

Opera Mundi **EUROPE**

A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET

CONTENTS

COMMENT Britain and Europe - I *Ref. files* Page 1

THE WEEK IN THE COMMUNITY Page 5
October 25 - 31, 1965

COMMON MARKET
Light at the End of the Tunnel

STUDIES AND TRENDS
Tariff Discrimination Between EFTA and the Common Market I
By Mr. Meyer-Marsilius,
Director of the German-Swiss Chamber of Commerce, Zurich

Library Copy

EUROFLASH: Business penetration across Europe

Contents Page A

Index Page V

November 4, 1965

No. 329

Opera Mundi **EUROPE**

A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET

PUBLISHED ON BEHALF OF OPERA MUNDI BY THE TIMES PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE LONDON E.C.4 TEL: Central 2000

OPERA MUNDI EUROPE

100 Avenue Raymond Poincaré - PARIS 16e

TEL: KLE 54-12 34-21 - CCP PARIS 3235-50

PUBLISHER & EDITOR.. PAUL WINKLER

EXECUTIVE EDITOR.. CHARLES RONSAC

EDITOR IN CHIEF..... ANDRE GIRAUD

SWITZERLAND

54 Rue Vermont GENEVA
TEL: 33 7693

ITALY

72 Corso di Porta Romana MILAN
TEL: 540.301 - 540.309

BENELUX

4 Boulevard Anspach BRUSSELS
TEL: 18-01-93

o

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

U.K. EIRE AND STERLING AREA £75 ONE YEAR £40 SIX MONTHS

U.S.A. AND CANADA \$250 ONE YEAR \$135 SIX MONTHS INCLUDING AIRMAIL

OTHER COUNTRIES AT LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF U.K. RATES

© THE TIMES PUBLISHING
COMPANY LIMITED, 1964

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY LTD., at Printing House Square, in the Parish of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, England.

THE WEEK IN THE COMMUNITY
October 25 - October 31, 1965
From our Correspondent in Brussels

* * *

Light at the End of the Tunnel

It is quite a long time since Sig. Colombo appeared on the scene in Brussels. He went first to the Minister of Commerce and Industry and then to the Treasury and had been obliged to give up most of his responsibilities at the Common Market meetings. This was a loss to the Community because Sig. Colombo, who is brilliant, still young, and stands firm on his principles, had always put all his negotiating talent behind the European cause, especially at critical moments. Now he has returned to Brussels to represent his government at a time of great crisis for the Common Market. He is substituting for Sig. Fanfani, the Foreign Minister, who is keeping his bed in a New York hospital, and for Sig. Moro, the Prime Minister, who has decided not to commit himself to a meeting of the Five at this stage. He is getting valuable help in his task from his Permanent Representative, Sig. Venturini, a man who has thrown himself whole heartedly into the attempt to bring the Five to form a common front, and who neatly found the psychological moment for his purpose when he got the Ministers of the other four countries to join in a frank and decisive exchange of views after a dinner party at his own house.

Sig. Colombo has of course also had the greatest assistance from M. Spaak's fiery enthusiasm and skill in manoeuvre. In his capacity as Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Spaak has been doing his patient work of reconciliation ever since September 9 and would not admit defeat. M. Werner from Luxembourg gave him immediate support and was followed by Mr. Luns from the Netherlands, so he soon had all the Benelux countries united with Italy in the attempt to overcome Herr. Schroeder's intransigence. The German Foreign Minister did not give in without a struggle, but when he did (which had seemed most unlikely, only a few hours before) the Five did show a united front and did make their proposals to the French Government to continue discussions, in a way which makes any refusal by France almost impossible. Since midday on October 26 the Community has therefore been able to espy some light at the end of the tunnel in which it has been stuck ever since midnight on June 30. (see No. 312 p. 12).

Sig. Colombo Prepares the Ground

Sig. Colombo arrived in Brussels on Sunday evening October 24. He immediately made contact with those who would be playing a leading part in the discussions ahead, including M. Spaak and Prof. Hallstein.

The week before last it was already clear to what extent the settlement of this crisis was going to depend on the Italians (see No. 327 p. 9). Sig. Colombo soon showed

that he intended his country to shoulder her responsibility in a constructive way and he denied rumours that Rome was going to play tit for tat with Paris and to meet nationalism with nationalism. Sig. Colombo already had some notes drafted out and they formed the basis of the first talks. To begin with discussion centred on the notes drawn up by the Permanent Representatives on the agricultural finance regulation, largely following the suggestions contained in the Common Market Commission's memorandum of July 22. Four of the delegates soon showed that they were prepared to go as far as was possible, in the absence of the party most concerned, to reach an agreement which should be acceptable to France. Mr. Biesheuvel, the Dutch Minister of Agriculture, insisted that any joint proposals which might eventually be made should relate to the problem which was under discussion when France walked out (the agricultural regulations - See No. 321 p. 12); nobody, and especially not the Germans, should complicate matters by laying down conditions of a more or less extraneous character.

Herr Schmücker, the German Minister of Agriculture, whose Community-mindedness is well known, said he had nothing against this, but the German delegates tried all the same to move on to different ground. Herr Schroeder, the German Foreign Minister, recalled that M. Couve de Murville himself had remarked that the crisis was political at bottom and that arguments over the agricultural finance regulations were only secondary. Discussions with France would therefore have to be political in the end. It was no good the Five talking about agriculture; it might even be dangerous for them to do so, because they could finish up by offering gratuitous concessions which would make no impression at all on General de Gaulle's obstinacy when it came to the controversial question of the Community's institutions. There was no sense in trying to appease him in that way; the final battle would be fought on political ground.

Herr Schroeder explained that some further delay would be needed because his government had not yet been officially formed. It seemed a rather thin explanation, for Herr Schroeder did not confine himself to tactical movements; he showed very bitter feelings about France's behaviour in general and her attitude towards Germany in particular. He let it be known that Germany would not agree to any grand reconciliation at her expense, but would require her legitimate claims for the Community's development to be satisfied. Herr Schroeder spoke very determinedly and it was evident that he considered the "Spaak Plan" suspicious in its moderation.

M. Spaak Explains

M. Spaak counter-attacked strongly: if the Five did not agree on a common agricultural policy they would be playing right into de Gaulle's hands. France's partners had been so slow in answering her complaints that they had given France time to take the initiative; M. Couve de Murville's speech of October 20 proved that clearly enough. Also the Five, who claimed to be the Community's champions, must be fully aware that a common agricultural policy was essential to its progress. By neglecting

to prepare the way for agreement on this policy, the Five might be dealing a further blow to the Common Market. It was no time to start haggling, nor to pay France a political price for settling the agricultural finance regulation.

M. Spaak also made it quite clear that the flexible procedure he recommended did not lessen his firmness in defence of the principles involved. After June 30 he had been unfairly suspected of trying to save the Community regardless of the interests of the individual governments. He reminded his audience that his own government and those of the Benelux countries had tried to solve the European crisis according to the strict letter of the Treaties of Paris and Rome. Any approaches to Paris must clearly show the complete loyalty of the Five towards the Common Market and its institutions.

These were, very briefly, the two opposing points of view discussed first at the Palais des Congres, then at Sig. Venturini's country residence and finally in Sig. Colombo's Presidential office on the morning of October 26. Thanks to the excellent dinner provided by the Italian Permanent Representative, the basic outline of a compromise was reached on the last stroke of midnight on October 25. The following day Herr Schroeder came up with some second thoughts, but after consulting Bonn he gave in. Better still, that afternoon the German delegation took an active part in the technical discussion on the agricultural finance regulation which had been left on one side until then. Of course the Five did not succeed in producing a complete and detailed common plan, but it seems likely that this could be done by November 29 when the next meeting of the Council of Ministers will take place, as the Germans are apparently prepared to withdraw some of their claims.

The Compromise

Sig. Colombo's diplomatic skill was used to draw up an outline plan which showed that the different attitudes could be brought to wedlock as easily as to deadlock. At the end of the session the Italian minister was warmly congratulated by President Hallstein, especially for the way he had avoided the appearance of a capitulation by the Five which some of M. Spaak's critics had feared. Contrary to the reports of some commentators Sig. Colombo treated the Commission with the greatest consideration on October 25 and 26. Although Prof. Hallstein and his colleagues were absent from some vital discussions, this was according to the rules and they were kept fully informed of the progress of the talks. It would also be wrong to suppose that the Five's behaviour during the talks foreshadows any arrangement damaging to the Commission. On the contrary, the attitude of the Five should ensure that neither the Commission's authority nor the fate of individual personalities will now be endangered by any agreement which may be reached between the Six.

The Five's statement published on October 26 could not be more explicit about "the necessity of continuing to implement the Treaties of Paris and Rome". It says that a solution "must be found within the framework of the Treaties and of their Institutions". The Five declare that negotiations "must be resumed as quickly as possible" and that they agree on the principles of the Commission's memorandum.

They appeal to the French Government" to resume its place in the Community's Institutions" and invite it to "a special meeting of the Council of Ministers". "As an exception to the usual practice, this meeting could be held with only the ministers present, as provided" by the Rules. "The Agenda should be restricted to an examination of the general situation of the Communities".

It is significant that the text is entitled a declaration "from the Council" and not from the governments of Belgium, Germany, etc. In other words, for the first time since the crisis began, and in spite of the absence of France, the Five took a decision committing the Council of Ministers as such. The point may be academic but the text itself is extremely clear. Significantly it is the President of the Council and not the representative of any government who is instructed to make the appeal to the French government.

There is no hint of maximalism in the Five's interpretation. The affirmation of loyalty to the Treaties is made "in order to achieve progressive integration of the national economies in both the industrial and agricultural sectors. This is the only policy which can enable Europe to develop to raise the standard of living of its population and to guarantee its influence in the world". There is nothing revolutionary here. There is no reference to the Common Market being the first stage on the way to federation; there is no talk of European union.

In other words the Community is defined in strictly legal terms. The dual proposal to France is based on this constitutional attitude:

1. There is no need to mix up the agricultural finance regulation with other problems under discussion. It has already been dealt with by the Council in the presence of the Commission and can not now be removed from the Council's scope. The five delegations have tried to come closer to France's point of view by stating their "agreement on the basic principles which in their opinion should enable negotiation between the Six to succeed". All this puts the French government into a position where it is no longer justified in boycotting the meetings of the Common Market Council.

2. On the political side the Five propose a parallel and not a joint discussion (the Spaak Plan suggested a "package deal", with the ministers discussing, apart from the Commission, the political aspects of the finance regulation and the powers of the institutions). Officially they have not been informed of France's political attitude, so they would be entitled to ignore her demands, but by noting them the Five have taken cognizance of the speeches made by General de Gaulle on September 9 and by M. Couve de Murville on October 20. At the same time they have grasped the initiative (since the French have made no move to discuss these problems) and suggested the Council of Ministers as the most appropriate meeting ground, since in theory all the French leaders have ever questioned is the operation of the Treaty.

The Ball in France's Court Now

In their statement, the Five twice emphasize the need to get the talks between the Six going again as soon as possible. They have, however, no illusions about the difficulties and January seems to be the earliest date at which there can be any meeting. Brussels opinion is that the French government can only allow itself that much delay without incurring responsibility for the breakdown continuing. The Five have put the ball in play: the French must return it as best they can. The whole situation has turned inside out since M. Couve de Murville's speech on October 20 (see No. 328). Even before his departure for Moscow on October 28, the French Foreign Minister sent a formal acknowledgement to M. Colombo, who had immediately transmitted the Five's invitation to Paris. In a small way, this is progress, because ever since June 30 the French Foreign Office has been extremely reluctant to give even formal acknowledgements to Community bodies.

Only a few hours before the Council met, pessimism was general. How was it dispelled? There can be only one reason: the Five had completely changed the attitude they had adopted since June 30. First, they had at last decided to act, after months when their passivity had played into the hands of the French diplomats. Second, they had agreed on a common standpoint; the only previous initiative (the Spaak Plan) had revealed more discord than unity. How solid is the agreement they reached on October 26? In Community circles close to the Commission, the feeling is that an optimistic reply can be given.

Is this confidence misplaced and short-lived, or is it soundly based? The strength of the Five's new position depends not only on their rediscovered dynamism and unity, but mainly on the fact that they have built their common front on an unequivocal declaration of loyalty to the European treaties, which puts them on the right side of the law. Until further notice, the Treaty of Rome has not been abrogated, nor revised; nobody has even made a formal request for revision and it remains binding on all those who signed it. The Five's statement calls France to order; it asks her to honour her international obligations, while the Five for their part undertake to honour their own (the agricultural finance regulation).

Basically, the Five have decided to keep the Community going, and it is this decision which now puts them in a strong position in the diplomatic game with France. It remains to be seen whether their determination will stand firm against new French manoeuvres.

Probably M. Couve de Murville will not rush off to Brussels, but delay cannot be seen as a cunning attack on the Community, provided that France in the meantime relaxes her "empty chair" policy. Some less happy outcome cannot be ruled out, and by the way nobody has yet examined seriously the possibility of continuing the Common Market without France, keeping such customs union as has already been

November 4, 1965

achieved. Insistence in some high places that such a device is possible shows that there is a body of opinion which is ready to stand firm, come what may. Nowhere in their statement have the Five suggested that carrying out the treaties and merging the economies are inconceivable without French participation. The Five have in fact formally pledged themselves to continue in the European Community, whether France stays or goes.

STUDIES AND TRENDS

TARIFF DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN EFTA AND THE COMMON MARKET - I

By Mr. Meyer-Marsilius, Director of the German-Swiss Chamber of Commerce, Zurich

Since West Germany belongs to the Common Market and Switzerland to EFTA, one of the vital tasks of the German-Swiss Chamber of Commerce is to analyse the evolution of trade as economic integration in the two areas develops. It is essential for the Chamber to know whether the division of Europe into two economic blocs threatens trade between the two countries, or whether it simply gives rise to phenomena which are inevitable but only of secondary importance, resulting from a widespread economic change and entailing definite sacrifices, but not causing any fundamental and decisive upheaval in the traditional trading relationship between neighbours.

German-Swiss trade seems particularly suitable for such an analysis because although it is extensive enough to make a good example of its kind, it is not so big as to be impossible to take it all in at a glance. Switzerland buys more from Germany than any other member of the Seven. In 1964 West German trade with the EFTA countries was divided as follows: Switzerland (22.6%), Sweden (19.6%), Great Britain (19.4%), Austria (17%), Denmark (11.9%), Norway (7.1%) and Portugal (2.5%). The 1964 figures given in this article refer to the first half only; those for the second half are not yet complete.

Although tariff reductions in the Common Market began in 1959 and in EFTA in 1960, it was not until 1964 that any distinct signs of threats to trade appeared. Boom conditions in the two blocks masked the true situation for the time being, but in the first half of 1964 German-Swiss trade was lower than in the preceding six months. Although monetary values still showed an increase, trade as a percentage of total import and export operations fell; the drop was repeated in trade between Switzerland and the Common Market countries and also in that between West Germany and the EFTA nations. On the other hand, expressed as a proportion of their total external trade, Swiss trade with EFTA and German trade with the Common Market have both increased.

Swiss exports to West Germany went down slightly, from $16\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total in 1963 to 16.3% in 1964 (from 42.3% to 40.5% for the Common Market countries), while the proportion of its exports to EFTA went up from 17.8% to 19.5%. In the same period the proportion of total exports from West Germany to Switzerland has gone down from 7.3% to 7% (the record level was 7.5% in 1962): to the EFTA bloc the proportion has risen from 27.1% to 27.2% (27.7% in 1962).

A rise or fall in trade figures cannot always be explained by the tariff situation alone. A mistake frequently made today is to blame on the existence of the two European economic blocs events whose roots lie elsewhere. Their existence should certainly not be underestimated, but its consequences cannot be correctly assessed

without taking into account other economic forces, especially salaries and prices, etc. It has thus happened that the generally favourable state of business in Europe has minimized the effects of tariff differences and caused a rise in external trade, even where the latter would have shown a fall in less favourable economic conditions.

Not surprisingly, the discriminatory effect of tariff differences varies greatly from one item to another, and also within each item (for example, machines and machine tools). The Swiss sales to West Germany most affected are the following:- chemicals, plastics, silk and yarn, wool, clothing, footwear, ceramics, iron and metal products, machines, electrical and optical goods. For trade in the opposite direction the main items are textiles, clothing, machines, electrical goods, plastics, cars, paper, cardboard and toys. The following tables show the main customs headings involved in trade between West Germany and Switzerland and whether or not they are affected by tariff discrimination.

Table I - The Effects of Tariff Discrimination
on West German Exports to Switzerland

(each item is indicated by its reference number in the Swiss external trade statistics)

A - The 15 items affected little or not at all:

30. Pharmaceutical products	76. Aluminium
31. Fertilizers	33. Cosmetics
32. Paints	34. Soaps and detergents
42. Leather goods	41. Skins, fur and leather
49. Printing & publishing	82. Tools, cutlery
67. Artificial flowers and feathers	83. Metal products
71. Precious metals, jewellery	93. Arms and munitions
	96. Brushes

B - The 24 items noticeably affected:

25. Stone and quarrying	59. Cotton wool, felt
28, 29, 38. Chemicals	60, 61. Clothing
35. Adhesives	64. Footwear
39. Plastics	68. Stone ware
40. Rubber	
44, 94. Wood and wood products	69. Ceramics
48. Paper products	70. Glass and glass ware
50, 51. Silk and continuous yarn	73. Iron and iron products
53. Wool	84. Machines and apparatus
55. Cotton	85. Electrical equipment
56. Short fibres (cellulose wool)	87. Agricultural vehicles
58. Carpets, embroidery	90. Optical and medical instruments and apparatus
	97. Toys

Table II - The Effect of Tariff Discrimination
on Swiss Exports to West Germany

A - The 10 items affected little or not at all:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 25. Stone and quarrying | 49. Printing & Publishing |
| 31. Fertilizers | 67. Artificial flowers and feathers |
| 33. Cosmetics | 68. Stone ware |
| 34. Soaps and detergents | 71. Precious metals and jewellery |
| 35. Adhesives | 82. Tools, cutlery |

B - The 25 items noticeably affected:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 28, 29, 38. Chemicals | 65. Hats |
| 30. Pharmaceutical products | 69. Pottery |
| 32. Paints | 73. Iron and iron products |
| 39. Plastics | 76. Aluminium |
| 40. Rubber | 84. Machines and apparatus |
| 41. Skins, furs and leather | 85. Electrical equipment |
| 50, 51. Silk and continuous filament yarn | 87. Agricultural vehicles (components) |
| 53. Wool | 90. Optical and medical equipment |
| 56. Short fibres (cellulose wool) | 92. Musical instruments |
| 58. Carpets, embroidery | 93. Arms and munitions |
| 59. Cotton wool, felt | 96. Brushes |
| 60, 61. Clothing | 97. Toys |
| 64. Foot wear | |

All the available information shows that, apart from certain types of high quality goods, Switzerland has suffered more from differences in tariffs than West Germany has. German exporters naturally refuse to give up a market as valuable as Switzerland simply because of a slight change in customs duties, and they are even ready, if necessary, to reduce their profit margins, as is easily proved by a detailed study of the items concerned. Swiss buyers for their part will stick to their German suppliers so long as the quality of the goods and the delivery dates are maintained. This proves once again that attention must be paid to business relationships if a market is to be kept, but unfortunately, this is not always the case during a boom. In fact, EFTA's tariff advantages over West Germany often fail to persuade buyers to change their suppliers: they only do so when a better product is offered. Except for the extremely busy sectors, tariff discrimination only harms the West German when some other factor comes into play. Experience shows that German exporters benefit from factors which tend to discourage change of supplier; for example, either her EFTA competitors cannot supply the goods because they lack production, or else they employ out-of-date selling methods in spite of the more flexible trading which is being intro-

duced in many countries). Yet again there may be some outside event, such as the Wilson government's surcharge on imports into Britain, which interrupts the normal development of trade.

Two important things can be said about Swiss exports to West Germany. First, the German market provides a valuable outlet for many types of Swiss products (often 50% of total exports and sometimes even more). Second, Swiss goods exported to Germany are doubly discriminated against: there is the internal reduction in customs duties between the Six, and there is also the rise in the German tariff on imports from countries from outside the Community in order to bring it into line with the external tariff of the Common Market. Switzerland therefore has a good chance of maintaining its sales of high quality goods and specialized products, but the general situation is dangerous for those undertakings whose level of exports to the Common Market and especially to Germany is particularly high, as analysis of the items shows is often the case. In the circumstances, these undertakings must woo the German market even more carefully than in the past and be prepared to reduce their profit margins, as many of them do already. Even so, goods whose price to the consumer is mainly determined by customs duty will still be threatened.

(to be continued)

Page		
D	ADVERTISING	Italy: CONTINENTAL ADS, Milan becomes Italian branch of NORMAN, CRAIG & KUMMEL, New York. United States: Four members of INTERNATIONAL MARKETS ADVERTISING form New York agency.
D	AIRCRAFT & SPACE	Belgium: FOKKER, Amsterdam is taking over SABCA, Brussels (research and construction) from STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE. France: Division of THOMPSON RAMO WOOLDRIDGE, Cleveland, Ohio forms joint subsidiary in Paris with ENGINS MATRA.
E	AUTOMOBILES	Belgium: ALFA ROMEO, Milan forms Brussels sales and service company.
E	BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING	Germany: BAYERISCHE GEMEINDEBANK, Munich forms "leasing" company 50-50 with owners of DEUTSCHE BAUGRUPPE (property).
E	CHEMICALS	France: FERTILISANTS DE L'OUEST, Paris (of the PECHINEY group) takes over DELPLACE, Paris (fertilisers). Ireland: ALBATROS SUPERFOSFAATEABRIEKEN, Utrecht takes over Irish fertilizer manufacturer ALBATROS-WINDMILL, New Ross, Wexford. Italy: The German firm ZSCHIMMER & SCHWARZ (chemical products for textile and leather industries) forms Milan sales subsidiary PRINOL. Netherlands: VERNIS- AND VERFFABRIEK S. DROST, Venlo takes over LOTOS, Amsterdam (paints). ASHLAND OIL, Ashland, Kentucky forms Dutch subsidiary.
F	COSMETICS	Germany: The Swiss cosmetics group GIVAUDAN forms manufacturing and sales subsidiary in Hamburg.
G	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	Belgium: KSM PRODUCTS, Moorestown, New Jersey increases share in Brussels subsidiary to 71%. France: KRAUSS-MAFFEL, Munich (sub-subsidiary of the FLICK group) forms sales subsidiary in Paris (machines etc for chemicals and plastics industries). Germany: CROMPTON PARKINSON, Leeds and London has 50% in PECO VERKAUFGES, Frankfurt (sales of welding materials). Italy: Milan subsidiary of GENERAL ELECTRIC, New York and ANSALDO SAN GIORGIO (subsidiary of IRI and FINMECCANICA) conclude negotiations and form joint subsidiary. INTERCELL, Zurich (holdings) forms SIAC, Bologna (air-conditioning and ventilating apparatus).
H	ELECTRONICS	France: DOCUMENTATION INC, Bethesda, Maryland (data processing) forms Paris subsidiary. Germany: OCEANIC RADIO, Paris (subsidiary of INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH, New York forms German sales subsidiary. Italy: SCHLUMBERGER

Houston, Texas (electronic checking and measuring equipment) closes down Italian mining and chemical research subsidiary. Switzerland: CENTRALE D'ELECTRONIQUE APPLIQUEE, Mont-rouge, Seine (radio, TV and recording equipment) forms Geneva sales subsidiary.

I ENERGY

Belgium: Five distributors of INTERCOMSTE (of the ELECTRO-BEL group) take part in reorganization of Belgian distribution of electricity and gas.

I ENGINEERING & METAL

Belgium: PROSONED, Basle (holdings) backs new firm ARMETOL, Brussels (sheet-metal and mechanical equipment). PRESTIGE GROUP, London forms Belgian sales subsidiary. France: SLANT FIN RADIATORS, Richmond Hill, New York (heating apparatus) buys 45% in new Paris subsidiary of SMCP, Paris. Germany: LUC-EAT, Paris (subsidiary of FMC CORP, California) forms subsidiary CHICKSAN, Frankfurt. BLAGDEN & NOAKES (HOLDINGS), London forms Hamburg subsidiary BERGEDORFER FASS, to recondition steel containers. Italy: JACUZZI, Santillo, Mexico forms Italian subsidiary (pumps, hydraulic equipment etc.). The Milan foundry TRAFILERIE & LAMINATORI DI METALLI (linked with FIAT and TREFIMETAUX, Paris) signs technical and sales agreement with American Can, New York. Netherlands: LEAR SIEGLER, Santa Monica, California (control and domestic equipment) controls VULCAANSOORD, Terborg-Wisch and takes over remaining 50% in SIEGLER NEDERLANDS, Amsterdam. Spain: The French company SOGIVAL forms new Madrid firm GASES LICUADOS, 50-50 with CORPORACION INDUSTRIAL, Madrid.

K FINANCE

France: EXPELEC, Paris and SEFIPAR, Paris together form INTERNATIONALE DE GESTION & DE PARTICIPATION, Paris. Greece: MEDIOBANCA, Milan, DEUTSCHE BANK, Frankfurt, BANQUE LAMBERT, Brussels, COFININDUS, Brussels, BNCL, Paris, CREDIT LYONNAIS, Lyons and CCF, Paris increase their holdings in the Greek industrial bank NIBID, Athens. Italy: The Swiss holding company MOTERIM forms two Italian investment and finance companies. ITALMOBILIARE, Milan (investment subsidiary of ITALCEMENTI, Bergamo) buys minority share in CREDITO DI VENEZIA, Milan. Luxembourg: FINIMSA, Luxembourg (investment), of the KREDIETBANK group, Brussels and Antwerp, forms INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT TRUST for British group. Morocco: MARSEILLAISE DE CREDIT exchanges Moroccan establishments for 37.5% share in STE GENERALE MAROCAINE DE BANQUE, Casablanca.

- M FOOD & DRINK Belgium: TRACTION & ELECTRICITE, Brussels (STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE group) buys remaining 50% share in FAIRVIK, Brussels from FAIRMONT FOODS, Omaha, Nebraska. France: CHOCOLAT MENIER, Paris (controlled by SOURCE PERRIER, Vergeze, Gard) takes over four French food firms, raises its capital and changes its name to UNION FRANCAISE D'INDUSTRIE DE CHOCOLATERIE & DE CONFISERIE. Italy: The Swiss holding company ADMINVIN forms CASA VINICOLA PIEROTH, Milan to import and export vintage wines.
- M GLASS Germany: HERAUS, Hanau, Main (processing of rare metals) combines its quartz glass business with that of JENAER (subsidiary of the ZEISS group) Mainz, with Jenaer taking 25% in Heraus's Hanau subsidiary.
- N MINING Ireland: PENARROYA, Paris (DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES group) CONSOLIDATED MOGUL, Toronto and METALLGES, Goslar, Bad Homburg (subsidiary of PREUSSAG) form new mining company in Ireland.
- N OIL, GAS & PETRO-CHEMICALS France: The German oil group WINTERSHALL, Celle increases capital of its Paris subsidiary by putting into it a 2.4% share in PIPELINE DU SUD, Paris. Germany: CONTINENTAL OIL, Houston, Texas forms Munich sales subsidiary. Italy: The oil distributors DIOM, Milan; PETROLI PADOVA, Padua; RAI, Milan; and CARBURANTI & AFFINI, Asti are being merged into AMOCO ITALIA, Milan. Luxembourg: The British banks N.M. ROTHSCHILD and S.G. WARBURG and five European banks form PIPELINE FINANCE, Luxembourg. Madagascar: SHELL DE MADAGASCAR (ROYAL DUTCH-SHELL group) takes 60% in new oil-transport firm STE MARITIME DE MADAGASCAR, Tananarive. Switzerland: STANDARD OIL CO OF NEW JERSEY is interested in the Aigle refinery of RAFFINERIES DU RHONE, Collombey-Muraz, Valais.
- O PAPER & PACKAGING Germany: FELDMUEHLE, Düsseldorf (paper) of the FLICK group, is taking a 25% share in PAPETERIES DE BELGIQUE, Brussels in which STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE also has 25%.
- P PHARMACEUTICALS Britain: CARLO ERBA, Milan (pharmaceuticals and food), a 16% subsidiary of AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS, New York, forms London subsidiary.
- P PLASTICS France: UGINE, Paris takes over STE DES RESINES FLUOREES, Paris (polyfluorethylene). BEBE-CONFORT, Villemomble, Seine (plastic and metal goods for infants) takes over its subsidiary at

Abbeville, Somme.

- Q RUBBER France: The French chemical and rubber group PAULSTRA-REPUSSEAU (controlled by FICAME, Levallois-Perret, Seine) takes over three of its own subsidiaries. The French exporter of rubber goods MAPA takes large minority share in HANSEATISCHE GUMMIWARENFABRIK, Bremen.
- Q TEXTILES Belgium: ASSOCIATED WEAVERS, Bradford, Yorkshire closes down Courtrai factory of its Belgian subsidiary. France: MANIFATTURA PASTORE, Valduggia, Vercelli buys 50.01% in PIERRE FERRAT INTERNATIONAL, Paris, recently formed by ETS PORON, Troyes. Germany: GOETZ, Ravensburg, Wittenburg (mens shirts) forms Wittenburg holding company to expand its foreign interests. Italy: TINTORIA PAOLO BARZACHI, Giussano Seregno, Milan gets use of patents of ASTRO DYE WORKS, Calhoun, Georgia ("Astrodyed" process for yarn). Netherlands: TEXTIEL-UNIE, Enschede buys two new subsidiaries: TEXTIEL FABRIEK "HOLLAND" Enschede and N.J. MENKO, Enschede.
- S TRADE France: UNA, Ivry, Seine agrees with AU BON MARCHE for reciprocal use of their buying organizations. SCAC, Paris takes over its 75% subsidiary CHATEL & DOLLFUS, Puteaux, Seine (fuel).
- S TRANSPORT France: VAN OMMEREN, Rotterdam (sea transport) is reorganizing its French interests through its Paris subsidiaries. The British firm CAWTHORN & SINCLAIR holds 67% in its new Paris subsidiary. Germany: The sea-transport group HANSA forms two new subsidiaries at Bremen. Italy: SATI, Paris (subsidiary of ATELIER DE CONSTRUCTION DU NORD DE LA FRANCE, Nord) forms 50% Milan subsidiary, VELOVAIN. Netherlands: The Dutch airline KLM sets up North Sea helicopter service. EUROPE CONTAINERS TERMINALS, Rotterdam is formed by the Netherlands railways, the THOMSEN transport group, Rotterdam and THE STEVEDORE COMPANY QUICK DISPATCH.
- U VARIOUS Germany: INSTALLATION EFFICIENCY, Rotterdam (consultants) forms Munich branch for its Düsseldorf subsidiary. Italy: AR-FLEX (furnishings), Milan takes over similar firm TECHNIFORM, Milan. Netherlands: TIELSKA, Schötmär, Germany (kitchen equipment) has 25% share in its new Netherlands sales subsidiary. Spain: The German shoe manufacturer LEMM & CO builds factory at Vigo, Spain. Switzerland: PAUL PLANUS, Paris (consultants) join INFORMATION-SERVICES ENTERPRISE, Lausanne 50-50 in PLANUS ZURICH.

ADVERTISING

Four of the forty-six members of IMA-INTERNATIONAL MARKETS ADVERTISING- formed in 1958 as EMA-EUROPEAN MARKET ADVERTISING - have taken equal shares in IMAA-INTERNATIONAL MARKETS ADVERTISING AGENCY INC, New York, which will promote their international advertising and marketing business. The firms concerned are: VAN BRUNT & CO INC, New York; PEMAS, Paris; REX PUBLICITY LTD, London and LUND & LOMMER, Copenhagen.

The Milan advertising agency CONTINENTAL ADS (president Sig G. M. Moratti and director Sig A. Rainis) has signed a partnership agreement with NORMAN, CRAIG & KUMMEL INC, New York (see No 185) and will now become the American firm's Italian branch.

The New York agency does about one third of its business in Europe and already has several European associates, including MARKENWERBUNG KG HORST FANGER & DR WOLFRAM D'EBITSCH, Hamburg; CRANE ADVERTISING LTD and NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL LTD, London; and NORMAN CRAIG & KUMMEL-ADVERTISING SA at Fribourg, Switzerland.

AIRCRAFT & SPACE

A few months ago (see No 309) the T.R.W. SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES, Redondo Beach, California division of THOMPSON RAMO WOOLDRIDGE INC, Cleveland, Ohio made an agreement with ENGINES MATRA SA, Paris to extend the latter's business in the space industry. Now they are going to form a joint subsidiary in Paris called MATREL SA (capital Ff 1 million), in which the American partner will hold 49%. It has been founded by M. R. Laduree, secretary general of Engines Matra, and its scope will include designing systems and complete space craft projects, ground installations, trials before launching, telemetry, and remote control of satellites. It will also design components, calculate orbits and administer space programmes.

Engines Matra is also working with HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP LTD (through its HAWKER SIDDELEY DYNAMICS division - see No 302) to develop and build the European satellite "Esro 2" (see No 273).

The Dutch aircraft construction company NV KON NED VliegTuiGen-FABRIEK FOKKER, Amsterdam (see No 293) is negotiating with STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE SA (see No 274) for the control of SABCA-SA BELGE DE CONSTRUCTIONS AERONAUTIQUES, Brussels. SABCA is working with several other European companies on the research and construction of aircraft ("Atlantic"), engines and jets ("Eldo", "Centaure", "Esro") and is diversifying and partially reorganizing its business, having completed plans for the "Hawk" and "F-104 G" programmes. It has now gone into the construction of hydraulic equipment for the automation of machine tools under licence from the American firm "True-Trace" and precision high-pressure and variable duty pumps under "Gotec" licence from the German firm OTTO ECKERLE, APPARATE & MASCHINENBAU OHG, Malsch, Karlsruhe. Its factories at Haren and Gosselies employ about 1,500 workers. SABCA also has large holdings in AEROBEL-CIE GENERALE BELGE D' AERONAUTIQUE, Brussels (with CEGEAC SA, Brussels) and in COBELDA-CIE BELGE D'ELECTRONIQUE D'AUTOMATION SA, Haren, Brussels (with HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO, Beverly Hills,

California. Fokker, which now employs 5,000 workers, intends to increase its production of "F-27 (friendship)" and to begin production of its new jet aircraft "F-28 (Fellowship)".

AUTOMOBILES

M. Dante Morrone, Brussels has been appointed director general of ALFA ROMEO BENELUX SA, a subsidiary which has been formed recently in Brussels by ALFA ROMEO SpA, Milan, member of the IRI group (it holds 48.9% direct and 51% indirectly through FINMECCANICA SpA - see No 315). The new company will import, sell and give after-sales service in Benelux. The Milan firm (capital raised recently to lire 45 thousand million: the largest Italian automobile firm after FIAT, Turin) has 88% direct control of the new business, the board of which consists of Sig V. Moro, Sig C. Rainero, Sig F. Badari and Sig S. Pincherli-Vicini. The other 12% is divided equally between six group companies: SPICA SpA, Leghorn, COFI-COMMERCIALE FINANZIARIA SpA, Milan and four foreign sales companies - ALFA ROMEO VERTRIEBS GmbH, Frankfurt, ALFA ROMEO (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD, London, ALFA ROMEO (SVIZZERA) SA, Agno, Lugano and ALFA ROMEO INC. New York. The Milan group is represented in the Belgian provinces of Brabant, Hainaut and Namur by NOVAROBEL SA, Brussels (see No 268) which was formed last year by COMINIÈRE SA, (with subsidiaries MATERMACO-CONGO SA, COLECTRIC SA, etc). Alfa Romeo, Milan also has several other sales subsidiaries abroad: one at Amberieux-en-Bugey, Ain, France: one at Madrid in Spain and one in Johannesburg, South Africa.

BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

BAYERISCHE GEMEINDEBANK, Munich, a state concern which deals with banking of all kinds for local authorities, is going into "leasing" for them and has formed GES FUER KOMMUNALES LEASING mbH 50-50 with Dr Edgar Heckelmann and Herr Max Schlereth, who own the "DEUTSCHE BAUGRUPPE" group of property companies and will have 25% each. The new business will build and let (and sell on hire purchase) properties for communal use, financed by the Munich bank.

Bayerische has also joined DEBA-DEUTSCHE GEWERBEBAU GmbH & Co, Munich (a member of the "DEUTSCHE BAUGRUPPE" group) to form ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT KOMMUNALBAU, which will design, finance and build all kinds of property for local authorities.

CHEMICALS

The Dutch firm VERNIS-AND VERFFABRIEK S. DROST NV (owned by the Drooste family of Venlo) making paints and varnishes, has gained full control of the paint manufacturer LOTOS VERF, Amsterdam.

ALBATROS SUPERFOSFAATFABRIEKEN NV, Utrecht (see No 312) an indirect member of the chemical consortium KON. ZOUT KETJEN NV, Hengelo (see No 325) is increasing its capital and taking over the Irish fertilizer manufacturer in which it has an interest,

ALBATROS-WINDMILL FERTILISER LTD, Rosbercon, New Ross. This firm will now be expanded and its name changed to ALBATROS FERTILISER LTD.

The Utrecht firm (controlled by VER. KUNSTMESTFABRIEKEN MEKOG-ALBATROS NV, owned 40% by KON NED ZOUTINDUSTRIE-KNZ - a subsidiary of Zout-Ketjen - and 40% by BATAAFSCH E PETROLEUM MIJ. NV, of the ROYAL DUTCH group) is associated with FISON S LTD and ICI-IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD in several joint subsidiaries in Canada and Kenya.

ASHLAND OIL & REFINING CO, Ashland, Kentucky has formed ASHLAND OIL & REFINING (HOLLAND) NV (capital Fl 100,000) to make and sell lubricants and anti-rust products.

The American group already has a Common Market subsidiary, UNITED CARBON CO (see No 289), which controls UNITED CARBON FRANCE SA, Lillebonne, Seine Maritime and DEUTSCHE UNITED CARBON CO GmbH, Frankfurt.

ZSCHIMMER & SCHWARZ, Oberlahnstein, Rhineland (see No 46) which makes chemical products for the leather and textile industries, has formed a Milan subsidiary PRINOL Sas, which will be responsible for Italian sales of its products for the leather industry including "Activol" and "Supralan" for softening and de-greasing, "Novaltan" for tanning, "Pellastol", "Prinol" and "Triumphlicker", sulphurous and sulphate products etc. The new firm has a capital of lire 2 million which is shared equally between Sig Delo Dalla and Sig C. Guazzo.

The German firm, which has numerous representatives abroad, also produces fine synthetic soaps, fur-cleaners, finishes for paper etc. It has had a French subsidiary ZSCHIMMER & SCHWARZ FRANCE Sarl for several years. Another subsidiary PRINOL Srl (capital lire 500,000) was formed in Milan at the end of 1962 to sell industrial chemical products. Herr Karl L. Schwarz and Herr K. L. Strecker hold 50% each in this firm.

STE DES FERTILISANTS DE L'OUEST SA, Paris (see No 325), a 69.3% subsidiary of PRODUITS CHIMIQUES PECHINEY-SAINT-GOBAIN SA, Neuilly, Seine (see No 327) is going to take over another fertilizer manufacturer ETS DELPLACE SA, Paris (capital Ff 2.48 million) which has factories at Louverne, Mayenne. Fertilisants de l'Ouest (capital Ff 9.75 million) had a turnover of Ff 67 million in 1964. It has factories at Granville-St Nicholas, Manche; Brest and Landerneau, Finisterre; Nantes-Chantenay and Nantes-Ste Anne, Loire Atlantique.

COSMETICS

The Swiss group L. GIVAUDAN & CO SA, Vernier (see No 286) manufacturers of perfumes, soaps and cosmetics has formed a Hamburg subsidiary GIVAUDAN GmbH (capital Dm 400,000) which will be managed by Herr Horst Beckerhaus, Hamburg and Herr Rochus Martin Classen, Geneva. The new firm will import, sell and manufacture "Givaudan" and "Esrolko" brands of perfumery and cosmetics.

Givaudan has been linked financially with the chemical and pharmaceutical group F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO AG, Basle since 1963, and has large holdings abroad: GIVAUDAN

& CIE Sarl, Paris; GIVAUDAN & CO SAI, Milan; GIVAUDAN & CO LTD, Whyteleafe, Surrey; GIVAUDAN IBERICA SA, Barcelona as well as interests in the United States (see No 286). It has also recently formed a Swiss research and development company GIVAUDAN ESROLKO AG FORSCHUNGSGES, Dubendorf, Zurich (capital Sf 200,000) with another cosmetics firm ESROLKO AG, Dubendorf, which has a subsidiary in Milan, ESROLKO ITALIANA SpA.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

KRAUSS-MAFFEI AG, Munich (see No 303) a more than 60% subsidiary of BUDERUS'SCHE EISENWERKE AG, Wetzlar (of the FLICK group - see No 292) has formed a 50% direct subsidiary in Paris to sell plant, machines and materials for the chemical and plastics industries (moulding, extrusion, injection etc). The other shareholders in the new firm TRAPÉC-STE D'EQUIPEMENT POUR LA TRANSFORMATION DES PRODUITS D'ENTRETIEN & DES MATIERES PLASTIQUES Sarl (capital Ff 125,000) are two of the Flick group's subsidiaries (with 20% and 6% respectively): ECKERT & ZIEGLER GmbH, Weissenburg, Bavaria (acquired a few months ago from DYNAMIT NOBEL AG, Troisdorf, a subsidiary of FELDMUEHLE AG, Dusseldorf - also of the FLICK group) and FELLNER & ZIEGLER GmbH, Frankfurt (engineering and machines for the cement, chemicals and plastics industries, acquired a few months earlier from KOELSCH-FOELZERWERKE AG by Krauss-Maffei - see No 289 - at the same time as RITTERSHAUS & BLECHER, Wuppertal-Barmen).

CGE-CIA GENERALE DI ELETTRICITA SpA, Milan (controlled by GENERAL ELECTRIC CO, New York since 1960) and ANSALDO SAN GIORGIO SpA, Genoa (a joint subsidiary of IRI (48.97%) and IRI's holding company FINMECCANICA SpA (51%)) have concluded the negotiations they began a few months ago (see No 306). They will now reorganize some of their heavy electrical engineering (motors, transformers, commutators, etc). A new subsidiary belonging to Ansaldo San Giorgio and to its subsidiary OET-OFFICINE ELETTROMECCANICHE TRIESTINE SpA, Trieste (factory at Monfalcone) and to CGE will take over and run their Milan, Destri, Campi and Monfalcone factories.

KSM PRODUCTS, Moorestown, New Jersey (see No 242), president Mr F.K. Kelemen (who, with various members of his family has 43% control) has increased its holding in KSM CONTINENTAL SA, St Gilles, Brussels to 71%. This is KSM's only subsidiary in the Common Market; it makes electric and electronic equipment for welding, fixing and checking, and plant for supplying and transforming electric current. KSM Continental, which was formed at the beginning of 1964 in association with ELECTRICITE & ELECTROMENANIQUE SA, Anderlecht - a subsidiary of CIE BELGE DE PARTICIPATIONS PARIBAS-COBEP SA (see No 241) - has increased its capital to Bf 22 million and transferred its head office to Nivelles.

The American company (1964/65 sales \$4.85 million) has two other foreign manufacturing subsidiaries, one in Toronto, Canada and KSM STUD WELDING LTD at Old Woking, Surrey.

The electrical engineering and construction firm CROMPTON PARKINSON LTD, Guiseley, Leeds and London, has taken a 50% share in PECO VERKAUFSGES mbH, Frankfurt, which distributes Crompton Parkinson's welding equipment in Germany and is a 50% subsidiary of GREGORY INDUSTRIES INC, Lorain and Toledo, Ohio. The two groups are represented on the board of the German firm by Mr Dieter Ossenberg and Mr E. Gregory Jr, respectively.

The holding company INTERCELL AG, Zurich, directed by Herr Hans P. Knoepfel, Zurich, has formed SIAC-SOC ITALIANA ATMOSFERE CONTROLLATE Srl, Bologna to make and sell air conditioning and ventilating apparatus for stores, especially those dealing in perishable goods such as fruit and vegetables. Intercell owns almost the whole of the lire 3 million capital.

ELECTRONICS

OCEANIC RADIO SA, Paris (capital Ff 10.51 million) which is a 66% subsidiary of ITT-INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CORP, New York (see No 322) is going to form a company to sell TV and radio receivers in West Germany. Production in its factory at Chartres, Eure et Loire, is expected to reach 100,000 and 200,000 units respectively as from next year.

The new West German company will be formed jointly with SEL-STANDARD ELEKTRIK LORENZ AG, Stuttgart (see No 234), which is itself a 93.36% subsidiary of INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ELECTRIC CORP., New York (one of the ITT group's foreign holding companies).

Oceanic has manufacturing arrangements with LMT-LE MATERIEL TELEPHONIQUE SA, Boulogne Billancourt, Seine and a financial link is now under consideration. It is also negotiating the take-over of two radio and TV equipment firms, whose manufacturing capacity would be moved to the Chartres factory: they are DUCASTEL FRERES SARL and BUREL FRERES & J. DELAITTRE SA, in which ITT has had 25% and 100% shareholdings respectively since 1964 (see No 279).

SCHLUMBERGER LTD, Houston, Texas (see No 324) makers of electronic measuring, regulating and controlling apparatus and instruments, has closed down MERIDIONALE SERVIZI MINERARI DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER SpA, Rome. Sig Aldo Catani has been appointed liquidator. This firm was formed at the end of 1962 at Pescara to carry out chemical and technical research for mining and oil drilling. It had a capital of lire 1 million which was later raised to lire 20 million. It was founded by SA DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER, Paris and the bank NEUFLIZE SCHLUMBERGER & CIE, Paris (5%). Dowell Schlumberger has been a joint subsidiary since 1960 of the Houston group (through the former SPE-STE DE PROSPECTION ELECTRIQUE) and DOW CHEMICAL CO, Midland, Michigan (see Nos 249 and 311).

COCELAM-CIE CENTRALE D'ELECTRONIQUE APPLIQUEE SA, Mont-rouge, Seine which makes radio receivers, television sets, and sound-recording and reproducing equipment, has formed a sales subsidiary in Geneva called COCELAM INSTRUMENTS SA for its electronic controlling and measuring equipment department. It has also set up COCELAM DISTRIBUTION SA, Geneva (see No 306) and UNIC RTV, Lausanne (see No 317).

Cocelam (capital Ff 7,077 million) is a 50-50 subsidiary of LEBON & CIE Snc, of the R. PALUEL-MARMONT group, and STE LYONNAISE DES EAUX & DE L'ECLAIRAGE SA.

DOCUMENTATION INC., Bethesda, Maryland which specializes in research into and use of all systems for data processing (mainly using electronic computers) has formed a full subsidiary in Paris, Documentation, (president Mr. Eugene Miller of Potomac) had a 1964 turn-over of \$ 5 million. The new subsidiary is called EURODOC Sarl (capital Ff 100,000) and is managed by Mme Mireille Enselme, Paris.

ENERGY

Five distributors belonging to INTERCOM-STE INTERCOMMUNALE BELGE DE GAZ & D'ELECTRICITE SA, Brussels, a member of the ELECTROBEL SA group (see Nos. 316 & 320) will be involved in the reorganization of Belgian distribution of electrical power and gas, recently carried out by a merger in favour of EBES NV, Antwerp, member of the STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE ELECTRAFINA group (see No. 325). Electrobél (capital Bf 5,940 million) will take over its distribution subsidiaries BMGE-CIE BELGE POUR L'EXPLOITATION DU GAZ & DE L'ELECTRICITE EN FLANDRE OCCIDENTALE SA, Bruges (see No. 325), ENB-GAZ & ELECTRICITE DU NORD DE LA BELGIQUE SA, Malines, EGEB-ELECTRICITE & GAZ DE L'EST DE LA BELGIQUE SA, Verviers, HENELGAZ-STE HENNUYERE D'ELECTRICITE & DE GAZ SA, Charleroi and SOBRUGAZ-STE BRUXELLOISE DU GAZ & DE L'ELECTRICITE SA, St-Josse-ten-Noode. It has a 52% direct share in BMGE (in which ELECTRAFINA-STE COMMERCIALE DE TRANSPORTS, D'ELECTRICITE & D'INDUSTRIE NV is a minority shareholder - see No. 320) as well as 49.6% in SOBRUGAZ, 46.7% in ENB, 44.7% in EGEB and 41.5% in HENEL-GAZ; the remainder of the shares in the last four being held by ELECTROBEL.

ENGINEERING & METAL

SLANT FIN RADIATORS CORP., Richmond Hill, New York which makes heating apparatus without mechanical ventilation will shortly receive official approval for the purchase of a shareholding (45%) in CIE SLANT FIN SA, recently formed in Paris with a capital of Ff 200,000 by SMCP-STE DE MECANIQUE & DE CHAUDRONNERIE DE PONS SA, Paris. M. Gerald Lehideux is the temporary president. SMCP (see No. 326), a 97.5% subsidiary of TUNZINI SA, Paris has full control of the new firm at the moment.

LEAR SIEGLER INC., Santa Monica, California (see No. 326), a large group making electrical and electronic control and domestic equipment has increased from 18% to 72% its shareholding in the Dutch foundry and heating equipment makers VULCAANSOORD NV, Terborg-Wisch (see No. 233) and taken over the Amsterdam firm SIEGLER NEDERLANDS-AMERIKAANSE HANDEL-SONDERNEMING NV (see No. 145) which until now it has 50/50 owned with Vulcaansoord.

M. WESTERMANN & CO GmbH, Neheim-Hüsten, a large shareholder in Vulcaansoord, recently tried to gain control of by buying shares on the Stock Exchange. Westermann is a German manufacturer of stoves, heating apparatus and kitchen utensils. Westermann is directed by M. J. Th. Van Wijngaarden and has a 50% holding in DEVULCA FIJN MECHANISCHE INDUSTRIE NV, Amsterdam.

Lear Siegler recently bought the Italian firm FARFISA SpA, Aspia, Ancona, the German firm C.S. STEINHEIL SOEHNE OPTISCHE WERKE GmbH, Munich (see No. 284) and set up OTTO FENNEL FABRIK VERMESSUNGSTECHNISCHER GERAETE GmbH & Co., Kassel (see No. 237) etc.

The holding company PROSONED SA (capital Sf 400,000), founded in Basle at the beginning of 1965 by Belgian interests (see No 295), has backed the formation of ARMETOL SA, Uccle, Brussels (capital Bf 50,000) which will make, erect and sell mechanical and sheet-metal equipment. Prosoned has a 59.2% shareholding. The president of the new firm is Madame Y. Odeurs (with 20%). The other shareholders are PROCOS SA, Basle (see No 292) its subsidiary PROCOS NEDERLAND NV, Kapelle-Biezelinge, SOTECNA-STE D'ETUDES TECHNIQUES DU HAINAUT SA, Uccle, Brussels and M. A. Dallemagne, who has 20% and is a large shareholder in PROCOS - controlled by Prosoned - and Sotecna.

PRESTIGE GROUP LTD, London (see No 317) has been controlled by AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORP, New York (see No 325) since the American firm's recent merger with Prestige's former (68%) parent company EKCO PRODUCTS CO, Chicago; it has formed another sales subsidiary in the Common Market PRESTIGE EUROPE NV (capital Bf 200,000) Molenbeek St Jean, Belgium. Control will be shared with six of the group's subsidiaries in London, PRESTIGE HOUSEWARES LTD, PRESTIGE PRODUCTS LTD, STAINLESS DEVELOPMENTS LTD, WELLBY INDUSTRIES LTD, O'CEDAR LTD and THE NORTHERN MALLEABLE FOUNDRY CO LTD.

The Prestige group produces a wide range of hardware, cutlery, gadgets and tools for the kitchen, bathroom and garden, repair kits etc. It has a Belgian sales subsidiary PRESTIGE BENELUX SA (formed in 1954 at Molenbeek) and is also building a factory in Belgium at Tersen-derlo to produce metal, plastic and wood products for the Common Market. The group has sales subsidiaries in all the Common Market countries and several manufacturing subsidiaries in the Six (at Solingen, Chartres, etc.)

The Milan foundry TRAFILERIE & LAMINATORI DI METALLI SpA, Milan, which has links with FIAT SpA, Turin and TREFIMETAUX SA, Paris, has signed a technical and sales agreement with AMERICAN CAN CO, New York (see No 260) to design and manufacture packaging for canned foods and drinks according to the New York firm's patents. The packages do not contain tin but are made of a mixture of aluminium and kraft paper. Trafileri, (capital lire 5,000 million) president Dr A. Capelli, runs several metal factories (light and heavy) at Milano-Sile, Casarza Ligure, Villa Carcina and Piere Emanuele. The company has numerous holdings in Italy including 60.6% in MINMETAL, Cividate del Piano, Bergamo (capital lire 600 million), 23.3% in SILA-SOC. ITALIANA LAMINAZIONE ALLUMINIO, Alessandria (capital lire 1,150 million) an associate of MONTECATINI; 50% in CJBS-CIA ITALIANA BRONZI SPECIALI SpA, Turin (capital lire 150 million); 81.8% in INDUSTRIA STAGNOLE SpA, Turin (capital recently raised to lire 216 million); 16% in OMSA-OFFICINE MECCANICHE SpA, Reggio Emilia (capital lire 90 million) etc.

The London group BLAGDEN & NOAKES (HOLDINGS) LTD which has various subsidiaries in Britain (metal production and wholesale chemical products) has now completed the formation of a German subsidiary (see No 302) BERGEDORFER FASS GmbH, Hamburg (capital Dm 100,000). Blagden & Noakes will own 49%, the remaining 51% being held by a wholesale chemical firm OTTO ALDAG oHG, Bergedorf, Hamburg. The new company will build and run a £200,000 plant for reconditioning steel containers.

SOGIVAL-STE DE VENTE & D'INSTALLATIONS POUR LES GAZ LIQUEFIES SA, Fontenay-sous-Bois, Seine has a 50% holding in the newly formed company GASES LICUADOS SA, Madrid (capital Pts 1 million). The other 50% is held by CORPORACION INDUSTRIAL SA, Madrid.

Sogival was formed in November 1963 (see No 228) by CONSTRUCTIONS METALLIQUES & ENTREPRISES (ANC. ETS. DEROBERT) SA, Lyons which has 65% control, the remainder being held by SACOFIGAL-CIE FINANCIERE POUR LES GAZ LIQUEFIES SA, Luxembourg. The Lyons firm (capital to be raised from Ff 8 million to Ff 10 million) which originally made industrial and agricultural metal structures, now covers about 60% of the French market in storage reservoirs for liquified or pressurized gases, and tankers for transporting and distributing liquified gases (works at Lyons; Terrenoire, Loire; St Priest, Isere; and St Chamas, Bouches-du-Rhone). It owns 70% in the engineering firm CEEI-CIE EUROPEENNE D'EQUIPEMENT INDUSTRIEL SA, Paris (formed in October 1963 with FORGES & ATELIERS DE COMMENTRY-OISSEL SA) and also has a holding in STE D'EXPLOITATION DES PROCEDES DE CONSTRUCTION SICBERKUEHL-FRANCE SA, Paris (see No 287).

The American-and Italian-backed firm JACUZZI SA, Santillo, Mexico has formed an Italian subsidiary JACUZZI EUROPE SpA, Valvasone, Udine (president Sig Fulvio Costelli). The new firm (capital lire 46.5 million) is directed by Mr Robert P. Kaufmann and Mr John B. Jacuzzi Rainieri; it makes pumps, compressors, hydraulic apparatus etc.

LUCEAT SA, Paris a subsidiary of FMC CORP, San Jose, California, producing equipment for the oil and automobile industries and special industrial products, has formed CHICKSAN GmbH, Frankfurt (capital Dm 20,000) which will be managed by Herr Eberhard Witte, Frankfurt. Luceat has already set up a similar subsidiary in the Hague, called CHICKSAN NV (see No 316), which manufactures and sells loading arms and articulated joints for the oil industry developed by the CHICKSAN DIVISION of the FMC Corp.

FINANCE

ITALMOBILIARE SpA, Milan (capital lire 15,000 million) an investment subsidiary of the Bergamo group ITALCEMENTI-FABBRICHE RIUNITE CEMENTO SpA (see No 325) has bought a minority holding in CREDITO DI VENEZIA & DEL RIO DE LA PLATA, Milan. This firm (president Professor G. Ballela and director Dr G. Monti) has a capital of lire 3,000 million, controlled by NAZIONALE SVILUPPO IMPRESE INDUSTRIALI SpA, Milan. M. Jacques Bemberg of Lausanne, representing the Franco-American group BEMBERG has recently been elected vice-president of Nazionale Sviluppo, which has subsidiaries in Milan, Genoa, Naples, Rome and Venice.

This is all part of ITALCEMENTI's expansion of its banking business: a few months ago (see No 275) ITALMOBILIARE bought control of four private firms: BANCA DI CREDITO & RISPARMIO SpA, Rome (see No 273), BANCA TORINESE BALBIS & GUGLIELMONE, Turin, CREDITO MOBILIARE FLORENTINO SpA, Florence and BANCA DI CREDITO GENOVESE SpA, Genoa.

MEDIOBANCA-BANCA DI CREDITO FINANZIARIO SpA, Milan, DEUTSCHE BANK AG, Frankfurt, BANQUE LAMBERT SCS-Brussels, COFININDUS-CIE FINANCIERE ET INDUSTRIELLE SA, Brussels, BNCI-BANQUE NATIONALE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE SA, Paris, CREDIT LYONNAIS SA, Lyons and CCF- CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE SA, Paris are going to increase their holdings in BANQUE NATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL SA-NIBID (see No 254), Athens, the 55% subsidiary of BANQUE NATIONALE DE GRECE SA (the Athens private bank - see No 269).

They will have the opportunity of doing this because the capital of NIBID is to be raised twice. NIBID specializes in long term loans and shareholdings (its investments stood in the books at 61.4 million drachmae on June 30, 1965; the largest was TITAN CEMENT CO SA, Eleusis and Salonika. First the capital will be raised to 213 million drachmae, which will enable IFC-INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CO (subsidiary of WORLD BANK-BANQUE MONDIALE - see No 293) to acquire a holding as large as that of the largest foreign shareholder, CHASE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CORP. (member of CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, New York). At a second stage it will be raised to 300 million drachmae by proportionate contributions from all share holders including, as well as those previously mentioned, MANUFACTURERS HANOVER INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORP, New York and HAMBROS BANK LTD, London (which a year ago took over their shareholding from DE TWENTSCHE BANK NV, Amsterdam - now ALG BANK NEDERLAND NV).

The Luxembourg investment firm FINIMSA-FINANCIERE & IMMOBILIERE SA, of the KREDIETBANK NV group, Brussels and Antwerp (through its Luxembourg subsidiary), has founded a Luxembourg investment and property company INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT TRUST SA. This was done on behalf of a British group headed by Mr Richard Costain (chairman of the civil engineering group RICHARD COSTAIN LTD, London - see No 311), Mr Patrick Guinness (BRITISH & FOREIGN TRUST LTD) and Sir Geoffrey Crowther. The new firm (capital Sf 10,000) has several other directors including Mr P. Oldfield, London; M. F. Pereire, of the Edmond de Rothschild group, Paris; and M. C. Franssens, Luxembourg.

M. Baucheron, Boissoudry has been appointed president of CIE INTERNATIONALE DE GESTION & DE PARTICIPATION-CIGEC SA, Paris, recently formed with a capital of Ff 10,000 by STE POUR L'EXPANSION DE L'ELECTRONIQUE-EXPELEC SA, Paris (formed in 1959 with the backing of CFTH-CIE FRANCAISE THOMSON-HOUSTON SA - see No 319) and STE D'ETUDES FINANCIERES & DE PARTICIPATIONS ROUTIERES-SEFIPAR Sarl, Paris (formed in September 1960 - capital Ff 3 million).

STE MARSEILLAISE DE CREDIT, Marseilles (see No 325) has received a 37.5% shareholding in STE GENERALE MAROCAINE DE BANQUE SA, Casablanca in exchange for its Moroccan establishments. The Bank has now increased its capital from dirham 4 million to dirham 6.4 million (dirham = 100 French francs). Up to now it was a wholly owned subsidiary of STE GENERALE, Paris (see No 327). It will now conduct business in six large Moroccan towns, Casablanca, Fez, Kenitra, Marrakesh, Meknes and Rabat.

The Swiss holding company MOTERIM SA, Chur has backed the formation of two investment and finance companies: NORMANDIA DI VIRGILIO FABIO & CO Sas (capital lire 200 million) and DELFINATO DI VIRGILIO FABIO & CO Sas (capital lire 20 million). Both these new firms have been established on the premises of the property company MERIDIONAL INVESTIMENTI MOBILIARI IMMOBILIARI -MIMI SpA. Moterim also recently backed two other finance companies in Milan, each with a capital of lire 500 million and both mainly concerned with property: BRETANNIA Sas and BORGOGNA Sas.

FOOD & DRINK

CHOCOLAT MENIER SA, Paris, which is now controlled by SOURCE PERRIER SA, Vergeze, Gard (see No 320) has taken over SACI-SA DE CONFISERIE INDUSTRIELLE, Tourcoing (assets estimated at Ff 9.29 million), LES DRAGEES DE FRANCE-ANC. ETS DE BOYRIE SA, Paris (capital Ff 26.1 million), LES BISCUITS DUPONT D'ISIGNY SA, Paris (capital Ff 9.9 million) and ETS LORIOT-STE ALSACIENNE DE CONFISERIE & DE CHOCOLATERIE SA, Schiltigheim, Bas Rhin (capital Ff 16.8 million). The company has therefore raised its capital from Ff 10 million to Ff 13.5 million, changed its name to UFICO-UNION FRANCAISE D'INDUSTRIES DE CHOCOLATERIE & DE CONFISERIE SA and moved its headquarters to its factory at Noisiel, Seine et Marne.

The Brussels investment company TRACTION & ELECTRICITE SA, Brussels (of the STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE SA group) has bought from FAIRMONT FOODS CO, Omaha, Nebraska, its 50% holding in FAIRMONT-VIKING-FAIRVIK SA, Brussels (see No 311) which makes and distributes ice cream, and thus obtained full control. It was Fairmont's only interest in the Common Market. Fairmont-Viking, which was formed at the end of 1963 (see No 218) by VIKING INTERNATIONAL SA (which later became PRODUITS SURGELES FRIMA SA) will now be known as FRIVIK SA.

The Swiss holding company ADMINVIN GmbH (capital Sf 200,000) is the main shareholder in CASA VINICOLA PIEROTH Srl, which has been formed in Milan to import and export vintage wines. The new firm (capital lire 990,000) is directed by Herr Kuno Pieroth, Bingen, who holds 24%. Adminvin was formed at Zug at the beginning of 1965 by the German families Pieroth, of Burg Layen, Bingen and Mülnoter, Sarmshheim.

GLASS

W.C. HERAUS GmbH, Hanau, Main (see No 316), which processes rare metals and uses special vacuum and high temperature techniques, is combining its quartz glass business with that of JENAER GLASWERK SCHOTT & GEN, Mainz, the glass making subsidiary of the ZEISS group (see No 269). Jenaer has taken 25% in Heraus's subsidiary HERAUS QUARZSCHMELZE GmbH, Hanau, Main (capital Dm 4 million), which will now change its name to HERAUS-SCHOTT QUARZSCHMELZE GmbH.

As a result of this transaction Jenaer is becoming an investment company. Its quartz glass interests have until now been held by BERLINER QUARZSCHMELZE GmbH, Mainz, which it owns 50-50 with the British firm THE THERMAL SYNDICATE LTD, Wallsend-on-Tyne.

MINING

STE MINIERE & METALLURGIQUE DE PENARROYA SA, Paris (see No. 328) of the DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES SA, Paris group, is one of the shareholders in a new mining company being formed in Ireland. The other founders are CONSOLIDATED MOGUL LTD, Toronto, and METALLGES GmbH, Goslar, Bad Homburg - a wholly-owned sales subsidiary of PREUSSAG AG, Hanover (see No. 311). Penarroya hopes as a result to increase the productive capacity of its own foundry at Noyelles-Godault, Pas-de-Calais, to 70,000 tons of zinc and 12,000 tons of lead by 1968.

Some time ago Penarroya joined STE GENERALE DES MINERAIS SA, of the STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE group, and Metallges to finance the mining programme of IRISH BASE METALS LTD, a full subsidiary of NORTHGATE EXPLORATION LTD, Toronto.

OIL, GAS & PETROCHEMICALS

The STANDARD OIL CO OF NEW JERSEY (see No. 328) has already participated in refining in Switzerland by taking the lead in the projected refinery with a 4 million ton capacity at Schoetz-Ettiswil, Lucerne (the project study has been given to MITTELAND RAFFINERIE AG, Mägenwil (capital Fs 50 million - see No. 294). It is now interested in the only refinery at present in operation in Switzerland, that at Aigle belonging to RAFFINERIES DU RHONE SA, Collombey-Muraz, Valais (capital Sf 100 million - see No. 200). The latter has been in financial difficulties for several years and is controlled by S.F.I.S.-STE FINANCIERE ITALO-SUISSE SA, Geneva, (capital Sf 50 million - see No. 268) with a 59.97% shareholding, which it is preparing to transfer to a new company, to be formed by ESSO STANDARD(SWITZERLAND) AG, Zurich, in association with BP, BENZIN & PETROLEUM AG, Zurich (part of the group BRITISH PETROLEUM CO LTD - see No. 317), AGIP SA, Lausanne (ENI group - See No. 328), and ARAL AG, Lucerne. The last is a member of the ARAL AG group of Bochum, whose main shareholders are SOCONY MOBIL OIL CO INC., New York, and B.G.A.G.-GELSENKIRCHENER BERGWERKS AG (29% each), BERGWERKSGES. HIBERNIA AG (25%) and WINTERSHALL AG (11% - see No. 295). The ROYAL DUTCH SHELL group, whose subsidiary CIE DE RAFFINAGE SHELL (SUISSE) SA, Cressier, is building a refinery near Neuchatel, is taking no part in the new company.

The German oil group WINTERSHALL AG, Celle which recently formed STE DES PETROLES WINTERSHALL Sarl, Paris (see No. 316) 50-50 with its wholly-owned subsidiary KALI BANK AG, Kassel, has put into the new firm a 2.4% share in STE DU PIPELINE SUD EUROPEEN SA, Paris (capital Ff 150 million - see No. 318). The capital of Wintershall Sarl has now been raised to Ff 3.6 million.

The two British banks N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS and S.G. WARBURG & CO have founded PIPELINE FINANCE SA, Luxembourg, capital \$500,000 (see No. 316). With 14.5% each they have a slightly larger shareholding than the other five founders (14.1% each): BANQUE DE PARIS & DES PAYS-BAS, DRESDNER BANK AG, DEUTSCHE BANK AG, DE ROTHSCHILD FRERES Snc and WHITE, WELD & CO, and have three seats out of eight on the board. These seats are held by Mr. Jacob Rothschild, Mr. Eric Korner and Mr. S. Steeman.

CONTINENTAL OIL CO, Houston, Texas (see No. 320) has formed a Munich sales subsidiary to promote its "Conoco" products on the German market. The new firm CONOCO DEUTSCHLAND INC will first of all take over the running of 30 of the 450 Ruhr service-stations owned by SOPI-MINERALOELPRODUKTE GmbH, Munich (see No. 235), one of the group's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

SOPI also has a 20% share in RAFFINERIE DEA-SCHOLVEN GmbH, Karlsruhe (which is controlled by SCHOLVEN CHEMIE AG, Gelsenkirchen-Bur and DEUTSCHE ERDOEL AG, Hamburg with 40% each) and 50% in CONDEA PETROCHEMIE GmbH, Brunsbüttelkoog (the remainder of the capital is held by DEA) which has just formed a French subsidiary CONDEA CHIMIE Sarl (see No. 320) at Neuilly, Seine.

The following oil distributing firms, DIOM-DEPOSITI INDUSTRIA OLII MINERALI Srl, Milan (capital lire 1.5 million), SAPP-PETROLI PADOVA SpA, Padua (capital lire 75 million), RAI-RIFORNIMENTI AUTOMOBILISTICI ITALIANA SpA, Milan (capital lire 5 million) and CCA-CIA CARBURANTI & AFFINI Srl, Asti (capital lire 19 million), will be merged into AMOCO ITALIA SpA, Milan (see No. 323 - STANDARD OIL CO OF INDIANA, Chicago group). At the same time a dual financial operation has resulted in Amoco Italia's capital first being reduced to lire 5,190 million and then increased to lire 7,690 million.

The oil distributor SHELL DE MADAGASCAR & DE LA REUNION SA, Tananarive, a member of the ROYAL DUTCH-SHELL group, has taken a 60% holding in a new firm SOMA-STE MARITIME DE MADAGASCAR SA, Tananarive (capital 75 million Madagascar francs) which will transport petroleum products between Madagascar, Reunion and the Comores. The rest of the capital is held by TOTAL OCEAN INDIEN SA, founded in Paris in October 1964 with the backing of CFR-CIE FRANCAISE DE RAFFINAGE SA, Paris (see No. 275) and whose capital was increased last April from Ff 10,000 to Ff 5 million after taking over the Madagascar, Reunion and Mauritius sales organization of DESMARAIS FRE-RES Sca, Paris.

PAPER & PACKAGING

The largest German paper manufacturer, FELDMUEHLE AG, Düsseldorf, (a member of the FRIEDRICH FLICK group through one of its holdings, VERWALTUNGS-GES. FUER STEINKOHLBERGBAU & HUTTENBETRIEB mbH, also of Düsseldorf) is going to strengthen its links with STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE, Brussels, with which it is connected indirectly by way of Canada. It will take a 25% share, value Bf 250 million, equal to that held by the Brussels firm, in PAPETERIES DE BELGIQUE SA, Brussels (see No. 326) whose capital will be increased to Bf 600 million.

Financial and technical co-operation with the German group will allow the company to expand and take advantage of present economic conditions. Papeteries de Belgique in 1964 had an output of 175,000 tons (35.4% of Belgian production) and a turnover of Bf 1,810 million. It has subsidiaries in France engaged in manufacture (factory at Maresquel, Pas de Calais) and distribution (PAPETERIES DE RUYSSCHER SA, Paris, where its new German associate two years ago set up LA ROCHETTE-FELDMUEHLE SA, Paris (see No. 204) with LA ROCHETTE-CENPA SA. It has further interests in the Netherlands in KON NED PAPIER-

FABRIEK NV, Maastricht, in Belgium in SCOTT CONTINENTAL NV and ZUPACK-BENELUX SA (see No. 279), both of Brussels.

Feldmuehle is already linked to Ste Generale de Belgique (through one of the companies in its group, SOGEMINES LTD, Montreal) in the Canadian newsprint factory (60,000 tons a year output) at East St. John, New Brunswick, ROTHESAY PAPER CORP, in which it holds 42%. The remainder is held by FRASER COMPANIES LTD, Edmonton, DEVELOPMENT SECURITIES LTD, London, and GOTTESMAN CO INC, New York. The Düsseldorf group has a 25% interest in another Canadian paper-mill (output 200,000 tons a year) which is being built in British Columbia by INTERCONTINENTAL PULP CO LTD, Prince George (controlled by the REED PAPER GROUP LTD, London, and CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS LTD, Vancouver - See No. 99 - through their joint subsidiary, PRINCE GEORGE PULP & PAPER LTD, Prince George, British Columbia).

PHARMACEUTICALS

The Milan pharmaceutical and food group CARLO ERBA SpA, Milan - a 16% subsidiary of AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORP., New York (see No. 325) - has set up its first British subsidiary in London CARLO ERBA (U.K.) LTD, London (capital £100,000) to expand the manufacture and sale of its products: pharmaceuticals, veterinary and dietetic products, scientific and medical apparatus etc.

The Italian group has numerous commercial and industrial subsidiaries throughout the world, including Latin America, the U.S.A. and the Far East. It recently formed a French subsidiary ERBA SCIENCE Sarl and expanded its subsidiary SARB-STE D'ALIMENTATION & DE RECHERCHES BIOLOGIQUES SA, Paris. The capital of SARB was raised to Ff 4.2 million after it took over WALOYERS SA, Foucamont, Seine Maritime (see No. 295). Carlo Erba also has local laboratories in various other countries including South Africa, Thailand, Greece, Portugal, etc. It controls VETERPHARMA Sagl, Roveredo through the Swiss holding company FARMINT SA, Lugano.

PLASTICS

The Paris group STE D'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, D'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE & DES ACIERIES ELECTRIQUES D'UGINE SA, Paris (see No. 312 - capital Ff 363.67 million) is increasing its plastics interest by taking over STE DES RESINES FLUOREES SA, Paris which makes polyfluorethylene. STE DES RESINES FLUOREES SA, Paris was founded in 1956 and has a capital of Ff 6 million. UGINE will have a holding of 25% and is partnered by PRODUITS CHIMIQUES PECHINEY-SAINT-GOBAIN SA (50%) and RHONE-POULENC SA (25%).

The group has carried out a similar operation in electro-metallurgy by increasing its 58.26% holding in STE FRANCAISE DE FONDERIES & ACIERIES ELECTRIQUES SA, Paris (capital Ff 1.43 million) and taking over another of its subsidiaries (59.96%) making alloys, mainly chromium steel: STE DES FERRO-ALLIAGES DE L'ARDOISE SA, Paris (capital Ff 10 million). This firm has a manufacturing plant at Ardoise, Gard. Its other shareholders include STE DES PRODUITS AZOTES SA, Paris (see No. 268 - a 32.9% subsidiary of UGINE) CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE SA (9.4%), STE LYONNAISE DES EAUX & DE L'ECLAIRAGE SA (4.7%) and ETS CHARLES BERTOLUS SA, Paris which has an electro-metallurgic plant at Bellegarde, Ain.

BEBE-CONFORT SA, Villemomble, Seine (capital Ff 3.06 million), manufacturers of plastic and metal goods for infants, is taking over its own manufacturing subsidiary BEBE CONFORT PLASTIQUE TEXTILE SA (capital Ff 1.867 million) which has a factory at Abbeville, Somme.

The group's other main French subsidiary is BEBE CONFORT METAL INDUSTRIE SA, Villers-Cotterets, Aisne (capital Ff 2.86 million). It has three foreign sales subsidiaries: at Jette-Brussels, Pulheim, near Cologne and Genoa (BEBE CONFORT SpA, capital recently doubled to lire 56 million - see No 309).

RUBBER

MAPA SA, Villiers Le Bel, Seine & Oise (see No 301) which is the third largest French exporter of rubber goods other than tyres and which sells mainly in West Germany, has improved its position on that market by taking a large minority shareholding in HANSEATISCHE GUMMIWARENFABRIK GmbH, Bremen (see No 294), which is controlled by Herr Hans Bachmann and Herr Bruno Engelhardt. Since the beginning of 1965 the Bremen firm has had a Belgian sales subsidiary BREMAGUM SPRL, Schaerbeek; it makes "Fromms Act" hygienic goods and "Nuk" teats designed by Dr A. Muller and Prof. Dr Baltero: it supplies about 30% of the market.

The French group (capital Ff 8.06 million) gained control of two Hanover firms a few months ago; both specialize in rubber gloves. They are BRAUSIEGEL, RICHTER, KAUFER UND CO GmbH (sales) and GUMMIWERK ERFURTH KG (owner of the "Blansiegel" trade mark), and the two firms are shortly to be merged.

The chemical and rubber group STE PAULSTRA-REPUSSEAU SA, Levallois-Perret, Seine (capital Ff 13.5 million) which is controlled by FICAME-STE FINANCIERE DE CAOUTCHOUC & DE MECANIQUE SA, Levallois-Perret (capital Ff 28 million), is completely reorganizing its industrial and commercial affairs by absorbing its three subsidiaries: STE NICO-PETERSEN & CIE SA, Boulogne-Billancourt (capital increased to Ff 3.16 million following the take-over of STE LEONARD NICO & CIE and REPUSSEAU-CAOUTCHOUC-REPCA - see No 292), SIMECA-STE INDUSTRIELLE DE MECANIQUE & CAOUTCHOUC, Segre, Maine & Loire (capital 2.5 million) and STE COMMERCIALE PAULSTRA SA, Levallois-Perret (capital 3.5 million). The group thus formed has five factories; Chateaudun, Eure & Loire; Vierzon, Indre; Boulogne-Billancourt; Honfleur, Calvados and Segre, Maine & Loire (about 2,400 employees), and its total turnover in 1964 was nearly Ff 80 million.

TEXTILES

MAGLIERA RAGIO DELLA MANIFATTURA PASTORE SpA, Valduggia, Vercelli has acquired a holding of 50.01% in CREATIONS PIERRE FERRAT INTERNATIONAL PARIS SA (see No 304), which was formed a few months ago by ETS PORON SA, Troyes, Aube (see No 325) and has just become a limited company (president M. Francois Hug De Larauze: capital raised to Ff 1 million).

Last year Pastore and Poron made an agreement to make swimsuits, knitwear and beachwear and to use the trade marks "Guitare" and "Creations Pierre Ferrat" jointly.

The textile group GOETZ AG, Ravensburg, Württemberg (see No 309), the second largest German producer of mens' shirts, employing about 3,500 workers and with a turnover of Dm 150 million (estimates for 1965) has formed a holding company, GOETZ INTERNATIONAL GmbH, Ravensburg, Württemberg to develop its foreign interests. The new firm has a capital of Dm 10 million and is directed by Herr Fidel Goetz and Herr Priska Hohl.

The main industrial subsidiaries of the group include MARGRETWERK GREGOR GOETZ TRIKOTWARENFABRIK, Margrethausen, Württemberg; OBERSCHWAEBISCHE TEXTILWERK AG, Weingarten, Württemberg; GOETZBURG KG, Saulgau, Württemberg (recently formed by the merger of GOETZBURG, Buchau and GOETZ STRUEMPFE KG, Saulgau, Württemberg; GERMAN GOETZ TRIKOTFABRIKEN oHG, Lautlingen, Württemberg; COLOFIL GmbH & Co., Teetnaun, Württemberg and CHARMOR AG, Weingarten, Württemberg. CHARMOR, which is a large manufacturer of lingerie and corsetry (1,700 employees; 1965 turnover estimated at Dm 70 million), has recently acquired a licence to produce articles designed by FORMFIT CO, Chicago (see No 324) which it will produce in Germany (at Friedrichshafen), Italy and the Netherlands.

The Dutch group KON.NED.TEXTIEL-UNIE, Enschede (see No 310) has acquired two new subsidiaries:

(1) It has bought control of TEXTIELFABRIEK "HOLLAND" NV, Enschede from BAEKERS-ELIAS-DE-HAES TEXTIEL INDUSTRIE NV, Eindhoven. However, Baekerselias still has large textile interests in NV EERSNET NED JACQUARD-PAPIERFABRIEK, Eindhoven (100%), INGRAM TEXTILES LTD, Lancashire (almost 100%), ANSONIA-ELIAS NV (50-50 with ANSONIA MILLS INC, East Taunton, Massachusetts) and NV TILBURGHSCHE KATOENSPINNERIJ. It is also keeping its minority shareholding in Textiel-Unie (see No 161).

(2) Textiel-Unie is buying the cotton processing firm N.J.MENKO NV, Enschede which is the head of a group of companies employing about 1,700 workers with production and sales interests both in the Netherlands and abroad, (Canada, Curacao, Great Britain, Switzerland and USA).

ASSOCIATED WEAVERS LTD, Bradford, Yorkshire (of the AW(SECURITIES) LTD, Bradford group) has decided to close the Courtrai factory of its subsidiary VERENIGDE WEAVERS NV (see No 76) because of the poor results obtained. The Belgian company was formed in Brussels in 1960 to take over a former textile factory at Courtrai and was the only Common Market subsidiary of AW(Security). The factory employed about 60 workers and produced carpets, floor coverings, moquette, etc.

A technical and sales agreement between TINTORIA PAOLO BARZACHI SpA, Giussano Seregno, Milan and ASTRO DYE WORKS INC, Calhoun, Georgia for dyeing natural and synthetic yarns will permit the Italian firm to use the "Astrodyed" process perfected by the American company. This process is for irregularly spaced multi-coloured dyeing of carpets, Knitwear, garments, furnishings etc.

TRADE

UNA-UNION DES NEGOCIANTS DE L'ALIMENTATION, Ivry, Seine, a cooperative society with more than 3,000 trader members, has made an agreement with AU BON MARCHE-MAISON ARISTIDE BOUCICAUT SA, Paris for reciprocal use of their buying organizations: STE GENERALE D'ACHATS DU BON MARCHE SA, Paris will in future supply goods other than food to UNA shops and in return will make use of the "UNA" buying office for foodstuffs.

For several years past UNA has had agreements to cooperate abroad in several countries. In June 1963 it signed one with 'REWE', Cologne, which has about 14,000 retailers: in the Netherlands it has an agreement with 'SPERWER BERBOND'; in Sweden with 'ICA' (the headquarters of four buying cooperatives - HAKON at Vasteras, 'EOL' at Gothenburg, 'NS' at Oster-sund and 'SV' at Stockholm; together embracing 8,500 traders); recently it made another agreement in Britain with 'LONDIS' (about 850 retailers).

SCAC-SOCIETE COMMERCIALE D'AFFRETEMENTS & DE COMBUSTIBLES SA, Paris (see No 288) is going to take over entirely its 75% subsidiary STE DES ETS CHATEL & DOLLFUS SA, Puteaux, Seine (capital Ff 14.03 million) which has run its fuel department since January 1964. In 1963 SCAC made over to Chatel & Dollfus its subsidiaries STE CHARBONNIERE ALI-BRUN, Orleans and Bourges, STE ALSACIENNE DE HOUILLES & AGGLOMERES, Strasbourg, SOMME & OISE, Amiens and STE TROYENNE DES COMBUSTIBLES, Troyes.

Chatel & Dollfus, which has depots throughout France, also has its own subsidiaries: ETS BERTON-FAMIN, COMPTOIR TREPORTAIS D'IMPORTATION DE CHARBONS, STE DES ETS HENRY DUVAL, STE GENERALE ROUENNAISE D'AGGLOMERATION CHARBONNIERE, SOGEMA-STE DE GESTION MALOUINE, STE ROUENNAISE DE CRIBLAGE & DE CONCASSAGE Sarl etc.

TRANSPORT

In 1956 ATELIERS DE CONSTRUCTION DU NORD DE LA FRANCE SA, Crespin, Blanc Misseron, Nord (see No 286) formed SATI-STE AUXILIAIRE DE TRANSPORTS & D'INDUSTRIES SA, Paris which runs a road tanker and gas transport depot. SATI has now formed a 50% Milan subsidiary VE.LO.VA.IN SpA, which will be directed by Sig Ottavio Snider, who is a co-founder and equal shareholder, and which has a capital of lire 1 million.

Similar operations were carried out recently by another French firm in Italy when ETS CODER SA, Marseilles formed SAMTI SpA, Rome (see No 327) and previously by ALGECO-ALLIANCE ET GESTION COMMERCIALE SA, Prisse, Saone-et-Loire (which controls ALGECO ITALIANA SpA, Milan - see Nos 172 and 224); also by SIMOTRA-STE INDUSTRIELLE D'EXPLOITATION DES MOYENS DE TRANSPORT SA, Paris (under Belgian control through AUXILIAIRE INTERNATIONALE DE CHEMIN DE FER SA, Brussels) with AUSILIARE-LOCAZIONE DI VAGONI-IMPRESE FERROVIARIE AND TRAMVIARIE SpA, Milan (capital recently raised to lire 800 million).

The Dutch sea transport group PHS VAN OMMEREN NV, Rotterdam (see No 327) is reorganizing some of its French interests (see No 276) under STE PHS. VAN OMMEREN (FRANCE) SA, Paris which is taking over its 75% subsidiary SOFLUMAR-TRANSPORTS DE VINS SA, Paris (see No 291). Soflumar (capital Ff 14.25 million) is transferring to its parent company all its assets, which are valued at Ff 19.5 million and which include the working capital for its sea transport business carrying wine and other alcohol, as well as two ships (Bacchus and Vulcain). Van Ommeren (France) has therefore raised its capital by Ff 5.98 million.

The sea transport group DEUTSCHE DAMPFSCIFFFAHRTSGES "HANSA", Bremen (see No 302) has formed two new subsidiaries SCHIFFFAHRTSGES "KATTENTURM" GmbH & Co KG and SCHIFFFAHRTSGES "CROSTAFELS" GmbH & Co. KG to run new cargo ships which it has ordered. Both subsidiaries are at Bremen and are directed by Herr Georg Heinemann.

The group already has large holdings in Germany: DEUTSCHE DAMPFSCIFFFAHRTS "HANSA" AGENTUR HAMBURG, Hamburg, HANSA-UEBERWACHUNGSDIENST GmbH, Bremen, STAUEREI VORWAERTS GmbH, Hamburg, PAETZOLD GmbH, Bremen and KAIBETRIEB HANSA-LINIE GmbH, Hamburg, which are all 100% subsidiaries; also ATLAS-LEVANTE-LINIE AG, Bremen, in which it has the controlling interest. The group's foreign interests are centred mainly in Benelux where it has a more or less wholly-owned subsidiary NED SCHEEP-VAARTBEDRIJF "HANSA" NV, Rotterdam and large holdings in "FELSHAVEN" NV, Rotterdam and HAFENBEDRIJF MABESOONE NV, Antwerp. It also has a share in STE MALGACHE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES, Tananarive, Madagascar.

The Dutch airline KLM-KON LUCHTVAARTMIJ NV, The Hague (see No 282) has set up a helicopter service for the oil and gas drilling rigs in the North Sea. It has formed a 100% subsidiary KLM NOORDZEE HELIKOPTERS NV (capital Fl 1 million) to run the service under contract to the oil companies.

KLM has large holdings in four other air companies: MARTIN'S AIR CHARTER CO, Amsterdam (25%), NV NED NIEUW-GUINEA LUCHTVAARTMIJ "DE KROONDUIF", The Hague (20%), RUTAS AEREAS DE COLOMBIA, Medellin, Colombia (26%) and AIR CEYLON, Colombo (49%). One of its wholly owned subsidiaries ALM-ANTILLIAANSE LUCHTVAART MIJ serves the interior of the Dutch West Indies; the local government has an option to purchase it in 1969.

EUROPE CONTAINERS TERMINALS NV has been established at Rotterdam for the loading, unloading, and handling of goods containers. The company is a common subsidiary of three enterprises: the Netherlands railways; the transport group THOMSEN'S VERENIGDE BEDRIJVEN NV, Rotterdam; the STEVEDORE COMPANY QUICK DISPATCH NV (an associate of the transport company FRANS SWARTTOUW NV - bulk transport).

M. Pierre Colliez, Maisons-Lafitte, Seine & Oise has been appointed chairman of CAWTHORN & SINCLAIR (FRANCE) SA. This company (capital Ff 50,000 - see No 320) has been established in Paris by the British transport firm CAWTHORN & SINCLAIR LTD, Birtley, Durham which holds 67% of the shares. The other shareholders are M. Pierre Colliez (17%), M. Denis Callies and M. Jean Bourrelis, Neuilly (8% each).

VARIOUS

The German shoe manufacturer INDUSTRIEWERKE LEMM & CO GmbH, Gusterath-Tal, über Trier which employs about 3,500 workers, is building a factory at Vigo, Spain; it should commence production at the beginning of 1966 and export most of it to Germany. Lemm has full control of ROMIKA LEMM & CO GmbH, Gusterath, which in 1963 sold its holding in HANAUER GUMMIWERKE AG, Hanau to F.J. SCHOEPS & CO GmbH, Mannheim (see No 224). It also has subsidiaries in France (CAPLA SA, Barr, Bas Rhin, formed in August 1960), and Luxembourg (ROCATEX-STE DU CAOUTCHOUC & DES TEXTILES SA, formed in February 1951 with a capital of Lux F 3 million).

The consultancy firm ORGANISATION PAUL PLANUS SA, Paris has joined on a 50-50 basis with INFORMATION-SERVICES-ENTREPRISE SA, Lausanne, to establish PLANUS AG ZURICH, Zurich (capital Sf 100,000). The manager is Mr Armin Meyer, Zurich, and the company will advise on business management in Switzerland.

The Paris firm recently formed INVERPLAN-ESTUDIOS DE FINANCIACION & DE PLANES DE INVERSION SA, Madrid (see No 271) and SA BERCAPLAN, EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, near Brussels (see No 276).

The Rotterdam industrial consultants INSTALLATION EFFICIENCY ENGINEERING BEDRIJFSORGANISATIONIEBUREAU NV, Rotterdam (see No 274) which has subsidiaries or associates in Brussels, Roubaix, Barcelona, Lisbon, London, Berne and Vienna has opened a Munich branch of its subsidiary INSTALLATION EFFICIENCY ENGINEERING BETRIEBSBERATUNG GmbH, Dusseldorf (formed in August 1961 with a capital of Dm 100,000).

AR-FLEX ARREDAMENTI FLEX (see No 198) has taken over another furnishing firm TECHNIFORM SpA, both in Milan. Ar-Flex, which makes luxury chairs and furniture and lighting equipment, has several foreign sales subsidiaries and branches, including ARFLEX FRANCE SA, Paris, ARFLEX NV, Amsterdam (controlled by ADMINISTRATIE-KANTOR E. W. VAN DER HORST NV, which was formed in Amsterdam in 1964 by Mr Evert W. van der Horst, with a capital of Fl 6,000) etc.

The German company TIELSKA-TKS MOEBEL WERKE GmbH & Co KG, Schötmar, specializing in the manufacture of kitchen equipment, has taken a 25% share in setting up in the Netherlands a company to sell its own products, TIELSA NEDERLAND NV (capital Fl 100,000, of which 75% is controlled by the Dutch industrialist Albrecht Buschmann).

The German firm belongs to the Tielker family and employs about 800 people. There is an associated company in West Germany, TIELSA-MOEBELWERK HEINRICH TIELKER & SOHN, Bad Salzufen.

November 4, 1965

INDEX OF MAIN COMPANIES NAMED

V

Adminvin	M	Credito di Venezia & Rio de la Plata	K
AGIP	N	Crompton Parkinson	G
Albatros Fertiliser	F		
Alfa Romeo	E	Deba-Deutsche Gewerbebau	E
American Can Co.	J	Delplace	F
American Home Products	J, P	Deutsche Bank	L, N
Amoco Italia	O	Deutsche Baugruppe	E
Ansaldo San Georgio	G	Deutsche Dampfschiffahrtsges "Hansa"	T
ARAL	N	DIOM	O
Ar-Flex Arredamenti Flex	U	Documentation	I
Ashland Oil & Refining	F	Dragées de France	M
Associated Weavers	R	Dresdner Bank	N
Astro Dye Works	R		
Ateliers de Construction du Nord de la France	S	EBES	I
Au Bon Marche-Maison Aristide Boucicant	S	Eckert & Ziegler	G
		Electobel	I
	S	d'Electro-chimie, d'Electro-metallurgie & des Acieries Electriques d'Ugine	P
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	N	Engins Matra	D
Banque Lambert	L	Esso Standard (Switzerland)	N
Banque Nationale de Grèce	L	Ets Chatel & Dollfus	S
Bayerische Gemeindebank	E	Ets Loriot	M
Bèbè - Confort	Q	Ets Poron	Q
Biscuits Dupont	M	Eurodoc	I
Blagden & Noakes	J	Europe Containers Terminals	T
BNCI	L	EXPELEC	L
BP	N		
British and Foreign Trust	L	Fairmont-Viking-Fairvik	M
Buderus'sche Eisenwerke	G	Feldmühle	G, O
		Ferro-alliages de l'Ardoise	P
Carburanti & Affini	O	Fertilisants de l'Ouest	F
Carlo Erba	P	FICAME	Q
Casa Vinicola Pieroth	M	Financiere Italo-Suisse	N
Cawthorn & Sinclair	T	FINIMSA	L
CCF	L	Flick	G, O
Chicksan	K	FMC	K
Chocolat Menier	M	Fokker	D
COCELAM	H	Francaise de Fonderies & Acieries	
Cofinindus	L	Electriques	P
Commerciale d'Affretements & de Combustibles	S	Generale d'Achats du Bon Marché	S
CONOCO	O	Generale de Belgique	D, O
Consolidated Mogul	N	Generale di Elettricità	G
Continental Ads	D	Generale Marocaine de Banque	L
Corporacion Industrial	K	Givaudan	F
Creations Pierre Ferrat International Paris	Q	Goetz	R
Credit Lyonnais	L	Gregory Industries	G

November 4, 1965

Hanseatische Gummiwarenfabrik Heraus W.C.	Q M	NIBID Norman, Craig & Kummel	L D
Industriewerke Lemm	U	Oceanic Radio	H
Information-Services-Enterprise	U	van Ommeren	T
Installation Efficiency Engineering Bedrijfsorganisatiebureau	U	Organisation Paul Planus Otto Aldag	J
Intercell	H		
Intercommunale Belge de Gaz & d'Electricité	I	Papeteries de Belgique Paulstra-Repousseau	O Q
International Markets Advertising	D	Pechiney-Saint-Gobain	F, P
International Telephone and Telegraph	H	Peco Verkaufges	G
IRI	E, G	Pema	D
Italcementi	K	Petroli Padova	O
Italomobiliare	K	Pipeline Finance Pipeline Sud Europeen	N N
Jacuzzi	K	Planus	U
Jenaer Glaswerk Schott	M	Prestige Preussag	J N
KLM	T	Prosoned	J
Kon Ned Textiel-Unie	R		
Kon Ned Vliegtuigenfabriek Fokker	D	Raffineries du Rhone	N
Krauss-Maffei	G	Rex Publicity	D
KSM	G	Richard Costain Rifornimenti Automobilistici Italiana	L O
Lear Siegler	I	De Rothschild Freres	N
Luceat	K	Rothschild & Sons	N
Lund & Lommer	D	Royal Dutch-Shell	O
Lotos Verf	E		
Magliera Ragio della Manifattura Pastore	Q	SABCA SACI Schlumberger	D M H
Mapa	Q	SEFIPAR	L
Marseillaise de Credit	L	Siegler Nederlands-Amerikaanse Handelsonderneming	I
Mecanique & de Chaudronnerie de Pons	I	Slant Fin Radiators	I
Mediobanca	L	SOGIVAL	K
Menko, N.J.	R	Soflumar-Transports de Vins	T
Meridionale Servizi Minerari Dowell Schlumberger	H	Sopi-Mineraloelprodukte Standard Elektrik Lorenz	O H
Metallges		Standard Oil Co of Indiana	O
MIMI	M	Standard Oil Co of New Jersey	N
Miniere & Metallurgique de Pennaroya	N	Stevedore Company Quick Dispatch	T
Moterim	M		

November 4, 1965

X

Techniform	U
Textiel Fabriek "Holland"	R
Thompson Ramo Wooldridge	D
Thomsen's Verenigde Bedrijven	T
Tielska-Tks Mobel Werke	U
Tintoria Paolo Barzarchi	R
Total Ocean Indien	O
Traction & Electricité	M
Trafilerie & Laminatorie di Metalli	J
TRW Space Technology Laboratories	D
Union des Negociants de l'Alimentation	S
Van Brunt	D
Verenigde	R
Vernis and Verffabriek S. Drost	E
Vulcaansoord	I
Warburg, S.G.	N
White, Weld	N
Wintershall	N
Zeiss	M
Zimmer & Schwarz	F