

TRADE UNION NEWS

from the European Community

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TRADE UNIONS IN ITALY

Italy has three main trade union federations. The CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana de Lavoro or Italian General Confederation of Labour), communist dominated but with a large socialist group too, affiliated to the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions, has some 3 million members. The CISL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori; or Italian Confederation of Workers Trade Unions), which stemmed originally from the Christian-Democratic trade union movement, but it's nevertheless affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) not to the Christian International, has 2.5 million members and the UIL (Unione Italiana del Lavoro; or Italian Labour Union), also ICFTU affiliated and a socialist confederation, has about half a million members. There are a further million or so workers organised in other unions, giving a total for Italy of about 7 million, or 57% of all wage and salary earners. The CGIL, CISL and UIL are now having talks about the possibility of merging into a single confederation.

THE BEGINNINGS OF TRADE UNIONISM

The Labour movement in Italy, in industry and agriculture, developed mainly out of the co-operative societies. These welfare organisations occasionally took on the functions of trade-unions, and developed between 1840 and 1850, initially in Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetia. The first trade union organisation in the strict sense of the term started in Turin where in 1848 a printers' union had been formed which had even succeeded in obtaining an agreement on wages. Subsequently associations of printing workers were formed in other towns, either for welfare purposes or with more strictly trade-union aims. A National Federation of printing workers, combining some thirty local organisations, was formed in 1872. Its aims were to see that wage-scales were properly observed, to assist the unemployed, to determine conditions of employment and apprenticeship, and to maintain contact with affiliated organisations.

In the 1860s, social struggles were not always marshalled by an organised labour movement. Associations of workers, formed spontaneously, often lasted no more than the length of a strike; often, too, the friendly societies upheld workers' demands and acted as trade unions. During this period, it was the bakers, the building workers and above all the masons who were most often in the forefront of the battle.

During the 1880s, along with increasing industrialisation, trades unionism developed its own organisation. Chambers of labour, regional organisations for co-ordination and welfare, were set up, modelled on the French Bourses du travail (central trade-union bodies). The first of these were formed in 1891 in Milan. To the first national congress of the Italian Federation of Chambers of Labour, held in 1893, twenty Chambers sent delegates, and by the following year their number had already risen to sixty. Each Chamber included sections for every craft, trade and profession, represented among its enrolled members. These belonged either to trades unions proper, or to friendly societies or co-operatives.

Early in 1900, the trades union movement - encouraged by strong industrial expansion and the general development of the economy - became more and more organised. Taking advantage also of the activity of the socialist party, it played an increasingly influential part in political and social life. By 1902 there were 27 national trade unions with 480,000 affiliated members.

THE CGL AND THE CIL

Such was the basis on which was founded the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro (General Confederation of Labour), an organisation generally socialist and reformist in inspiration. The CGL made substantial progress in the matter of organisation. At the end of 1907 it had 190,422 members and this figure rose to 383,700 in 1911. In 1912 it registered a slight decline, due to the schism caused by the revolutionary socialists. The CGL had always sought to strengthen the power at the centre and to acquire a certain authority over the affiliated organisations. However, it never achieved a high degree of centralisation. Even so, the Chambers of Labour lost much of their influence, though at local level they retained a considerable degree of power which the CGL sought in vain to limit or control.

At the same time the Catholic labour movement developed in Italy under the influence of Catholic organisations engaged in welfare work. The Opera dei Congressi was inspired in particular by the "intransigent" group which - as early as 1887 and more especially after the publication of the papal encyclical Rerum novarum (1891) - intensified its work and propaganda in Catholic circles. After 1906, the Catholic trades union movement achieved notable successes, particularly in the textile industry.

The Catholic trades union movement gave birth to the Confederazione Italiana dei Lavoratori (Italian Confederation of Workers), CIL, which, by 1917 included twenty national trade unions and twenty-six provincial and regional trade unions. The CIL declared itself purely a trade-union organisation,

independent of all political parties. It was against class struggle, revolution and collectivisation and announced itself in favour of collaboration between the classes in the observance of mutual rights and duties.

At first, the new organisation was the rival of the socialist movement and the CGL. Later, it was obliged to defend itself against the rising tide of fascism and to engage in a bitter struggle against it, alongside the CGL.

The CIL grew fairly rapidly. In 1919 it had half a million members: in 1920 the number had risen to 1,190,000 (compared with the CGL's 2,200,000). But 79% of its members belonged to the agricultural sector (small farmers as well as farm workers). The largest non-agricultural trade union was that of the textile industry, which had 131,320 members.

THE FASCIST PERIOD

Fascist trade unions made their first official appearance in 1921. In 1922 the Confederazione nazionale delle Corporazioni Fasciste (National Federation of Fascist Corporations) was formed with the aim of "uniting all the professional, intellectual, manual and technical activities which identify the right of citizens to raise their moral and economic standard of living with their absolute duty to the nation". The development of the fascist trade-union movement was more marked after 1923 when Mussolini came to power.

Fascist trade-unionism began to show more and more openly its intention of obtaining a monopoly of trade unionism, and the Mussolini regime was not slow to reveal its authoritarian intentions with regard to the free unions.

In spite of some real achievements the fascist trade-union experiment ultimately showed a clear negative balance. The trade-union was reduced to the level of a bureaucratic organ, politically subservient to the power of the State. The trade-union experiment was neutralised and submerged in a backward, closed and centralised political structure which continued to nourish profoundly conservative and retrograde aims under cover of pseudo-social and pseudo-national ideals.

POST WAR CHANGES

The fall of the fascist regime allowed free trade unions to be re-established in Italy. The events following the armistice of September 1943 put an end to any illusion that might have been entertained that the trade union movement could be re-formed by a process of democratic reorganisation of the fascist unions. It would have to be done on a completely new basis. Negotiations between the various political groups resulted in the Rome pact of 3rd June 1944.

This determined the constitution of the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (General Italian Confederation of Labour), a confederation uniting representatives of the communist, socialist and Christian democrat wings of the movement.

The full rebirth of the free trade-union movement could only be achieved after the whole national territory had been liberated, in April 1945. But joint action within the CGIL - which was dominated by the communist element - became more difficult when the communists and socialists went into opposition in June 1947, after de Gasperi, the leader of the Christian Democrat party had formed a new government which included liberals, republicans, social democrats and various independent members.

A first step towards the disruption of unity was taken with the formation in June 1948 of the Alleanza per l'unità e l'indipendenza del sindacato (Alliance for trade union unity and independence), founded by the leaders of the Christian democrat movement in collaboration with two other minority groups, the social democrats and the republicans. This led to the establishment in October 1945 of the Libera Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, (Free General Italian Confederation of Labour), LCGIL for short, on the initiative of trade unionists belonging to the Christian democrat group. The social democrat and republican trade union leaders left the LCGIL in May 1949, to form a new organisation, the Federazione Italiana del Lavoro (Italian Federation of Labour), FIL.

Only a year later the LCGIL, part of the FIL, and a number of independent unions came together to found in May 1950 the Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (Italian Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions), CISL. Meanwhile certain socialists, and those groups within the FIL which were opposed to unification with the LCGIL had established in March of that year the Unione Italiana del lavoro (Italian Labour Union), UIL.

This brought full circle the unfortunate attempt at unity initiated by the Rome pact. But at the same time a new phase of Italian trade-unionism was beginning. The proclamation of the Republic allowed the trade unions once again to take part in collective bargaining. However, the plurality of trade unions in Italy hindered the smooth development of the system of collective agreements, especially during the 1950s. It is only during the last decade, notably owing to the change that has taken place in the political and economic situation of the country that it has been possible to achieve unity of action in this respect, with obvious advantages.

Article 39 of the Italian constitution provides for a system of union registration, but this has never been implemented as a result of opposition from the unions, which consequently remain quite free. The system of collective agreements operates at national level and at the level of individual industrial enterprises, so that improvements can be effected both in wages and in general working conditions. Until recently, agreements were almost

all made at national level, but plant bargaining has now become accepted by both employers and trade unions. The structure of the CGIL, CISL and UIL is practically identical: vertically, they include unions organised on an industrial basis; horizontally they and their affiliated unions are organised geographically, notably by province. A big drive, connected also with the extension of trade union rights within individual enterprises, is being made at present with a view to increasing the importance of the trade union at plant level and of transferring to it some of the functions hitherto exercised by the provincial or national organisations. About 57% of Italian wage and salary earners are unionised if one includes about one million workers in unions not affiliated to the big three confederations.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS UNITY

During the 1960s the three confederations and their affiliated unions came gradually to co-operate much more closely. Extensive co-operation on day-to-day industrial questions has existed for a long time now. It was at the political level that the differences inevitably arose. All three confederations have traditional links with various political parties. The strongest links have been those of the CGIL with the Communist and Socialist Parties. The CISL had historical links with left-wing Christian Democrats, though it has for a long time now been socialist in outlook and is affiliated to the ICFTU, not to the World Federation of Labour, the Christian union international. The UIL has traditional links with the Social Democrats and Radicals.

It became clear early on that the severance of these links was a pre-condition of unity between the three confederations. The CISL statutes in fact include a clause that trade-union and political offices are incompatible, and in 1969 the Congresses of the CGIL and UIL adopted resolutions along similar lines. In addition both Congresses, and the 1969 CISL Congress too, adopted resolutions favouring unity between the three union organisations. This was the year of the "hot autumn" when five million workers from all three confederations conducted a bitter struggle, with frequent strikes. Their claims were worked out jointly, negotiations were conducted by joint teams and the results submitted for approval at joint meetings. This display of unity was evident at national, regional and local levels. Since then the movement towards unity has continued to make progress, though more slowly than many trade unionists hoped and expected in 1969.

In October 1970 the General Councils of the three confederations met in Florence in their first joint session. At the end of the four days of talks a joint document was adopted calling on all the workers and trade-union organizations to take steps to increase progress towards unification.

The document declared that "the unity of the trade-union movement, by increasing the independence of the unions, constitutes the working class's most effective, necessary and appropriate political response to the employers". Italian workers and unions at all levels were urged to take a number of concrete steps to further their unity. The joint document called for joint working groups and regular meetings of the various bodies of the three federations, at all levels, not just to review the situation, but to propose to the different unions joint lines of action towards the employers; new joint executive offices which will carry out the agreed policies; joint services in the fields of press and public relations, publications, research and certain aspects of industrial training; and a permanent co-ordinating body to ensure that the unions speak with a single voice in their dealings with the government and other public authorities.

At a subsequent meeting in February 1971 the three federations agreed to proceed along the lines recommended in October. They agreed to draw up an action programme and set the end of 1972 as the target date for the achievement of some form of organic unity - in the first place probably a federation of the three confederations. During the spring many of the affiliated unions held national conferences to approve the proposed moves.

The three confederations met again on July 8 in Rome to draw up their programme. They reached agreement on the tasks of the unified movement, and on its organisation structure. But differences emerged again over the question of political links and international affiliations. The three confederations are agreed that the unified movement itself must not be linked with any political party. But the CGIL seems to have changed its mind on the question of incompatibility of political and trade union office, maintaining that trade unionists cannot fulfil their political duties on behalf of the working class unless they are free to be active in the parties of their choice. The CISL and UIL remain opposed to this.

A further unresolved question is that of the international affiliation of the unified movement. The CGIL, at present affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist organisation based in Prague, is prepared to renounce this affiliation and sees the unified movement as having no permanent affiliation, but only ad hoc links with trade unions in other countries. The CISL and UIL, however, are not prepared to accept this solution. Both are affiliated to the Brussels based ICFTU (of which the TUC is also an affiliate). Since this represents the majority of trade unions in Western Europe, the CISL and UIL maintain that the new unified Italian movement must retain its place there. They also want to retain their position in the European Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ECFTUC), which is linked to the ICFTU, and through which the free trade unions of the European Community co-ordinate their policies on Community affairs.

THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

The CISL and UIL have, like their counterparts in the five other EEC countries, supported European integration from the beginning. They play their full part in the various consultative and other bodies at the Community level. It is only very recently that the CGIL has come to take part. Like the communist CGT in France, the CGIL has criticized the Community as being a prop to capitalism and to NATO. Yet their criticism has never been so outright as that of the CGT, or of the other WFTU unions in Eastern Europe. Even in 1957 the CGIL went on record as believing that economic integration in Europe would bring benefits to the workers. Yet it was only in 1967 that, with CGT, the CGIL set up a liaison office in Brussels. This is now accepted by the Community institutions which consult it just as they consult the ECFTUC. It was in 1967 too that CGIL representatives first took their place on the Community's Economic and Social Committee - the important advisory body of union, employer and other representatives which must be consulted on all major Community policy matters. And in 1970, when the Community's new Permanent Committee on Employment was set up, the CGIL automatically took its place there.

SOCIALISM AND EUROPEAN INTERGRATION

Below is a slightly shortened text of the speech made in London on July 16 by Sicco Mansholt, Vice President of the European Commission. Dr. Mansholt, who is a member of the Dutch Labour Part and a former Minister in the Dutch government, spoke in a personal capacity.

Socialism not food prices is the issue

I speak here tonight as a socialist, as a Dutchman and as a European and not as the Vice President of the European Commission. I am not here to tell you that you must enter the European Community. What I want to do, as a socialist, is to state what we will be able to do, by common endeavour within a United Europe, for the welfare of our people and for the future of socialism in this part of the world.

Tomorrow, the Labour Party Special Conference will debate this question. In reality, it means it will be debating the future of democratic socialism! I can fully understand that a great deal of the discussion will be about questions such as the cost of living, food prices, sugar exports from the Caribbean and New Zealand butter. These problems cannot be dismissed as unimportant. For a socialist, the problem of the cost of living can never be unimportant. Even less must the problems of the developing countries be neglected. Nor, indeed, is it possible to take lightly the role of public owned industries in the European Community.

As socialists we cannot and indeed do not take these questions lightly. But the problem of the cost of living has to be placed in its proper context: in the context of a developing society. When living costs rise, and these rises are not offset by increased growth, this is unacceptable to us. But when - as on the Continent - standards of living increase in real terms, as a consequence of the successful policies of the European Community and industry expands, and the working class benefit from this expansion, then our judgement must be different. Socialists on the Continent are as interested as you are in keeping low the cost of living. We are as interested as you in increasing aid to developing countries. The socialists in the Six have contributed towards the higher living standards of the workers in the European Community. As a socialist I am concerned to see that these increases are also achieved in Great Britain. You must not lag behind. I, together with Continental socialists of all tendencies, urge you to be realistic and have the courage to decide to take part in this great supranational development for the benefit of your own people, for the benefit of the peoples of Europe.

The central issue is how to achieve a real increase in the standard of living. The Community has shown the way forward. But I have not come to London to argue about economic topics. I want to say something about what Europe can achieve, and of the role of socialism in our part of the world. The delegates at this Conference have an important voice in determining whether the Europe of the future will be confined to a Community of six nations or of ten.

You will influence whether Europe will be a real force for progress and a new centre from which world initiatives can be launched. You will ensure whether the historic voice of international socialism, through the British Labour Party, will be a real partner in world development. Entry into the Community will provide you with the big chance to ensure that modern socialism plays its role in the world. Socialism started as an international idea. It started with people without rights. It was about real freedom for the mass of the people regardless of frontiers and against their exploiters, national or foreign.

Socialism must be international

In its deepest convictions, socialism had to be an international movement. The fact that it developed within the nation state was a reflection of both technology and of the aspirations of the nineteenth century. Socialism, in fact, was directly responsible for the successful completion of the nation-state.

The consequence of this development was that the socialist partners in the various countries became estranged from one another. Socialist aims were projected internationally, but they were only achieved nationally and through national parties. We are now confronted with the problem of how to further our socialist aims. In all our nation states socialism represents an important political force. In government or in opposition, we cannot be ignored. But can socialism, even where socialist parties are in government, still be promoted solely through national action?

Of course, distinctions must be made. But can it be done within the nation state? Is it not a fact that at one level the nation state is too powerful, too all pervasive, at another level it is too limited and incapable of controlling its own destiny. If socialism still responds to the deepest human needs (and I think it does) it should adapt itself to the new circumstances.

And here I must be clear. In our relatively small national markets we cannot develop industries which can effectively compete in world markets. We are now entering a period of immense technological change, with many unknown possibilities. European construction will determine whether or not we can profit from this contemporary renaissance. The decay of certain old national industries should warn us.

We should be equally concerned with pressures from abroad. If we are to make the vital decisions about the quantity and the quality of life of our peoples we need the strength of Europe behind us. We are right to fear the supranational monopolistic economic forces which we can no longer control. National governments and parliaments are no longer able to control or exercise real influence over international industry and its endless ramifications.

....because capitalism is already international

International capitalism is able increasingly to dominate the centres of our economy and by speculative currency transactions make ten times more difficult the solution of a whole range of problems. A few profiteers are making millions from our divided economies. This makes it illusory to speak about sovereign national control over national economies. International capital laughs at the clumsy way by which governments are forced to act and react, untouched as they are by the so-called sovereign power of the nation state. The small national state, and in modern times even your country is a small state, cannot act alone, nor can it alone solve these problems.

When we started the Community it was said that the bigger market was necessary to give industry the chance for expansion and integration. This has been realised and is still being realised. No single day passed without some industries being merged across national frontiers. Both from an economic and a social point of view, this development is to be welcomed. Our living standard cannot be secured any more within the national state. As a consequence of Community policies our living standards increased more than in the surrounding countries, including the United Kingdom. If this development goes on, and everything indicates that it will, in ten years time, for example, the living standards in all parts of Italy will be higher than in your country.

The time has now come to create the institutions which will safeguard the common interests of all of our peoples. Continental socialists have and will continue to work for this development. I just cannot believe that our British comrades in the Labour Party wish to stay aloof from these developments and try solely on a national basis. Socialists on the Continent, people like Brandt, Mitterand and Nenni, are giving European leadership. People like Wilson, Jenkins, Callaghan and Healey should be there as well.

Trade Union response

Let me be very clear about this too: we socialists on the Continent, need the Labour Party! We are at the threshold of a new period, new common tasks and actions have to be decided upon. The trade unions are ahead of us. The trade unions already cooperate at the European level.

The first European federation of trade unions, of the metal workers, under the chairmanship of the German socialist Brenner, (President of IG Metal) has now been created. This process continues. It is a clear answer to the steel industry. This is the answer we need. We cannot afford to have the international industry but no international trade unions. I cannot believe that the TUC wishes to stay outside this development. And there are many more reasons why the creation of Europe is a necessity.

Only by maintaining our efforts can we really help the developing countries. An enlarged community will be decisive in this sector. International agreements for raw materials and basic products should be and will be enforced by the Community. By combining our efforts we can carry through the necessary international legislation. The same holds true for financial and technical aid. Already the Community has more than twenty developing countries associated with it. In various ways they benefit from Community technical and financial aid and trade preference policies. Once you are a member of the Community, this policy will be extended and at the same time the UN generalised preference scheme for developing countries will be improved.

Co-operative endeavour is also urgently needed in environment policies. Pollution knows no frontiers. The North Sea is as dirty as the Mediterranean. Co-ordinated legislation has to be enforced in order to stop industry from making our environment unlivable. You cannot do that alone. Together we have to work and act together if future generations are to live in a healthy environment.

Labour's choice

The debate (in the Labour Party) is not simply about British entry. It is about the future of Europe, it is about the future of socialism. These are the choices you are confronted with. The existing problems are not created by the Community. The problems exist, and remain, whether there is a Community or not. The problems consist of the economies of scale, of the ever-growing interdependence of international capitalism, of the ever increasing web of multi-national companies, of the increasing impact of international decisions on the daily lives of all our citizens.

There can no longer be a divorce between national and international life. We, on the Continent, have accepted this. A similar decision now faces you. You can, of course, enjoy a decent way of living even if you stay outside the Community. But the real question is: how long can you enjoy this way of living and at what price? If you stay outside, decisions will be taken which will affect the way you live. The price you will pay is that you will not be able to influence these decisions.

I conclude with a call to solidarity. We socialists must be in the European vanguard to ensure the vital interest of all our people. We will make an historic error if we do not take the necessary steps to create a Community with an economic and political framework responsive to the needs of future generations. This is what democratic socialism for our generation must be about.

EEC UNIONS SEND MESSAGE TO TUC

The European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community (EFTUC) - which links together the national confederations in the six countries - DGB, Germany; CGT-FO, France; CISL, Italy; VIL, Italy; NVV, Netherlands; FGTB, Belgium CGT, Luxembourg sent on July 9 the following message to Victor Feather, General Secretary of the TUC. The message was signed by Heinz Vetter, President of ECFTUC, and also President of the German Trade Union Confederation (DGB).

"On the eve of the Labour Party conference, in which many of your member unions will take part and which will examine the question of British membership of the EEC, the Executive Committee of the ECFTUC, meeting in Brussels today (July 9), wishes to bring to your notice once again its attitude to the enlargement of the European Community.

"From the beginning of the process of integration our trade union organisations have favoured the enlargement of the European Community to include other democratic countries.

"For ten years we have worked together to bring about this enlargement which must help strengthen the Community's democratic structures but also give a new impulsion towards a dynamic economic policy and a real social policy. This real social policy must guarantee to the workers a constant improvement of their standards of living and overcome the structural and regional inequalities in our Community.

"The ECFTUC recognises that the TUC is faced with a vitally important decision which it must take alone in the interests of the British working class. The ECFTUC commits itself, from now, to continue jointly with the trade unions of the member countries, the fight for a democratic European society based on social justice.

"We send you this declaration purely in the hope that it will help the choice which the trade union delegates will have to take on this fundamental question which - let us remember - will affect not only your future but equally the future of the working class throughout Europe".

SOCIALIST PARTIES OF THE SIX FAVOUR BRITISH ENTRY

Resolution adopted on the enlargement of the Community:

The Eighth Congress of the Socialist Parties of the European Community (Brussels, June 28, 29, 30, 1971):

- ① welcomes the conclusion of the negotiations on British entry into the Common Market on conditions which constitute an honest and acceptable basis for UK membership. In the light of the agreement, the socialist parties of the European Community are convinced that the cause of democratic socialism will be greatly strengthened by British membership of a Community which has already: (a) achieved for all its members a high and sustained rate of economic growth, thus creating the conditions for a notable improvement of the living and working conditions of the working people; and (b) considerably increased trade both between the member countries and with the rest of the world.
- hopes that similarly satisfactory conditions will be negotiated for the other countries seeking membership.
- ② recognises that the socialist parties, in the member countries as well as in those seeking membership, must judge these conditions on their effect on the standard of living of the workers and on the possibilities of achieving socialist aims in general.
- ③ is however convinced that once the Community is enlarged, the socialist parties of the countries seeking membership will be able, in co-operation with the other socialist parties already in the Community, to work more effectively in order to:
 - bring about policies which will lead to a fairer distribution of incomes and wealth;
 - set up a system of democratic control over the concentrations of economic power;
 - help the different member countries to overcome the difficulties posed by regional decline;
 - ensure an expansion of trade between the developed countries;
 - help the developing countries by increasing their possibilities to export to Europe and by seeing at the same time, that the Community sets an example by increasing its aid;

- increase trade, scientific and technical co-operation between East and West Europe, thus making easier a permanent détente.

The Congress expresses the hope that satisfactory solutions will be reached with the other EFTA countries".

Standing Committee on Employment First Meeting

The Standing Committee on Employment, set up by the Council's Decision of December 1970, held its first meeting on 14 March 1971 in Brussels with Mr. Joseph Fontanet, the French Minister of Labour, in the chair. Also taking part in the meeting were the Labour Ministers or State Secretaries of the other five Community governments, the President of the Commission and the Member of the Commission responsible for social affairs, and representatives of employers' and trades unions.

This Committee's objective is to enable the representatives of Governments, the Commission and both sides of industry to maintain a permanent dialogue and consultation so as to facilitate the co-ordination of employment policies in the Six by bringing them into line with jointly agreed objectives.

The Committee's task is essentially that of examining employment problems in the light of these objectives and of studying the repercussions which the determination and execution of Community policies or measures may have on the employment situation.

After listing the means which the Community has at its disposal to achieve this aim, the Commission President stated that the Commission would use all the powers of initiative vested in it by the Treaty, and make the maximum contribution to the success of the Standing Committee on Employment's work.

The Committee then had an exchange of views on the employment situation in the Community, on the basis of a statement by the Commission.

The Committee decided that its next meeting would deal with the following topics:

- programme of statistics on employment with a view to gaining greater knowledge of the employment situation and its development;
 - guidelines for the work to be undertaken at Community level in the field of vocational training;
 - the working methods of the new European Social Fund
 - possibly, if the necessary documentation can be assembled in time, the problem of migrant workers.
-

The Commission also proposes to submit for possible discussion by the Committee a communication on the work it has carried out on the subject of placement techniques and the use of computers in placement and adjustment of the employment balance.

The Committee also decided upon a number of other subjects for inclusion in the agenda for future meetings. Chief amongst them are the study of the consequences of economic and technical changes on employment, regional imbalances, the relation between the Community's employment policy and its policies in other fields, women at work, certain practices in the sub-contracting of labour etc.

Reform of the European Social Fund

The Commission has just adopted the text of a proposed regulation to implement the Council's decision on the reform of the European Social Fund.

The Council's decision, taken in February 1971, has given the European Social Fund new responsibilities, which open the way for two kinds of intervention: (1) to return those whose jobs may be threatened as a result of rationalisation within the Community (the Council decides which fields shall be given assistance); and (2) to help retrain and resettle workers already unemployed or underemployed.

The second kind of intervention will need each year, over the next five years, at least 50% of all the money available.

The Commission's proposal constitutes the first regulating provisions necessary for implementing the Council's decision: it lays down the Fund's general working procedures and decides the conditions for the second kind of assistance; conditions for the first kind are decided by the Council as and when the occasion arises, and in the light of Community needs and priorities.

The proposal specifies the regions, industries and firms where operations carried out to reabsorb surplus manpower and train skilled workers are eligible for assistance from the Fund. However, priority is given to operations designed to solve problems of unemployment or long-term underemployment of structural nature, and they account for 60% of all the money allocated for this second kind of assistance.

It also lists certain special categories of workers the Fund can help to integrate into the economy - handicapped or elderly workers, women and youth.

Trade with Developing Countries

The Community's imports from the 18 associated states in Africa and Madagascar rose from \$913m in 1958, the year the Common Market was set up, to \$1,717m in 1969 - an 88% increase. The Community's exports to the Eighteen rose from \$713m to \$1,117m - an increase of 57%.

The composition of the Community's imports changed considerably during this period: food imports declined from 37 to 29 per cent of the total and raw materials from 45 to 36 per cent, while the share of manufactured goods doubled, from 16 to 32 per cent. However, the Community classifies metals as manufactures, and copper alone represents more than a quarter of Community imports from the Eighteen.

	UK		EEC	
	1958	1969	1958	1969
Imports from the Eighteen (\$m)	24	124	913	1717
Exports to the Eighteen (\$m)	43	74	713	1117

Generalised Preferences: On July 1, this year the Community abolished import duties on developing countries' exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and some processed agricultural products. The move is expected to accelerate the industrialisation of developing countries. No other industrialised country or group of countries has yet done the same, although this aim was first set at the 1968 UN Conference on Trade and Development.

Initially 91 countries will benefit. Others -among them Turkey, Malta, Spain, Cuba, Portugal, Taiwan and Israel - might be included later.

Commission member Ralf Dahrendorf, who has special responsibility for external relations said the Community's decision of March 30 to introduce generalised tariff preferences showed that it was liberal and outward looking, and aware of its responsibilities towards the developing countries. During discussions in New York last month with the Commission President Franco Maria Malfatti, United Nations Secretary - General U Thant welcomed the move and said it was an example for other industrialised areas.

Duty-free access will be subject to "ceilings" based on the Community's 1968 imports of manufactures from developing countries plus 5 per cent of such imports from developed countries. Sensitive products such as textiles will be more severely restricted. It is estimated that the preferences will affect \$1,000 million worth of Community imports from developing countries a year, and that the Six will lose \$100 million a year in customs revenue.

The Community decided to put into effect its preferences without waiting for the other advanced countries to make similar concessions. The preferences are expected to benefit primarily Asian and Latin American exports to the Community.

For the most competitive of the developing countries, the Six propose to limit the preferences so reserving a substantial quota for the less-developed ones. The Six will not allow preferential imports from any single developing country to exceed 50 per cent of the ceiling fixed for that product. Special measures will be negotiated with countries exporting cotton textiles, jute and cocoa products.

The Community has proposed separate preferential reductions for a variety of processed agricultural goods.

Does the EEC affect Industrial Relations?

The industrialisation of each of the six member countries of the European Community took place at different times and under different conditions. Consequently industrial relations, legislation governing working conditions, and the trades union movement have all developed in relation to different conditions in each of the six. But it should be stressed that these fields are subject to national legislation and Community regulations do not affect them.

Unlike Great Britain where the trades union movement grew up before the extension of the electoral franchise to all adult males, most of the countries of the Community (Belgium is an exception) became industrialised after the introduction of universal male suffrage. Partly because of this, and partly because of the unions' economic weakness at that time, industrial relations in the Six became much more subject to legislation than in Britain. Thus there is a great deal of legislation governing collective bargaining agreements, the representation of the workers on the shop floor and within the company, etc. Generally, once an agreement has been signed between a union and an employer or group of employers, it is legally binding on both sides. Except in Belgium and Italy, agreements through national negotiation boards, joint industrial councils or similar bodies are relatively rare in the Community.

One effect of this is that recourse to law in the field of industrial relations is common in the Community, in contrast to the British tradition.

Strikes 1960-69

Days lost through disputes per 1,000 workers (salaried employees and wage-earners) in mining, manufacturing, transport and construction.

	1969	Annual Average 1960-69
Belgium	100	160
France	200	303
Germany	20	22
Italy	4,110	1,397
Netherlands	10	37
UK	510	268

(from "The Common Market and the Common Man" (third revised edition), European Communities Press and Information Office, May 1971)

EEC Trade Union Leader in Britain

Dutch trade union leader Harry Ter Heide, President of the Dutch Trade Union Federation, visited Britain in April and answered questions from British trade unionists at a special meeting:

Question: What was the attitude of the Dutch unions to the Community in 1958? How had this attitude developed?

Answer: Very positive. Earlier, in 1952 one great idea had been to prevent a third European war. Looking back, it is possible to see that the Community has been at least a factor in the much more peaceful state of Europe now as compared with the 1930s.

Some opposition has developed since but on the grounds that the Community is not moving fast enough towards real supranational institutions, direct elections for the European Parliament etc. People complain about Community administration and Community decisions but in just the same way as they do about national governments. Such grumbling is a sign of acceptance rather than rejection.

Question: How have the lower paid workers been compensated for the rise in food prices?

Answer: In four ways: -

1. Family allowances up.
2. Direct taxes reduced.
3. Increase of social benefits.
4. Most important of all - introduction of (and subsequent increase in) a minimum wage. In Holland the present minimum wage is about fl8 a week for both men and women.

In the Community countries, generally speaking, social benefits are tied, not to the cost of living, but to wage levels - which are rising faster.

Question: Co-operation between EEC unions seems disappointingly small?

Answer: Well - it is much closer than co-operation between Governments. At least we have little difficulty in arriving at a common position when things have to be discussed with the Commission.

Question: What are the unions doing to help get Britain in?

Answer: The Executive Committee of the EEC unions meets the Commission regularly. Only a fortnight or so ago we had a discussion with President Malfatti and several other members of the Commission. The British negotiations were the first item on the agenda. I was the unions' chief spokesman and as always, I voiced our desire to see Britain admitted to the Community.

Question: The British trade unions are more effective than yours because we insist on keeping our independence. Your unions are too much involved with management.

Answer: The last suggestion is something I do not understand. Most EEC Trade unionists would entirely agree with you that it is not good for unions to become involved in management, - especially the Italian unions, who treat management more roughly than any other unions in the world (and yet the Italians have a very high growth rate).

As for independence, there will be no need for British trade unions to change any of their practices after entering the Community. But for good or bad, nowadays, you must look beyond your factory walls if you want to influence what is going on. International conditions now affect what is happening in the factory and whether or not you get what you want. It is necessary to discuss trade union matters with other trade unions in Europe and elsewhere.

Study visit by Norwegian Trade Union Leaders

In March and April a number of delegations composed of full-time and voluntary Norwegian trades union officials on the national and local level visited the trades union federations of certain EEC countries as part of the extensive information drive launched by the Norwegian Federation of Trades Unions, LO, in connection with the present negotiations between Norway and the EEC concerning Norwegian membership. It is the purpose of the LO information campaign to make the real conditions known in the EEC countries to as many people as possible.

Each LO delegation was composed of twenty members, including persons favouring and persons against Norway's entry into the European Common Market. The Programme included visits to the headquarters of the German, Dutch and Belgian trade union federations - DGB, NVV and FGTB, the headquarters of the International Confederation of Free Trades Unions, ICTFU, the European Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the EFTA-TUC, and talks with leaders of these organisations.

Upon their return to Norway the delegations agreed with the LO's view that they should wait for the result of the negotiations in Brussels before taking a final stand on Norwegian membership of the EEC. In the meantime they will make available as much information as possible on this question.

Transport Unions Criticise Slow Progress

The Trade Union Committee for Community Transport (ITF) has just met in Rome, following a symposium with representatives of the European Commission. At the end of the discussions, the Committee expressed the view that the measures taken up to now in the transport sector were quite insufficient and that the slow implementation of the common transport policy is in danger of hindering EEC progress in other fields.

The trade unions invited the EEC to under-take immediate Community action to increase safety in transport, a problem which is taking ever more of the public's attention. They stressed once again the prime importance they attach to harmonising and improving working conditions in European transportation. They criticised the uneven application of the first Community regulation on the harmonisation in this field. Under pressure from employers' circles, several governments were, the unions maintained, delaying the necessary measures to guarantee strict and controlled adherence to EEC standards relating to driving and rest times. The application of social measures is also needed to help workers in other transport fields, in this case railways and navigable waterways.

In October 1971, the transport unions will be organising a European conference, to which the British transport unions will be invited, along with those from the other countries negotiating to join the Community.

European Teachers' Meeting

At their meeting in Brussels in March the European teachers' trade union committee (1,000,000 teachers) demanded an early meeting of the Education Ministers of the six EEC countries to evolve joint policies aimed at expanding, democratising and harmonising the educational systems of the countries concerned. The teachers' unions should be closely associated with the working out of these policies. The Committee, which was chaired by J. Marangé of the French Federation of National Education (FEN), expressed satisfaction at the numerous contacts established in the past year with EEC officials and especially at the creation of a permanent contact group with the EEC Social Affairs Department. At the group's first meeting in November 1970, the Committee was represented by its President Marangé, and by H. Rodenstein and A. Braconier, respectively President and General Secretary of the International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions. It submitted two reports, one on vocational training, the other on life-long education. A third report, on the schooling of migrant workers' children, is in preparation.

Chemical Workers Tackle Michelin Company

The International Federation of Chemical and General Workers Unions (ICF) has set up a co-ordinating council of the trade unions with members employed by the Michelin Company.

(There are 100,000 members represented working in 11 different countries in Europe, Africa and the American continent).

The Council will co-ordinate the demands put to the Michelin management at national levels, notably for a union say in the corporate decision-making process and the world wide investment programme of the parent company.

Although nominally French, Michelin is described by the ICF as a prototype of the modern multi-national corporation. Its foreign operations in a dozen countries, including Britain, are controlled through the Compagnie Financière Michelin in Basle. The Council will ask Michelin management to meet an international workers' delegation in order to discuss the company's investment programme. Meanwhile it will institute planning of a world-wide strategy for achieving worker-participation rights. It is expected that ICI will also be covered by an ICF co-ordinating council.

Opposition to EEC Portugal Link

The European trade unions are firmly opposed to any form of association between Portugal and the European Communities. In a letter addressed to Signor Malfatti, President of the European Commission, Théo Rasschaert, General Secretary of the European Confederation of Free Trades Unions in the Communities, and Jean Kulakowski, General Secretary of the European Organisation of the World Confederation of Labour, refer to press reports that the Portuguese government had requested Association. "We must recall that our trade union organisations are firmly opposed to any form of association being established between the European Communities and non-democratic governments," said the letter, and referred to previous views expressed on Spain and Greece in this respect. Granting such countries links of association "is a factor strengthening these anti-democratic regimes and weakening the clandestine opposition to them. Also, the lack of free trade unions in these countries means that the working classes would gain no advantage from the association. In our view, the establishment of a genuine democratic regime in Portugal is the condition to any negotiation on associating this country with the Community. We urgently request the Commission to maintain a firm attitude in this respect", the letter concluded.

Belgian Trade Unions hold Special Congress

The Belgian General Federation of Labour (FGTB), an affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trades Unions, outlined its policies for the future at an Extraordinary Congress held in Brussels in January 1971. The guidelines adopted include a firm "no" to integration into the capitalist system and a commitment to workers' control rather than simple participation in industry - which would mean compromise with a system unacceptable to the trade unions.

Strategically speaking, the FGTB hopes to draw-up a joint programme with the Christian trade union centre CSC, uniting the Belgian labour movement and creating a common front of all progressive forces. The Congress went on to draw up a long list of priorities, with a wide range of demands in the fields of democratic planning, education, safeguards for young workers, equal opportunities for women, health and hygiene policies. The FGTB is also calling for radical structural changes. At European level, the Congress underlined the necessity for unifying all democratic forces and for taking concrete steps of solidarity with the developing countries.

Industrial Safety

A series of steps to ensure safe working conditions for foreign workers have been decided on by the Council of Europe. Specially designed to offset the handicaps often experienced by migrants at work, these measures are recommended to become part of the accident-prevention policies of the 17 member States.

A recent Council survey revealed that foreign workers are more exposed to accident and health risks at work than nationals. Apart from the obvious difficulty of language, the survey brought to light other handicaps like inadequate basic education and vocational training; bad health due to malnutrition, change of climate or excess overtime; as well as psychological and sociological difficulties like fear of segregation, home-sickness and isolation.

To overcome the additional work risks resulting from these handicaps, the Council of Europe recommends adaptation periods for newly arrived workers from abroad, language courses, documentation on safety precautions in their own languages, special medical supervision and working methods on the shop floor adjusted to the physical and psychological reactions of foreign workers.

The Council further urges close co-operation between employers and welfare departments to cater for the particular needs of migrants. Employers are also encouraged to provide foremen and other national supervisory staff in big firms with a knowledge of the language and the sociological background of the largest groups of foreign workers.

Rise in EEC'S Energy Needs

The Community's energy requirements will exceed 1,000 million metric tons of coal equivalent in 1971, against about 988 million tons in 1970, according to the Commission's latest annual report on energy resources.

The report states that owing to the preponderant role played by oil which will cover 65% of the Community's need this year, and the fact that supplies of energy from other sources are rather inelastic, prices are unlikely to return to the low levels recorded in 1969. Prices of natural gas will be the only ones to remain stable since supplies are now sufficient to meet demand. This is largely the result of expansion of production in the Netherlands, where output will amount to 41,000 million cubic metres this year, or more than half the Community's total output.

Owing to the marked recovery of the steel industry over the past two years, coal has not been declining so fast recently as a source of energy on the Community's domestic market, particularly as US exports have been tending to flatten out. Prices for coal and coke therefore are likely to hold up well for some time. Electricity output expanded in 1970 to a total of 558,500 million kWh with heavy fuel covering 33 per cent of generating stations' requirements. Electricity production from nuclear power plants should rise from 14,000 million kWh in 1970 to 21,000 million this year, as new installations have been brought into operation.

Joint Aircraft Projects

"If reliance upon the US is to be avoided, what Europe needs (particularly now with the commercial failure of Rolls-Royce) is a much more integrated industry. As with airframes, engines (and not only for the larger projects) need the baking which only governments can give."

(Mr. Michael Wilson, Technical Editor of "Flight" Magazine, in European Community June 1971).

Aircraft Co-operation projects in Europe

Project and purpose	Countries involved	Dates 1. Project begun 2. In Service	Engine Responsibility	Programme costs
TRANSALL (military transport)	Germany France	1959-1968	Rolls-Royce (European Tyne engine consortium)	\$720m
STAR-FIGHTER (multi-purpose fighter)	Germany Belgium Netherlands Italy	1959-1962	General Electric	\$2,100m
ATLANTIC (anti-submarine)	France Germany Belgium Netherlands	1959-1965	Rolls-Royce (European Tyne engine consortium)	\$575m
CONCORDE (commercial supersonic transport)	France Britain	1962-1974	Rolls-Royce Sneema	Development: \$2,124m Unit cost: \$24m
F-28 (short-haul airliner)	Netherlands Germany Britain	1964-1969	Rolls-Royce	
VFW-614 (feeder short-haul airliner)	Germany Netherlands Belgium	1965-1972	Rolls-Royce Sneema	Development: \$160m Unit cost: \$2.5m

In brief 13

Project and purpose	Countries involved	Dates 1. Project begun 2. In Service	Engine Responsibility	Programme costs
VAK 191B (experimental V/Stol fighter)	Germany Italy	1965-1971 (1st. flight)	Rolls-Royce	\$150m
JAGUAR (advanced trainer/fighter)	France Britain	1965-1971	Rolls-Royce Turbomeca	\$1,200m
PUMA (assault Helicopter)	France Britain	1967-1969	Turbomeca Rolls-Royce	\$200m
GAZELLE (light observation helicopter)	France Britain	1967-1972	Snecma Rolls-Royce	\$125m
LYNX (utility helicopter)	Britain France	1967-1974	Rolls-Royce	\$375m
MERCURE (short-haul airliner)	France, Italy Spain, Belgium Switzerland	1969-1973	Pratt & Whitney	Development: \$300m Unit cost: \$6m
A-300B (short-haul air-bus)	France Germany Netherlands Britain	1969-1974	General Electric	Development: \$430m Unit cost: \$12m
MRCA (multi-purpose fighter)	Germany Britain Italy	1970-1977	Rolls-Royce MTU Fiat	\$6,000m
ALPHA-JET (primary trainer & strike)	Germany France	1970-1976	Snecma	\$420m

EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS IN THE COMMUNITY (ECFTUC)

How the free unions are organised at the EEC level

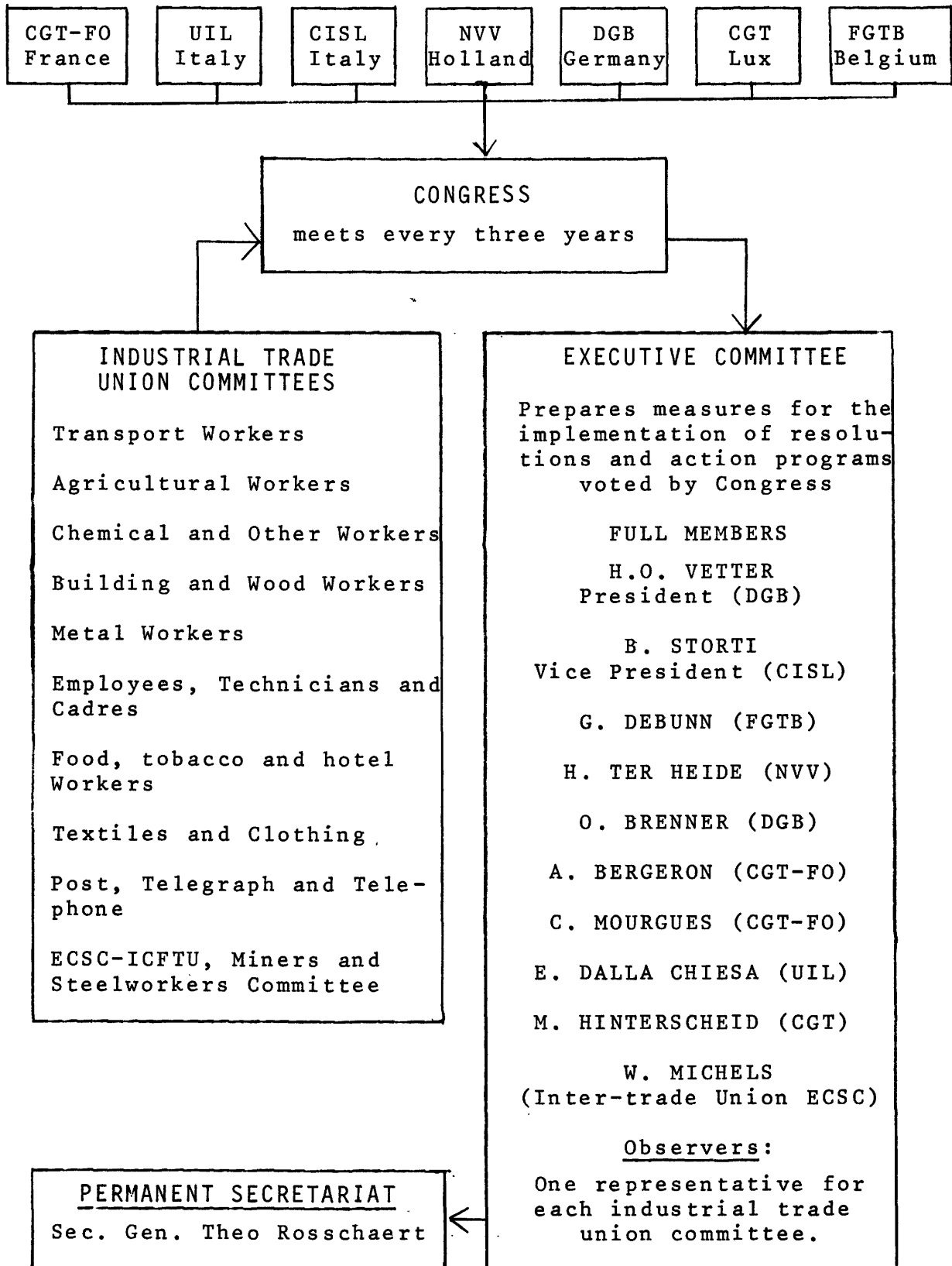
The national confederations (equivalents of the TUC) are affiliated to ECFTUC. Individual unions in the six countries are affiliated to the appropriate "industrial trade union committee". Thus the framework exists for coordination of union action and joint pressure on both the public authorities and employers at the Community level, both by the national confederations and by the unions in a given sector of industry.

Abbreviations

CGT-FO	-	Confédération générale du travail - Force Ouvrière
CGT-Lux	-	Confédération générale du travail de Luxembourg ^(France)
CISL	-	Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori
DGB	-	Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (German)
ECFTUC	-	European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community
ECSC	-	European Coal and Steel Community
FGTB	-	Fédération générale du travail de Belgique
ICFTU	-	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels
NVV	-	Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen
UIL	-	Unione Italiana del Lavoro

EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

Affiliated National Confederations



THE SIX IN FIGURES

Some statistical comparisons: EEC countries and where available the four countries seeking membership plus USA, USSR and Japan

1. Relative income levels \$ per year (at market prices)

	Gross national product per head of population			Average income per employed person(1)		
	1958	1969	increase ²	1958	1969	increase ²
Belgium	1,154	2,372	+106	1,846	3,811	+106
France	1,196	2,785	+160	1,730	4,176	+170
Germany	1,094	2,513	+116	1,461	3,470	+123
Italy	612	1,521	+149	1,033	2,812	+172
Luxembourg	1,402	2,632	+ 88	2,488 ³	4,037 ⁴	+ 62 ⁶
Netherlands	845	2,196	+147	1,432	3,987	+165
Community	965	2,271	+135	1,455	3,566	+145
UK	1,248	1,974	+ 84	1,677	2,779	+ 93
Norway	1,138	2,528	+122	1,959	4,180	+113
Denmark	1,101	2,861	+182	1,617	3446 ⁴	+120 ⁵
Irish Rep.	578	1,162	+135	1,089	2,065 ⁴	+121 ⁵
USA	2,613	4,664	+ 78	4,402	7,288	+ 65
Japan	349	1,625	+365	648	2,262	+249

Sources: ECSCO ¹value of earnings, social-security contributions paid and fringe benefits provided by ²employers; excludes self-employed and unearned income. ²Rates of increase are calculated on the basis of figures expressed in national currencies. ³1960 ⁴1968 ⁵1958-68 ⁶1960-68 1960-69.

2. Trends in wages and living costs¹ 1958 = 100

	Consumer price index 1970	Hourly gross wages index 1970	Real rise in wages % ²
Belgium	137	214	56
France	164	252	54
Germany	133	259	95
Italy	148 ³	284 ³	92 ³
Luxembourg	130	215	62
Netherlands	159	275	73
UK	151	196	30
USA	161	135	19

¹Indices show trends within each country; they do not indicate comparative living costs and wage levels between countries. ²Increase in wage index, adjusted to take account of rise in consumer price index. ³First half-year 1970 average only. Source: ECSO

3. Paid holidays (days per year) - Situation in April 1970 for adult workers

	Legal minimum	Minimum laid down by collective agreement	Public holidays	Total ¹
Belgium	3 weeks	-	10	25-28
France	2 working days per month	24	8-10	32-34
Germany	15-18	16-24	10-13	25-37
Italy	-	13-21	17	30-38
Luxembourg	18-24	-	10	28-34
Netherlands	10-12	15-24	7	17-31
UK	-	10-15	6	16-21

Source: EEC ¹Care should be exercised with these figures as the working week may be five or six days. Twenty-four days a year may mean four weeks' holiday in the case of a six day working week.

4. Taxes and the economy - Taxes and social-security contributions as a percentage of gross national product at market prices 1969

	Taxes on income		Taxes on expenditure	Social-security contributions		Total
	Pers- onal	Corp- orations		Total	of which paid by employers	
Belgium	8.4	2.3	13.3	9.6	6.4	33.6
France	4.8	2.0	15.9	14.5	10.8	37.2
Germany	8.3	2.3	14.7	10.8	6.4	36.1
Italy	5.2	1.7	12.5	11.1	n.a.	30.5
Netherlands	10.9	3.1	10.5	14.2	10.5	38.7
UK	11.4	2.4	17.2	4.9	2.5	35.9
Norway	12.8	1.5	15.9	9.3	4.8	39.5
Denmark	15.0	0.9	17.1	1.8	n.a.	34.9
Sweden ¹	18.6	1.6	13.9	8.2	4.3	42.3
USA	12.2	4.5	9.3	5.7	2.9	31.7
Japan	4.0	4.2	7.5	3.5	2.2	19.3

Source: ECSC, OECD ¹1968

5. Housing

	New dwellings completed 1969		House-building expenditure as % of GNP
	Total ('000)	Per 1,000 inhabitants	
Belgium	57	5.6	5.4
France	427	8.5	7.0
Germany	500	8.2	5.2
Italy	283	5.2	7.5
Netherlands	123	9.6	5.4
EEC	1,392	7.4	6.2
UK	384	6.9	3.3
USA	1,500	7.4	3.0 ¹

¹1968 Sources: EEC, OECD, CSO

6. Social Welfare

	Welfare and security expenditure 1966		Medical services per 100,000 inhabitants end 1968	
	as % of GNP	per head of population (\$)	Doctors	Hospital beds ¹
Belgium	15.1	270	155	824
France	15.5	324	122 ²	1,169 ²
Germany	15.5	303	150	1,101
Italy	15.9	321	179 ³	1,006
Luxembourg	16.1	174	101	1,277
Netherlands	16.5	266	118	723
UK	12.6	229	118 ²	987
Denmark	13.2		141	895
Norway	11.3		135	1,081
Ireland			129 ⁴	1,326
USA	7.2	260	164	830
USSR	11.1		224	1,041
Japan	6.0		109	1,142

¹Including clinics, psychiatric hospitals, sanatoria, and rest and convalescent homes

²End-1967

³March 1970

⁴1966

Sources: ECSSO, ILO

7. Family allowances (1 April 1970)¹ (£p per month)

	1 child	3 children
Germany	-	8.49
France	2.94 ²	19.17
Italy	3.82	11.44
Netherlands	4.63	15.08
Belgium	5.25	26.49
Luxembourg	4.94	18.75
UK	-	8.25

¹Approximate guide only as various qualifications may apply (eg the number of wage-earners in the family).

²£10.27 for a child under 2 years in a family with one wage-earner.

Source: EEC

8. US Investments (Book value of direct investments at year-end in \$million)

	US Investments in		% growth
	1960	1969	
Community	2,644	10,194	285
Britain	3,234	7,158	121
Other European countries	813	4,202	417
Total Europe	6,691	21,554	222
World total	31,865	70,763	122

Source: US Department of Commerce

9. Aid to Developing Countries (Net flow of resources to developing countries: official and unofficial grants and loans)

	% of GNP	GNP p.c. (1969)
Belgium	1.12	2,372
France	1.24	2,785
Germany	1.33	2,513
Italy	1.03	1,521
Luxembourg	n.a.	2,632
Netherlands	1.34	2,196
UK	0.97	1,974
Denmark	1.13	2,861
Norway	0.78	2,528
Ireland	n.a.	1,162
USA	0.49	4,664
USSR		1,925
Japan	0.76	1,625

¹ Official and unofficial grants and loans
Source: OECD

10. Defence Costs, 1969

	As % of GNP	Per head of Population
Belgium	3.3	28
France	5.1	51
Germany	4.7	37
Italy	3.1	18
Netherlands	4.1	33
UK	6.0	42
Denmark	3.0	30
Norway	4.2	40
USA	9.2	164

Source: Vision

Trade Unions in Britain and the Six

No. 11

1 Total Pop. (mill)	2 Civil Labour Force (mill)	3 Wage & Salary earners (mill)	4 Unempl (% of 2)	5			8	9	10 % of workers organized (9 as % of 3)
				Estimated trade union strength (thousands)					
				ICFTU	WFL	WFTU			
Be1 9.7	3.7	2.8	2.5%	FGTB 760	CSC 878	-	218	1,856	66%
Fr 50.3	20.3	15.3	1.1%	CGT-FO 500	CFDT 800	CGT 1,500	300	3,050	20%
Ger 60.8	26.5	21.4	0.7%	DGB 6,400	CGB 200	-	1,300	7,900	37%
It 54.1	19.3	12.6	3.4%	CISL 2,500 UIL 500	-	CGIL 3,000	1,000	7,000	57%
Lux -.3	0.1	0.1	0.0%	CGTL 30	LCGB 10	-	10	50	50%
Neth 12.9	4.5	3.6	1.4%	NVV 560	NKV 420 CNV 240	-	300	1,520	42%
EEC 188.1	74.4	55.8	1.7%	11,250	2,548	4,500	3,128	21,466	38%
UK 55.6	25.4	23.1	2.0%	TUC 9,362	-	-	1,312	10,674	46%

Cols 1-4: 1969

Cols 5-10: various years from 1966-69

Some international comparisons Figures for 1969, unless otherwise stated

	Germany	France	Italy	Neth.	Belgium	Lux.	EEC	UK	Norway	Denmark	Ireland	The Ten	USA	Japan
Area (thousand sq. miles)	95	213	116	16	12	1	453	94	125	17	27	715	3,600	143
Population (millions)	60.8	50.3	54.1	12.9	9.6	0.3	188.0	55.6	3.9	4.9	2.9	255.3	203.2	102.4
Gross national product (\$000 million at market prices)	152.9	140.1	82.3	28.3	22.9	0.9	427.4	109.4	9.7	14.0	3.0	563.5	947.8	167.2
Sources of gross domestic product (in %)														
Agriculture	3.6	6.0	11.3	7.0	5.3	6.2	6.1	3.0	6.5	8.9	19.7	5.8	2.9	8.7
Industry (including mining)	53.9	48.1	38.9	41.6	41.6	50.9	47.5	45.7	38.6	40.1	34.0	46.3	35.8	39.1
Other activities	42.5	45.9	49.8	51.4	53.2	42.9	46.4	51.3	54.9	51.0	46.3	47.9	61.3	52.2
Crude steel production (million metric tons)	44.8	23.8	17.3	5.0	12.6	5.5	109.2	26.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	137.0	128.0	82.2
Primary energy production (in million metric tons, coal equivalent)	170.5	70.2	32.5	32.7	13.2	—	318.1	166.9	20.5	0.4	0.4	506.3	2,020.1	75.8
Imports (\$ million)	14,064 ²	8,532 ²	7,631 ²	4,764 ²	4,251 ²	—	39,242 ²	19,956 ³	2,943 ³	3,799 ³	416	—	36,052	15,024
Exports (\$ million)	17,481 ²	7,762 ²	6,746 ²	3,973 ²	3,274 ²	—	39,236 ²	17,515 ³	2,203 ³	2,957 ³	203	—	37,988	15,990
Merchant fleet ¹ (million tons gross)	7.88	6.46	7.45	5.21	1.06	—	28.06	25.83	19.35	3.31	0.17	76.72	18.46	27.00
Foreign aid (total capital flow to developing countries, \$ million)	1,990	1,742	848	360	248	—	5,188	918	75	149	—	6,330	4,645	1,263
Reserves (\$ million) ⁴	10,940	4,617	4,642	2,621	2,406	—	21,522	2,469	607	384	694	25,676	12,306	3,072

1) July 1970

2) Excluding intra-EEC trade

3) Including intra-EFTA trade

4) October 31, 1970

Profile of a Community of Ten

The enlargement of the European Community to include Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway would greatly increase its population and its economic and political importance. The graphs below show how a Community of Ten would compare (on the basis of 1969 figures) with the world's three other leading economic powers – the USA, the Soviet Union and Japan.

