OMO226

6-17-66

SF
~~AH~~
AD
MP

Opera Mundi EUROPE

A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET

CONTENTS

June 16, 1966. No. 361

Opera Mundi EUROPE

A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET

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

OPERA MUNDI EUROPE

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

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

SWITZERLAND	ITALY	BENELUX
54 Rue Vermont GENEVA TEL: 33 7693	72 Corso di Porta Romana MILAN TEL: 540.301 - 540.309	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

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

THE WEEK IN THE COMMUNITY
June 6 - June 12, 1966
From our Correspondents in Brussels and Luxembourg

THE COMMON MARKET

The Outlook for Europe after the NATO Talks

The NATO ministers' meeting in Brussels on June 7 and 8 may not have achieved anything concrete, but this does not mean it will have no bearing at all on the future of the EEC. There now seems to be no immediate risk of the "Atlantic Crisis" becoming pathological. Having agreed to house the allied military commands, which have been asked to leave France, the Benelux countries have prevented from the outset any possible rot that might have set in, following Paris's decision to leave NATO. Moreover, the Fourteen managed to avoid an immediate "show of strength" by postponing their decision on the transfer of the Permanent Council from Paris to Belgium to next October: they also agreed with France a procedure for negotiating her cooperation with the integrated Command.

The value of these modest results to the EEC is that they have secured, between France and the Fourteen, and thus between France and the EEC Five, some sort of cease-fire, for the next few weeks. This period will be critical, in that it is scheduled to see the Six finalising and implementing the valued May II compromise. The end of the NATO talks is obviously not going to charge the forthcoming Community negotiations with wild enthusiasm, but neither is it likely to produce an air of insupportable gloom. The most probable result will be that the Six will manage to keep their weighty political differences out of the tussle with the economic difficulties now facing them.

Bearing in mind what progress has been made by the permanent representatives of the Six, and the specialist committees looking into unresolved Common Market Agriculture and Kennedy Round problems, we may well be able to look forward to a further, vital step being taken in mid- or late July towards the economic integration of Europe. This would be a great boost to the material unity of the Six (the more so, if decisions are made, before the recess, on the medium-term economic development of the Community and the merger of the Executives) at a time when their political solidarity was being severely tried by problems in the NATO alliance.

The meeting of the Fifteen in Brussels made it very clear that, even if they could be put aside for a while, these problems were far from being solved. Monsieur Couve de Murville, however pleasant he was about it, did not budge an inch - and this was not intended as a surprise tactic. What, perhaps, was rather less expected was the fact that all the Fourteen were able to reach a common standpoint. Mr Dean Rusk and his "harder" partners handled things very gingerly, lest they should alienate themselves from the "appeasers", but this apparently enabled them to win acceptance, within the time allotted, for a fairly clear-cut common policy. The long and the short of it is that unless France undertakes to cooperate in some measure with the allied

Command, not only in time of strife, but as from the present "crisis", there is a very real danger of her formal separation, if not of full divorce.

If, in the meantime, the Six have managed to strengthen the ties of their European economic marriage, the Community may not find this so hard a blow to take. It is possible, too, that even now a sympathetic ear is being given to those who subscribe to the idea of "keeping France in Europe in order to keep her in the Western camp... in hope of better days". But there is no doubt, if the Atlantic crisis goes to its logical conclusion and gives rise to such calamities as the withdrawal of French troops from Germany and the departure from Paris of the NATO Council, that the Community itself will be strained to the limit. This situation would be aggravated by the fact that its two principal partners would be stationed fair and square on opposite sides of the barricade.

This leads one to ask whether such progress as the Six hope to make in the coming weeks will, of itself, suffice to avert another "European crisis", or whether, in the meantime, more preventive measures could and should not be taken. One's immediate reaction is to advocate the enlargement of the EEC, but on this score the whole situation is far too unstable for there to be any guarantee of such a move succeeding in a short time. It has frequently been asserted that once general agreement had been reached on Community agriculture and this agreement is now in sight - France would look far more kindly upon a British candidature, inasmuch as the newcomer could not then question basic principles. The unfortunate thing, however, is that the agricultural problem appears to be the last main stumbling-block on the road Britain could or would like to take into the EEC. This paradox will become even harder to resolve if, to defend the sanctity of the agricultural policy adopted by the Six, France enlists the aid of a powerful ally - the Commission itself.

In its ninth annual general report, the Commission alludes to the case of Britain's possible entry, declares that it is in favour of her eventual membership, and then cites its old standpoint: "With the exception of those modifications which the entry of new members makes quite unavoidable, all other forms of adaptation must be defined within the Treaty itself, and within such regulations as have already been adopted and must be based on Community procedures". It goes on to say that at all times it will adhere to the principle: "Never to question Community regulations, now proven by experience, and never to undermine the authority of its institutions".

Another "sheet-anchor" still remaining is the Kennedy Round, because an agreement here would strengthen the internal solidarity of the Six and at least provide a temporary and partial solution to certain problems. In fact things have been going fairly well on this front as far as the Common Market experts are concerned. Even the Commission is comparatively optimistic. It reckons on having a mandate for negotiation on the matters in suspense (especially paper, aluminium, grain) by the end of July. According to M. Jean Rey, who is dealing with this matter, this should mean that the Geneva negotiations could be completed by February. However it remains to be seen what the final result of these negotiations will be and if all the hopes it carries will finally be disappointed. It appears that Washington is not very much inclined to agree on a reform of the American Selling Price system. On the other hand the Six do not seem to be in a position to make any very generous offers (at any rate not as generous as the Americans would like) on agriculture, so it could be said that the Kennedy Round looks good in the short-term but far less cut-and-dried from a long-term point of view.

* * *

The Ninth General Report of the Commission: A Hopeful Future?

The Commission has just issued its ninth general report, at the very moment when its president, M. Walter Hallstein and its "agricultural" vice-president, M.Sicco Mansholt were returning after a long illness. In its introduction, the report attempts to be optimistic, but this appears somewhat forced. When the Commission reviews all of the Common Market's second stage (1962-1965), it can of course, point to "sometimes impressive progress". But the overall picture for the last twelve months is less satisfactory, then the Commission appears to thin, especially if one recalls that the agreement reached on May 11 has been squeezed in, although on a strictly chronological basis it should not be included.

But the Commission's optimism is not just based on on over-hopeful assessment of the facts. It is above all based on political factors, starting with its judgement of the "European crisis" and the way it ended. It points out that the crisis did not prevent the various Community institutions from functioning, as "the Council itself met several times" and that "it was able, with the agreement of all its members, to make the most crucial decisions". As for the end of the crisis, the Commission believes the Luxembourg compromise "does not challenge the Rome Treaty nor the various measures taken to apply it". For this reason"it is able to feel satisfied with the way the crisis ended".

Let us look more closely at the issues in question. Where the "good conduct code" for the future single executive is concerned, the Commission thinks that it is justified in asking for discussions, either in its own sessions, or, with the future single executive, so that it can put forward its own ideas or even make its own demands. We can therefore add no comment as yet. As for the problem of majority voting in the Council, the Commission has always tried to carry out the spirit of the Rome Treaty, in ensuring that the interest of each member-State are taken into consideration and, "cannot but support the intention expressed by the members of the Council of trying above all else to reach a unanimous decision when important interests are at stake". All the same, there is still disagreement on the possibility of settling discussions by a majority vote. The Six do not feel that this should hamper the progress of the Community. The Commission shares this point of view "although believing that the Treaty should be applied". It goes on to say, that it can only continue to work for the complete execution of the Treaty, with all its consequences, assume the responsibilities conferred on it by the Treaty, and ensure correct functioning of the institutions.

It is rather like saying that despite the crisis, the Treaty remains virtually intact and still carries the same weight. This has even been said, unofficially, in a much blunter fashion by those close to the Commission. The view is that if the Luxembourg compromise is analysed, it shows the complete defeat of the diplomatic moves which started the crisis. All the rules concerning the Community institutions have been confirmed except for one point-majority voting - and on this point, five of the six countries have clearly reaffirmed their acceptance of the Treaty's principles. This is very far from being a victory by the "anti-Community forces". From the legal standpoint, this reasoning is foolproof. But from the political or even psychological angle, it would be unwise to assume that the Common Market is now under the optimistic leadership of "pro-Community forces".

This is why the less eulogistic but more realistic conclusions of the Commission can be more readily agreed with, in that they point out that the EEC is more likely to be kept going by its own momentum, rather than by the unanimous will of the Six. It writes on this point, "Despite the difficulties faced during this year, the Commission has confidence in the future of the Community. It cannot ignore the size of the differences between the member-States regarding the parts of the Treaty dealing with the institutions, and the future of the Community. But there are too many factors working for the Community's completion to doubt that it can be achieved. It is not in the interest of any European state to damage the strongest form of cohesion in Western Europe. The maintenance of the Community is a benefit to all the Free World. Even more important, the unreserved support given to the Community and its institutions during the difficult times it has just gone through, by all the sectors of economic activity, the trade unions, the professional bodies, agricultural movements and large masses of the population, forms the best basis for a European consciousness". The distinction is clear; the member-States cannot afford to damage the Community, but to progress further it must rely more on organised opinion, than on the governments.

Will it be enough to enable the EEC to overcome the new problems which are arising? In its report, the Commission admits that there are "flies in the ointment", especially where the common policies are involved. For in a short time "a whole period of Community business will have, in the main, been concluded; the period when commercial problems-internal and external trade - and agricultural problems were the major difficulties". The efforts made to form the institutions must now be applied elsewhere". 'The formulation of the objectives of the Community's economic and social policy, and the methods to be used in achieving them: we must know how we want to live in this new economic area, and what lines we want our future to follow. It is not just a question of giving "European" answers to our economic problems; it is a question of finding a satisfactory answer to the problems raised by the rapid development of the society in which we live, and those raised by the growth of responsibilities which the Community will take on, vis-a-vis the rest of the world".

The Commission believes that its medium-term economic policy will give the Community a basis for future moves in numerous spheres. It also believes that the approaching merger of the executives will give it a more efficient instrument though it remains diplomatically silent about the governments' participation in this change.

ECSC

Steel Production in Better Relation to Real Demand

Taken as a whole the Community steel market showed a better balance between supply and demand during the first quarter of 1966, mainly due to the efforts of the steel industry to adapt production to real demand. At the same time price levels rose slightly both inside the Common Market and on export markets to non-member countries. These conclusions are contained in the provisional steel programme of the High Authority for the third quarter of 1966, which outlines considerable differences between the trends of business and of the steel market in the various member-countries. The most striking aspect of the situation is that actual consumption of steel in Germany fell by about 2.5% during the first quarter of 1966. In Italy, however, actual consumption of steel during the first quarter of 1966 seems to have reached the record level of the first quarter of 1964. In the other Common Market countries, steel consumption continued to improve. On the other hand after the exceptional results of 1965 on the world market because of the strike threat in the American steel industry, exports have now begun to fall in all the member-countries.

Within the whole Community, the growth rate of actual steel consumption in the processing industries has progressively slowed down during the past year. In the third quarter of 1965 the growth rate was 6%, in the fourth quarter it was 4%, and by the first quarter of this year it had dropped to 2.2% with a further fall to 0.5% in the second quarter. It is thought likely that this trend will continue during the next few months, resulting in the following figures for actual steel consumption within the Community:

	THIRD QUARTERS (millions of tons)		
	1964	1965	1966
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.87	0.87	0.87
France	4.43	3.72	3.75
Germany (West)	8.26	8.51	8.45
Italy	2.57	3.19	3.35
Netherlands	0.76	0.76	0.78
Community	16.08	17.05	17.05

The rate of variation in actual steel consumption in the third quarter of 1966 will be nil compared with last year. In these conditions - imports should be about 550,000 tons of crude steel and exports about 3.75 million tons of crude steel- the necessary production of crude steel should be around 20.35 million tons in the third quarter of this year as against 20.95 million tons for the July-September period in 1965. With the exception of Italy all the member-countries should be affected by the slight drop in production anticipated by the High Authority's experts.

STUDIES AND TRENDS

COMPARATIVE NATIONAL ACCOUNTING

A Study of the Relationship Between the Systems of National Accounts used in Countries with Market Economies and the Systems of Balances of the National Economy used in Countries with Centrally Planned Economies

Part II

Classification by sectors: Similarly, a classification of elementary sectors is needed which can be grouped both according to SNA sectors and to MPS groups of economic units. The following classification was adopted for this purpose: (1) material enterprises; (2) commercial service enterprises; (3) financial institutions; (4) public welfare institutions; (5) public administration and defence; (6) non-profit institutions outside government; and (7) individual households. The correspondance between these elementary sectors and the SNA sectors and MPS groups of economic units respectively is as follows:

SNA		MPS	
Enterprises	(1), (2), (3)	Units engaged in material production	(1)
General government	(4), (5)	Units in the non-material sphere	(2) to (6)
		Of which public administration	(3), (5)
Households	(6), (7)	Households	(7)

The results of this cross-classification may conveniently be presented in matrix form on page 2.

In this matrix the figures 1 to 7 refer to the elementary sectors mentioned in the paragraph above. With a view to simplifying the presentation of the matrix, the sector sub-division is shown only with regard to those functions for which it is necessary for inter-system comparisons at the level of detail adopted in the work of the Conference. The rows of the matrix show the destination of output of the different sectors, the columns refer to the input elements. The form of presentation of the matrix is therefore similar to that of input-output tables as compiled in many countries. A column Rest of the World in necessary to record import and export flows. When export is recorded net of imports, no corresponding row is required. Similarly, when capital formation is recorded net of depreciation, this function needs to be distinguished only in the columns of the matrix. The significance of the drawn and dotted lines in the matrix is explained below.

	Material production	Provision of non-material services	Consumption	Capital Formation	Rest of World
	1-7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1-7	
Material Production 1-7					
Claims from provision of non-material services 1 2 3 4 5 6 7					
(Other) income claims 1 2 3 4 5 6					

To complete the framework for inter-system comparisons, it is necessary to relate the matrix developed in the previous paragraphs to the accounts and balances as presented in the two systems. In order to do this, it is necessary first to define the contents of the different cells of the matrix, or, in other words, to decide how different transactions should be recorded in the matrix. In the case of many flows, there is no difficulty in assigning them to the cell of the matrix where they should be recorded. In other cases however more than one possibility of recording exists. For instance, employers' contributions to social security might be recorded as a direct payment by employers to the social security system; or as a payment of income to employees, which is subsequently transferred to the social security system. In such cases conventional treatment is necessary. On this point, the following rules were adopted in the work of the Conference: when in the two systems the same conventions are adopted for the recording of a given flow, then these are also used in the matrix; and when the conventions in the two systems differ, then the conventions used in the matrix are designed with the aim to facilitate inter-system comparisons and adjustments in mind. Within the context of this article it is not possible to explain the various conventions in more detail.

In order to relate the matrix to the two systems the following steps are necessary:

SNA (1) Adaptation of the matrix to the SNA productions concept and sector classification. This implies (i) combination of the columns (and rows) relating to material production and the provision of non-material services under a single heading "production"; and (ii) combination of the rows and columns relating to the elementary sectors (1), (2) and (3); (4) and (5); and (6) and (7) under single headings (enterprises", "general government" and "households" respectively.

(2) Rearrangements of the matrix, in order to adopt it to SNA conventions regarding the recording of transactions, in so far as these are different from those adopted in the matrix.

The matrix thus reduced and rearranged can be directly related to the SNA accounts (notably the production account and the appropriation account).

MPS (1) Adaptation of the matrix to the MPS production concept and groups of economic units: This is achieved by consolidating the headings "provision of non-material services" and "consumption"; and by combining the elementary sectors (2), (4) and (6); and (3) and (5) under the headings "units engaged in non-material activities"; and "public administration" respectively. Sectors (1) and (7) should in this case be retained as separate sub-divisions.

(2) Rearrangement of the matrix, in order to adapt it to MPS conventions regarding the recording to transactions.

The matrix reduced and rearranged along these lines can be directly related to the MPS balance (notably the financial balance).

The Use made of the Framework

In the study made by the Conference the matrix, and the derived matrices, in which the main matrix is reduced and rearranged according to SNA and MPS definitions and conventions respectively, were drawn up mainly in order to show the relationships between corresponding SNA and MPS concepts, and to identify and define the information needed for inter-system adjustments in terms of the data recorded in the systems. The Conference did not recommend that these matrices should be compiled in toto.

In order to show the relationship between the main SNA and MPS concepts more clearly, broken and dotted lines are drawn in the matrix above. The dotted line indicates the demarcation between production on the one hand, and consumption and other final uses on the other, as it is defined in SNA; the broken line indicates the borderline between production and final uses, on the basis of MPS concepts. The main aggregates in SNA and MPS appear in the following quadrants delineated by these lines: (In order to simplify the exposé, the different ways in which product and income may be recorded - at market prices or at factor cost, on a national or a domestic basis - are not considered here).

SNA income: the quadrant south-east of the dotted line.
MPS income: the quadrant south-east of the broken line.

SNA income therefore exceeds MPS income by income from the provision of non-material services, minus the value of non-material services incorporated in material product.

SNA product: the quadrant north-east of the dotted line.
MPS product: the quadrant north-east of the broken line.

SNA product therefore exceeds MPS product by the value of non-material services rendered to final consumers, minus material input into non-material services.

The SNA and MPS components of final expenditure can also be derived and compared directly from the matrix.

In the study of the Conference it was proposed that these comparisons and adjustments should be carried out by compiling so-called adjustment tables. These adjustment tables relate corresponding aggregates and their components in SNA and MPS one to another, and show the correspondance and differences between them, and the information needed for adjustments of SNA concepts to MPS concepts and vice versa. Such tables were drawn up for (a) MPS national income/SNA gross domestic product, and the components of domestic expenditure; and (b) MPS national income/SNA net domestic product, by distributive shares.

It should be pointed out that the purpose of the work of the Conference described above was to compare concepts in the two systems, and not to compare actual levels of the aggregates in question. The comparisons of levels of aggregates involves a number of factors, e.g. prices and tax structures, exchange rates, etc. which were not considered in this study of the Conference. In this connexion, reference should be made however to a joint study which the Statistical Offices of Austria and Poland have undertaken at the invitation of the Conference, on the levels of consumption in these countries. This study has not yet been completed.

Further Work on SNA/MPS links

As mentioned above the review of SNA and MPS which has been undertaken will involve further work on SNA/MPS links. In a recent meeting of a group of rapporteurs of the Conference, it was agreed that the following objectives should be pursued:

(a) first, it is desirable that the common ground between the two systems be extended to the maximum possible extent. In several cases - e.g. in that of fixed capital formation/accumulation; in fixed assets; income in kind; and self consumed output of the population - the concepts used in the two systems are practically the same. In those cases, efforts should be made to remove the differences in definitions and to adopt identical concepts in the revised systems. In other cases it may not be feasible to adopt the same concepts in the two systems, but it may nevertheless be possible to facilitate the establishment of conceptual links by the adoption of common classifications which permit the concepts of one system to be directly related to those of the other, and possibly by the inclusion of additional information in one or the other of the systems. Thus, in respect of production, adequate conceptual links between the systems may be achieved on the basis of a common classification of product by industrial origin - in which case material activities should be distinguished systematically from non-material activities * - and by the inclusion in MPS of more complete information on the provisions of non-material services, which would, however, not be recorded as "production".

*(As a minimum, such a classification should include a separate heading for all services which are regarded as non-material in MPS. For several purposes, however, a somewhat more detailed classification of these services should be useful. For inter-system comparisons, there would be a particular interest in a separate heading for public administration).

(b) In cases where differences in concepts between the systems cannot be removed - e.g. other components of national expenditure -, it is desirable that data be provided from both sides which permit the adjustments of the concepts in question, in so far as they are relevant to inter-system comparisons, to the corresponding concepts in the other system. In respect of these concepts, the revised systems should be supplemented by adjustment tables of the type drawn up in earlier work on SNA/MPS links. The additional data needed in the individual systems for the purpose of compiling such tables will in most cases be of the nature of additional sub-divisions. Whenever possible, it would be desirable that these sub-divisions be provided in the accounts/ balances or supporting tables of the systems.

(c) As the concepts of each system are primarily designed to serve the needs of the countries using the systems, they may not always be the best basis for comparisons between the two groups of countries. In these cases, it is desirable to consider the possibility of designing special concepts, not included in either of the systems, for the purpose of comparisons - e.g. the concept of total consumption of the population. Such special concepts should be of economic significance, irrespective of the economic systems of the different countries, although they may not be of the same importance, for national purposes, as the concepts used in the systems themselves. They would provide a suitable basis for additional tables in which the concepts in question are classified according to various characteristics which are deemed to be relevant to international comparison.

If this programme is carried out, and if it will appear possible to reach a greater co-ordination of concepts, to remove inessential differences in definitions, and to adopt the same, or closely related, classifications in the two systems, this will no coubt facilitate inter-system comparisons significantly and make important simplifications of the theoretical framework for conceptual adjustments possible.

sales subsidiary. The German company WILHAG (excavators, cranes etc) increases its share in IBAG, Neustadt. The German company GEBR EICKHOFF and the American JOY MANUFACTURING sign agreement for improving mining techniques. The German industrialist Alfred Kreidler buys share of OERLIKON BUEHRLE in KIENZLE UHRENFABRIK, Neckar in exchange for a share in EUKLID, Zug (precision equipment). Italy: INDEPENDENT MARKETING, Rome (equipment for the chemical and food industries etc) opens Milan branch. FIAT, Turin takes over G. CARRARO, Milan (marine and general engineering). Netherlands: ENSIK, Hilversum will be EEC agent for SIMPLEX DAIRY EQUIPMENT, Cambridge. FLAMCO, Gouda (INTERNATIO, Rotterdam finance group) forms joint Dutch subsidiary with ECLIPSE FUEL ENGINEERING, Rockford, Illinois (industrial heating equipment). The Swedish metallurgical group SVENSKA METALLVERKEN forms second Dutch subsidiary.

K	FINANCE	France: DOCKS & ENTREPOTS DU HAVRE, Paris will take over the investment company SEYDOUX MICHAU, Paris. Germany: The Jordanian bank ARAB BANK LTD forms Frankfurt subsidiary. BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK, Munich sells its 25% in IBERO-AMERIKA BANK, Bremen to JOH. JACOBS, Bremen (commercial finance in Latin America). Luxembourg: CALOX INTERNATIONAL, Panama and MORCLIFF PRODUCTS, Montreal give 10% backing to the Luxembourg investment company DE VELLE which has raised its capital.
L	FOOD & DRINK	France: UNILEVER, Rotterdam forms French subsidiary HARTOG FRANCE (sales of provisions, canned foods etc). GRANDES BRASSERIES & MALTERIES DE CHAMPIGNEULLES is to take over BRASSERIES DE LA MEUSE, Sevres, Hauts-de-Seine. Italy: The Dutch poultry group EPU forms two Italian poultry rearing concerns. Netherlands: The British subsidiary of DCA FOOD INDUSTRIES INC, New York renews its agreement with BOVEMO, Rotterdam for Dutch production and sales of foods made under American licence.
N	FURNITURE	France: The Belgian company MEUROP increases its share in MEUROP, Paris (decorating and furnishings).
N	GLASS	Belgium: CORNING GLASS WORKS, New York opens Brussels marketing branch.
N	OIL, GAS & PETRO-CHEMICALS	Italy: LIQUIGAS, Milan continues the reorganization of its Italian interests.
N	PAPER & PACKAGING	Belgium: Franco-Belgian interests form UNION COMMERCIALE DE PAPETERIES, Brussels to import and sell paper etc. INTERMILLS,

		Malmedy takes large interest in another Belgian paper company ETS LEGAST. France: AFP-CENPA, Paris takes over one of the new subsidiaries formed by its parent company LA ROCHETTE CENPA, Paris. PAPETERIES DE VIZILLE and PAPETERIES DE VOIRON make over their joint interest in PAPETERIES DE SOREL MOUSSEL to PAPETERIES NAVARRE, Paris.
O	PHARMA-CEUTICALS	Britain: UPSIL, London will distribute sealing equipment in Britain for the American HULL CORP, Pennsylvania. Italy: The Paris pharmaceuticals concern LABORATOIRES BRUNEAU forms Rome sales subsidiary. ISTITUTO BIOLOGICO CHEMIOTERAPICO, Turin grants manufacturing licence for chemical and pharmaceutical products to the Egyptian concern NILE PHARMACEUTICAL.
P	PLASTICS	Germany: Germany's largest tyre producer CONTINENTAL GUMMIWERKE AG HANNOVER is expanding in plastics by buying majority share in GOEPPEINGER KALIKO- & KUNSTLEDER WERKE. Greece: FARBWERKE HOECHST, Frankfurt forms Greek subsidiary.
P	SHIPBUILDING	France: CHANTIERS NAVALS DE LA CIOTAT takes over ATELIERS & CHANTIERS DE LA SEINE-MARITIME, Paris.
Q	TEXTILES	Austria: The German readymades group ALFONS MUELLER-WIPPERFURTH is expanding its Austrian sales network. Belgium: HOLLANDIA TRICOTAGEFABRIEK forms Belgian marketing subsidiary. France: CRYLOR, Paris (RHONE-POULENC group) signs agreement with Mexican company to build acrylic fibre factory. Italy: The Italian group SNIA VISCOSA opens Milan branch of its subsidiary TORRE SARDA, Cagliari.
R	TRANSPORT	Britain: SVILUPPO TRANSPORTI URBANI ETC, Turin (FIAT group) opens branch in London.
R	VARIOUS	Austria: DEUTSCHE WRIGLEY, Düsseldorf (chewing gum) opens Salzburg branch. The Frankfurt subsidiary of J. WALTER THOMPSON, New York makes its Vienna branch into subsidiary. Italy: H.B. MAYNARD, Pittsburgh, USA forms Milan subsidiary (management consultancy etc).

BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

** INVESTCO NV, Antwerp (see No 336), a holding company in the Antwerp and Brussels KREDIETBANK NV group, has secured an interest in the building materials concern FABRIBETON SA, Anderlecht, the capital of which was recently raised 200% to Bf 15 million. The main interests in the latter are held by M. E. Dherte and the two Anderlecht companies EGTA NV and FIBELAF-CIE FINANCIERE & IMMOBILIERE BELGE-AFRICAINE SA.

INVESTCO, which is widening its interests generally, recently acquired a large minority shareholding in COMPTOIR DE WARRANTAGE INDUSTRIEL & COMMERCIAL SA, Turnhout (capital raised to Bf 33 million), and in its subsidiary MOULINS ANTOINE POPPENS SA, Turnhout (capital Bf 65 million).

** The second largest Tel-Aviv bank ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD (which is represented in Paris by DISCOUNT BANK FRANCE SA, formerly STE FRANCO-AMERICAINE DE BANQUE SA - see No 358) has raised the capital of one of its Paris subsidiaries to Ff 1 million. The firm in question is OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT FRANCE-SODEFRA Sarl (see No 268), which invests in building and industrial ventures.

Interests of 40% in Sodefra are held by its head, M. J. Venturi, and by the Geneva company, SA DE VALEURS & DE PARTICIPATION. Its chief ventures so far have been the formation in Ain of CELLULOSE DE BUZET (which exploits a PECHINEY patent for blanching wood-pulp made from thin sheets), and more recently the building of the Paris Hilton Hotel. It has two sister companies, also concerned with the promotion and financing of building enterprises: UFIP-UNION FONCIERE & IMMOBILIERE DE PARIS (building department at Courbevoie, Hauts-de-Seine) and UFICOP-UNION FINANCIERE & COMMERCIALE DE PARIS, strictly an investing concern (see No 249).

** The Swiss investment company COGEMA HOLDING, Locarno, has financed the Milan building investment firm LINUM Sas (capital Lire 165 million), which is managed by Sig B. Orlando, Milan. The Swiss concern is situated on the premises of BANCA SVIZZERA ITALIANA SA, is directed by Sig A. Ressiga, has Sf 50,000 capital, and was formed at Mendrisio in December 1960 with Sig B. Celio as its only administrator.

** ELYSEE BARBEUF SA, Paris (president M. Jean-Michel Axaich) which was originally concerned with running service stations and garages, has taken over three companies registered in Panama with administration at Vaduz, Liechstenstein: NOSABIRO CORP (capital $ 4.05 million), REPATICO CORP (capital $ 4.05 million) and MAZALI CORP (capital $ 0.9 million). Mr Ivo Beck is president of all three. The Paris company has therefore raised its capital from Ff 20,000 to Ff 919,500 and acquired full control of STE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE NOUVELLE POUR LA CONSTRUCTION "SNPC", Fericy, Seine & Marne (capital Ff 8 million). The latter owns building sites at the Pleyel crossroads, Saint-Denis, Seine-St-Denis and has a building permit for a 50-storey building.

CHEMICALS

** PURE CHEMICALS, Kirkby, Liverpool, a member of the RIO TINTO-ZINC CORP, London has formed a West German subsidiary PURE CHEMICALS GmbH, Duren (capital Dm 600,000). The new company (headed by Mr E. Oakes) has been formed to finance INTERSTAB-CHEMIE GmbH & Co KG Duren (see No 353) which the London group is jointly forming with the local company CHEMISCHE FABRIK HOESCH KG. Interestab will produce stabilizers for polyvinyl chlorides.

Chemische Fabrik Hoesch (owners Herren O. and R. Hoesch) is linked with a Dutch firm, ZEEPFABRIEK HUSTINK NV, Maastricht (see No 355) in the bottling concern SILIKAT CHEMIE GmbH.

** HERBERTS GES FUER INDUSTRIE & HANDEL mbH, Wuppertal (paints and varnishes) has supplied its Brussels sales subsidiary HERBERT BELGIEN Pvba (see No 338) with the wherewithal to finance its expansion, by raising its capital to Bf 3 million.

The German firm was formed not long ago with Dm 300,000 capital, when it took over the selling interests of the private firm DR. KURT HERBERTS & CO (see No 333), which makes "Preglas" varnishes, "Letron" cladding, and "Standopral" laminated panels, all of which are distributed abroad by a network of subsidiaries, in Trezzano Sul Navigo, Milan, Rotterdam, Basle, Partille (Sweden) etc.

** CATALYSTS & CHEMICALS INC, Louisville, Kentucky (see No 343) and GENIE METALLURGIQUE & CHIMIQUE SA, Brussels (see No 342) have, in proportion to their interests, increased the capital of their subsidiary CATALYST & CHEMICALS EUROPE SA, Brussels (see No 306). The increase to Bf 45 million will be used to finance the building of an industrial catalyst plant on a site recently acquired at Vilvorde.

Linked with STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE SA group, Brussels, Genie Metallurgique six months ago increased its capital to Bf 42 million, and this allowed SOFICHIM-STE DE FINANCEMENT, DE GESTION & D'EXPLOITATION D'INDUSTRIES CHIMIQUES SA, Brussels (see No 342) to acquire a 23.8% interest in it. The other main shareholders who each started with a 33.3% are today METALLURGIE HOBOKEN SA and CIE DES METAUX D'OVERPELT-LOMMEL & DE CORPHALIE SA (each 26.2% interest) and STE GENERALE DES MINERALS SA (23.8% interest).

** BRUCOLOR SA, St-Josse-ten-Noode, Brussels (capital Bf 1 million - headed by M.J. Limauge) has been formed as a result of the agreement recently signed between BLEU D'OUTREMER & COULEURS DE MONT-SAINT-AMAND SA, Gand and G.SIEGLE & CO GmbH, Stuttgart-Feuer-Bach for the joint marketing of their complementary products in Belgium and Luxembourg (pigments for colouring). The German share of the new joint sales company is split between Siegle and three other firms in its group: FARBWERKE FRANZ RASQUIN GmbH (capital Dm 3 million) and DR. KOPP & SPITZ GmbH (both of Cologne-Mülheim) and GEBR. VOSPEN & CP GmbH, Aix-la-Chapelle (capital Dm 800,000).

** REICHHOLD CHEMICALS INC, White Plains, New York (see No 310) on behalf of its subsidiary REICHHOLD CHEMICALS (CANADA) LTD, Weston, Ontario, has sold phenol moulding compounds manufacturing patents to MONTI & MARTINI SpA, Milan (factories at Milan, Arcore, and Melgnano). The latter is associated (6.7%) with MONTECATINI SpA (50%) in the chemical sales concern formed in 1963, COMMERCIALE PADANA SpA, Milan, where the other shareholders are STA ITALIANA RESINE SpA (36.7%) and INDUSTRIE CHIMIQUE LERI DI RIZZO & GORSO GIANNI Snc. Reichhold Chemicals already has an Italian subsidiary, RESIA-RESINE SINTETICHE & AFFINI SpA, Casoria, Naples (cresol and phenol resins for the varnish industry).

Reichhold Chemicals has other European interests. REICHHOLD CHEMICALS LTD, Liverpool and a German concern, REICHHOLD CHEMIE AG, Hamburg are closely linked to it as they use its licences and have common directors. It has minority interests in a large number of other concerns; REICHHOLD-BECKACITE SA, Bezons, France; REICHHOLD CHEMIE AG, Vienna Kagran, Austria; RESINAS SINTETCIAS SA, San Celoni, Barcelona; BERGWIKS HARTS PRODUKTER A/B, Soederham, Sweden; NORSK RHEINPRODUKSJON A/S, Oslo, Norway; REICHHOLD CHEMIE AG, Hausen, Brugg, and OEL CHEMIE AG, Hausen, Aargau, both of Switzerland; KUNSTHARSFABRIEK SYNTHESE NV, Katwijk a/Zee (a subsidiary of SIKKENS GROEP NV), and REMMERT HOLLAND NV, Apeldoorn (formerly VERFSTOFFENFABRIEK HOLLAND v/h DR. REMMERT & CO NV).

** A number of French concerns have decided to join in building together a synthetic ethanol plant at Lillebonne, Seine-Maritime, with the aim of buying alcohol at prices lower than those asked by distilleries. This factory, due to come into operation in 1968, will be the first of its type in France and able to supply a third of the needs of Western Europe (about 7% of world production outside Eastern Europe). The raw materials will come from the nearby refineries at Port Jerome (ESSO STANDARD SAF) and Gonfreville (CIE FRANCAISE DE RAFFINAGE SA) and it will be operated by SODES-STE D'ETHANOL & SYNTHESE SA, Paris, formed for this purpose with M. R. Poireau as president.

Seven chemical concerns share 75% of the new concern's capital (Ff 20 million). These are USINES DE MELLE SA (see No 333) a 48% subsidiary of PRODUITS CHIMIQUES PECHINEY-SAINT-GOBAIN SA, with 25%; USINES CHIMIQUES RHONE-POULENC SA (see No 335) with 20%; NOBEL-BOZEL SA (see No 348) with 10%; PROGIL SA (see No 349) with 6%. The three companies now merging to beome UGINE-KUHLMANN SA (see No 359) also have interests, STE D'ELECTROCHEMIE & D'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE & DES ACIERIES ELECTRIQUES D'UGINE SA (6%), ETS KUHLMANN SA (4%) and STE DES PRODUITS AZOTES SA (3.5%). The balance is held by LOUIS-DREYFUS & CIE Snc, Paris (capital Ff 28 million - see No 345), SUCRES & DERIVES, Paris a civil real estate company (capital Ff 1.8 million), and SFECI-STE FRANCAISE D'EXPANSION COMMERCIALE & INDUSTRIELLE SA, Paris (capital Ff 1.1 million) whose president M. P. Mariette is co-manager of STE FINANCIERE D'ENTREPOSAGE & DE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DE L'ALCOOL Sarl, Paris (a joint subsidiary of SFECI and LOUIS-DREYFUS)

** SYNTHESA FARBENFABRIK BETRIEBS GmbH (capital Sch 400,000) has been formed at Perg by the Austrian paint and varnish firm SYNTHESA KG INH. HANS GUSTAV HORNBERG, Perg, Oberörst, to take over its manufacturing activities. The new concern will be headed by Herr R. Murjahn, who also heads DEUTSCHE AMPHIBOLIN-WERKE VON ROBERT

MURJAHN (rubber paints and plastics) as well as DISBON GmbH CHEMISCHE ERZEUGNISSE (chemicals) both at Ober-Ramstadt über Darmstadt.

The German group already has a Viennese agent, OSTERREICHISCHE DISBON CHEMISCHE ERZEUGNISSE GmbH, (see No 328). It is also represented in France and Switzerland by two companies AMPHIBOLIN-FRANCE Sarl, Paris and CADAROL GmbH, Pluttenz, Basle, in which Herr Murjahn has respective interests of 80% and 95%.

COSMETICS

** LADY ESTHER COSMETIC GmbH, has been formed in Munich for the promotion in West Germany of cosmetics produced under the trademarks belonging to LADY ESTHER DIVISION, a department of the CHEMWAY CORP, Wayne, New Jersey.

The American company, since 1963, has been linked in West Germany by a marketing agreement with DR BEST GmbH, Cologne, and it also has a manufacturing subsidiary in London, FORHAN'S LTD. It recently achieved further realisation of its Common Market expansion programme by forming a wholly-owned subsidiary in Rome, CHEMWAY ITALIA SpA (capital Lire 1 million), which is to make and sell all manner of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, hygiene products and toiletries. In 1965, Chemway achieved a turnover of $ 18 million: it has a number of subsidiaries in Canada and in Latin America (especially in Mexico and Brazil).

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

** Herr Willy Hoffmeister, owner of the two German lighting factories, HOFFMEISTER & SOHN, BELEUCHTUNGSKOERRERFABRIK, Lüdenscheid, and BUENTE & REMMLER, LEUCHTENFABRIK, Frankfurt, has become the manager of the newly-formed Austrian concern, HOFFMEISTER-LEUCHTEN GmbH, Prambachkirchen (capital Sch 108,000).

** The German electric wire and cable manufacturers BAYKA-BAYERISCHE KABELWERKE AG, Roth bei Nuremberg (capital DM 4.6 million) which in 1965 had a turnover of DM 22 million, has decided to set up its first foreign subsidiary in Iran: SHERKATE SAHMI IRAN BAYKA which will build and run a cable factory.

** A former subsidiary of IBM UNITED KINGDOM HOLDINGS LTD (under the name of IBM UNITED KINGDOM TIME SYSTEMS LTD - see No 312), INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING HOLDINGS LTD, Hammersmith, London specializing in timing, watchmaking, electrical machines and parking meters is setting up a sales subsidiary called INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO (FRANCE) SA with a capital of Ff 50,000.

The British group controls INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO LTD (chairman Mr Ernest H. Beukers and sales director Mr L.D. Bacciocchi)and was itself formed in 1896 under the name of HOWARD BROS. It has sales branches in Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield and agents in more than thirty countries abroad (up to the end of 1963 it was represented by the world-wide network of IBM WORLD TRADE CORP, New York). It is also responsible for exclusive distribution of American made time-stamping machines.

ENGINEERING & METAL

** HAYSSEN MANUFACTURING CO, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, (packaging machine manufacturers) has opened a Karlsruhe, West Germany, branch. The founder company (chairmand Mr W.A. Hayssen) has a British subsidiary HAYSSEN MANUFACTURING CO LTD, Thetford, Norfolk and in France it is represented by TIMEPAQ-TECHNIQUES INDUSTRIELLES MODERNES D'EMPAQUETAGE.

** LUREM SA, Domfront, Orne, France (multi-purpose machinery for the timber industry, heavy rebating machines, circular saws) has formed a West German sales subsidiary, LUREM-MASCHINEN VERTRIEBS GmbH, Kransberg, Taunus (capital DM 20,000) managed by M.M. Heuze. Lurem exports its products to fifty countries throughout the world.

** The Turin FIAT SpA group has taken over the Milan marines engines and general engineering concern, G. CARRARO SpA, which is a licensee of MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE INC, Stratford, Connecticut (see No 355). Carraro has now had its capital raised to Lire 650 million, and been renamed AIFO-APPLICAZIONI INDUSTRIALI FIAT OM SpA: from now on it will be maintaining and converting engines made by the Turin group or by its Milan subsidiary O.M. SpA (see No 276).

** SIMPLEX DAIRY EQUIPMENT CO LTD, Sawston, Cambridge (see No 315) has signed an agency agreement with the Dutch firm MACHINEFABRIEK & IJZERGIETERIJ ENSIK NV, Hilversum. The latter (director Mr. D. Doornhorf) thus becomes responsible for the distribution in the EEC countries of stainless churns and containers used for milk storage on farms made by the British company (which is a 51% subsidiary of the London GENERAL ELECTRIC CO LTD - see No 352). Simplex already has a marketing subsidiary in the Netherlands, MIJ VOOR SIMPLEX MELK-MACHINES NV, as well as two others, in Belgium and Italy, MATERIEL DE LAITERIE SIMPLEX SA, Uccle, and SIMPLEX ITALIANA SpA, Rome (see No 292).

** ARBED-ACIERIES REUNIES DE BURBACH EICH DUDELANGE SA, Luxembourg (see No 359), through its 95.6% subsidiary EISCHWEILER BERGWERKS VEREIN DE KOHLSCHEID, Aachen (see No 267), is increasing its German mining interests by buying a coal-mine there. The site in question is the "Erin" mine (which produced 1.2 million tons of fat coal in 1965) of DORTMUNDER BERGBAU AG, Dortmund, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the largest mining group in the Ruhr, GELSENKURCHENER BERGWERKS AG, Essen (see No 344).

The Luxembourg group already has an interest in West Germany coal, in the form of a shareholding in BERGBAU AG LOTHRINGEN, Bochum, Gerthe, which is controlled by ESCHWEILER BERGWERKS VEREIN.

** DANSK JERN- & EMAILLEINDUSTRI VERKAUFSGESELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHLAND mbH has been formed at Hanover to handle West German sales of metal and enamel were made by the Danish firm DANSK JERN- & EMAILLEINDUSTRI, Silkeborg. The new company (initial capital DM 100,000) is managed by Messrs G. Wiehage, H. Duttke and H. Bähre.

** CHANIC SA, Brussels (see No 332), a Belgian industrial and contructional metal, boiler-making and shipbuilding concern, a member of the group STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE-BRUFINA, is to increase its controlling interest in the steel-rolling, boiler-making and ship-repairing firm, SA MEUSE ET SAMBRE, Beez Les Namur (see No 240). The latter, which is a 33.3% affiliate of S.N.I. STE NATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT SA, Brussels, will reduce its capital to Bf 10 million in order to offset former losses (a scheme planned for March 1966 which was later abandoned) and will then raise it again to Bf 5 million.

** SAMETO-STE D'APPLICATIONS MECANIQUES D'ELECTRICITE & DE TOLERIE Sarl, Paris, has just signed an agreement with the Swiss firm EISEN & STAHL-WERKE OEHLER & CO AG, Aarau, Aargau (capital Sf 1 million). The aim is to pool their know-how and to join in the exploitation, on a European scale, of a French patent for automatic materials-handling equipment for warehouses, marketed under the name "Stockomatic".

The French company (capital Ff 1 million) produces a wide range of hoisting and materials-handling equipment in its factories at Dinan, Cotes-de-Nord (250 employees) and Livry Gargan, Seine-St-Denis (160 employees).

** FLAMCO NV, Gouda (capital Fl 1.5 million), which is a member of the finance group INTERNATIO-NV INTERNATIONALE BREDIET & HANDELSVEREENIGING, Rotterdam (see No 302) through H. VAN BUUREN & ZONEN NV, Rotterdam, has made a financial and manufacturing agreement with ECLIPSE FUEL ENGINEERING CO, Rockford, Illinois. Flamco specializes in fuel-oil heating techniques, and in the purification of combustible gases for industry: its agreement with Eclipse concerns its patents in the first of these two fields. Under the agreement, the Dutch and American firms have set up a joint subsidiary 55-45 at Gouda, FLAMECO NV (capital Fl 1.5 million), which is directed by Mr J.G. Wormineester.

Eclipse (chairman Mr A. Campbell Perks) makes equipment, such as burners, filters and boosters, for large-scale and industrial heating installations, and is represented in Europe by the network of subsidiaries belonging to AD AURIEMA INC, New York (see No 221), the largest of which are in London, Paris, Milan and Brussels.

** INDEPENDENT MARKETING (INDEMAR) SpA, Rome (capital Lire 1 million, later increased to present figure of Lire 20 million) which was formed in November 1964 by Mr H.E. Scheeps, Pasadena, California to import and market equipment for the chemical, food and pharmaceutical industries, has opened a Milan branch and depot.

** A move towards closer cooperation has been started in Paris between CAFL-CIE DES ATELIERS & FORGES DE LA LOIRE SA (see No 355) a 75.4% subsidiary of CIE DES FORGES & ACIERIES DE LA MARNE, DE FIRMINY & DE SAINT-ETIENNE SA, and SFAC-STE DES FORGES & ATELIERS DU CREUSOT SA (see No 357) a 52.1% interest of SCHNEIDER SA. The aim of the move is to merge their "special steels" production lines. A joint subsidiary, called CREUSOT-LOIRE (its provisional name) will be in charge of the operation, which will involve CAFL's factories at Firminy-Unieux (Loire), L'Horme (Loire), Les Dunes, Pas-de-Calais, and St. Chily d'Apcher, Lozere and a division of SFAC's Creusot factory. The new grouping will produce about a quarter of France's "special steels".

** The French engineering group DRESSER DUJARDIN SA, Lille, intends to take over control of ATELIERS MAZELINE (payroll of 800) of Le Havre, Seine-Maritime, at present being managed by FORGES ET CHANTIERS DE LA MEDITERRANEE SA, Paris (see No 359). An offer is being made to the provisional management of the latter. Dresser Dujardin is a joint subsidiary of the Lille portfolio company, ETS DUJARDIN & Cie SA and its parent company VALLOUREC SA, Paris (see No 350), and of DRESSER INDUSTRIES CO, Dallas, Texas (see No 355).

M.P. Bevierre was appointed manager of Chantiers de la Mediterranee in February of this year, and he has been arranging a partial dispersion of the company's assets: 1) The management of CHANTIER NAVAL DE LA SEYNE, Var which is going to diversify its work- has gone to a group headed by ETS ALFRED HERLICQ & FILS SA, Paris (minority interest). 2) LE CHANTIER DE GRAVILLE, Seine-Maritime has gone to ATELIERS & CHANTIERS DU HAVRE SA, which was formed in 1964 by the merger between ATELIERS & CHANTIERS DUCHENES & BOISSIERE and CHANTIERS AUGUSTIN NORMAND SA, both from Le Havre.

** By buying Herr Fritz Meyer's share in the civil-engineering and machine firm IBAG-INTERNATIONALE BAUMASCHINENFABRIK AG, Neustadt, Weinstr. (see No 356), WILHAG-WILHELM HAGENKAMP KG, Langenfeld, Rhineland, has increased its holding to 52.55% and will now be mainly associated with HATRA-ALFRED HAGELZTEIN MASCHINEN-FABRIK & SCHIFFSWERFT, Lubeck (25%). Until now Herr Meyer has been the main shareholder. IBAG has two wholly-owned subsidiaries in Germany: IBAG-FOERDERTECHNIK GmbH, Mannheim and IBAG WOHNUNGSBAU GmbH, Laichingen. It also owns 35.5% in DEPOLMA-DEUTSCHE POLNISCHE MASCHINENHANDELS GmbH, Neustadt which is controlled 55% by the Polish state company POLIMEX, Warsaur - and 80% in IBAG-FRANCE Sarl, Wissembourg, Bas-Rhin.

WILHAG which makes various types of excavators, caterpillar cranes, floating dredges, mechanical shovels, hoists etc. (600 employees) already has other subsidiaries including PARKLIFT GmbH, Hamburg and WILHAG ESPANOLA SA, Madrid.

** The Swedish metallurgical group A/B SVENSKA METALLVERKEN, Västeras, which has had a Dutch manufacturing subsidiary since 1962, SVENSKA METALLVERKEN NEDERLAND NV, Zutphen (see No 260), has now formed another, SKULTUNA NEDERLAND NV, Schiedam, (capital Fl 100,000) to makes and sell all kinds of kitchen and household utensils, machines and equipment. Messrs Torsen G.E. Waenerlund, Skultuna, Sweden; M.P. Bloemsma, The Hague and Lars H. Tillbery, Zutphen are the directors of the new company.

The group is owned 22% by ALCAN ALUMINIUM LTD, Montreal (see No 344) and has its own subsidiaries in many foreign countries (including Germany, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Austria and Denmark). It is associated with several foreign groups for metal processing and engineering: PHELS DODGE CORP, New York, HEURTEY SA, Paris, YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL METALS LTD, Stourton, Leeds etc. It has an aluminium foundry at Kubikenberg producing 33,000 tons per year which is being expanded to cope with almost 55,000 tons by the end of 1967.

** An agreement for improving mining techniques (mainly for coal and potash) has been signed between the German company GEBR. EICKHOFF MASCHINENFABRIK & EISSENGIESSEREI GmbH, Bochum and the American JOY MANUFACTURING CO, Pittsburgh (see No 356). The former makes mining machinery and is represented throughout the world (in France by MECAMINE-MATFOND REUNIS SA, Saint-Denis, Seine-St-Denis). The American company has interests in France, Belgium and Britain (see No 225) as well as Luxembourg where its new holding company JOY MANUFACTURING HOLDING SA (see No 348) will soon be floating a Debenture Loan of $ 12.5 million on the European capital market.

** In return for selling a share in EUKLID AG, Zug (which sells precision equipment and measuring instruments and whose capital was doubled to Sf 1 million in August 1965) to the Zurich group WERKZEUGMASCHINENFABRIK OERLIKON BUEHRLE & CO, (see No 330), the German industrialist Alfred Kreidler has acquired the group's 45% interest in the watch-making firm KIENZLE UHRENFABRIK AG, Schwenningen, Neckar (see No 322). As a result, the Swiss group no longer has any holdings in the German watch-making industry. Kienzle Uhrenfabrik, which employs about 3,000 workers, has German subsidiaries, THOMAS ERNST HALLER GmbH and DUFA-DEUTSCHE UHRENFABRIK GmbH (both at Schwenningen). In Austria it controls KIENZLE UHRENVERTRIEBS GmbH, Vienna and in Switzerland KIENZLE ZURICH AG, Zurich, which has 50% in UHRENFABRIK VINCA AG, Bienne, Berne.

Herr Alfred Kreidler, who now holds more than 80% of the DM 7.3 million capital of Kienzle-Uhrenfabrik, is also head of the German firm KREIDLER'S METALL- & DRAHTWERKE GmbH, Stuttgart, Zuffenhausen (see No 242) which specialisesin the working of non-ferrous metals, mainly brass and aluminium and the manufacture of mopeds, together with its subsidiary KREIDLER WERKE WERL GmbH (see No 241). In Switzerland he directs a group of holding companies, mainly in Glarus, including INDUSTAR AG, (capital Sf 25 million) and in Zug, KAIROS GmbH, KAIROSBIS GmbH and KAIROSTER GmbH (all three with a capital of Sf 2 million).

FINANCE

** CIE DES DOCKS & ENTREPOTS DU HAVRE SA, Paris, is about to take over the investment company SEYDOUX MICHAU SA (see No 348), Paris. The two are linked, at 38.6% and 84.5% respectively, with the group LA FORTUNE-CIE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES & TERRESTRES SA, Le Havre, Seine Maritime. Seydoux Michau itself holds 23.6% in Entrepots du Havre, which runs bonded warehouses in the Port of Le Havre, has a marshalling yard for fuel tankers, and invests in building.

Seydoux Michau, until the end of 1963, was controlled by CIE GENERALE INDUSTRIELLE POUR LA FRANCE & L'ETRANGER SA, Paris (see No 359), which is a member of the Belgian group ELECTROBEL-CIE GENERALE D'ENTREPRISES ELECTRIQUES & INDUSTRIELLES SA, Brussels. Seydoux' main interests are in CIE GENERALE DE GRANDE PECHE SA, Boulogne sur Mer, Pas de Calais (33.3%), and in the investment company SOGENIN-STE DE GESTION & DE PARTICIPATION DE LA HENIN SA, Paris (13.8% - see No 334), in which La Fortune has a direct shareholding of 21.8%.

FINANCE

** The operation of forming ARAB BANK AG at Frankfurt (capital DM 5 million) has just been completed by the Jordanian bank ARAB BANK LTD, Amman, which has appointed Messrs A. Ali Bushnag, Amman, and H. Grossmann, Schönberg, Taunus as its directors. Arab Bank Ltd, whose assets at the end of 1965 reached a level of JD 123 million has a subsidiary in Zurich, ARAB BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD (capital Sf 26.4 million), and also branches in Aden, Bahrein, the Lebanon, Nigeria, Israel, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and Tunisia.

** CALOX INTERNATIONAL, Panama, and MORCLIFF PRODUCTS LTD, Montreal have taken equal shares in giving 10% backing to the Luxembourg investment company DE VELLE SA (see No 284), the capital of which has been raised to $ 800,000. This follows the authorisation of an increase of $ 1 million. De Velle was formed at the end of 1964 by Messrs A. Schortgen and G. Weiland, acting on behalf of American interests (Messrs B.G. Thompson and E. Bransilver, both of New York, are directors).

** BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK, Munich (see No 356) has sold to JOH. JACOBS & CO, Bremen its 25% interest in IBERO-AMERIKA BANK AG, Bremen, whose capital has been increased from DM 3 million to DM 4 million. The latter is mainly concerned in financing commercial operations in Latin-America, and it formed a Panaminian subsidiary last year, BANCO PANAMENO SA, whose other shareholders include NORDDEUTSCHE KREDITBANK AG, Bremen (see No 351), BERLINER BANK AG, Berlin (see No 356), HANDEL - & GEWERBEBANK HEILBRONN AG, Heilbronn, Neckar, WESTFALENBANK AG, Bochum (see No 256) and GEBR. RÖCHLING BANK, Saarbrücken.

** The Dutch poultry group EPU-EUROPEESE PLUIMVEE UNIE NV, Hamersveld-Leusden (see No 351) has formed two poultry-rearing concerns in the Italian province of Piacenza, WELP ITALIANA SpA and AZIENDA AGRICOLA PADUS SpA. The two firms (capital Lire 20 million and Lire 15 million respectively) are situated at Gazzola and directed by Mr H.L.A. Knoll: their president is Mr L.A. van den Berg of Amersfoort, and financial backing comes from Mr Van Ruller Dingenus, Soest.

Mr van den Berg also heads one of the Dutch group's subsidiaries, WELP LIJN INTERNATIONAL NV, Nijkerk (see No 291), and its sister companies NV EUROPEESE PLUIMVEEFOKBEDRIJF HAMERSVELD, Hamersveld (see No 344), and EUROPEESE VERMERDERINGSBEDRIJF DE BRINK NV, Hamersveld. These poultry companies themselves have a number of subsidiaries in the Netherlands and abroad, particularly COBB'S - HAMERSVELD NV (50-50 with COBB'S PEDIGREE CHICKS INTERNATIONAL INC - see No 291), NOORD NED KUNSTSTOFFENINDUSTRIE SILOMATIC NV (see No 330), HAMERSVELD FRANCE Sarl, Baux-de-Breteuil, Eure; PLUME AG, Murten, Fribourg; HAMERSVELD DEUTSCHLAND EIER & GEFLUEGEL GmbH, Wildeshausen (see No 292), WELP LINE AG and HAMERSVELD AG, Murten (see No 344) etc.

** The British subsidiary of DCA FOOD INDUSTRIES INC, New York, DCA INDUSTRIES LTD, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire has renewed its agreement with BOVEMO NV, Rotterdam, a licensee of the American company, for the production and distribution in the Netherlands of American-type fritters and similar foods. A subsidiary, DCA ROTTERAM NV (capital Fl 100,000) has been set up under the new agreement with M. G.H. Wegbrands as director.

Headed by M F.H. de Charro, Bovemo is linked with the MENEBAMEELFABRIKEN DER NED BAKKERIJ NV group of Rotterdam (see No 334) and it also owns three other Rotterdam concerns: EUROPESE GRAANHANDEL NV., SILO- & VEEMBEDRIJF "MENEBA" NV and MEELFABRIEK "DE MAAS" NV.

** UNILEVER NV, Rotterdam (see No 360) has now formed a French subsidiary, HARTOG FRANCE SA, Paris (see No 344), to sell its charcuterie, canned meats, package soups, and similar foods, prepared under patents belonging to NV H. HARTOG'S FABRIEKEN, Oss (controlled by Unilever through NV MARGARINEFABRIEK GRONINGEN, Rotterdam). The new concern's capital of Ff 50,000 has been supplied by three of the group's other companies: 1) BIDEMENTAL & VERKHOVEN'S FABRIEKEN NV (capital Fl 500,000) holds 60%; NV MARGARINENFABRIEK J. VAN RENSWOND & ZOON (capital Fl 200,000) holds 28% (both of these are from Rotterdam); 2) LATECS SA, Paris (capital Ff 3.15 million - see No 270) holds 11%.

Unilever had a turnover last year of Fl 23.58 million (including sales within the group). 18% came from margarine, oil and fatty substances, 17% from other forms of foodstuffs, whilst animal foodstuffs accounted for 8% of sales or Fl 198,000 million.

** GRANDES BRASSERIES & MALTERIES DE CHAMPIGNEULLES SA, Champigneulles, Meurthe-et-Moselle (capital Ff 26,670,000) is to take over BRASSERIES DE LA MEUSE SA, Sevres, Hauts-de-Seine (capital Ff 31,710,000), another French brewing concern with which it has been working in increasingly closer cooperation in recent years. The resulting group will cover more than a quarter of the French beer market, and will be the largest brewing combine in the Common Market, with a productive capacity of 5 million hectolitres (110 million gallons), and a consolidated (1965) turnover of Ff 310 million.

Last December, Champigneulles made over its 48% interest in Brasseries de la Meuse to the holding comapny SOFIG-STE FRANCAISE D'INVESTISSEMENTS & DE GESTION SA (capital Ff 45.6 million), together with its joint interests with the other firm in BRASSERIES NORD-LORRAINE SA, Roubaix, and COGEBRA-CIE GENERALE DE BRASSERIES SA, Marseilles (see No 333). The two groups were also linked in STE NOUVELLE D'EXPLOITATION DE LA BRASSERIE MARX SA, Marseilles, and STE ALSACIENNE DES BIERES PAILLETTE SA, Le Havre, Seine Maritime. Most of Champigneulles' brewing is done in Champigneulles itself, but, having taken over quite a number of firms since the end of the War, it also has production units at Paris, Arcueil, Besancon, Strasbourg, Lutterbach, Sochaux, Melun, Toulouse, Chambery, Angouleme and Aurillac: La Meuse will add eight more factories to this number. Champigneulles' main trademarks are "Nectar", "Valstar", "Silva", "Biere de France" etc.

FURNITURE

** The Belgian company, MEUROP SA, Rijmenam, Malines has strengthened its interests in the French decorating and furnishing concern, MEUROP SA, Paris which is increasing its capital to Ff 2.5 million.

It was formed in 1960 with several branches throughout France and has as president M.P. Guariche. The Belgian company is an affiliate of TREFAC NV Rijmenam (formerly TREFILERIE D'ACIER DUR D'ENSIVAL SA). Its president is M.F. Pottieron and it has Bf 32 million capital, with subsidiaries in Luxembourg and Aix-la-Chapelle.

GLASS

** CORNING GLASS WORKS CO, Corning, New York (see No 354) has opened a Brussels marketing branch, directed by Mr T.E. Mees, for its Groningen manufacturing subsidiary CORNING NEDERLANDSCHE FABRIEKEN NV (see No 359). The latter was set up three years ago to make unbreakable glass and household ceramics (see No 234), and is directed by M.J.A. Celaschi. It recently set up a subsidiary in Ghent to sell glass, called CORNING PYROFLAM NV (capital Bf 50,000).

OIL, GAS & PETROCHEMICALS

** LIQUIGAS SpA, Milan (see No 318) intends to complete the reorganization of its Italian interests started more than a year ago (see No 298) by a dual merger operation involving four companies in the group. First of all it will take over two assoaciasted companies PRODOTTI PETROLIFERI CHIMICI Srl and LIQUIGAS INTERNAZIONALE SpA; after that it will transfer to its subsidiary INTERGAS SpA, Milan (formerly ITAL-WARREN SpA - see No 199) all its manufacturing business in Italy and its holding in LIG-MAR SpA, Milan which recently took over SO.CO.GAS-SOC COMMERCIO GAS TECHNICI & COMBUSTIBILI SpA. Turin.

LIQUIGAS (capital Lire 25 million - president Sig Philip Marfuggi) will thus pursue its steady transformation into an investment company, and will remain an associate of the GULF OIL CORP group of Pittsburgh (see No 343), which was a co-founder in 1959 of INTERGAS (which is principally engaged in running an underground butane and propane gas storage unit with a capacity of 50,000 cubic metres at Leghorn built by the Belgian group FORAKY) through WARREN PETROLEUM INTERNATIONAL CORP, Panama.

PAPER & PACKAGING

** AFP-CENPA SA, Paris which was formed to centralize the sales network of LA ROCHETTE CENPA SA, Paris (see No 357) and LA CELLULOSE DU PIN SA, Paris (controlled by CIE DE SAINT-GOBAIN with 51.2% - see No 351), has taken over one of the former's new subsidiaries: CENPA-PARIS Sarl, Aubervilliers, Seine - St-Denis (capital Ff 0.4 million). AFP has now increased its capital from Ff 8,056,000 to Ff 8,496,000 million.

** Following a 50-50 Franco-Belgian agreement, UNION COMMERCIALE DE PAPETERIES-UCOPAPIER SA (capital Bf 500,000) has been formed in Brussels to import and sell papers, cellulose wadding and cardboards, and derived products. The chief Belgian shareholder is M.L.L. Bouvel, St. Gilles, Brussels, while on the French side two interests of 20% are held by M. M.E. Lepoutre, and by J.C. Regent, La Madeleine, Nord, who is also managing director of the new company.

PAPER

** Following negotiations for closer technical and marketing cooperation in the Belgian paper industry (see No 345) INTERMILLS SA, Malmedy (see No 352) has taken a large minority interest in ETS LEGAST SA, Signies (see No 201).

The latter (capital Bf 12 million) will become ENVELCO-ETS LEGAST SA and augment its capital by nearly 400% to Bf 58.17 million. This will permit SNI-STE NATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT SA, Brussels to remain a shareholder, though with a slightly reduced interest (24.7% instead of 25%). Other concerns taking an interest are PAPETERIES SCALDIA SA, Borgerout, Antwerp (member of the Intermills group - 12.1%) and PAPETRIES GENERALES BELGES ED. HASELDONCKX & Cie Sprl, Brussels (21.2%) - both of these groups will make over their "Envelope Production" Division or supply the necessary plant. LE FACONNAGE DU PAPIER Sprl, Brussels will have a 5% interest.

** PAPETERIES DE VIZILLE SA, Vizille, Isere (see No 360) and PAPETERIES DE VOIRON & DES GORGES SA, Voiron, Isere have made over their joint 84.6% interest in PAPETERIES DE SOREL MOUSSEL SA, Sourel-Moussel, Eure et Loir to PAPETERIES NAVARRE SA, Paris (see No 337). As a result the latter has increased its capital from Ff 31.8 million to Ff 32.8 million and the two Isere concerns now have a 1.5% interest each in Papeteries Navarre.

The main shareholders in Papeteries Navarre are LA CELLULOSE DU PIN (5.6 %), CIE DE SAINT-GOBAIN SA (4.1%), BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE SA (4%), BANQUE DE PARIS & DES PAYS-BAS SA (3.8%) and through SACOC-LA ROCHETTE Sarl, Paris, LA ROCHETTE - CENPA SA (3.5%).

PHARMACEUTICALS

** The Paris pharmaceuticals concern LABORATOIRES BRUNEAU & CIE Sarl has formed a sales subsidiary in Rome, LABORATORI BRUNEAU Srl (capital Lire 900,000) directed by Sig Alberto Macchiati.

The French establishment (capital Ff 8.4 million), which is headed and managed by M.M. Plumel, has a factory at Nogent-le-Rotrou which makes preparations for treatment of gastric disorders, such as Bauximuth and Dietelmin, relaxing agents, like Isocurine, and so on. For ten years it has had a subsidiary at Schaerbeek, Brussels, LABORATOIRES BRUNEAU & CIE SA (capital Bf 4 million), the president of which is M.M. du Bled.

** By an agency agreement, UPSIL LTD, London (see No 331), has secured the rights of distribution in Britain for sealing and encapsulating equipment made by the American HULL CORP, Hatboro, Pennsylvania. The British firm is a 50-50 joint interest of PRODUITS CHIMIQUES PECHINEY-SAINT-GOBAIN SA and ROUSSEL-UCLAF SA (see No 332).

** ISTITUTO BIOLOGICO CHEMIOTERAPICO-ABC SpA, Turin, has signed a technical agreement with the Egyptian pharmaceuticals concern NILE PHARMACEUTICAL CO, Cairo, whereby it is to receive ABC's patents and licences to make various specialised chemical, pharmaceutical and biological products. The Italian firm (capital Lire 400 million) is directed by Dr G. Giraudi, and has a subsidiary in Milan.

PLASTICS

** Germany's largest producer of tyres, CONTINENTAL GUMMI-WERKE AG HANNOVER (see No 359), in extending its activities in the field of plastics, has negotiated the purchase of a majority shareholding in GOEPPINGER KALIKO- & KUNSTLEDER WERKE GmbH, Göppingen (capital DM 5.4 million). Gummi-Werke has just acquired from BASF-BADISCHE ANILIN & SODA FABRIK AG, Ludwigshafen, its controlling interest in the Austrian plastics processing firm, UNIPLASTIK KUNSTSTOFFVERARBEITUNGS GmbH, Völs b. Innsbruck.

Until now, Göppinger Kaliko has been linked with DRESDNER BANK AG, Frankfurt, and controlled by the Frankfurt banque d'affaires, HARDY & CO GmbH (see No 310), both directly and through HOETITZER LEDERTUCH & WACHSTUCH-WERKE AG, Göppingen. Since 1964, (see No 287) it has had 90% control of MECHANISCHE WEBEREI SALACH J.H. NEUBURGER GmbH, Salach, Württemburg. It employs some 1,200 people, achieves an annual turnover approaching DM 60 million, and its chief products are oilcloths and imitation leather. Continental Gummi-Werke (1965 turnover DM 1,100 million) has had a plastics subsidiary since 1959, IROPLASTICS GmbH, Babenhausen, Hessen, whose name was changed recently to CONTINENTAL IROPLASTICS.

** FARBWERKE HOECHST AG, Frankfurt (see No 360) has extended its interests to Greece with the formation in Athens of HOECHST CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SA (capital DR 5 million-majority interest held by Hoechst). The new concern is to build and operate a plastics factory. A similar project is being carried out in Japan, where Hoechst is jointly associated with JAPAN SYNTHETIC INDUSTRY CO in HOECHST GOSEI CO.

SHIPBUILDING

** CHANTIERS NAVALS DE LA CIOTAT SA, La Ciotat, Bouches-du-Rhone (see No 346) has taken over ATELIERS & CHANTIERS DE LA SEINE-MARITIME SA, Paris (capital Ff 6 million). This means that La Ciotat has increased its capital to Ff 33,750,000 and that WORMS & CIE Scs, Paris (see No 360) has come into an 11% interest in it. Consequently, Worms is now represented on its board by MM A. Gilles and P. Papelier.

Seine-Maritime's assets, estimated at Ff 191.7 million gross, comprised in particular the shipbuilding yards at Trait-Rouen, Seine Maritime (see No 345), which are reckoned to be worth Ff 19,790,000. La Ciotat is now controlled 79% by the group INTRA BANK SA, Beirut, mainly through CIE EUROPEENNE DE MATERIELS - CEMA SA, Beziers (see No 347). In addition, CIE DE CONSTRUCTION MECANIQUE-PROCEDES SULZER SA, Paris and Nantes, Yvelines (of the group GERB SULZER AG, Winterthur, Switzerland - see No 309), which holds an interest of 6%, is represented on the board by M. B. Guillain.

TEXTILES

** HOLLANDIA TRICOTAGEFABRIEK NV, Veenendaal (formerly the house of J.H.W. LEEUWEN - knitteds) has formed a Belgian marketing subsidiary at Hechtel, Antwerp, called VERKOOPKANTOOR HOLLANDIA TRICOTAGE NV (capital Bf 100,000). One of the Veenendaal firm's own directors, J. J. van Leeuwen, is president.

The Dutch company has a subsidiary, HOLLANDIA WOL. & KOUSENFABRIEKEN v/h GEBR. VAN LEEUWEN, which specialises in woollen, cotton, nylon and synthetic threads, and also produces socks and stockings. It has representatives abroad, notably in Wuppertal-Barmen, Bad Soden (Taunus), Hamburg, Milan, Vienna, Helsinki, Gothenburg, Athens and Zurich.

** CRYLOR SA, Paris (capital Ff 25 million - acrylic fibres; factories at Colmar, Haut Rhin and Venissieux, Rhone), which is a subsidiary of RHONE-POULENC SA, Paris (see No 360), both directly (80%) and through RHODIACETA SA, Paris, has signed a licence and technical assistance agreement with a Mexican company. The latter is CELULOSA & DERIVADOS SA, and the agreement covers the construction and running of an acrylic fibre factory, with an initial capacity of 4,000 tons a year, which should go into production in 1967. The French company already has an interest in Mexico, in the shape of a manufacturing subsidiary for sythetic fibres made from cellulose acetate, RHODIA MEXICANA SA.

** The Italian group SNIA VISCOSA SpA, Milan has opened a Milanese branch of TORRE SARDA SpA, Cagliari, a 95% subsidiary (headed by Sig P. Marinotti - capital Lire 1 million, shortly to be increased to Lire 500 million). Torre Sarda was recently formed to operate an acrylic and polyamid fibres factory now being built in Sicily, and it is a 5% interest of the Rome group CISA VISCOSA SpA (see No 167). Control of Snia Viscosa is shared by its president Sig F. Marinotti (a minority interest - MEDIOBANCA SpA and COURTAULDS LTD.

Snia Viscosa has invested Lire 1,000 million in building another synthetic fibres factory in the Udine Province. It also has a 20% interest in the consortium formed in Milan last November, E.T.I. - ESERCIZI TESSILI ITALIANI SpA (capital Lire 500 million - see No 351) to take over the management of COTONIFICIO VALLE DI SUZA SpA, Sant Antonio, Milano (see No 355).

** The German readymades group ALFONS MEULLER-WIPPERFUERTH AG, Leichlingen (see No 295) - which has two manufacturing subsidiaries in Austria: ALFONS MUELLER-WIPPERFURTH AG, Neufelden and BAUMWOLLSPINNEREI & WEBEREI AG, Ebensee with capital of Sch 62 million and 40 million respectively - is expanding its sales network in the country and will soon be opening branches in Linz and Vienna. With 150 branches in Germany and its Italian and Belgian subsidiaries (see No 288) the group has an annual turnover approaching DM 140 million.

TRANSPORT

** STUI-SVILUPPO TRASPORTI URBANI & INTERURBANI SpA, Turin (see No 309), which is a member of the FIAT group organising and adminstrating transport and tourism companies, has extended its overseas network by opening a branch in London, where it already has an agency managed by Sig A. Valetta.

STUI (capital Lire 100 million) has offices in Paris, Frankfurt and Vienna, and handles the coordination of the international business of SIT-STA INTERNAZIONALE TURISMO SpA, Turin, which in its turn has a London branch directed by Sig V. Venturini.

VARIOUS

** DEUTSCHE WRIGLEY GmbH, Düsseldorf (capital DM 4 million), a member of the world's largest chewing gum group Wm WRIGLEY Jr CO, Chicago, has extended its business to Austria by opening a branch at Salzburg under the directorship of M. Udo Kotko.

The American firm has widespread European interests (see No 254), particulary in L.A. DREYFUS SA, Paris, WRIGLEY NV, Amsterdam and THE WRIGLEY CO LTD, Wembley, Middlesex, which itself controls the Swedish firm WRIGLEY SCANDINAVIA A/B.

** H.B. MAYNARD & CO INC, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (organisation and methods, management and financial consultancy etc), which is headed by Mr D.E. Fair, has formed a subsidiary in Milan, MAYNARD & CO SpA (capital Lire 10 million). Maynard's director of European operations, Mr Gardner I. Parsons, has been appointed president.

Mr Parsons, who lives in London, where the subsidiary H.B. MAYNARD & CO LTD serves as the group's European headquarters, is also managing director of H.B. MAYNARD & CO GmbH, a subsidiary formed a few months ago in Düsseldorf with DM 20,000 capital, and Mr W.H. Hebestreit as co-manager.

** A Frankfurt subsidiary of J.WALTER THOMPSON CO, New York, (see No 318) the world's largest advertising and public relations agency, J. WALTER THOMPSON GmbH, Frankfurt (a payroll of about 500) has made its Viennese branch into a subsidiary J. WALTER THOMPSON (capital Sch 490,000), headed by Herr H. Hoffmann, Vienna and Mr P.E. Gilow, who occupies a similar position in the German subsidiary.

The American group has interests throughout Europe, and these include J. WALTER THOMPSON SA, Paris (see No 283), J. WALTER THOMPSON (ITALIA) SpA, Milan J. WALTER THOMPSON CO SA, Antwerp, CENTURY LAUSANNE SA, Lausanne, J. WALTER THOMPSON GmbH, Zurich. Outside the Continent there is J. WALTER THOMPSON CO LTD, London with its own London subsidiaries, BRITISH MARKET RESEARCH BUREAU LTD and BRITISH MARKETING & DISTRIBUTING CO LTD and there is also an Irish subsidiary, J. WALTER THOMSON CO (IRELAND) LTD.

June 16, 1966

Morcliff, Montreal	p.L
Müller-Wipperfurth	Q
Navarre, Papeteries	O
Nile Pharmaceutical	P
Nobel-Bozel	F
Oehler	I
Overseas Development France	D
Pechiney-Saint-Gobain	F,P
Progil	F
Pure Chemicals, Liverpool	E
Reichold Chemicals	F
Rhone-Poulenc	F,Q
Rio Tinto Zinc	E
Roussel-Uclaf	P
Sameto	I
Schneider	I
Seine-Maritime, Chantiers	P
Seydoux Michau	K
S.F.A.C. (Forges du Creusot)	I
Siegle, G.	E
Simplex Dairy Equipment	H
Snia Viscosa	Q
Soral-Moussel, Papeteries	O
Svenska Metallverken	J
Sviluppo Trasporti	R
Thompson, J. Walter	R
Torre Sarda	Q
Ucopapier	O
Unilever	M
Upsil, London	P
Vallourec	J
Velle, de	L
Vizille, Papeteries	O
Voiron & des Gorges, Papeteries	O
Wilhag, Langenfeld	J
Worms & Cie	P
Wrigley	R