES SA, Abidjan (capital Central African Frs 2 million). The other shareholders are FILATURES PROUVOST & CIE-LA LAINIERE DE ROUBAIX SA, Roubaix (see No 340) with 25.5%; RHODIACETA SA, Paris (see No 361) with 13%; and UFIDA-UNION FINANCIERE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'AFRIQUE SA formed in 1962 in Paris with the backing of SCOA-STE COMMERCIALE DE L'OUEST-AFRICAIN SA (see No 280) with 1%. The remaining 35% is held by the Ivory Coast state. M. Marc Garde, a director of Rhodiaceta, will be president of the new company which will build and run a weaving plant with an expected output of 700 tons a year (tergal-wool and tergal-cotton). It will get its raw materials from the French parent firms and will supply the local ready-made firms. Texunion is already associated with two industrial projects in Africa through CICAM-STE COTONNIERE INDUSTRIELLE DU CAMEROUN SA, Douala (see No 326) and STT-STE TEXTILE DU TCHAD SA, Fort Archambault (see No 363).

TRADE

** The Paris fruit and vegetable importers and traders POMONA SA (see No 303) following the acquisition of almost all the assets of FRUIDOR SA (capital Ff 700,000) made over by its president, M. Henry Dewavrin, and M. Jean Dewavrin, has increased its own capital from Ff 10 million to Ff 10,530,000 and then to Ff 22 million. Other companies in the group are POMONA IMPORT Sarl, Paris (capital Ff 100,000) and LOIRE-GARONNE Sarl, Paris (capital Ff 750,000).

VARIOUS

** Sig Ettore Bronzo of Turin, a member of the "collegio sindacale" of the Turin firm SEGGIOVIE ALPE CIALMA SpA (capital Lire 136 million), which runs ski and chair-lifts, has been appointed managing director of a new Swiss company, MONTAFLOR HOLDING SA, Lugano (capital Sf 400,000).

** Two Netherlands firms EERSTE GECOMBINEERDE NED VEILIGHEIDS-DIENST NV, The Hague, and ALARMA NV, Amsterdam have formed a 50-50 joint subsidiary at the Hague called NEDERLANDSCHE AUTOMATISCHE BEVEILIGINGSCENTRALE NV. The new company (capital Fl 200,000) is to install special security and alarm equipment for the prevention of fire, theft and trespass on industrial and commercial property etc.

** The holding company CHEFAR AG FUER CHEMIE & PHARMAZEUTIK, Vaduz, Liechtenstein (see No 363) has backed TIK-FABBRICA TERMOMETRI INDUSTRIALI & CLINICI Sas, Milan (share capital Lire 500,000) to make and sell industrial and medical thermometers. Sig Torri Estelio of Como is both partner and manager of the new business.

Chefar also recently formed KINDERBABY Sas in Milan under similar conditions. This company specialises in surgical products, health foods, and dietetic products for children.

** OVENSTONE (FRANCE) SA (capital Ff 12,000) which sold and hired fishing boats, has been wound up. It was formed in Paris in October 1961 and was owned equally by interests from Capetown, South Africa (represented by the Ovenstone family) and French interests (represented by MM Schwarz and Makhechkerian.

** STE FRANCAISE DE PLAQUES DE PLATRE SA, Marseilles (see No 341) is about to finish building its factory at Carpentras, Vaucluse for plaster panels and coatings under British and American licences. Under terms agreed in December 1964 (see No 284), its capital, raised in December 1965 from Ff 1.5 to Ff 10 million, is controlled 75% by the CIMENTS LAFARGE group of Paris (see No 348) both directly and through STE INDUSTRIELLE & FINANCIERE DE MATERIAUX SA, Paris; 13.75% by NATIONAL GYPSUM CO, Buffalo, New York and 11.25% by CLARK & FENN (HOLDINGS) LTD, London through GOLDBOND AG, Zug.

Goldbond was formed in October 1964 (capital Sf 50,000) and recently became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the British group, which bought its initial holding from National Gypsum. The latter had a turnover of 259 million dollars in 1965 and is also concerned with two Canadian firms: NATIONAL GYPSUM (CANADA) LTD and NATIONAL ASBESTOS MINES LTD.

** The Belgian makers of timber machinery, nuts and bolts etc, agricultural equipment and various tools ANC RAOUL TOUSSAINT SA, Brussels, which formed a sales subsidiary at Aix la Chapelle in September 1964 (see No 276): TOUSSAINT WERKZEUG-MASCHINEN GmbH (capital DM 20,000), has now formed another in Paris. The new firm: TOUSSAINT FRANCE Sarl (capital Ff 25,000) will be managed by M. Raoul Toussaint, Brussels.

A & W Restaurants	p.O
Airutil	L
Alarma NV	T
Alsacienne d'Aluminium	P
Ankersmits	R
Arenco, Stockholm	I
Asche, C.F.	Q
Assicurationi di Trieste	L
Ault & Wiborg	E
Austria Faserwerke	Q
Bakke International	M
Banca Commerciale Italiana	L
Bankhaus Oppenheim	M
de Banque & de Participations	N
Banque de Bruxelles	M
Banque de L'Union Parisienne	M
Banque Internationale & Luxembourg	M
Banque Mobiliere Privee	M
Bara	Q
Bauchemie	D
Becker, Schottel-Werft	K
Beecham	P
Beloit	P
Biddle & Co	J
Biscoswiss	N
Borg-Warner	Q
Boston Insulated Wire	F
Brasseur, F; Ateliers	I
Breguet-Aviation	G
C.L.M.	N
C.S.F.	G
California Soepen	N
Cape Asbestos	K
Centrale de Banque	N
Centrale de Dynamite	M
Chefar AG	T
Chimie & Industrie	J
Cifa	S
Cockburns, Glasgow	H
Colt Ventilation Heating	K
Commercio Ferro, Parma	H
Continental Investment Development	D
Cottee's	O
Credit Chimique	M
Curatio	F
Diebold	p.L
Don International	K
Eerste Gecombineerde	T
Eimco	I
Electromondial	M
Europe No 1	G
Fabick Tractor	K
Fasec	G
Fiat	D, L
le Fly Tox	E
Formitex, Zug	L
Francaise de Television	G
Franchise System	O
Frey, Paul	Q
Fry's Metal Foundries	J
Geigy	E
General Electric	G
Generale de Chauffe	K
Geoffroy-Delore	F
Gilissen, Theodor	G
Gilly, Fonderies	L
Girdler, C & I	J
Golden Wonder Crisps	N
Grants of St James	O
Gulf & Western	D
Hardick & Beckel	Q
Held & Teufel	S
Herberts, Kurt	F
Hoechst	Q
"De Drie Hoefijzers"	O
Hygiene & Confort	R
Jabun, Glarus	R
Kali-Chemie	F
Kimbell, Basingstoke	H
Kismet	K
Lake & Elliott	H
Lamson Corp	L
Lamson Industries	K
Lenzing	Q
Locamic	M

Locus Homes, Brussels	p.D
Lombarde Falk	H
Marbon Chemical	Q
Maschinenfabrik Augsburg Nurnberg	I
Matra	G
Mekog-Albatros	E
Meyer, Heinrich	S
Morgan Grenfell	M
National Coal Board	K
Nazionale Ferro	H
Nederlandse Middenstands Bank	M
Niger France	R
Nutricia	P
Olin Mathieson	F
Ovenstone	T
Pechiney	M
Penarroya	L
Pertusola , Rome	L
Petrofina	Q
Pfanni-werk Otto Eckart	N
Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken	G
Phillips Drill	J
Pied-Selle	H
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson	M
Plaques de Platre	T
Poitevine de Conditionnement	E
Pomona	S
Prouvost, Filatures	S
Readicut Wool	S
Rhodiaceta	S
Rhums, Metropolitaine de	N
Rivella	O
Root Beer, A & W	O
Rothschild Freres	L
Sabed, Milan	F
Saint-Gobain	G
Saint-Raphael	N
Schering	Q
Schmid, C & H	S
Schmitz & Apelt	L
Seggiovie Alpe Cialma	p.T
Sicit, Milan	D
Simco	M
Simons Chemische	Q
Small & Parkes, Manchester	K
Sodimetal	J
Solar Industries, Glasgow	K
Solvay	F
Spreda Nahrungsmittelwerke	N
Svenska Tändsticks	I
Texoprint	R
Texunion	S
Thompson-Houston-Hotchkiss Brandt	H
Toussaint, Raoul, Anc.	T
Traub Vertriebs	J
Trebor Developments	D
Treuhand	R
TV Novak Electronics	G
Ufida	S
Ugeco-Chollet	S
Ugine	M
Unif	M
Unifimo	M
Union de Banques Suisses	M
Union Industrielle de Credit	M
Upo Osakeyhtio	F
Van Heugten	R
Verbandstoffen, Rotterdam	R
Verenigde Bankbedrijven	M
Vlisco, Helmond	R
Vulcaan, Transportmij	E
Walfrin	O
Warner & Swasey	L
Weingut, St. Ursula	O
Winchester Europe	F
Zanussi	F
Zimmer Plastic	H
Zwanenberg Organon	N