

# Opera Mundi **EUROPE**

A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET

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# *Opera Mundi* **EUROPE**

**A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET**

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## COMMENT

## A Letter from Paris

## THE TWO, THE FOUR AND BRITAIN

Thanks to last week's top-level talks between the Germans and the French, things at last look like beginning to move again in the Community, which has all but seized up under the second British entry crisis, beginning with de Gaulle's press conference on November 27, and coming to a head with the Council meeting stalemate of December 19. At the very least, the communique issued in Paris last week gets down to brass tacks, breaking the silence, or still worse, the stone-walling that has gone on for the last two months. Britain's candidature seems not to have ceased to be a slow poison, working in the arteries of Europe, and has openly become the major item on the agenda for the next EEC Council of Ministers meeting on February 29. All the signs are now that a major discussion will take place, and that these will almost certainly end with an agreement that talks be started with Britain.

Those on either side of the Channel who still cherish the "all or nothing" approach, of course, are likely to be somewhat put out by this latest development, especially as France is still insisting that any "arrangements" made will not necessarily mean automatic entry for Britain. However, things are now moving in such a direction that, if the flexible approach is maintained, transitional arrangements may be successfully applied, paving the way to future entry without compromising any of the parties involved. At all events, we may now have in hand a means of breaking the vicious circle that had formed around the all-or-nothing campaign, since de Gaulle's and Kiesinger's words are not to be taken in vain.

True, the word "arrangement" is somewhat of a "bete noire" with the most avid of Britain's supporters, having been used by de Gaulle in his "veto" speech in November, and we still do not really know how much the Germans managed to sway Paris, if at all. Nevertheless, the fact that with the international situation as it is, Germany could not take the bit between her teeth and lead the Five in a pro-British, pro-American and anti-French "putsch", but rather chose to align with France in proposing an interim alternative formula, has in itself created a novel situation, and one which has already had two unforeseen effects. Firstly, there are not now five "others", but four only, and secondly, this fact in itself now means that it falls to Germany, and not France, to rally those four in the Council of Ministers. However, to be sure of success, Germany may feel compelled to offer a more appealing "deal" than France may have wished, for instance linking eventual full membership with the issue, and France may find herself forced to accede to such a move, rather than blight her new-found alignment with Germany, and thus court the risk of another Community rift.



The British are no less embarrassed by this latest turn of events than a number of other European nations, but it may be no bad thing that certain illusions have been nipped in the bud. The time has come to stop musing about the Five putting pressure on Paris; and the prospects for implementing the Benelux plan, for links between Britain and the Five, excluding France, seem also to be growing dimmer each day. Both France and Germany, in their own ways, will now be trying to edge Britain out of her all-or-nothing stance.

It would be wrong, of course, for London to back out of its campaign for full membership of the Common Market, and it is equally within its rights to ask General de Gaulle to explain exactly what he means when he asks Britain to prepare herself fully for entry, but only makes vague allusions to her economic problems, as for instance on February 16 at the Elysee Palace: "Great Britain must do all in her power to come into the Community in the same conditions as ourselves". Be that as it may, Britain cannot much longer put off the day when she will have to accept a formula for "progressive entry", or temporary association, even if in one Community capital there is a persistent refusal to accept this as the first step towards certain entry.

Here we should add that even the Commission - whose word is its bond, as far as London is concerned - is echoing the Six in their exhortations to Britain to accept this idea. In its annual report, which by some strange coincidence appeared at the same time as the Franco-German communique, the word "membership" is singularly lacking, and there is rather expressed the regret that "the countries concerned were not heard, so that solutions acceptable to all could have been examined". Moreover, and the Commission did not perhaps lay enough emphasis on this, even though it is the champion of the Rome Treaty, the important point was made (and London and other capitals should think hard about this) that "the suggested phased procedure ... is strictly in keeping with Community principles", and that "it is for the Community to look into the possibilities, to agree on these as Six, and then take the findings to Britain and the other countries concerned". Let us recall that such suggestions have also been made in particular by German Economics Minister Carl Schiller, and also, though in a very different guise (progressive inclusion of products) by Count Jean de Lipkowski, Gaullist spokesman at the European Parliament.

This brings us to the question of "arrangements" as such, and what form they are likely to take. The whole picture will become clearer once Germany makes her proposals, but certain elements can already be discerned. Firstly, as with the Kennedy Round, it is the Community that will deal with Britain, which at least goes to show that the General - despite his personal predilection for "bilateralism" - is "playing the Community game". Again, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade makes provision for only two exceptions to the most-favoured-nation clause: customs union or free trade area. For the time being, the first of these is out, at least as far as France is concerned, as it would specifically imply Community membership for Britain. The second will also pose numerous difficult problems, and the Franco-German communique suggests arrangements designed to promote trade in industrial and agricultural products: it is the latter that will cause most of the headaches.



There is nothing peculiar, of course, about pricing and even tariff arrangements, and the taking of steps towards dismantling customs and quota barriers. Then, however, we come to the crunch: France is hardly likely to countenance opening her frontiers to British industrial goods unless Britain opens hers to French agricultural produce. Again, EFTA covers only industrial goods, and despite sustained pressure from such members as Denmark, Britain has consistently refused to extend arrangements to agriculture - she prefers to go on importing these products cheaply from the Commonwealth. Can Britain concede to France what until now she has refused to Denmark, and thus either completely transform EFTA or condemn it to an untimely end, before she even gets into the EEC?

The overriding question, however, remains: will Britain settle for anything less than negotiations for full entry: will she fight shy of a course of action that could leave her stymied in a free trade area for some time to come, and from which she would be hard put to it to lever herself into full membership of the Community? Her mind may be put at rest if the transitional arrangements suggested do not put her too much "on the straight and narrow". One thing, however, can be said for sure, and that is that if, as seems reasonable, talks do get going between the Six and Britain, based on a format agreed by the EEC, and with the support of the Commission, these will have the cardinal virtue of at least being "for real". Once that hurdle is cleared, then as we know, nothing ever finishes as it begins. Again, if the Six and Britain actually succeed in getting together around just one table for an exchange of views, to defend their interests and air their problems, they can only finish by reaching a better understanding of one another. We may even hope that the diffidence and hostility that lurks at the present time may dissipate, as personalities bring home the realities of the situation, and as the British spokesmen succeed, perhaps, in proving that their country is more "ready" than Paris might think for Common Market membership. Should things turn out in this way, we could soon be looking back at the "arrangements" as just another necessary evil - not to say a purgation - in the process of building the Community.



## THE WEEK IN THE COMMUNITY

February 12 - February 18, 1968

## THE COMMON MARKET

Germany's Leap Year Proposal

Last week's meeting of the French President and the West German Chancellor had long been awaited by many observers as a decisive moment for relations between the two countries. It was thought that, despite the improvement in contacts between both sides, a turning-point might be reached, placing the West German head of government in a position where he would have to take a decision placing Bonn in a pro-French or pro-British camp. However, all the indications are that he has now decided to support the former, in private, and with French support will continue to act as a moderate in public, so that France will cease to appear isolated as the sole objector to UK entry in the near future. Whether this is in fact so, is likely to become clear after the next meeting of the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers on February 29, and should it be confirmed, observers will look closely for what Bonn may have gained in return.

The communique issued at the end of the talks says that "France and Germany wish the Communities to be enlarged to include other countries, especially those who have already applied for membership, once those countries are in a position, either to enter effectively into these communities, or to link themselves with them in another way. This applies in particular to Britain and signifies that the evolution which that country has already begun should be pursued." It then continues "While waiting until the enlargement of the Community becomes possible the two governments are disposed to envisage the signing by the Community with the candidate countries of arrangements likely to develop trade in agricultural and industrial products between both partners. Such arrangements would involve, as far as industrial products are concerned, the progressive lowering of trade barriers, and would be designed to facilitate the above-mentioned evolution, and in any case would contribute to the development of relations between European countries."

At first sight one might imagine that the French government had changed its approach and was taking a constructive line. But a closer examination shows that nothing in the communique reveals a different attitude, and there are no signs that Paris has in fact made any fundamental concessions. Le Monde wrote "A small concession has been made to the Chancellor and his Minister of Foreign Affairs: it (the French government) has agreed to define in rather more detail the content - mainly commercial - of the arrangements mentioned by General de Gaulle in his press conference on November 27. Fundamentally, Bonn now supports the idea of association suggested by the Head of State during another press conference in January 1963, when he imposed his veto on the British bid." Rather it seems that Chancellor Kiesinger and Herr Brandt have decided that the interests of Bonn would be best served in supporting the French view, especially so since this was beginning to look reasonable.



Paris may well expect the British government to have its doubts about the so-called Franco-German arrangement, and may try to use these doubts to weaken the British position. The very nature of the arrangement, details of which the West Germans are to present to the meeting of the EEC Foreign Ministers, the first since December 19, are still imprecise but at least four aspects of closer co-operation are expected to be covered. These are:

- 1) French suggestions for increasing trade - and last year France moved up to become Britain's fifth supplier;
- 2) the German idea of membership by stages, even without a set timetable
- 3) the Benelux proposals for closer periodical consultations with Britain
- 4) the need for technological co-operation with Britain, an aim all the Common market countries support.

Although the British government is holding talks with the Dutch Prime Minister and Foreign Minister this week (see below), as well as with the envoy of the West German government Herr Duckwitz, who is coming to explain the Franco-German proposals, it is unlikely that London will publicly commit itself to any one course of action until after February 29. When the Six meet on that day, it will be seen how much solid content is contained within the proposals and it may then be possible to judge their true value as far as the Community's development and Britain's bid to enter the EEC is concerned. Until then Britain will remain committed to the Benelux Plan, which contains proposals for closer political co-operation and consultation; action along these lines is a noteworthy omission from last week's Paris communique, but it is going to become a pressing question within a very short number of years if Europe is to make an effective contribution to world affairs.

Official German comment on last week's meeting was that it represented a step forward, and was important because the French had stressed the need for the Community to be enlarged and for Britain to play its part. The German press, however, was generally more cautious in its reactions and considered that although the General had made some apparent concessions, these were not fundamental ones. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung wondered whether General de Gaulle had not been laying a false trail once again.

It remains to be seen what will happen to the Benelux Plan in the immediate future. Although the Franco-German proposals may at first sight appear to have torpedoed any hope of progress along other lines, it is possible that the opposite effect will have been created. The idea of a Franco-German axis under the benevolent guidance of France must now seem a distinct possibility to the Benelux countries as well as to the Italians. It has been to control such a development that the Four have always been strong supporters of British entry, and the events of the past week could well encourage them to take a stiffer line than before. Any doubts they may have had are likely to be strengthened by the announcement of increased Franco-German co-operation in the industrial and commercial spheres where a special committee has been set up to promote this.



Steps will be taken to boost the number of mergers between firms in the two countries and taxation of German investments in France will be lessened. An attempt will be made to hasten the creation of a "European" company, though whether this is to be governed by national laws or exist as a true "Common Market company" remains to be seen. Patents harmonisation is another problem which they want to tackle, although this is an area where the Benelux Plan envisages co-operation with the candidate countries. The thorny problem of international monetary reform came up once again, and both sides agreed that the decisions of last year's Munich and Rio conferences should be implemented, although the French maintained that the activation of Special Drawing Rights should depend on whether or not the American balance of payments position had been re-established.

There is another aspect of last week's talks that has a bearing on the question of British entry into the Community. It has been suggested recently in some quarters that the Scandinavian countries, and Sweden in particular, would be prepared to accept some special form of trade agreement with the Six. The threat of such a move might of course make the British government look more closely at the idea of "arrangements" with the Six, but this is thought unlikely. However, during the week-end it was decided at the 16th meeting of the Nordic Council, grouping Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, that the Prime Ministers, Foreign and Trade Ministers of the five countries should meet in Copenhagen during April to try and adopt a joint approach to questions of trade policy with the rest of Europe. This would include EFTA, the EEC, and the establishment of a Nordic Common Market.

\*

#### London: Benelux Plan Still Worthwhile

As expected, the first public reaction by Britain and the Netherlands to the Franco-German proposals for arrangements between Britain and the Common Market was that these did not necessarily supplant the Benelux Plan, since this envisages co-operation in areas not covered by the Treaty of Rome.

After two days of talks between the British government and the Dutch Prime Minister, Mr. de Jong and Foreign Minister Dr. Luns, it became clear from a press conference given by the Dutch ministers, as well as from Mr. Wilson's replies in the House of Commons, that they both considered that the moves mooted by last week's Paris talks had far less concrete content than did the Benelux suggestions and that a definite appraisal would have to wait until after the meeting of the Council of Ministers on February 29.

Those playing this game of diplomatic musical chairs, especially the Dutch, are being kept very much on the move. After his visit to London, Dr. Luns is in Bonn on Wednesday and will be able to hear the German plan at first hand, whilst the British will be holding talks on the same day with the West German State Secretary Herr Duckwitz. Later in the week Herr Rolf Lahr, a West German Secretary of State will be in London for talks on the Anglo-German offset agreement, and will no doubt



discuss the so-called Paris Declaration, whilst the President of the European Commission, M. Jean Rey, is due to visit The Hague on February 22, following his visit to Luxembourg on February 20, giving him a further chance to review the Benelux Plan. This wave of opportunities for top-level contacts further involves Dr. Luns' visit to Italy, before the meeting of the Foreign Ministers on February 29.

The reaction in Rome to the Paris meeting has been less than enthusiastic, especially since the Italians had gleaned from the Chancellor's last visit the impression that he would try to speak for the Five. Instead, they have discovered that Bonn now seems to have deemed it more fruitful to support the French, if only in a limited way. It remains to be seen whether the Italian government will continue to support the Benelux proposals actively, or whether they will decide that the Paris Declaration does offer the possibility of a first concrete step towards British entry into the Common Market.

\* \* \*

## E.E.C. ECONOMY

### G.N.P. in the Community

The Commission has just published a series of statistics on the development of the Community gross national product. The following figures betoken the good economic health of the Community during the first ten years of its existence. Only in Japan have the key indicators of economic health been more favourable than in the EEC. Another interesting point to note is that France has the highest rate of private expenditure per head, and the highest average salary of all the members of the Community. In 1966 the GNP of the Six reached 322,700 million dollars (against 765,500 in the United States, 105,100 in Great Britain and 96,400 in Japan). Since 1958 the Community GNP has increased by 52% (46% for the United States, 120% for Japan and 31% for Great Britain - see No 446, Studies & Trends). The increase in GNP of the individual countries has been moreover relatively balanced: 57% in Italy, 52% in Germany, 51% in France and the Netherlands and 43% in Belgium. (Base year 1958). In 1966 the GNP of the Community was three times that of the United Kingdom and Japan, but less than half that of the United States (it was in fact 43% of the U.S. GNP).

Germany is the country which has the highest GNP of the whole Community, but if we take into account GNP per head of population, it is France which comes out at the top.

How do component parts of the National Product vary?

- 1) Private expenditure. Since 1958 this has increased by 97% in Japan, 50% in the EEC, 44% in the United States and 28% in the United Kingdom.
- 2) Public Expenditure. The growth rates in this sector are as follows: Japan 60%, EEC 48%, USA 38%, Great Britain 22%. (Base year 1958).



- 3) Investments. Expansion here in Japan has been exceptional (+184%), whereas the figure for the Community was +72%, +61% for Great Britain and +46% for the United States. (Base year 1958).

The Commission also provided information on salaries within the Community. In the United States the average annual salary is now \$6,090; France follows with an average of \$3,303 per annum, then Belgium (\$3,029), the Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain and Italy. Unfortunately, the Commission does not mention in its report the indicators it used to make these calculations on salaries.

\* \* \*

#### More Commission Staff to Go

The Commission, which is working from a budget based on the one for 1967 but allocated in monthly "instalments", has come under criticism from the member states for the inadequacy of the proposed cuts in the number of its staff, following the reorganisation of the executives after their merger last July. The member states suggested staff cuts of such a size that the Commission's effectiveness might be drastically undermined if they were enforced. A meeting between the two sides resulted in a compromise solution, but the general view is that if this were put into effect the results might still be alarming.

The attack is headed by the French and Dutch, and their insistent demands for cuts are creating a climate of unrest and uncertainty amongst the Commission's staff. Rumours of resignation are heard throughout the EEC's headquarters, since, like other workers, some of the Eurocrats are beginning to wonder about their future. One can only hope that the problem is sorted out satisfactorily within the near future, since the Community has enough matters to worry about without being caught up in a sterile quarrel between the Six and the Commission.

\* \* \*

#### Commission Pressed on Regional Policy

The Brussels meeting of the study group of the European Parliament, dealing with regional and local problems, decided that regional policies in member states should not be the sole responsibility of national governments, but should fall within an overall community approach. The group, which includes one-third of the European Parliament's members, has M. Rene Pleven as its president.

The views of the Commission were put by the President, M. Jean Rey and the German member responsible for regional policy, Herr Hans van der Groeben. They stated that it was necessary to tackle regional problems on a European basis with co-ordination between the governments of the Six so as to avoid extra difficulties through conflicting national policies. The parliamentary group stressed that the Commission should make much greater use of its power to table proposals to the Council of Ministers.



## TRADE

Atlantic Free Trade Would Help U.K.

Last week-end saw a two-day discussion at New York University on the possibilities of an industrial free trade area between the United States, Canada and Britain. The seminar was addressed at its opening by Senator Jacob Javits, a strong supporter of such a scheme, who said that "stripped of Empire, drained by two world wars, excluded from the European Community, the U.K. cannot carry on a world role from a position of isolation." The establishment of such an industrial free trade area after the Kennedy Round tariff cuts would "throw Britain a lifeline in her time of distress."

The countries covered by the free trade area would enable a parallel Atlantic Community to the EEC to be formed, and there would be none of the danger which some believe is created by the supranational institutions of Brussels and the likelihood of their increased power.

The proposals for such an economic grouping are not thought to have a great deal of political backing on either side of the Atlantic. Amongst British participants were Mr. Douglas Jay, an anti-Common Marketeer and former President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Frank Cousins, head of the Transport and General Workers Union and also against the Common Market, Sir Roy Harrod and Mr. Maxwell Stamp of Maxwell Stamp Associates, who have carried out detailed studies for NAFTA - a North Atlantic Free Trade Area.

\*

Britain and Eire Discuss the EEC

Last Wednesday, February 14, the Irish Prime Minister, Mr. Jack Lynch visited London to have talks with Mr. Wilson, primarily on the problems of Common Market entry. Mr. Lynch, who had voiced the hope that Eire would join the EEC "in a matter of years" also said that Eire would be glad to attend any meetings between the Six and the four countries seeking membership if any such meetings were called "under the umbrella of the Benelux proposals."

The visit, said Mr. Lynch, was to review "the position that has developed following the failure of the Council of Ministers to agree to the opening of negotiations, and also to have a look at the proposals made since then, and particularly the Benelux proposals." According to Mr. Lynch there was no doubt that Ireland would enter the EEC in the long run, but "the immediate purpose was to preserve our British market, but not to be as dependent on it as we were."

What Mr. Lynch was in fact looking for was some "interim" arrangement with the Community until Britain finally enters the Club. When Mr. Lynch was in



Paris at the end of last year, General de Gaulle had made passing mention of such an interim arrangement for Eire, although he did not go as far as to quote chapter and verse. The Irish Prime Minister made it clear that he did not wish to enter into any of the European controversy and act in any way that would appear like "ganging up against the French." Any hindrances that the Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area Agreement might involve, when it came to actually negotiating Common Market entry, would have to be overcome by diligent discussion with Britain. After this the way would become open for negotiations on some form of association with the Six.

On returning to Dublin Mr. Lynch said that he had not succeeded in reaching much in the way of common ground with the British position as regards the Benelux Plan. Only the Paris talks could decide which of the two plans, the Benelux or the German, was the more practicable. He himself had more faith in the Benelux proposals.



## VIEWPOINT

## CHOOSING A FUTURE FOR THE WORLD

by

Robert Lemaigen

"Together We Stand, Divided We Fall"

## Part I

Those who attempt to grasp the significance of the greatest currents discernible in the history of mankind, the Jacques Pirennes of this world, invariably come to the conclusion that every fundamental change occurring in social, national or multi-national groups is heralded by all manner of foregoing events, the true meaning of which only becomes apparent with the passing of years. Very rarely do political leaders of the era fully or even partially apprehend these, and it is left to a few thinkers, such as Montesquieu, Goethe, Marx and de Tocqueville, and then only sporadically and incompletely, to glimpse their meaning. Certainly, it is true to say that these harbingers have never been put to good use by the powers-that-be, or used as their political guidelines.

This short-sightedness is especially surprising in our own times, when information is so readily available and analytical methods so sophisticated, and at a time when the world is becoming aware of its existence as such, when a kind of universal solidarity is beginning to stir.

## I

No More Ostrich Policies1) Solidarity or Anarchy?

This fact is eloquently demonstrated in even the very latest events: each day the press, radio and television bring us up to date with the troubles racking the most distant corners of the earth. Disturbing headlines come to us from the Middle East, the Far East, Africa and Latin America. One could fill a library with all the learned works attempting to analyse these events, yet not one of the studies has brought out the single thread running through all that is happening, nor illustrated its first causes: on the one hand the inexorable population explosion, and on the other the widening chasm between the almost limitless advance in the standards of the chosen few and the absolute lack of progress for the underprivileged masses.



As a general rule, these troubles in the under-developed areas of the world are rarely recognised for what they are: in various ways, and of course shaped by all manner of secondary causes, they are the first symptoms of the universal revolt of the poor and the desperate.

At the risk of dabbling in commonplaces, let us quickly consider (in approximations) the figures produced by Alfred Sauvy relating to these questions: these have now been ratified, in a recent OECD publication, and we can safely take them as terms of reference.

The world population at present stands at around 3,000 million, but by the year 2,000 this is likely to have risen to at least 6,000 million. Thus in less than 50 years the human race must adapt itself to a numerical increase equal to that which has occurred through all the hundreds of millenia from the dawn of time up to the present.

## 2) Contraception No Answer

At this point, we should pause to give due warning that there is very little hope of mass contraception schemes having any appreciable mitigating effect on these forecasts.

To get at the facts in a matter as vital as this we must first rid ourselves of any taint of hypocrisy. Detailed studies of the problems have shown that in under-developed areas, usually tropical or equatorial, the population explosion is attributable not to any geometric progression in the rate of conception, but to the decline in miscarriages, still births, infantile mortality and to the control of endemic diseases: malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, plague, cholera, and so on. In some tropical countries, for instance, the infant mortality rate has fallen from 81% to less than 30% in just twenty years. Improvements in sanitation and hygiene, medical aid and expert research all strive to the same end, and one can justly expect, for example, that very soon there will emerge an effective treatment for bilharzia, which in tropical areas accounts for a large proportion of both miscarriages and adult deaths. In the more advanced countries, too, what were only recently the most predominant causes of death are steadily being conquered: tuberculosis, syphilis, infantile diseases, and, quite soon now perhaps, cancer. All this tends to prolong the average life expectancy.

In this regard, medical progress is being made in both the developing and the advanced countries, and its uncalculable effects on the growth of population will largely nullify any progress that may be made in the field of birth control.

Thus we find ourselves faced with a tragic dilemma; to be really effective, any attempt to control the spiralling increase in world population should not be aimed at the problem of reducing the rate of human conception, but rather at those measures tending to protect and prolong human life itself. Economically, this would make good sense, because it would tend to lower the average age, and thus raise productivity, instead of burdening producers with an increasing ratio of old people in the population.



But what government, what public opinion, would ever acquiesce in the implementation of a solution so morally repellent - especially when religious leaders and many scientists too are agreed that from the moment of conception the human being has complete existence, possessing all the characteristics and all the potentialities of man, and that to destroy the embryo is murder in the same sense as euthanasia. Would people anywhere, but especially in the developing countries, ever countenance the systematic abandonment of the war against endemic disease and the causes of death?

We have no choice but to resign ourselves to the population explosion, and accept the daunting fact that if there are 3,000 million people in the world today there will be over 6,000 million in less than fifty years.

### 3) 4,000 Million People in Penury

Nor is this the end of the matter, for it has been clearly demonstrated that, again in round figures, only 1,000 million of these people will be living in favoured areas, with temperate climate, rich soil and advancing technology and industry. Of the remainder, perhaps another 1,000 million will be in the former colonies, slightly above or below the threshold of economic breakthrough, as conceived by Rostow; they may reasonably expect to raise their standard of living, but will never be able to narrow the gap between it and that of the advanced countries. They will be better off than many, but the circumstances in which they are imprisoned will provoke their understandable rancour.

This leaves the 4,000 million who, unless a colossal concerted effort is made on their behalf, are likely to be left rotting in the indigence that is their wretched lot today, and watching what slim chances there are of some improvement in their way of life frustrated by a climate of hopelessness, as effective a breeding ground of revolt as poverty itself.

Can one picture harmonious, peaceful stability in a human society with a pattern such as this? Obviously not - and all the disruption present in varying degrees of intensity in the less privileged parts of the world today bears this out. Here, we should recall that today the richer nations (for some twenty years past) are unwilling to resort to violence in resolving their differences; and even among the developing countries, those who have reached or are approaching the point of economic "take off" tend to fight shy of exhortations from their less fortunate neighbours to unite in an aggressive cause. Violence, meanwhile, is engendered and gathers strength amongst the suffering masses who have no real hope of progress to comfort them.

In short, the revolt of the poorer countries against the rich the world over has already begun. It comes in many guises, frequently glossed over with political jargon that much belies the real facts of the case: the ephemeral alliance of the Middle Eastern oil plutocracy and "Arab socialism" is a case in point.



Universal dearth, too, is becoming established: we speak of the Indian "famine", but this is a mere euphemism, for famine is a phenomenon caused by atmospheric conditions, temporarily upsetting food production in a given area, and spreading out from it, through migration and contagion. This is not the case in India: the insufficiency of food produced is now a permanent and widespread phenomenon, one that is growing steadily worse with the rise in population. Other parts of the world will progressively suffer the same experience, and some, in South America for instance, are already beginning to feel the effects: a swift glance at the FAO's statistics will show this. Nevertheless, the world at large seems still not to appreciate the full implications of the problem, and probably will not do so until the crisis reaches such alarming proportions that the press really hammers home the point.

#### 4) ...More Dangerous and Better Armed than We Think

As this state of poverty becomes generalised, the poor's rebellion against the rich will gather momentum and become organised. It will not take the clumsy form described by Driant in such novels as "The Yellow Invasion" and "The Black Invasion" at the beginning of this century. There, the picture given was of waves of primitive peoples, armed to the teeth, swarming towards Europe and imperilling it by sheer weight of numbers and by their scant regard for the numbers of their own kind lost. The nuclear threat apart (this could nevertheless be very real), we shall find the rebels applying far more devious forms of attack. We have already an example of this in the Middle East, where Israel is being attacked as the advance guard of modern civilisation by peoples subject to a hierarchical, reactionary system.

The first thing is that the "have" nations of the world today are becoming increasingly reliant, for the maintenance of their industrial economies, upon supplies of raw materials, 80% of which come from developing countries. This situation is aggravated by the fact that with rising standards of living, the demand curve for such raw materials is even steeper than that of population growth. There is no question of the world being able to double production of raw materials within forty years: shortages will arise, grow critical, and the means of remedying them will come too few and too late. How, at such a time, will the poorer countries, even at the risk of making their own situation worse, be able to resist putting pressure on those dependent upon supplies of these commodities? The Arab embargo on oil was a mere pinprick, yet it made things very awkward for some of the industrialised countries of the West, as London knows, only too well. Ways and means were of course found of surmounting these difficulties, but if the poor nations were in a concerted struggle against the rich, such blockages of the flow of raw materials could become a very effective weapon. We speak here of "concerted struggle" because the fire of rebellion, the spur of despair, coupled with the ambition and the qualities of some of those involved, would be bound, sooner or later, and no doubt after not a little bloody strife within the rebels' own ranks, to breed competent leaders and officers: in the Far East, for example, they could well come, by force of circumstance, from the most unlikely quarters.



Another tool that could be used in this "rebellion of the have-nots", and one that is extensively dealt with in the most recent strategic studies, is local subversion. With the men and the means - which need not be ample - public opinion can be "got at", and economies undermined. For example, the race riots in the USA, which grow more widespread and more severe each year, are probably more demoralising to the American citizen than is the war in Vietnam.

Thirdly, the rebels would not find it difficult to recruit political accomplices in the enemy camp, and there would certainly be dissident factions that could be stirred up.

#### 5) The Blind...

One can only hope that these sobering, but nonetheless feasible, prognostications will help to nudge certain governments and people in the advanced countries out of their sublime belief that they are immune to any stroke from the under-developed countries, that they enjoy all their cosy privileges by some sort of divine right. To secure and add to these, they are systematically limiting and even reducing foreign aid, and it is becoming increasingly obvious that for them charity begins at home. This is borne out in figures by a recent EEC Commission study. Between 1953 and 1966, overall exports from the industrialised countries rose by an annual average of 7.8%: those of the poorer countries by only 4% - and if we exclude oil from this, the rate is a mere 2.3%. Per capita income in the rich countries rose by an average of \$60 per year, whilst in the poor countries the average was a paltry \$2. The average price of raw materials exported by the poorer countries has fallen by 7% since 1958, whilst that of what they have to buy from the rich has risen by 10%. Finally, development credits issued to the poorer countries represented 0.87% of the GNP of the industrialised countries in 1961, whereas it stood at only 0.62% in 1966, and seems likely to have fallen still further in 1967.

Cold logic would, of course, say that some groups have only attained their high standard of living by dint of sustained effort over the centuries, and especially through the privations suffered by generation on generation in building up resources, without which technical progress is impossible, and that their present prosperity is merely the just reward for these efforts. It could equally be said that the rate of world progress is dictated by leading industrialised countries, and that the desire for better conditions is a key incentive, that would be threatened by the heavy burden of aid to developing countries. Another aspect of the problem, moreover, is now beginning to worry some thinkers, and this was touched on in a recent article (in *Le Monde*, January 30, 1968) by Pierre Drouin, who asked the question: "Is it wise to taint the Third World with this thirst for efficiency, which looks like becoming the supreme virtue, and to the detriment of man himself?" Such arguments as these are all very sound, but it is not reason that governs the masses, particularly when they are suffering.



Quite apart from the foregoing, however, and leaving ethics out of the issue for a moment, we can still condemn the ambiguous and at times hypocritical attitude of the richer countries in these matters, because it simply does not work. One thing that undermines it is the tendency with many to use the under-developed countries for political manoeuvring: the USA and the USSR are particularly adept at this, but they are not the only ones. Those who resort to such tactics tend to ride roughshod over the real interests of the hapless young nations caught up in the machinations, and the aid conferred betokens only some illusion that it will buy the loyalty of the recipient. Those who fall into this delusion are ignoring Bismarck's axiom, that "gratitude is not a political sentiment" - and, ironically, the major powers know this, only too well: aid under the Marshall Plan, for instance, has scarcely served to forge close links between France and the USA. Again, one can hardly reproach these new and inexperienced governments, "thrown in at the deep end", and ill-prepared for the business of running a country, for seeking the men and the capital vital to their existence wherever they can find them. How can we fail to understand, when they are threatened at home by contained, but dangerous enemies, that they must forever be asserting - and proving in their actions - that help from outside in no way compromises national independence?

This object lesson has been enacted time and time again in recent years, and yet it still seems not to have opened the eyes of those most heavily committed, to the fact that politically inspired bilateralism is futile.

#### 6) ...Leading the Blind

We must also appreciate the complexity of the problems raised by the ways in which aid from the richer countries to the poorer is organised: indeed, there are only a very few cases in which the term "organised" can justifiably be used at all. Every failing economy that requires aid should be dealt with according to its own peculiarities. To grant loans which exceed the capacity, either for repayment or for absorption, of the borrower, is to condemn it to an impossible situation, one which could threaten its whole future - the World Bank is well acquainted with problems of this sort. The global debt of the under-developed countries rose from \$10,000 million in 1955 to 40,000 million in 1966. At the present rate, for instance, India should, by 1970, be paying back to countries richer than herself more than her total annual income. To help supply unnecessary equipment, however eloquently it is solicited, is to do the country in question a disservice. Moreover, for the government of an advanced country to be cajoled into such blunders by suppliers from its own market is a grave error, a deal that will turn sour, for the resultant economic failure in the country receiving the capital goods can lead to an upset in its equilibrium that will breed long-lasting resentment there.

The total lack of co-ordination that we find in contributions of both financial and industrial aid also bedevils contributions of food. All too often - one might say, almost invariably - these are inspired not so much by international altruism as by the desire to get rid of surplus national stocks. Thus we find the wheat producers of North America sending hundreds of thousands of tons of grain to famine-affected



regions, where this in fact is an unfamiliar food, such that much of it is completely wasted. At the same time, these countries stoutly refuse to stop subsidising production of certain crops, oil-seeds for example, with the result that the world fats market is artificially deflated, even though many developing countries look to this for their subsistence.

One could say much about the shortcomings of ill-co-ordinated food aid, depressing world markets, and often costing national exchequers even more than grants of hard cash for specific development projects. But the thing is that aid in kind, while it places a heavier burden on the budget, can be a useful ploy for the government that offers it: political capital can be made out of such contributions.

To sum up, it would be fair to say that - with the exception, perhaps, of the EEC's aid system to developing countries, which in fact only covers a trifle of overall requirements - the help given by the advanced to the poorer countries is completely unco-ordinated, constantly warped by often mistaken political considerations, and giving only a very low return on the considerable effort and sacrifice invested. Again, such aid has been steadily declining for three years now, as the latest OECD studies show - what can we do about this?

- To be Continued -

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Robert Lemaigen enjoys a high reputation internationally for his knowledge of world economic development problems: as well as being president of UFIDA - Union Financiere Internationale pour le Developpement de l'Afrique, he heads OPTORG, Paris (trading with Africa), sits on the executive council of the Patronat, and is a former member of the EEC Commission, in the field of development problems in the Associated African States.



February 22, 1968

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**AUTOMOBILES**

\*\* The French motor company, PEUGEOT SA, Paris (see No 446), in rationalising, has absorbed four of its subsidiaries - three property development companies, AUTOMOTO-SA NOUVELLE DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANQUES DE LA LOIRE, Paris (capital F 3.6 m.), which owns amongst other things a property complex at St-Etienne; STE DANTON FAUVELLES SA, La Garenne-Colombes, Hauts-de-Seine (F 600,000) and S.I.F.E. -STE IMMOBILIERE & FINANCIERE DE L'EST SA, Paris (F 2 m.), and a company trading in accessories, spare parts, machine tools, instruments and equipment called TUPAC SA, La Garenne-Colombes, Hauts-de-Seine (F 1 m.).

**BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING**

\*\* The Nuremburg concern, DEUTSCHE GES. FUER TERRANOVA-VERWERTING HOELLFRITSCH & SOHN, has backed the formation of a new company in Belgium called TERRADUR BENELUX Sprl, Woluwe-St-Pierre (capital Bf 280,000). The company's interests are held by Herr Erich H. Hillfritsch, and Mr. Ewald Kessler of Woluwe-St-Pierre also has a token interest. Terradur is to produce "Terranova" and "Durament" building materials.

Specialising in wall coatings and finishes, the German company has its principal foreign interests in Austria: at the end of 1964 it changed the name of its subsidiary, DURAMENT Estrich GmbH to Durament Estrich-Ges. Sauer & Co. KG., Vienna, the partners being Herren Hans H. Sauer of Vienna and Erich H. Höllfritsch. The latter are also joint directors of "Durament" Bau GmbH, Vienna, set up in March 1965 with a paid up capital of Sch 100,000.

\*\* The portfolio company, ROCCON HOLDING AG, Zurich, has backed the expansion of the Italian construction and prefabricated concrete sections concern, FERROCEMENTO-COSTRUZIONI & LAVORI PUBBLICI SpA, Rome, by doubling its Lire 500 million capital.

Under Sig. F. Piccini, the Rome company (formerly Ferrobeton Ing/Mantelli & Co) has factories at Rocca di Neto, S. Enfemia Lamoia, Cantazaro, and Massafia, Taranto, which produce reinforced cement pipes for drainage, tiles, sleepers, reinforced concrete piles for foundations etc. The company has two subsidiaries in the Mezzogiorno, Ferrocemento Acquedotti & Bonifiche SpA, Cagliari and Ferrocemento Sarda SpA, Assemi and Cagliari.

\*\* Shortly after having decided to open a branch in Rome (see No 446), the American promotion and investment company, GULF AMERICAN CORP, Miami, Florida, is about to set up a company in Paris for the sale of land in California.

With an annual turnover in the region of \$140 million and with assets totalling more than \$350 million, the American company has had a subsidiary in West Germany since 1963, Gulf American Land Corp GmbH, Frankfurt.



\*\* MONTECATINI EDISON SpA, Milan, has rationalised its civil engineering and dam construction interests, by having BONNA SpA absorb the Milan company INCAS INDUSTRIA CAVE SpA (which was in Turin until September 1967) - president Sig. G. Ferrero. The capital of the firm has been increased to Lire 650 million, and the company name has been changed to Incas-Bonna SpA Per Costruzioni Stradali Edili & Idrauliche.

A similar operation has taken place in the case of Salci-Lavori & Costruzioni Idraulique SpA, Milan (see No 343), which has taken over two other companies in the Milan group, Mediterranea Lavori SpA (capital Lire 30 m.) and Sta Imprese Industriali Sini SpA.

\*\* The Marseilles property group LA SAVOISIENNE SA (see No 325), which is restructuring, has absorbed its 68.5% subsidiary SA IMMOBILIERE SAINT-GEORGES (capital F 500,000 - formerly 7.35 m.), and thus raised its own capital to F 13.4 million from 12.04 million. One of this group's most recent moves was to link 90-10 with its affiliate (30%), Ste Fonciere & Immobiliere Mediterranee SA, Marseilles, in forming the property company, Savoisiennne & Cie - La Ciotat-La Marine - UN Snc (capital F 10,000).

#### CHEMICALS

\*\* The French PROGIL SA (see No 443) has sold the 48% interest it purchased in 1965 from SA DU HALL MONTAIGNE ROND-POINT (Paris subsidiary of the Lebanese group INTRA BANK SA, Beirut) for F 6.6 million, in the compound fertilizers concern STE CHIMIQUE DE L'ADOUR - SOCADOUR SA, Bayonne. The purchaser was the Paris GARDINIER SA group, which already had the majority interest in this company (see No 406).

Gardinier, a 10% affiliate of the Belgian A.S.E.D. - Ammoniaque Synthetique & Derivees SA (control shared 51-49 between Evence Coppee and the American Cities Services Corp - see No 341), will now, through its Paris holding company Sopag SA (formed in 1967), share 50-50 with STE CHIMIQUE DES CHARBONNAGES - S.C.C. SA (see No 428) the control of Socadour. The capital of this will be raised to F 20 million, with Mm. Lucien Gardinier and J. Faucouneau as president and managing director respectively. It produces 200,000 tons a year of compound fertilizers in its factory at Tarnos-Boucau, Landes, and these are marketed by Ste des Engrais de France SA, Neuilly-sur-Seine (see No 427). The latter was formed early in 1967, with a minority interest taken by Ste des Produits Chimiques d'Auby, and, like Ste Chimique des Charbonnages, it is controlled by Charbonnage de France. Since the beginning of this year it has headed all the various chemical subsidiaries and affiliates of the coal companies.

\*\* The American J.M. HUBER CORP, Rumson, New Jersey (carbon black, pigments, clay and silicone products), has gained 65% backing of the increase of capital of STE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL-SOFRANDI SA, Paris, (formerly Sofdi SA), which has doubled this to F 1 million.

The French company was formed in 1965 with F 50,000 capital (see No 328) as a move of Ste Miniere & Metallurgique de Penarroya SA, Paris (of the group Rothschild Freres SA - see No 435), which originally had almost complete control of it.



\*\* The West German chemical and pharmaceutical group SCHERING AG, Berlin and Bergkamen (see No 447) has rationalised its French interests. As a result, its wholly-owned Paris subsidiary SCHERING-FRANCE Sarl - formed in 1963 - which specialises in the sale of herbicides, insecticides and fungicides, has taken over BERLIMED Sarl (gross assets F 2.72 m. - formerly Sinprochim Sarl) based in Roubaix (see No 384) and has raised its own capital to F 1.57 million.

Until 1965 the Roubaix firm belonged to the Belgian group Rodolphe Coles SA, Diègem, Brussels, but was then acquired by SOPARLA - Ste de Participations & de Placements Mobiliers & Immobiliers SA, Paris which - itself a former subsidiary of the Belgian group, and capital raised to F 3.02 million in 1967 after taking over Spegas SA, Paris - is a member of the German group through its holding company Duco AG, Bergkamen, Westphalia. Soparla has two other major French subsidiaries: S.E.P.P.S. SA, Paris, where its direct and indirect interests control 97.7% and Laboratoires Cruet SA (46.5% - see No 365).

\*\* STE BELGE DE CERAMIQUE-CERABEL SA, Baudour, Mons, a member of the Brussels group BRUFINA SA, has split up its business by making over its Florennes, Namur, division to a company formed under the name of CERABEL-FLORENNES SA (capital Bf 40.5 million). It has further changed its name to Manufacture Nationale de Porcelaine de Baudour SA, and raised its capital to Bf 64 million.

\*\* The French FEPI-ASTER SA, Ivry-sur-Seine, Val-de-Marne (president M. F.Aversing), which was formed recently by the merger of ETS ASTER SA with STE FRANCAISE D'ENCRE & PEINTURES INDUSTRIELLES, has made an agreement with the Paris group RIPOLIN-GEORGET SA, which will now make and distribute its chemicals for paints and printing inks. Under the agreement, Ripolin-Georget has become a division of Fepi-Aster, with full technical and marketing autonomy.

Ripolin-Georget produces a whole range of lacquers, paints, varnishes, inks, coatings and cleansing chemicals; and recently rationalised its interests:

1) by absorbing two subsidiaries, Ste Belga SA, St Apollinaire, Cote d'Or, and Bernard & Cie SA, Paris, which make sealing compounds for builders' and printers' inks respectively; 2) by gaining complete control of the manufacturing concern Ets. Louis Van Malderen Silixore SA, Vitry sur Seine (president M. L.Aubert).

\*\* The German GLANZSTOFF AG, Wuppertal (see No 421 - 75.7% of the Dutch chemical/textiles group A.K.U. ALGEMENE KUNSTZIJDE UNIE NV, Arnhem), and MAYER & SOHN LEDERFABRIK AG, Offenbach, Main, have made an agreement covering the use of "Xylee" synthetic leather in the manufacture of footwear. Mayer (capital Dm 9 m.) is a joint (51-49) subsidiary of the companies CORNELIUS HEYL AG, Worms, and SALAMANDER AG, Kornwestheim (see No 441). It employs about 1,200 people, and its annual turnover is just short of Dm 70 million.



\*\* The New York organic chemicals concern STEUBER CO INC (see No 412) has formed a sales company in West Germany, Steuber Europa Chemiehandel GmbH, Cologne (capital Dm 240,000), with Herr Heinz Becker, Cologne, as manager. The latter is an executive director of the Cologne concern INTERORGANA CHEMIEHANDEL GmbH (see No 344), which until now had acted as agent for the American company. In the Common Market, Steuber was already established in Belgium with Soprochim SA and Steuber Co Europe SA, Schaerbeek-Brussels (see No 333).

#### COSMETICS

\*\* THE GILLETTE CO, Boston, Massachusetts, (global turnover \$428 m. in 1967), which is diversifying in the Common Market, has made an agreement with the Italian cosmetics and beauty salons concern, EVE COSMETICS PRODUCTS, Rome. Under this, Gillette will have access to the Italian firm's factories, and the latter will be able to use its distribution network: Gillette will further promote Eve's "My Islands" and "Nine Flags" ladies and gentlemen's toiletries marques.

One of the most sweeping moves attempted by Gillette, the 85% takeover of the West German electrical, electronic and photographic group BRAUN AG, Frankfurt (see No 441), was adjudged contrary to anti-trust legislation by the U.S. Department of Justice, which is seeking an injunction to prevent Gillette from carrying the move through.

\*\* The American cosmetics and toiletries group ANDREW JERGENS CO, Cincinnati, Ohio, which is headed by Mr. F.G. Meeker (see No 249) has signed an agreement with the leading Italian pharmaceutical group ISTITUTO BIOLOGICO CHEMIOTERAPI CO A.B.C. SpA, Turin (see No 361) covering the sale in Italy of "Jergens" brand lotions and creams for the skin, face and hands. The arrangement will be institutionalised through the formation of a new company JERGENS ITALIANA SpA, Turin, whose board (apart from Mr. Meeker) will include the managing and sales directors of the Italian group Drs. G. Giraudi and A. Toffanetti, as well as the American group's European sales director Mr. C.C. Browne.

Jergens has a factory and subsidiary in Canada (at Perth, Ontario). Its products are already sold in several European markets including West Germany (represented by Alfred Heyn, Berlin) and Britain (Thos. Cristy & Co, Aldershot), as well as in the Netherlands.

\*\* Mr. D. Hillsdon Ryan, Cologny, Geneva, who, with Mr. Donald W. Phillips, Monte Carlo, heads and is the main shareholder of the Luxembourg investment company PHILLIPS-RYAN INTERNATIONAL SA (see No 448), has formed a toiletries trading company in Schaerbeek-Brussels called NORD-IMPORT Sprl (capital Bf 50,000). Miss M. Carpenter, Beckenham, Kent, is the manager of this new venture, and she holds a token interest.

The holding company heads a number of service ventures, both within and outside Europe, and it has many investments in Belgium: Services Associates AS, Brussels, Industrial & Merchandising Services SA, Brussels, Mister Minit Service SA, Brussels, etc.



## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

\*\* The American electrical engineering group EMERSON ELECTRIC CO, St. Louis, Missouri (formerly Emerson Electric & Mfg Co) is reorganising its European interests, and has had its British subsidiary BROOKS INSTRUMENT LTD, Marple, Cheshire, cede control of FAIRHURST ELECTRONICS LTD, Wilmslow, Cheshire, to its Dutch subsidiary Brooks Instrument (Nederland) NV, Veenendaal. The American group acquired all of these interests in 1964, after taking over Brooks Instrument Co Inc, Hatfield, Pennsylvania, a move which also brought it the Swiss Brooks Instrument SA, Fribourg (wound up in February 1966) and the German Brooks Instrument-Vertriebs GmbH, Düsseldorf.

The group acquired another three European subsidiaries in May 1966, by absorbing Ridge Tool Co, Elyria, Ohio: Ridge Tool SA, St-Trond, Belgium; Ridge Tool (UK) Ltd, Hitchin, Herts, and Ridgid Vaerkto A/B, Copenhagen. It also has a direct 60%controlling interest in the Swiss holding company, Emerson Electric International SA, Chur, and has one-third interests in the Italian Ranco Italiana SpA, Casletto, and the British Ranco Motors Ltd, Haddington and North Berwick, the remainder of the capital in both cases being held by another American group, Ranco Inc, Columbus, Ohio (see No 442).

\*\* The Dutch NV BENECOM v/h HANS SPIJER, Krimpen, Ijssel (capital Fl 150,000 - see No 303), which, since it was formed in 1964, has been controlled 50-50 by the Belgian Jacques and Hermann Carlier and the Dutch Hans Speijer, has opened a branch in Lekkerkerk. This company's turnover is almost Fl 1 million, and in particular its Dutch agent for rubber joints and connections made by Le Joint Francais Sarl, Bezons, Val d'Oise, wholly-owned subsidiary of the group C.G.E. - Cie Generale d'Electricite SA, Paris. It also handles automatic relays and connectors for aircraft made by Cie Deutsch SA, St-Cloud, Hauts-de-Seine: these two agencies account for 46% and 25% respectively of its turnover.

## ELECTRONICS

\*\* INTERCOP GmbH (capital Sf 24,000) has been set up in Zurich as a joint sales office by six wholesale traders for electronic equipment and radio and TV sets. The companies involved are the German "BILD & TON" HANDELS GmbH & CO KG, Langenhagen, the Dutch E.G. INKOOP NV, Leyden, the Swedish A/B SAMEX, Stockholm, the Danish SAMARBEJDENDE RADIOHANDLERES CENTRALE SARAC A/S, Frederiksberg, the Finnish RADIO LIKEIDEN OY, Helsinki, and the Swiss TETORA-VERST-EINKAUFSGENOSSENSCHAFT, Zurich.

\*\* The American MEDTRONIC INC, Minneapolis, Minnesota (artificial limbs and electronic medical equipment - cardiac stimulators, etc), which employs some 200 people for an annual turnover of \$3.4 million, plans to invest some Fl 500,000 in the creation of a Dutch manufacturing subsidiary at Verkrade, which will employ about 100 people.



\*\* A further rationalisation of the Italian interests of the French group C.S.F. -CIE GENERALE DE T.S.F. SA (see No 438) will involve DUCATI ELETTRONICA MICROFARAD SpA, Bologna (capital Lire 540 m. - see No 427) taking over the manufacturer of electronic components and equipment CISEM-CIA ITALIANA PER LO SVILUPPO DELL'ELETTRONICA NEI MATERIALI SpA, Bologna (capital Lire 200 m. see No 377). Control of the latter is shared between the French group and its subsidiary Ducati Elettrotecnica Microfarad, itself formed in 1966 by the merger of Microfarad SpA, Milan (capital Lire 200 m.) and Ducati Elettrotecnica SpA, Bologna (capital Lire 500 m.).

\*\* RADIOFABRIK INGELN FINGER & CO KG, Vienna (radio sets), Austrian member of the New York group I.T.T. -INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CORP (see No 447), through its subsidiary Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG, Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen, has become Austrian agent for the Munich company UHER WERKE MUENCHEN KG.

The Munich company makes sound recording and reproduction equipment, has Dm 8 million capital, and with a payroll of over 1,100, has an annual turnover of close on Dm 50 million. Its French agent is Robert Bosch (France) SA, Paris, a member of the Stuttgart group Robert Bosch (see No 447).

#### ENGINEERING & METAL

\*\* GRENCO NV (see No 382), which supervises the refrigeration processes plant of the Dutch group GRASSO'S KONINKLIJKE MACHINEFABRIEKEN NV, The Hague (see No 431), has made its Brussels branch a subsidiary under the name of Grenco-Belgium NV. The new firm is based in Laken, Brussels, has M. A. Cantrijn of Eindhoven as director, and receives Bf 1 million initial capital, 49% from the associated Belgian concern, Moteurs & Francois Reunis SA, Sclessin, Ougree.

The latter has long been linked with the Grasso group in a joint subsidiary, Ateliers Francois SA, Sclessin, Liege (see No 398), which makes compressors and motors for the refrigeration industry. In this sector, Grasso has subsidiaries for marketing in Hamburg, Mulheim, London, Istanbul, Madrid, Kaapstad, Mexico, Sao Paulo etc.

\*\* The Dutch engineering consultancy VAN DRENTHEM ENGINEERING N.V. has formed a New York subsidiary called DRENTHEM INTERNATIONAL LTD to expand its American interests. The founder specialises in the construction of laboratories and chemical complexes, and already has subsidiaries in Antwerp, Berlin and Cologne.

\*\* The American manufacturer of gaming machines, MILLS BELL-O-MATIC CORP, Reno, Nevada, has formed a West German sales subsidiary MILLS BELL-O-MATIC GmbH, Offenbach, Main, (capital Dm 20,000). The managers are Herr Emil de Haas, Frankfurt, as well as Messrs. John Bullen and Ronald Morley who run the British subsidiary MILLS BELL-O-MATIC LTD (capital £10,000) formed in London in November 1964.



\*\* The West German heating and materials handling firm H. JUNG & CO CAROLINHÜTTE GmbH, Wetzlar, has backed the formation in Paris of FROMME FRANCE MANUTENTION Sarl (capital F 20,000), whose manager is M. Francois de Beauregard. 5% is held directly by the West German firm with the remainder being controlled by its subsidiary Fromme Förderanlagen GmbH, Wetzlar.

H. Jung & Co Carolinhütte GmbH is a family-owned concern with a capital of Dm 1.2 million, and has a sister company Centroil Gesellschaft Für Neuzeitliche Heiztechnik mbH.

\*\* The Dutch company AIRETOOL NEDERLAND N.V., The Hague, (capital Fl 250,000) which is a subsidiary of the American group THE AIRETOOL MANUFACTURING CO, Springfield, Ohio, has formed a West German sales subsidiary AIRETOOL NEDERLAND GmbH, Pforzheim, (capital Fm 20,000). With Herr Klaus Rilling as manager this will market special tools such as tube chucks. There is also a British branch at Morden, Surrey.

\*\* The American company EASTERN AIR DEVICES INC, Dover, New Hampshire (a member since 1959 of the New York group CRESCENT CORP (see No 350) has signed an agreement with the French precision engineering firm ETS. BRETTON SA, Cluses, Hte Savoie, with the aim of acquiring a 67% controlling interest. The latter was formed in 1874 and has M. Georges Bretton as president. In its factories at Cluses and Geneva it makes "Relax" meters, timepiece machinery and small parts for "Horocontrol" engines, as well as "Diprofil" filing and polishing machines and "Bretton" vanes and worm-sprockets.

Crescent Corp has had interests in Scandinavia since 1965 and in the following year formed its first common market subsidiary Crescent Europa SA, Milan.

\*\* The Turin concern ASPERA FRIGO SpA, which makes refrigerator compressors under licence from the American company TECUMSEN PRODUCTS CO (see No 396) as well as electric motors, has carried out a rationalisation of its interests by merging with its subsidiary FONDERIA ASPERA SpA, Beinasco-Borgaretto, Turin.

Aspera Frigo SpA is controlled by its own president, Senor Vasco Salvatelli (see No 365) whilst Fonderia Aspera SpA is headed by Senor G. Pasinato, and has a capital of Lire 1,000 m.). The latter specialises in the casting of light and special steels - with zinconium and magnesium - used in the aerospace, shipbuilding and electrical industries.

\*\* Two wholly-owned subsidiaries of the German steel group HOESCH AG HUTTENWERKE, Dortmund (see No 444) are now linked by technical and sales agreements with the British company DOBSON HARDWICK LTD, New Basford, Nottingham. The first is EISENWERK ROTHE ERDE GmbH, Dortmund (see No 415), which has made over production and sales rights for rolling mill equipment, whilst the second SCHMIEDAG AG, Hagen, has granted similar rights concerning its fork lift trucks. In Britain the group already controls a sales company, Hoesch Export GmbH, Dortmund.



\*\* The Geneva company AUTOMATIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS SA (capital Sf 3.25 m.) - a subsidiary of the Chicago group CANTEEN CORP (formerly Automatic Canteen Co of America - see No 333) which is responsible for the sale in Europe of juke boxes made by the Rowe Manufacturing, Grand Rapids division of the group, has opened a West German office under the title of AMIRO, Offenbach, Main.

The American company is mainly involved in selling food distribution equipment, and in 1966 it had a turnover of \$299 million. Its main West German subsidiary is Canteen Automatenbau GmbH, Neu Isenburg.

\*\* The West German manufacturer of sewing machines J. STROBEL & SÖHNE SPEZIAL-NÄHMASCHINENFABRIK, Munich, has wound up its Paris sales subsidiary STROBEL FRANCE Sarl (capital F 120,000). This was formed in 1960 with a capital of F 10,000.

\*\* The American manufacturer of fluid measuring and control equipment GRINNELL CORP (see No 341) has formed a direct subsidiary GRINNELL PIPING PRODUCTS N.V. on the premises of CONOFLOW EUROPA N.V., Ede, Gelderland, which has been controlled directly by its subsidiary CONOFLOW CORP, Philadelphia since 1963. With a capital of Fl 500,000 (20% paid up) and under Mr. J. Ch. Koch, the new subsidiary will manufacture and market joints and connection pieces for pipes and tubes.

During 1963 Conoflow Europa acquired control of the Rotterdam company V.A.F. - Vloiestofmeetapparatenfabriek N.V. and made it a division.

\*\* STANDARD-KESSEL-GESELLSCHAFT GEBR. FASEL, Duisburg has had a Dutch subsidiary STANDARD FASEL (NEDERLAND) NV, Venlo since 1961 and the latter has now formed on its own premises a subsidiary called STANDARD-KESSEL BELGIUM NV (capital Fl 100,000). This will manufacture, market and maintain boilers and other equipment for the chemical industry in Belgium and Luxembourg.

The German company also controls the Milan Standard Kessel Italiana SpA (capital Lire 70 m.) and in France, Standard Fasel Sarl, Cernay, Haut-Rhin directly controlled by its Swiss holding company Standard Fasel GmbH, Basle (capital Sf 50,000), which also heads two other Basle companies Rheinkessel GmbH (patent and licence acquisition and management) and Standard-Messo GmbH. The Duisburg firm is linked in the latter with its sister company Standard-Messo Duisburg Ges. Für Chemietechnik mbH, Duisburg, which specialises in planning and building complete chemical complexes. Standard-Messo also controls the Basle Chemietechnik Forschungsges. mbH (management of licenses, patents, etc).

\*\* Two French iron and steel firms, ACIERIES & FONDERIES DU DOUBS SA, Marseilles, (capital F 2.76 m.) and MAITRE & CIE SA, Doubs (capital F 2.81 m. - No 297) have merged to form ACIERIES & FONDERIES DE L'EST SA, Doubs. With a capital of F 8 million this has received gross assets from its founders valued at F 8.49 and F 9.46 million.

In March 1965 Maitre & Cie SA linked with four other firms in the area to form an export group with Framex SA.



\*\* The German G.L. REXROTH LOHRER EISENWERK GmbH, Lohr Main (see No 400) has increased its capital from Dm 18 to 34 million and as a result MANNESMANN AG, Düsseldorf (see No 448) will take a 50% interest in the former.

Until now Rexroth was a family owned concern and with 1,500 employees had a 1967 turnover of around Dm 100 million. It also controls a Zurich sales company, Rexroth AG, formed in 1960 (see No 380). Rexroth specialises in the production of hydraulic equipment and under the new arrangement it will work closely with the specialist subsidiary of its new partner Mannesmann Oelmechanik GmbH, Mönchengladbach, which makes equipment for use in the oil industry.

\*\* The West German engineering company DEUTSCHE BABCOCK & WILCOX DAMPFKESSELWERKE AG, Oberhausen, (see No. 444) has increased from 55% to 84.6% its control over BUETTNER-WERKE AG, Krefeld-Uerdingen (see No 326). The latter makes dehydration, drying, dust-clearing and crushing machinery; with a capital of Dm 27 million and around 1,000 staff it has an annual turnover of around Dm 35 million. Since 1959 it has had an almost wholly-owned Paris subsidiary Cie Francaise Buttmer SA (capital F 500,000).

Recent moves by Deutsche Babcock - whose main shareholder is the London group Babcock & Wilcox Ltd - include the formation in Zurich of Babcock Incineration AG (see No 439) and in Oberhausen of Babcock Bau GmbH (see No 442). At the same time it increased from 63% to 75.1% its majority interest in Vereinigte Kesselwerke AG, Düsseldorf (see No 282). This specialises in steam generators and with some 1,300 people on its payroll (capital Dm 15 m.) has an annual turnover of around Dm 52 million. In West Germany its subsidiaries include GAKO-Gesellschaft für Gas & Kohlenstaub- & Olfeurrungen mbH, Düsseldorf (100%) and Vereinigte Kesselwerke & Co, Stuttgart (89%).

\*\* The American group GARDNER-DENVER CO, Quincy, Illinois, has formed a Milan manufacturing and sales subsidiary GARDNER DENVER ITALIANA SpA (capital Lire 12.5 m.) headed by Messrs. G.W. Gutekunst, R. Praillet & G. Andronidis.

The group has been making pumps, compressors and drilling equipment since 1859 and has numerous interests in the Western Hemisphere (in Canada, Mexico, Chile, Argentine and Brazil) and in Europe - these are in Brussels, Stockholm and in West Germany, Uva-Gardner Denver GmbH, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt.

#### FINANCE

\*\* The Amsterdam and Rotterdam banking group AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK NV (see No 419) plans to gain outright control of the Dutch SCHELDEBANK NV, Zierkzee, by making a public offer to purchase shares therein.

This group, the second largest Dutch bank after A.B.B. - Algemene Bank Nederland NV, Amsterdam, has a network of some 450 branches, but has only one Common Market subsidiary, Amsterdamsche Bank voor België NV, Antwerp.



\*\* The Italian PIRELLI rubber group (see No 443) has doubled to Lux F 200 million the capital of its holding company CIDEFINA-CIE INTERCONTINENTALE DE FINANCEMENT POUR L'EQUIPEMENT INDUSTRIEL & AGRICOLE SA, thus enabling this company to expand. The immediate backing came respectively from Pirelli SpA, Milan (75%) and Ste Internationale Pirelli SA, Basle (25%).

CIDEFINA was formed in 1960 and also had its capital raised in 1963 and 1965, the second move being made through the Milan investment company Pirelli & Co SpA, Milan. The latter holds interests of 7.2% in Pirelli SpA (52.3% of its entire portfolio) and 18% in Internationale Pirelli (itself a direct shareholder of Pirelli SpA).

\*\* A merger is taking place in Paris between L'OMNIUM PRIVE DE BANQUE SA and its affiliate, the banque d'affaires, ODIER, BUNGENER COURVOISIER & CIA SA. The latter, which is effecting the merger (capital F 5 m. - see No 364), will in the meantime proceed with another financial operation, by which the BANQUE DE SUEZ & DE L'UNION DES MINES SA (see No 447) will become its main shareholder with 34% of the share capital.

Since the company's capital was raised from F 2.5 million to 5 million at the beginning of 1965 (see No 303), Odier, Bungener has been affiliated to the London banking group, Samuel Montagu & Co Ltd, (see No 430).

\*\* DEUTSCHE BANK AG, Frankfurt (see No 446) has formed two new companies - both in Frankfurt - with the aim of boosting its investment fund interests. One is a management company DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUER FONDSVERWALTUNG-DEGEF GmbH (capital Dm 1 m.) with Herren Klaus Baumgarten and Hans-Uwe Lüders, whilst the other will act in an advisory capacity, DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUER ANLAGEBERATUNG GmbH (capital Dm 500,000).

\*\* The Paris group, CREDIT FRANCAIS SA (capital F 15 m. - see No 439) has carried out a reorganisation of its banking interests; the move concerns its two subsidiaries BANQUE FIDER SA (capital F 11 m.) which in December of last year sold its Paris office to the Banque Rothschild SA, and CATENOR SA (formerly Renaissance Industrielle Francaise SA)

The latter under M. Y. Le Guellec, will have its capital increased to F 5 million following the addition of Banque Fider's and Credit Francais' banque d'affaires and deposit bank business. The new concern will take the name of Credit Francais, and Credit Francais itself will become a finance company under the name Union Pour le Credit Francais.

\*\* The Hanover merchant bank ARTHUR EHLERS GmbH & Co KG has been taken over by the FRANKFURTER KREDIT-BANK GmbH, Frankfurt (capital Dm 4.5 m.).

The latter, which already had a subsidiary in Frankfurt called FRANKFURTER INKASSO GmbH, is itself controlled (60%) by Berliner Handelsgesellschaft KGaA, Frankfurt (see No 444) and the balance of the equity is held in association with the financing and banking concerns, August Thyssen Bank AG, Düsseldorf, Deutsche Gewerbe- & Landkreditbank AG, Frankfurt (controlled by Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse of Frankfurt) and B. Metzler Seel Sohn & KG, also of Frankfurt (see No 324).



## FOOD &amp; DRINK

\*\* The Italian import and trading concern for goods from the tropics, BOZZO-IMPORTAZIONI CAFFE SpA, Sta. Margherita Ligure, Genoa, has concluded a 50-50 association agreement with a French group under M. J. B. Abile-Gal for the importation and warehousing of unroasted coffee, cocoa beans and other tropical products. A joint subsidiary has also been set up in Paris, Commerciale Europeenne de Cafes & Cacaos - Comecaf SA (capital F 91 m.), which has M. J. B. Abile-Gal as president and M. R. Villeneuve as managing director,

M. Abile-Gal, who helped to introduce the classification of coffees in the Ivory Coast in 1935 (190,460 tons of Robusta has been exported by this country - 80,500 tons to the EEC and 49,000 tons to the USA), is the principle French shareholder in Comecaf with 38.5% of the equity, and also heads Ets. Jean Abile-Gal SA, set up in 1935 at Abidjan with a manufacturing and sales subsidiary in Dakar, Senegal. He also directs the French firm Intercodis SA of Toulouse, Haute Garonne, and the American company Aframer Inc, New York, which acts as the US agent for the associate export-import and transport group Denis Freres. The latter includes Denis Freres Bordeaux SA, Bordeaux, Gironde, Cie de Navigation Denis Freres SA, Paris, Denis Freres SA, Tananarive, etc.

\*\* The French biscuit group CERALIMENT SA, Maison-Alfort, Seine (formerly BISCUITERIE ALSACIENNE SA - see No 411), will strengthen its position as the leading French maker of special breads by merging its wholly-owned subsidiary, SA REINETTE EXONA, Nanterre, Hauts-de-Seine (formerly Unibis SA - see No 272), with another biscotte firm, BISCOTTES DE FRANCE SA, Guignes Rabutin, Seine & Marne (factory at head office and Donville-les-Bains, Manche). Ceraliment (capital F 17.81 m. - 1967 turnover of F 166 m.) has been linked with the latter through specialisation agreements for a number of years.

The integration of Biscottes de France "Sangras" and "Saint-Honore" brands with 4.3% of the French biscotte market into Ceraliment will give the latter some 17.5% of the national biscotte market. The latter group has factories at Corbeilles-Essonne and Nanterre, and its brand names for biscuits as well as biscottes include "Reinette", "Exona", "Alsacienne" and "Heudebert".

\*\* Two West German wine firms, WEINGUT FERD. PIEROTH GmbH, Burg Laye, Bingen, and CARL REH. KG, Leiwen, Mosel, have signed a sales co-operation agreement which has resulted in the formation of a joint storage and distribution concern, WEINLAGERUNGS- & VERTRIEBS GmbH, Schwabenheim, Ingelheim.

The former (capital Dm 4 m.) belongs to the Pieroth family, and has considerable foreign interests. These include Adminvin GmbH, Zug, Casa Vincola Pieroth Sarl, Milan (see No 330), Pieroth NV, Amsterdam, and Saint-Ferdinand Sarl, Paris, and Saint Ferdinand Vins Francais Ltd, London (see No 399). The other partner in the new venture, which has vineyards near the Moselle, has an annual turnover of around Dm 30 million.



\*\* The Dutch deep-sea fishing group ZUIDELIJKE VISSERIJ MIJ. NV, which, in April 1967, took over NED. MIJ. VOOR DE WALISVAART NV, Amsterdam, has changed it into an investment company called SOUTHERN SEA PARTICIPATIE MIJ. Previously it sold off the 27.5% interest held by this subsidiary in the South African firm Willem Barendsz Ltd, as well as part of its interest in Atlantic Harvesters (Pty) Ltd, to make over the money thus obtained to a new company called ZUIDERIJKE VISSERIJ MIJ. NV (the second to bear this name). The group intends to merge this with Southern Sea Participatie at a later date, and it controls (53.6%) the Southern Sea Fishing Enterprises (Pty) Ltd, Saldahha, South Africa, which in turn runs a dozen whalers and fishing-boats and heads Harry Peck South Africa (Pty) Ltd and Provimi South Africa (Pty) Ltd (66.33%) formed in 1960 in association with the Rotterdam group Bonda.

Its other interests include: 1) Sea Harvest Corp Ltd (20%), which linked in 1964 with the Spanish firm Pescanova SA, Vigo, and Imperial Cold Storage & Supply Co to build a fish-processing plant; 2) Atlantic Harvesters (10%); and 3) Dunedeld Delegging Mij. (5.2%).

\*\* The Spanish foodstuffs marketing concern VICENTE PASCUAL-PASCUAL, Pego, Alicante, has formed PASCUAL PROMOTION SA, Paris (capital F 20,000). It recently formed PASCUAL BELGIQUE Sprl, Brussels (see No 431), and it is the latter's manager, M. J. M. Pascual-Pascual, who occupies the same post in the French firm. This will be involved in all aspects of promoting the sales of foodstuffs.

\*\* The brewing and soft drinks interests of the Milan textile group GIOVANNI BASSETTI SpA (see No 447) have been enlarged through the formation of S.V.A.B.A.-Sta Vendita Acque Bevande Affini SpA (capital Lire 1.2 m.), 50% paid-up by Signor A. Mentasti Varese with Signor G. Bassetti as sole director.

\*\* The American food group MARS INC, Washington D.C., has strengthened its French interests with the opening at Strasbourg-Neudorf of a branch called PETFOODS FRANCAISE under Mr. Kenneth Stevenson.

The American group is already indirectly present in Paris with a branch to its London subsidiary, MARS LTD, headed by Mr. E. Halliwell. Since 1967 (see No 405), it has had a share in the petfoods concern UNISABI SA ("Canigou" for dogs and "Ron-Ron" for cats).

\*\* The German confectionary company (caramels, chocolates, etc.) LOLLY WERKE ERICH KOLB KG SUSSWARENINDUSTRIE, Völklingen, which employs some 450 people, has considerably increased its production facilities by taking over the manufacturing plant of two of the subsidiaries of MELITTA-WERKE BENTZ & SOHN, Minden (see No 430), group, namely the Stuttgart firms, Karl Haller Kakao- & Schokoladenfabrik (400 employees) and Moser-Roth Vereinigte Schokoladenfabriken (250 employees).

Known mostly for its coffee-pots and filters, the Melitta group (turnover in the region of Dm 440 m. in 1967) is retaining its interests in the confectionery business thanks to its subsidiary A. Wildhagen & Co Fabrik Feinster Bonbons, Kitzingen, Main.



\*\* The West German firm FRUCTINA AUSSENHANDELS AG, Stuttgart, which specialises in processing and storing fruit juice, has opened an Austrian branch at Engelhartzell.

The founder was established in January 1966 with a capital of Dm 125,000, and it is headed by Herr Stojan Tonkow. In 1967 it took a minority shareholding in the formation of Electro-Commerz GmbH (see No 392) controlled by the Bulgarian state organisation Elektroimpex, Sofia.

\*\* The Munich BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK (see No 447) has taken a 25% shareholding in the brewery ALLGAEUER BRAUHAUS AG, Kempten, Allgäu. With an annual capacity of 220,000 hectolitres, this was acquired in September 1967 (see No 429) by the Frankfurt concern Binding Brauerei AG, a member of the Hamburg group Rudolf A. Oetker (see No 442).

\*\* A member of the Ijmuiden group S.H.V. STEENKOLEN-HANDELS-VEREENIGING NV, Utrecht (see No 444), through VISSERIJ ONDERNEMING NV "DE VEM" NV, VISSERIJ-ASSOCIATIE JOB GOUDA-GOUDVRIES has formed an association with the Zundert concern, Groko NV (see No 404), in order to set up a sales firm in Utrecht to deal in deep frozen foods. This sales firm will be called NV VERKOOP-KANTOOR VOOR DIEPVRIESPRODUCTEN (capital Fl 100,000), and is the result of an association in 1964 (50.8-49.2) between Zeeuwigroothandel Job and Goudvries NV. It will specialise in the manufacture and trade of deep-frozen foods, as is also the case with its sister company, Verenigde Koelhuizen & Ijsfabrieken Frigo NV, Ijmuiden.

The other interests of the S.H.V. group in this sector - controlled by "De Vem", and consisting amongst others of the fishing concern J. C. Pronk NV - are NV Chemische Fabriek de Toekomst (flour and fish) and Conservenfabriek Hollandia NV. Groko, directed by M. A. Zuidevent, who is also the director of NV Zuid-Hollandse Conservenfabriek GmbH, Zundert, controls a company in Germany called Groko Konservenfabrik GmbH, Walbeck, Geldern, which in turn controls Groko Konservenfabrik & Co KG.

\*\* LUM'S INC of Miami Beach, Florida, is to launch a West German chain of restaurants - on similar lines to the "Wimpy Bars" run by J. LYONS & CO LTD (see No 441) - under a licence issued to a group of French and German investors, who have formed a company called LUMS GASTSTAETTENBETRIEBE GmbH (capital Dm 65,000). "Lums" restaurants are soon to be opened in Munich and Düsseldorf.

The American company, formed in 1958 and headed by Mr. Clifford Parlmann, made a turnover in 1966 of \$4 million, from running a chain of about 40 restaurants in the USA, mainly in Florida (with the names "Lums", "Lumdog" and "Lumburger"). In Europe since August 1966, it has had a co-ordinating company in Switzerland, Lums AG, Zug (capital Sf 50,000).

GLASS
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\*\* The American OWENS CORNING FIBERGLASS CORP, Toledo, Ohio (see No 378), has extended its European interests by forming a West German subsidiary called Owens-Corning Fiberglass Deutschland GmbH, Wiesbaden. This is Opera Mundi - Europe No 449



a sister company to Owens Corning Fiberglass Europe SA, Watermael-Brussels (capital raised to Bf 706.2 m. in December 1967); Owens Corning Fiberglass (Italy) SpA; Owens Corning Fiberglass U.K. Ltd, London, and Scandinavian Glassfiber A/B, Sweden. The American company (President, General Norstadt) is itself a joint subsidiary of the groups Owens Illinois Inc, Toledo, Ohio, and Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York.

### INSURANCE

\*\* CIE D'ASSURANCES ORBIS SA, Brussels (a member through the investment subsidiary AFIA FINANCE CORP, Newark, New Jersey, of the AMERICAN FOREIGN INSURANCE ASSOCIATION-A.F.I.A. group), whose capital was raised recently to Bf 75 million (see No 430), has strengthened its position in Belgium with the opening of a branch office in Antwerp under M. L. de la Boutetiere.

Formed in late 1963, the Continental European headquarters of the American grouping are on the premises of the Belgian firm. Members of the group include Great American Insurance Co, United States Fire Insurance Co (both in New York - the latter is part of the Crum & Foster group) as Reliance Insurance Co, Philadelphia.

### MINING

\*\* ANMERCOSA SALES LTD, London, a member of the South African mining investment and holding group CHARTER CONSOLIDATED, London (see No 448), has formed a wholly-owned subsidiary in Milan called Anmercosa Sales Italia SpA (capital Lire 10 m.) to import, export and sell minerals and metal (president Sig. B. Reboa of Milan).

### OIL, GAS & PETROCHEMICALS

\*\* THE SUPERIOR OIL CO, Houston, Texas, which already has extensive interests in Europe (see No 281), has formed a new direct subsidiary in Milan, SUPERIOR OIL ITALIANA SpA (capital Lire 1 m.), with Messrs B. K. Howard and M. C. Matte as president and managing director respectively.

In its own right, or through its subsidiary Canadian Superior Oil Co, Calgary, Alberta, the American group owns trading or prospecting subsidiaries in Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Brussels, Amsterdam, Paris, London (two subsidiaries), and in Norway, Sweden, Spain, etc.

\*\* Seven European firms have formed I.P.A.-International Petroleum Agency Scs, St. Gilles, Brussels (capital Bf 700,000), to distribute petroleum products and derivatives in Belgium and elsewhere. The founders are: 1) BELGOMAZOUT NV, Antwerp (see No 431), a member of Avia Belgie Luxembourg SC, Antwerp, and a shareholder in the distribution company Ets Rosseel NV, Bruges; 2) ALBACO OIL CO AG, Zurich; 3) PARCHEMIE SA, Geneva; 4) ATLAS CONTINENTAL NV, Rotterdam; 5) SEXPRO SA, Branche, Nord; 6) AND. SMITH A/B, Stockholm; and 7) TAMPIMEX OIL PRODUCTS LTD, London (see No 312), with a Zurich subsidiary, Tampinex Oil Products AG, since June 1965.



PAPER & PACKAGING
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\*\* J.H. WITNEY & CO, New York, has had CARISTRAP GmbH formed at Solingen in West Germany with Dm 20,000 capital and Herr Eginhard van Aartsen as manager, to sell wrapping materials.

Herr van Aartsen also runs the Dutch Caristrap Eurocom NV, Helmond, which was formed in 1965 (see No 305) as a 50-50 venture by the American group and the Hamilton, Bermuda holding company Caristrap International Ltd. The Dutch firm is represented in Paris by AFP-Cenpa SA (see No 361), joint subsidiary of La Rochette-Cenpa and La Cellulose du Pin SA.

\*\* Following its change of status in 1962 into a portfolio company and the transfer of its manufacturing facilities to CARTON & PAPIERFABRIEK W.A. SCHOLTEN NV, Gröningen, the Dutch paper holding company, SCHOLTEN CARTON AND PAPIER NV, Gröningen (see No 415) has amalgamated the trading activities of the latter with those of three subsidiaries, DEBEE GOLFCARTON & CARTONNAGE-FABRIEK NV and NAZEPPPO NV, Hoogeveen, as well as Veendammer Cartonagefabriek NV, Veendam which recently passed under its absolute control. These companies will now form a new group under the name of Vedena NV.

The group (consolidated turnover Fl 22 m.) also has minority stakes in Research-& Adviesbureau Voor Stroverwerking-R.A.S. NV and in the joint sales venture in company with several other Dutch firms in the sector, Strocartonfabriek Albion NV of Oude Pekela.

\*\* NV BENNI COHEN'S JUTE MIJ, Rhoon, The Netherlands, has closed down its subsidiary LES SACHERIES DE PARIS Sarl (capital F 180,000) which it set up in France in December 1961 to trade in and export jute sacks and packaging.

PLASTICS
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\*\* The French firm PLASTIQUES SA, Paris (with factory at Breitenbach, Bas-Rhin) which specialises in plastics processing and synthetic fibres has formed a West German sales company POLISAC VERTRIEB VON PLASTIK-WAREN GmbH, Kehl (capital Dm 20,000) whose manager is the founder's own president, M. Georges Rouet.

In November 1966 Plastiques took a 50% interest (see No 388) in the formation of Decro Wall International SA, as a result of moves by the American firm The Decro Wall Corp, Yonkers, New York.



PRINTING & PUBLISHING
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\*\* The Amsterdam group MEULENHOF & CO NV (import-export of books, atlases, periodicals, and also a press agency - see No 429) has reorganised its own business and that of scientific books and periodicals subsidiary J.M. Meulenhoff NV, Amsterdam, by forming five new concerns in Amsterdam. These are: 1) Educatieve Uitgeverij J.M. Meulenhoff NV (capital Fl 50,000) to print, import and export scholarly works, with Mr. A. Struik as manager; 2) Algemene Uitgeverij Meulenhoff Nederland NV (Fl 50,000), with Dr. D.W. Bloemena as director, for general publishing and selling; 3) Coboeking NV (capital Fl 50,000) for administrative services, under Mr. A.G. Minoli; 4) Meulenhoff International NV, and 5) Meulenhoff-Bruna NV.

The latter was a joint venture with the companies M. VAN GELDEREN & ZONEN NV, Amsterdam, and UIGEVERSMIJ A.W. BRUNA & ZOON NV, Utrecht, whose main activities are respectively in the spheres of bookselling and bookstalls; this company will handle the periodicals importing side of its parent companies' business.

SERVICES
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\*\* The Swedish investors who recently (see No 437) formed the Dutch SEDAB NEDERLAND NV, Haarlem, and also in 1966 the Swiss Sedab AG, Lucerne, have now formed STE FRANCAISE DE POGRAMMATION Sarl, to do contracted punched card work for computer in-feed.

The new company is run by M. J. Brundler, who holds no shares in the F 20,000 capital, which is divided between LUNITAL AG, Lucerne, formed in 1954 by Messrs. F. Landholm & B. Werneborg, both of Stockholm, and its director, M. B. Affolter, who is also on the board of Sedab AG.

\*\* The New York group METRA INTERNATIONAL INC, which is already represented in Britain by METRA CONSULTING GROUP LTD, has opened a second programming and analysis centre in London (see No 448). Using a Control Data Corp computer, a CDC 6600, this will be run by a company called S.I.A. LTD (SERVICES IN INFORMATICS & ANALYSIS) and will provide a similar service to the one already operating in France by the associated company S.I.A. - Ste d'Informatique Appliquee Sarl, Paris (see No 283).

A minority shareholder in the new S.I.A. is one of the leading British civil engineering and traffic consultancy groups, FREEMAN FOX, WILBUR SMITH & ASSOCIATES, London, which has had a CDC 3300 computer since September 1967. The new venture has Messrs. A.J. Pearson (Chairman), R. Lettes (managing director of SEMA, Paris), H. Weber, P.C. Hooper and H.J. Wooton on the board.



## TEXTILES

\*\* LEVI-STRAUSS & CO, Los Angeles and Menlo Park, California (see No 418), has strengthened its Belgian interests with the acquisition of a stake in COMPERNOLLE & ZOON Pvba, Gits-West Vlaanderen (jeans, shorts and apres-ski clothes).

Levi-Strauss is well-known for its casual and working clothes. Since 1962 it has had an Antwerp subsidiary, Levi-Strauss & Co Europa NV (capital raised to Bf 11 m. in 1966), which, less than two years ago, made its Amsterdam branch into a subsidiary. Its other European interests include exclusive representatives in West Germany, Neu Isenburg, and in Paris, whilst there has also been a London subsidiary since late 1966.

\*\* THOLLON & CIE, Montreuil, Seine-St-Denis (capital F 448,000), whose president is M. Jean-Charles Boitel, and which makes carpets and other floor coverings, has just opened a Düsseldorf branch, whose director is M. Pierre Lavacher.

\*\* Eight different companies or persons have backed the formation of a new company in Paris, CHARLEVILLE FRANCE SA (capital F 400,000). This was set up to trade in all kinds of clothing, and especially in garments manufactured by the Irish clothing concern CHARLEVILLE LTD of Enniskerry, Wicklow, a member of the DONALD DAVIES textile group of Dublin. Under the presidency of M. Jean Laruncet, the board of management of the new company consists of Mr. J. T. Brown of Villepreux, Yvelines, and Mlle. F. Pannier of Montreuil, Seine-St-Denis.

\*\* The West German manufacturer of women's work clothes SOLIDA-BEKLIEDUNGS WERKE GmbH & CO KG, Osnabrück, has formed an Austrian manufacturing and sales subsidiary called BEKLIEDUNG GmbH, Vienna. With a capital of Sch 1.6 million, this has Herren Helmut Hartmann and Hans Böck as managers.

The founder ("Solida" brand) belongs to the Hartmann family, which also controls the Zurich SOLIDA BEKLIEDUNGS AG and the Zug holding company GALLONY GmbH, and Solida Confectie NV, Amsterdam (see No 398).

\*\* The London textile group STAFLEX INTERNATIONAL LTD has increased its recently acquired holding (see No 448) in the Dutch company in the same sector, KON. VEENENDAALSCH E STOOMSPINNERIJ. & WEVERIJ NV, Veenendaal, from 50% to 76%.

The British group has a number of direct subsidiaries on the continent, notably one at Amsterdam, Staflex Verkoopmij. Holland NV.

\*\* PLYTAWN FASERVERAREITUNG GmbH, Selbitz (capital Dm 20,000), has just been formed to take over the manufacturing and sales interests of the Irish firm PLYTAWN LTD, Newbridge, Kildare. The new concern is headed by Herr Rainer Köbel. Plytawn is a subsidiary of Irish Ropes Ltd, and makes sisal matting for backing plastic; in France it is represented by Graham SA, Paris (see No 320).



\*\* Three Dutch combed wool weaving concerns, also handling gaberdine, tweed, serge and polyester fabrics, HOLLANDSCHE TEXTIEL INDUSTRIE NV, Goirle (about 300 on payroll), NEDERLANDSCHE KAMGARENWEVERIJEN NV, Meerveldhoven (about 180), and JANSSEN'S DE HORION'S WOLLENSTOFFENFABRIEKEN NV, Tilburg (near 350 employed), have entered into a close technical and trading co-operation agreement, one aim of which is to form a joint subsidiary to promote foreign sales.

\*\* With the intention of co-ordinating their sales on the German Market, two French producers of furnishing fabrics (each employing about 500 people), ETS LINDER Sarl of Violy, Loire (capital F 5 m.), and S.L.I.C.-STE LILLOISE D'INDUSTRIE COTONNIERE SA, Wervicq-Sud, Nord (F 2.14 m.), have linked in order to set up a new company in Mülheim, Ruhr, called Linder & Urge GmbH. With a capital of Dm 20,000, this company will have Messrs. Guy Urge, Paris, and Pierre Linder, Violy, as directors.

#### TRADE

\*\* The Rotterdam UNILEVER NV group (see No 440) has enlarged the shareholding it acquired during 1967 in the second Dutch chain-store group P. DE GRUYTER & ZOON NV, 's Hertogenbosch (see No 340), and now has a majority interest; as a result, Mr. F. C. von Luyk, until now a member of the group's West German board, has been nominated to the board.

De Gruyter has some 500 shops and supermarkets under its control, as well as its own pasta, biscuit, chocolate, jam and dessert factories. It also carries out its own printing and packaging. In the Netherlands, it has interests in Winckelcentrum, Amsterdam, Noord NV and J. Zijlstra HZ NV, and is linked with the pension fund of the Royal Dutch Shell group in NV Beheermij. Gravenbos. Elsewhere in the Common Market it has subsidiaries in Belgium and West Germany, where it controls the Düsseldorf chain store group Otto Reichelt GmbH (capital Dm 3.5 m.) and Deutsche Kwatta Kakao- & Scholadefabrik GmbH, Cologne, taken over from the Dutch firm Chocolate- & Cacaofabriek Kwatta NV, Breda, in 1939.

#### TRANSPORT

\*\* Four Dutch transport companies have linked in the tourist travel sphere, and have formed COACH GROUP HOLLAND to implement the move. The four are: NV GELDERSCHE TRAMWEG MIJ., Doetinchem (see No 446); NV AUTOBUSONDERNEMING MAARSE & KROON, Aalsmeer (employing about 450 people); MEIJ'S TOURINGCARS NV, Amsterdam, and EVAG NV, Vlaardingen.

The first of these has a branch in West Germany at Bocholt, and in the Netherlands controls a number of companies, including Geldersche Automobielmij NV; Acon-Auto Centrale Oost Nederland; NV Nationaal Veem, etc.



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## VARIOUS

\*\* The Dutch group INTERNATIONALE CREDIET- & HANDELS-VEREENIGING "ROTTERDAM" - INTERNATIO, Rotterdam, having merged with VAN RIETSCHOTEN & HOUWENS NV to strengthen its interests in supplying electrical plant and equipment (see No 444), has now gained control of the Utrecht hospital installations concern NV CHIRURGISCHE INSTRUMENTENFABRIEK H. STOEPLER, to extend its stake in this sphere. The latter, which makes and supplies surgical instruments, incubators and clinical apparatus, and also acts as Dutch agent for a number of European and American firms in this sector, will now take on promotion work hitherto covered by another firm in the group, Dr Lamers & Dr Indemans NV, The Hague.

The Internatio group's interests in the chemical, pharmaceutical and medical sectors were already numerous: Alchemy - Algemene & Chemische Handelsmij "Internatio", Rotterdam; Chemifa - Chemische Fabriek Amsterdam NV, The Hague; Industrielle & Handelsmij "Diapharm" NV, The Hague; H. de Haas RX Pharmaceutische Groothandel NV, Arnhem; Hendriks & Van Steenberg NV, Halfweg; Medica Verbandstoffenfabriek NV, The Hague; Trifax NV, and Europex Nederland NV, The Hague.

\*\* The American manufacturer of safety equipment MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES CO, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (see No 294), has extended its Common Market interests by forming an Amsterdam subsidiary M.S.A. NEDERLAND (authorised capital Fl 360,000). Under Mr. Borend de Wilde, Mounikendam, this will trade in, import and export all types of machinery and equipment.

The Pittsburgh firm already has a number of European subsidiaries, including Mine Safety Appliances Italiana SpA, Milan (branch in Rome), M.S.A. de France Sarl, Paris, Auergesellschaft Ag, Berlin (which also controls Bergbaufortschritt GmbH and Optische Werke GmbH), M.S.A. Espanola SA, Barcelona, and Mine Safety Appliances Co Ltd, Glasgow.

\*\* Formed in Boulogne, Hauts-de-Seine, in October 1964 as a subsidiary of the British company AEROFIL LTD, Perivale, Middlesex (see No 285), in order to distribute plant for filling aerosols, AEROFILL-FRANCE Sarl (capital raised in November 1966 to F 20,000) has been dissolved. M. J. P. Petitdidier, the associate director (50%), is to wind the firm up.

\*\* The Swiss company "MINERVA" MANUFACTURE DE CHAUSSURES SA, Porrentruy (capital Sf 500,000), is about to set up a factory in France in the industrial zone at Altkirch, Haut Rhin. This factory will employ some 150 people, and will be run by a company called Minerva France, which is yet to be constituted.

\*\* Having formed an administration company in July 1967 under the name of EUROBIJOUX BETEILIGUNGS GmbH (capital Dm 20,000), the German wholesale trading company in jewellery, ALFONS KRUCKER KG, Frankfurt, has set up a subsidiary in Austria, EUROBIJOUX MODESCHMUCK-VERTRIEBS GmbH, Vienna (capital Sch 100,000); the managing director is Herr Josef Boog of Frankfurt.



\*\* The Dutch concern WILLEM VOS & CO NV, Tilburg, has become a holding company, having made over its manufacturing and sales interests to other companies expressly set up with this aim in mind. The first, called LEDERFABRIEK WILLEM VOS NV, Tilburg (authorised capital Fl 500,000), is run by Mr. Willem A. M. Vos, and will take over its leather interests - mainly goods for the shoe industry. The second, called GELDERSE LEDERMIJ. WAALWIJK NV, Waalwijk (authorised capital Fl 200,000), which will trade in and import-export leather goods.

\*\* The Antwerp concern DEPAUW & STOKOE NV has formed an almost wholly-owned subsidiary, DEPAUW & STOKOE (NEDERLAND) NV (capital Fl 350,000), whose purpose is the manufacture and sale of equipment for the oil industry as well as petroleum products quality control. A token shareholding in the new venture is held by the Rotterdam firm I.C.M. Internationale Controle Mij. NV.

#### CORRECTIONS

446, page E In Electrical Engineering, item concerning CONTINENTAL ELEKTROINDUSTRIE, it is to this German company, and not its former French agent PROMESUR that the second paragraph relates: thus "Continental Elektroindustrie's main shareholders are as follows..."

\*

448, page Q In Services, item concerning ATTWOOD STATISTICS, ATTWOOD STATISTICS (NEDERLAND) NV has in fact gained outright control (100%) of ROC MARKETING NEDERLAND NV, and not just a majority as reported. ATTWOOD STATISTICS (CONTINENTAL) NV is the European holding company for this group.

In paragraph two, for "Ste d'Attwood d'Etudes Statistiques Francaises de Consommation SA", please read: STE ATTWOOD D'ETUDES STATISTIQUES SA and STAFCO - STATISTIQUES FRANCAISES DE CONSOMMATION SA.



## INDEX OF MAIN COMPANIES NAMED

A.B.C., Istituto Biologico	E	Crescent Corp	H
A.K.U.	D		
Aerofil	T	Davies, Ronald	R
Airetool	H	Depauw & Stokoe	U
Albaco Oil	O	Deutsche Bank	K
Allgauer Brauhaus	N	Dobson Hardwick	H
Alsacienne, Biscuiterie	L	Doubs, Acieries & Fonderies du	I
American Foreign Insurance	N	Ducati Elettronica	G
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank	J		
Anmerciosa Sales	O	Eastern Air Services	H
Aspera Frigo	H	Ehlers, Arthur	K
Atlas Continental	O	Emerson Electric	F
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		Eve Cosmetics	E
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Bild & Ton	F	Frankfurter Kredit-Bank	K
Biscottes de France	L	Freeman Fox, Wilbur Smith & Ass.	Q
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Canteen Corp	I	Grenco	G
Caristrap	P	Grinnel Corp	I
Catenor	K	de Gruyter & Zoon	S
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Charleville Ltd	R	du Hall Montaigne Rond-Point	C
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Cidefina	K	Hoesch	H
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		Rothe Erde	H
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Medtronic	F	Scheldebank	J
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