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I. THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE

ROUND TABLE: EURATOM-ICFTU AND IFCTU UNIONS OF THE EEC COUNTRIES

An important Round Table, called by the Euratom Commission and attended by leading members of the ICFTU and IFCTU unions in the EEC countries, was held in Stresa from 20 to 22 May 1964. It was one of a series of meetings between Euratom and all circles interested in furthering the peaceful use of nuclear power. Its purpose was to study problems of general concern to workers and to make arrangements for effective consultation between Euratom and trade union organizations in this field.

M. Paul De Groote, member of the Euratom Commission and Chairman of the Round Table, made these opening remarks: "If Europe is to become the seat of large-scale production of nuclear energy, the potential of the new European industries must be fully mobilized, the cost of nuclear energy reduced, and European unity in this brand-new sector strengthened, without disturbing the traditional sources of energy."

He went on to say that, in order to ensure that the Euratom Commission was fully informed, it was necessary to improve methods of consultation with workers, especially on safety matters, questions concerning workers operating nuclear reactors, training and mobility of manpower, as well as general questions of nuclear development which could raise the standard of living.

The Round Table heard addresses from the following on certain special aspects of the work of Euratom: M. von Geldern, Director-General for Industry and Economy; M. Michaelis, Head of the Economy Directorate; M. Mercereau, Deputy Director of the Ispra establishment of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre, M. Recht, Head of the Directorate for Health and Safety. The participants also visited the Ispra centre, where they met M. Chatenet, President of the Euratom Commission.

In the course of the ensuing debate, the trade union organizations expressed concern about the direct or indirect impact of nuclear development on the economic and social fields, and about maintaining the necessary balance between new jobs created by the use of nuclear power and the redundancy which could result directly or indirectly from such use. They discussed how Euratom's task should be interpreted and

pursued in view of the merger of the Executives and ultimately of the Communities, and also the place and function of the trade union movement in the development of European integration and in the work of the Communities.

A new era in co-operation between Euratom and the trade union movement was envisaged, and the hope was expressed that contacts both of an informatory nature and of permanent association would be consolidated between the Euratom Commission and trade union organizations.

In this spirit of collaboration practical proposals were put forward by each side, especially for regular meetings between Euratom and the unions, on both the executive level and that of specialized working parties.

With regard to the latter, consideration is already being given to co-operation in acquainting workers with basic health and safety precautions and in accelerating the work of the Joint Committee on Occupational Risks in the field of ionising radiations.

The Chairman of the Round Table promised to refer the problems raised to the Commission, so that practical solutions could be found.

"TOWARDS A SOCIAL EUROPE"
PROGRAMME OF THE ICFTU MINERS' RALLY AT DORTMUND

On 4 July 1964, those miners' federations in the six countries of the EEC which are affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions will hold the first European miners' rally in the Westfalenhalle, Dortmund (Germany), under the Chairmanship of M. H. Gutermuth, President of the Miners' International Federation.

Between twenty and thirty thousand miners will take part.

M. D. Del Bo, President of the ECSC High Authority, will give an address.

The following will also speak: M. W. Arendt, member of the Executive Board of IG Bergbau und Energie and member of the European Parliament; M. R. Balesse, General Secretary of the Belgian mineworkers and M. A. Augard, General Secretary of the French mineworkers.

The Assembly will adopt resolutions dealing with European energy policy, harmonization of social conditions in the Community, and the European mineworkers' statute.

On the preceding day, 3 July, a press conference will be given by the General Secretaries of the free trade unions of miners of the six countries, with the collaboration of M. Del Bo and of M. Finet, member of the ECSC High Authority.

"A EUROPEAN SOCIAL POLICY"
CONCLUSIONS OF THE THIRD EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF
THE CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

As announced in Information Memo No. 4 we are publishing here the conclusions of the Third Conference of the IFCTU European Organization, held on 15, 16 and 17 April 1964 in Strasbourg, on M. F. Dohmen's report "A European Social Policy".

I. FOR A EUROPE OF INDIVIDUALS AND OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

1. The Conference is pleased to note the progress made in the economic, political, social and cultural fields.
2. It nevertheless observes that social progress has not kept pace with the marked economic, technical, industrial and financial achievements.
3. Whilst recognizing the importance of economics and politics in the structure of Europe, the Conference declares that political and economic elements alone are inadequate to build a Community fulfilling all man's needs.
4. The Conference is in favour of a Europe which will give all workers all the rights due to them at their place of work, in society and in the State.
5. The Conference favours a Europe promoting the advancement of its workers by giving them their share not only of the common prosperity but also of all social and economic responsibilities.
6. For this reason, the Conference formally opposes a Europe basing merely in economic, technical and political success, or a Europe formed solely of technocrats, cartels and capitalist combines.

II. THE URGENT NEED FOR A SOCIAL POLICY AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

1. Whilst recognizing the positive efforts made and success registered in the social field, both within the larger framework of European co-operation and within that of the Community of the Six, the Conference finds that many of man's deepest needs, the needs of all Europeans, are far from being satisfied.
2. An analysis of social conditions shows that, in regions overflowing with luxury, underprivileged people, families with inadequate means, and areas in a precarious or neglected state are still to be found.
3. The Conference declares that economic growth and technical progress must not be accomplished at the expense of the small and weak, and that the problems of suffering social categories - the badly housed, the sick, the maladjusted, migrant workers, refugees, the unemployed, the disabled and the old - urgently require solution.
4. In the light of experience, the Conference maintains that an expanding market and economic growth do not automatically solve all social problems such as those of education, leisure, housing and sanitation, nor the problems of land improvement, vocational training and guidance, cultural problems and the elimination of inequalities between regions, etc.
5. In contrast to the clear-cut objectives of European economic policy, the lack of a social policy having common principles and aims, aligning the stages of social progress with economic integration and expansion to begin with, and later with the total needs of man, is a serious gap, a permanent source of disturbance not only in the social sector but also, in the long run, in the economic sector.
6. The Conference declares moreover that it cannot accept a social policy having as its sole aim the prevention of distortions of competition between business undertakings.
7. For this reason the Conference demands prompt formulation of an up-to-date European social policy, embracing all who live in Europe and translating into action the pronouncements on principle and the conception of an overall social programme contained in the Treaties, conventions, agreements and recommendations.

III. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF A SOCIAL POLICY

1. Realizing what is necessary to the success of an overall social policy, the Conference emphasizes that such a policy must perforce have as its basis principles which are neither specifically political nor economic.
2. An acceptable social policy must:
 - (a) Cover all workers, in towns and in the country, in flourishing and needy areas alike;
 - (b) Allow all social groups and areas a fair share in the benefits of economic growth;
 - (c) Maintain a balance between rural and urban communities by gradual and harmonious economic development based on continuous expansion and on European solidarity, so that all areas can enjoy the living standard which the general cultural level affords.
3. The Conference considers that it is vital to develop town and country planning on a European scale in a way consistent with human geography, if the above aims are to be realized. Public and private investment will have to be directed accordingly.

IV. PREREQUISITES FOR SUCCESS OF A SOCIAL POLICY

A. Need for social planning

1. The Conference considers that the integration of the European economy allowing free movement of workers, capital and goods on the one hand, and large industrial concentrations with tenfold higher productivity on the other, modifies national economic structures so profoundly that the effects are felt beyond national and even Community frontiers; the resulting social problems require permanent and effective measures to be taken at European level.
2. Moreover, the rate of world progress and of modern economic development exerts increasingly greater pressure on social problems and makes an equally dynamic social policy imperative.
3. The Conference feels obliged to recognize that in dealing with the temporal and spatial requirements of an appropriate social policy, and in dealing with the social repercussions of European integration, mere declarations - general programmes, statements of principle, however, generous and ambitious - have little practical result.

4. The Conference calls for the elaboration and implementation of a positive social programme in the interests of a modern effective social policy.

B. Requirements of social planning

1. In view of the disparity of social conditions and the complexity of aims and administrative machinery in the social sector, the Conference considers it essential that social planning should include a schedule of priorities within the framework of general medium- and long-term objectives.

2. Projects to be given immediate priority should be those involving urgent needs and critical situations, for example in the fields of:

- (a) Security and tenure of employment (forward planning of numbers and skills), ensuring sufficient manpower and vocational training in keeping not only with economic needs and the demands of technical evolution, but also with man's natural aspirations to betterment and promotion;
- (b) Forward planning for conversion of industry and readaptation of workers so as to avoid tension and disputes and to guarantee workers the protection and security which they are entitled to expect; systematic attempts to ensure that the least privileged have a minimum living standard appropriate to the region where they live (a European survey map indicating social needs, and in particular weak points, would be most useful).

3. Medium-term objectives for improving living and working conditions by a general process of levelling upwards should include the necessary options and classifications according to need, possibilities and areas.

4. Hence, the rates of harmonization may vary from one sector to another, in different fields, for instance: working hours, holidays, wages and types of payment, social security, industrial health and safety, productivity, technical progress, outline European agreements, etc. ...

5. Parallel to the pursuit of purely social objectives, general problems should be studied, such as redistribution of the national income, methods of managing businesses, etc.

6. These aims of regulated social planning should in time be translated into a schedule laying down phases and time-limits.

7. To afford maximum certainty of gradual achievement of the aims of social policy, the Conference declares it essential to set up machinery for control and appeal allowing all interested parties to report regularly on progress, difficulties or deficiencies.

V. WAYS AND MEANS

A. For the Europe of the Six

1. Since the Treaties do not automatically enable institutions to achieve the general social objectives woven into the text, the Conference asks that these general social objectives should be made specific by a common social policy and creation of the necessary instruments.

2. The Conference declares that the will to achieve the objectives of this social policy must be actively translated into programmes fixing targets and dates (a need demonstrated by the delays in implementing Article 119 of the EEC Treaty).

3. Since economic and social matters are related, the Conference recommends joint economic and social planning by a Committee for Economic and Social Planning composed of representatives of the future single Executive and representatives of governments, employers and workers.

4. Since at European level there are no professional bodies which are counterparts of the machinery of economic and social democracy existing at factory or national level, the Conference asks that joint committees for different branches of industry be set up at European level.

5. These committees, composed of representatives of workers and employers in a given industrial sector, would study ways and possibilities of harmonizing living and working conditions and would also undertake investigations and exchange of views on general business conditions in the branch of industry concerned.

6. The Conference considers that with these developments in mind the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Committee should be enlarged, giving it power to initiate action, to exercise control and to hear appeals and complaints, together with broader facilities for obtaining and providing information in the economic and social sectors and for publicizing debates.

7. Since the mergers which have begun at Community level will inevitably entail alterations to the Treaties, the Conference proposes that the Treaties should be amended and brought up to date by the rectification of omissions and the removal of known defects.

8. Parallel to this, the functions of the European Investment Bank and of the European Social Fund should be revised along the lines repeatedly requested by the European Organizations of the IFCTU.

B. Action within a larger European framework

1. The Conference notes with pleasure the utility of ILO organs on workers' participation and on machinery for control and appeal;

Bearing in mind the type of action possible and the difference in conditions between continents, the Conference, in order to enable such action to keep pace with the rhythm of world progress and be more effective, requests that a time-table be drawn up for the ratification and implementation by European States of ILO international conventions and recommendations.

The Conference would also welcome quicker reviewing of the technical aspects of international working standards, with a view to their publication.

2. Since the constitutional bias of organizations such as OECD, the Council of Europe, EFTA and WEU is economic and political, though with some social objectives, the Conference notes that achievement of the latter depends entirely on the goodwill of the States concerned.

3. The Conference considers that, if these organizations are not to be reduced in time to mere debating societies, their conventions, agreements and recommendations should include time-tables for ratification and implementation, and that they should also be provided with machinery for control and for hearing complaints from representatives of parties interested in their social objectives.

4. In view of the overlapping activities of these organizations, the Conference stresses the need for co-ordination.

5. With these points in mind the Conference recommends specialization in such fields as:

Town and country planning on a European scale, employment, vocational training, technical and scientific research, conversion of industries and readaptation of workers, freedom of movement, social provisions, standardization of statistics, classification of European social laws, etc. ...

6. In order to achieve the above aims the Conference calls for a social conference attended by representatives of governments and of employers' and workers' associations.

7. To this end the Conference requests the Community of the Six, OECD, the Council of Europe, EFTA and WEU to ask the International Labour Organization to give technical assistance under existing agreements in summoning a tripartite social conference to consider present and future problems.

SPAIN AND THE COMMON MARKET
STATEMENTS BY FRENCH AND BELGIAN TRADE UNIONS
A LETTER FROM THE IFCTU

1. The Executive Board of the Belgian General Federation of Labour (FGTB), which met in Brussels on 26 May 1964, reaffirmed its views on relations between Spain and the Common Market.

A communiqué from the Bureau reads: "There can be no question, either directly or indirectly, of admitting Franco's Spain to the European Economic Community, nor of granting it associate status."

The Bureau decided to give effective aid to the Spanish workers on strike.

2. During the meeting of the National Committee of Force Ouvrière, held in Paris on 23 and 24 May 1964, M. Bergeron, General Secretary of the organization, said: "We are opposed to Spain's entry into the Common Market. The present strikes in Spain clearly show that there is keen opposition to the regime."

The resolution of the National Committee was on the same lines (see page 11).

3. The National Committee of the French Christian Workers Federation (CFTC) at its meeting on 29 and 30 May likewise passed a resolution

expressing solidarity with the Spanish workers, in which it called "on all Governments of the Member States of the EEC to oppose unequivocally Spanish membership of the Common Market or association with it as long as the present dictatorship remains in power".

4. In a letter sent to Dr. W. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, on 4 June 1964, M. Omer Bécu, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, wrote: " I consider it opportune to emphasize that the international free trade union movement strongly opposes Spain's entry into or association with the EEC as long as the present regime persists."

FORCE OUVRIERE REAFFIRMS ITS
SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Resolution adopted at the last meeting
of the National Committee,
Paris, 23 and 24 May 1964

"The National Committee confirms the attitude to European affairs taken by Force Ouvrière at its Congress in November 1963, and approves the resolution of the Fourth General Assembly of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) of the Member States of the European Communities, held in Paris on 11, 12 and 13 March, 1964.

"It emphasizes the will of trade unionists to devote all their energies to creating a Europe which is politically, economically and socially integrated, open to all democratic countries (and in particular Great Britain), favouring association with other non-European or African States, and seeking co-operation as an equal partner with the United States of America.

"It notes the progress made towards common policies for agriculture, energy and matters relating to the 'internal and external economic equilibrium of the Community'. However, trade union opposition to the methods and means proposed by the Council of Ministers of the Six remains justified.

"In reaffirming its support for a European programme of economic expansion, the National Committee emphasizes that this policy would be doomed to failure if trade union participation at all levels were not guaranteed and if at the same time the social objectives were not achieved.

"Accordingly, it requests that 'social harmonization' be positively defined as a whole and in particular with regard to equal pay for men and women, free movement of workers, harmonization of social security, improvement of paid holiday arrangements, the application

of the 5-day 40-hour week, vocational training, collective agreements, equal status for floor and office workers - legitimate claims to be met while full employment is maintained and the workers' living conditions constantly improve.

"To this end the National Committee calls for even closer co-ordination of trade union activities at European level, so that the construction of a united, supranational Europe may be resolutely promoted."

"(...) The National Committee salutes the Spanish strikers, assures them of its solidarity and emphasizes that Force Ouvrière, in full agreement with sister organizations in the six countries, is categorically opposed to the entry of Franco's Spain into the democratic Community of the Common Market."

"EUROPE IS OUR FUTURE":
THEME OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE YOUTH
SECTION OF THE GERMAN MINERS' UNION

At the seventh meeting of the youth section of the German Miners' Union (IG Bergbau und Energie), held at Duisburg with "Europe is our future" as its theme, M. H. Gutermuth, the Union's President, gave the following address:

"To mould the future successfully lessons must be learnt from the past. Two dates this year bring this fact home.

"Fifty years ago, on 1 August, the First World War began and on 1 September twenty-five years ago, the Second World War broke out. Twice, during the first half of the twentieth century, nations, and those of Europe in particular, have been threatened by death and extinction, and the scourge of war has lashed the whole world.

"Those fearful war years teach us that new structures must be evolved to enable nations to live together. The foundations of such endeavour should be the recognition of human rights and the right of national self-determination, respect for human dignity, and mutual toleration.

"Moreover, in a world which knows atomic fission, nuclear fusion and rockets, armed conflict can no longer solve political problems but only endanger mankind's very existence. Everywhere where political factors

render communal life impossible, at least for the present, every effort should be made to ensure the peaceful co-existence of differing political systems.

"For the democratic peoples of Europe it is vitally important to achieve not only economic union but also broad political union. National frontiers and prejudices, the claims of certain States to predominance, run counter to European political union and must be abolished. Only in this way can the United States of Europe be created with the free participation of all European nations.

"Workers in these democratic countries and their trade unions are unreservedly in favour of a united Europe, and consider that its unification is a matter which concerns them closely. The trade unions will struggle to achieve this aim. At the same time, however, they will ensure that in a free united Europe the workers shall have the same legal rights as other citizens in the state, society and the economy.

"The younger generation of trade unionists accepts reorganization of the milieu in which European peoples live as a personal challenge. This reorganization will enable petty aims and obstacles to be transcended and the political union of Europe to be a reality one day. This is the target, the task and the duty of our youth, intent on building its future."

THIRD EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF
THE EUROPEAN YOUTH COMMITTEE OF THE ERO-ICFTU

A European Conference of young trade unionists affiliated to the European Regional Organization of the ICFTU was held at the NVV study centre, Amersfoort (Netherlands), from 26 to 29 May 1964.

M. W. Schevenels, General Secretary of the ERO, gave the inaugural address. He cast some retrospective glances over ERO activity in the youth sector and reminded the Conference that the Action Programme presented to it was the third since the youth section of the European Organization had come into being.

The Conference also heard an address by M. Jan van der Vegt, President of "Jonge Strijd", the Dutch organization of trade union youth, which had played a great part in arranging the Conference.

M. G. Dermine, Youth Secretary of ERO, presented the Report on activities and the Action Programme, which called for:

- (i) Study to be made truly democratic, with reference to both the material and moral conditions of students;
- (ii) Study-leave, to allow responsible young workers to complete their education;
- (iii) Improved pay for those under 21, who should not be the victims of discrimination in this respect.

Other points made concerned: guidance in studies and vocational guidance, vocational training, preparation of young people for their working career, out-of-school education and training, working conditions and leisure.

A series of lectures was given on co-ordinated help by young trade unionists to developing countries, the social adaptation of young workers from the country to industrial centres, and legal provisions for protecting young workers in Western Europe.

The Conference was presided over in turn by M. Jan van der Vegt (Netherlands), M. Helmut Neukirch (Germany), M. Johny Castegnaro (Luxembourg), M. Fritz Leuthy (Switzerland) and M. Marc Blondel (France).

M. A. COOL ELECTED VICE-CHAIRMAN
OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE EEC AND EURATOM

At an extraordinary meeting of the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May 1964 in Brussels, M. A. Cool, President of the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (CSC, Belgium), was elected Vice-Chairman.

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS OF TRANSPORT WORKERS

The Congress of the IFCTUTW was held at Ostend (Belgium) from 27 to 29 May 1964.

On 26 May, before the Congress proper began, a "European Day" was held, presided over by M. Nickmilder, Chairman of the International Transport Committee of the IFCTU. M. E. Schaus and M. Levi Sandri, members of the EEC Commission, gave addresses.

M. Schaus said the Community was at present involved in two important series of negotiations which would oblige it to redefine its relationships with non-Member States: the Kennedy round in GATT and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In addition to these external preoccupations, the EEC was faced internally with a new economic problem: the danger of inflation which threatened several Member States. This contagious affliction might spread to Member States not at first affected. Hence, the struggle against inflation was no longer a national problem within the power of an individual State to remedy. Action was necessary at Community level. The Commission, aware of its responsibilities, had submitted to the Council, after consultation with the European Parliament, a draft "Recommendation to Member States for measures to restore the internal and external economic equilibrium of the Community". The Council, at its session on 13 and 14 April 1964, had adopted this recommendation, the aim of which was to safeguard the Community's economic stability and consequently its purchasing power and expansion potential.

M. Schaus went on to say that these efforts would reach a satisfactory conclusion if pursued in a Community spirit, which was the sole guarantee of success. Ultimate responsibility rested with national Governments, and it was on the national plane that European forces must exert decisive pressure. In this field, employers' and workers' associations had an important part to play; they were known to be fully conscious of their duty and ready to take appropriate action.

Another problem was the reform of the European Communities by a merger of the Executives, by giving the European Parliament more power, and ultimately by a merger of Treaties.

The speaker gave a warning against thinking of the merger of the Executives as a universal panacea. Its usefulness was to be measured by the extent to which it guaranteed more effective European unity.

M. Schaus concluded with a reminder of the anything but negligible role to be played by both sides of industry, and by the trade unions in particular, in solving the problems arising from the reform of the institutions and Treaties.

The means of strengthening collaboration with workers' organizations would have to be thought out afresh.

M. Levi Sandri then took the floor.

Replying to the question which is sometimes asked, whether the Community really has a social policy, M. Levi Sandri gave a definite affirmative, and quoted the aim of the Treaty establishing the EEC, as expressed in its Preamble - the aim of "constantly improving ... living and working conditions". This aim was more than confirmed by Article 2, which established as the Commission's task "an accelerated raising of the standard of living". Moreover, Title III of the Treaty, which deals with social policy, specified in its opening lines that: "Member States hereby agree upon the necessity to promote improvement of the living and working conditions of labour so as to permit the equalization of such conditions in an upward direction".

The speaker argued that the necessity, the existence of a social policy were therefore irrefutable. The scope of this policy was to be sought not only in the letter but also in the spirit of the Treaty. The Common Market was not an end in itself. A common social policy, which is the general goal, was implicit in many provisions of the Treaty, whether economic, financial or social. If the nations concerned wanted Europe to be one, it would have to be because unification offered them an authentic instrument of social justice.

M. Levi Sandri rejected any suggestion that the social provisions of the Rome Treaty were there merely to facilitate economic integration (for example, equal pay for men and women). On the contrary, he considered it quite logical to accept economic distortions caused by the application of social regulations.

M. A. Reinartz, Director in the Directorate-General of Transport and M. L. Crijns, Head of Division in the Directorate-General of Social Affairs of the EEC, also spoke.

The Congress adopted four general resolutions concerning:

1. European integration and its effects on transport.
2. Modernization methods applied to transport.
3. The trade union movement among transport workers.
4. The organization of a conference on domestic transport by the ILO.

In its resolution on "European integration and its effects on transport":

- (a) The Congress emphasized the necessity of social harmonization in transport for social reasons, for traffic safety and fair competition. This harmonization in an upward direction between the three types of transport (road, rail, inland waterway) should be completed by 31 December 1969.
- (b) The Congress considered that such social harmonization should be achieved both within and between each type of transport. Priority should be given to establishing minimum Community standards with regard to crews, working hours and rest periods in international transport by road and inland waterways, where regulations at the moment were highly inadequate. To ensure observance of such Community rules, every skipper and every commercial vehicle driver, on both domestic and international routes, should be obliged to keep a personal log-book. All these standards and measures should also be made applicable to one-man transport concerns.
- (c) The Congress insisted that a complete inventory of working conditions in the three types of transport should be drawn up forthwith, as requested by a group attending the Round Table on social policy in transport held in Brussels from 10 to 12 December 1963. The Congress also requested the EEC Commission to prepare the relevant draft regulations after adequate consultation with workers' associations.
- (d) The Congress urgently asked that effective co-operation with workers should be given definite form by establishment of a joint committee having the right to initiate action and be consulted by the Commission on all questions of social policy in transport and on all measures with social implications which were to be taken under the common transport policy.
- (e) The Congress recalled that such a joint committee had already been established for agriculture and that a similar one had been mooted for transport by the Economic and Social Committee and by most participants at the Brussels Round Table on social policy in transport.

In its resolution on transport workers:

- (a) The Congress considered that the European integration which has already begun would inevitably lead in coming years to integration of the European trade union movement, and this would imply the transfer of certain powers by national federations of transport workers to their European organization;
- (b) The Congress decided, as a first step, to create a suitable structure for the Federation's work in Europe; and the European Transport Committee (IFCTU) was constituted accordingly.

The Congress also adopted a series of resolutions concerning specialized sectors.

STATEMENTS BY INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE COMMITTEES

DOCUMENT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN METALWORKERS' UNIONS
ON THE POSITION IN SHIPYARDS

The Committee of the European Metalworkers' Unions of the Six (ICFTU), which met in Brussels on 13 May 1964, discussed the position in shipyards in Member States of the Community.

A document signed by M. I. Baart, Committee Chairman, and M. R. Sahrholz, Secretary, analysing the economic and social situation in this sector, was forwarded to M. W. Hallstein, President of the Commission of the EEC.

In this memorandum, the unions affiliated to the Committee expressed concern lest workers in shipyards should suffer the consequences of a possible crisis in Community shipbuilding owing to structural changes. In certain cases the position of these workers was already uncertain. There could be considerable redundancy, as at St-Nazaire.

The Committee ascribed the shipbuilding difficulties of the Six to two principal factors: uneven capacity and distortion of competition by subsidies.

An employment policy derived from rationalized and modernized working in shipyards was the proper foundation for economic considerations. The structure of the shipbuilding industry could be improved if some of the manpower were diverted to other work.

Subsidies were justified only if they were of limited duration and if they provided work in conformity with a Community manpower policy.

The "Metal" Committee considered that measures should be taken now for an appropriate Community policy to safeguard and improve conditions of competition in shipbuilding in the six countries.

The trade unions would willingly collaborate in formulating plans for rationalizing and moving industries, and for giving social security to shipyard workers (measures for adapting them to other places and other work). The European Social Fund should underwrite all such plans to a large extent.

The "Metal" Committee expressed the hope that the Commission would consult the unions and assemble a working party of experts and trade unionists to examine economic and social data and draw up suitable programmes.

TWO COMMUNIQUES ISSUED AFTER THE LAST MEETING
OF THE ECSC JOINT COMMITTEE ON HARMONIZATION
OF TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT (COAL)

Communiqué of the ICFTU

"The ICFTU group of the ECSC Joint Committee, representing the great majority of trade union members engaged in the coal industry:

- (a) Acknowledges the efforts made by the High Authority to call a meeting of the Joint Committee. In view of the discriminatory and obstructive refusal of both governments and employers to discuss social questions, and in particular the European Miner's Code, the ICFTU group left the meeting of the Joint Committee;
- (b) It decided to meet in the near future to consider what steps should be taken."

Communiqué from the IFCTU

"The Joint Committee on Harmonization of Terms of Employment (Coal), which had not met since 15 December 1961 because employers and Government representatives refused to discuss the European Miner's Code, met again on Friday, 24 April 1964 in Luxembourg.

"The agenda included:

- (a) Discussion of the 'conclusions' of the mines working group of the European Conference on Social Security;
- (b) Decision on how this work should be pursued.

"The meeting adjourned before it really began because the ICFTU mineworkers' delegates walked out when they failed to induce the representatives of the employers and Governments to place the Miner's Code on the agenda.

"After their departure, the spokesman of the IFCTU delegates expressed official regret for the incident. He considered that, important though it was to work out a Miner's Code, since eighty workers, employers and Government representatives had travelled to Luxembourg, the agenda, which had not been opposed in writing, should have been tackled (only the French and German Governments, whose representatives were not at the meeting, had sent in reservations). However, as a section of the workers' representatives was now absent, the spokesman of the IFCTU mineworkers declared his group was against continuing discussions.

"He asked the High Authority to set up a group of mediators to bring about a resumption of talks and to improve relations within the Joint Committee. Those present approved these suggestions and the chairman, M. Finet, adjourned the meeting at 11.30 a.m.

"At a closed meeting, the IFCTU delegates deplored the attitude of the ICFTU as a tactical error. The IFCTU and ICFTU had repeatedly requested a debate on the conclusions of the Conference on Social Security, and this item should have been taken."

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF
CHRISTIAN METALWORKERS UNIONS

At its meeting on 12 May 1964 in Lugano (Switzerland) the Committee, under the chairmanship of M. Jules Coeck, took note of the work of the last conference of the IFCTU International Trade Committees and of the relevant sections of OECD.

The Committee reviewed the results of working parties and reached a number of decisions on internal matters. New activities were planned.

The Committee examined the problems raised by the merger of the Executives and of the Communities; it welcomed the resolution of the Third European Conference of the IFCTU for setting up a working party to investigate how these mergers should be brought about.

The International Federation of Christian Metalworkers Unions is determined to play an active role in this working party, in order to safeguard the interests of metalworkers in the six countries.

The Committee decided to hold the statutory Congress of the IFCM at the beginning of 1965.

NEW SECRETARIAT OF THE BELGIAN
NATIONAL UNION OF METALWORKERS

As decided at the 48th Congress of the Federation ("Centrale") of Belgian Metalworkers' Unions held in Brussels on 14 and 15 March (see Information Memo No. 3/64), the enlarged National Committee elected its new secretariat on 15 May 1964. Its officers are:

Gust Wallaert, General Secretary;
Roger Vandeperre, Deputy General Secretary;
Fernand Decoster, National Secretary;
Germain Duhin, National Secretary.

II. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN LABOUR MOVEMENT OF BELGIUM (MOC)

The Christian Workers' Movement of Belgium held its Twenty-first Congress in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 1964.

At its session on Sunday 24 May, M. O. Grégoire gave a report on European integration. Mentioning the geographical and historical origins of integration, he said it had been ardently desired after the war by all who aspired to a new world, peaceable and fraternal, without racial or national distinctions. He pointed to positive progress, but found social achievements inadequate. He deplored nationalist opposition to the creation of a politically united Europe, without which the scientific, social and economic problems of European countries would be insoluble.

In M. Grégoire's opinion, Europe's economic development called for political powers, which alone could harmonize the positions of highly industrialized areas and areas which were less so, bring in a common currency, and subordinate competition to the general good.

The speaker recalled MOC support for the idea of a federal Europe: a supranational authority was far better than an association of government representatives in which the most powerful and nationalist-minded powers would exert their weight to the full.

The speaker hoped for a merger of the three existing Executives in a European High Commission with powers at least equal to the present powers of the ECSC.

He favoured a European Parliament elected by universal suffrage and having greater powers.

M. Grégoire saw in some projects for creating Europe the danger of neo-liberalism leaning too heavily on free trade and competition to the detriment of less-developed regions, less-concentrated industries, and workers. He concluded by pointing to the moral forces necessary to build a European Community, which could only be worthwhile if all Europeans were aware of their solidarity and common responsibility.

III. FROM THE TRADE UNION PRESS

Politics

"DIE GEWERKSCHAFTEN FORDERN: EINE DEMOKRATISCHE STRUKTUR FÜR DIE EWG" (The trade unions demand a democratic structure for the EEC) by G. Kröbel in Die Quelle (DGB, Germany), No. 5/64, pp. 210 and 211.

After pointing out that "the customs union has succeeded beyond all expectation", G. Kröbel criticizes the reluctance of ministries in Member States and of the Council of Ministers to collaborate with trade unions at European level.

Experience to date causes the writer to doubt very much whether "the forms and methods of collaboration in building Europe by Community institutions and in association with them can continue". He adds: "Is there really any sense in going to Bonn or Brussels to discuss minor questions of social statistics when the live issues are debated in the 'darkrooms' of the Permanent Representatives of the six countries and of the Council of Ministers?"

"If there is no collaboration with trade unions in the vital fields of social and economic policy, joint responsibility cannot be foisted on the unions for decisions taken without them."

The author called for even greater collaboration among European unions, as M. O. Brenner had so eloquently urged in his speech at the General Assembly of free trade unions of the Six, last March.

"LES SYNDICATS DOIVENT VAINCRE LEUR NATIONALISME, SINON L'EUROPE SERA UN EUROPE CAPITALISTE" (Trade unions must transcend their nationalism or Europe will be a capitalist Europe) in Au travail! (CSC, Belgium), No. 20, 16 May 1964, p. 11.

This is an account of an interview with M. A. Cool, President of the IFCTU European Organization, after the Third European Conference of the Christian Trade Unions.

In No. 21, 23 May 1964, this weekly published an interview with M. J. Kulakowski, General Secretary, on how the IFCTU European Organization can take action.

"VERS LA FUSION DES EXECUTIFS" (Towards a merger of the Executives) in Au travail! (CSC, Belgium), No. 19, 9 May 1964, p. 6.

This article takes up the proposal for the constitution of the new common Executive which M. R. Reynaud, member of the ECSC High Authority, made at the Thirteenth Round Table on European problems.

M. Reynaud suggested that this Executive should have three main sections: basic industries, agriculture and the economy in general.

Scientific research and transport - both important matters - could come either under committees attached to one of the sections or directly under the common Executive.

"L'EUROPE VIVRA" (Europe will live) by A. Bergeron in Force Ouvrière (FO, France), No. 948, 10 June 1964, p. 1.

In an editorial, M. Bergeron, General Secretary of Force Ouvrière, comments on the eleventh session of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, which met in Bonn on 1 and 2 June under the chairmanship of M. J. Monnet. M. Bergeron writes: "Like the Action Committee, we think that Europe will live only if each nation agrees to gradually hand over some of its prerogatives to supranational bodies. And the Community must grow." Page 2 gives long excerpts from the manifesto adopted by the Committee in Bonn.

Social matters

Free movement

The trade union press highlighted the new arrangements for free movement of workers within the Community - in particular:

Welt der Arbeit (DGB, Germany), No. 21/64, p. 5.

Force Ouvrière (FO, France), No. 948, 10 June 1964, p. 8.

Il lavoro italiano (UIL, Italy), No. 18, 1 May 1964, p. 4.

Lotte contadine (CISL, Italy), No. 3/64, p. 2.

De Werker (General Union of Workers in the Mining Industry (ANBM), Netherlands), No. 9, 1 May 1964, pp. 3 and 10.

European mineworkers' statute

The following gave accounts of the last meeting of the Joint Committee on Harmonization of Terms of Employment (Coal)(see p.18):

Einheit (DGB, Germany), No. 17/64, p. 4.

Au travail! (CSC, Belgium), No. 18, 2 May 1964, p. 6.

De Werker (ANBM, Netherlands), No. 9, pp. 2 and 3 and No. 10, pp. 2, 3 and 10.

De Mijnwerker (Dutch Catholic Miners Union (NKM)), No. 14, p.3.

"VERBRAUCHER UND EWG - ÜBERWIEGEN DIE NACHTEILE?" (The consumer and EEC - more cons than pros?) by W. Semler in Der ÖTV-Vertrauensmann (DGB, Germany), No. 6/64, pp. 12 and 13.

Analysing the pros and cons of the Common Market from the consumer angle, the writer recognizes its advantages and believes "price increases to be due in part to political reasons and in part to 'concealed' inflation". This inflation should not be ascribed to the Common Market; it happened despite the Common Market. But for Community competition, the cost of many articles in the German Federal Republic would almost certainly have risen more steeply.

Among the cons was dumping within the EEC. "What must one think, for example, of a situation whereby the German producer sells his wireless and TV sets in France at at least a third as much again as in Germany, while in Germany a Belgian TV set costs only two thirds of the price paid for it in Belgium?"

"IMPORTANCE DES EMPLOYES, TECHNICIENS ET CADRES DANS LES INDUSTRIES DE LA CECA" (Importance of workers, technicians and executives in the ECSC industries) in Echo des mines (CFTC, France), No. 394, May 1964.

Having studied statistics published by the High Authority, the writer submits that a new category of "technicians" is gradually evolving both in production and maintenance services, and that this considerably changes the manpower hierarchy.

"LES ASPECTS SOCIAUX DANS LES DIX PREMIERES ANNEES D'ACTIVITE DE LA CECA" (Social problems in the ECSC's first ten years) in Au travail! (CSC, Belgium), 16 May 1964, p. 6.

A resumé of the chapters on social affairs in René Pêtre's report to the European Parliament entitled "ECSC 1952-1962".

"I RITARDI SOCIALI DELL'EUROPA" (Where Europe lags behind in the social field) in Conquiste del lavoro (CISL, Italy), No. 21, 24 May 1964, p. 8.

Excerpts from a speech delivered in Strasbourg by M. Levi Sandri, member of the Commission of the EEC, on making the European institutions more democratic and the part which the trade union movement could play in them.

"SI ACCENTUA IN EUROPA LA CRISI DI MANODOPERA" (Greater shortage of manpower in Europe) by C. Rizzacasa in Il lavoro italiano (UIL, Italy), No. 20, 16 May 1964, p. 6.

Analysis of the manpower situation in Europe reveals increasing scarcity. This renders all the more necessary a preliminary survey of production sectors, giving a breakdown of their expansion and stability so that labour can be directed to employment which is not on the decline.

Economics

Energy policy

"UNE POLITIQUE DU CHARBON COMMUNAUTAIRE ET BELGE" (A coal policy for the Community and Belgium) in Francs mineurs, fortnightly bulletin of the "Centrale des Francs mineurs" (miners' union), No. 2/64.

The writer calls for immediate specification, within the framework of a European energy policy, of the quantity of coal to be produced and stockpiled. The integral text of the protocol of agreement on energy is also given.

"DE L'UTILITE ET DES RISQUES DES INVESTISSEMENTS ETRANGERS, l'union des travailleurs est la seule arme contre l'internationale des capitaux" (The use and risks of foreign investments - a union of workers is the only effective weapon against a capitalist international) by R. Talence in Force Ouvrière (FO, France), No. 942, 6 May 1964, p. 9.

The free movement of goods, capital and workers which will be achieved in the European Economic Community by 1970, will

probably not be limited to the Six, for Europe will not erect barriers against other countries. The Simca and Bull cases are quoted, and the France-Wyoming case related. The risk represented by foreign investments is not a problem peculiar to France. It exists everywhere in Europe and particularly in Germany.

Foreign capital can be invested in France only in francs, and is therefore inflationary. "In other words, it causes prices to rise, and not the contrary, as might be expected from a factor which boosts production and competition." The quest for a better return on money, with all the personal contacts this involves between the bosses of the economy, creates a veritable capitalist international. R. Talence regrets that it is not faced by a true union of workers, extending beyond national frontiers.

"DE EEG BESTRIJDT DE INFLATIE" (EEC fights inflation) by H. Ter Heide in De Vakbeweging (NVV, Netherlands), No. 9, 12 May 1964, pp. 138 and 139.

The article gives a detailed review of this fight: M. Marjolin's statement to the European Parliament in January 1964, the debates of the European Parliament in March 1964, the Council's recommendation to Member States in April 1964.

Analysing the latter, the writer considers it not unsatisfactory, as far as can be judged; but the trade unions of Common Market countries cannot agree that the distribution of income should be blocked. Workers' and employers' organizations were not represented at the consultations which preceded this recommendation. Such procedure can be dangerous.

"EEG-WAARSCHUWINGEN GETUIGEN VAN WEINIG FANTASIE" (EEC shows little imagination in its warnings) by P. J. Janssen in Op de Steiger (Netherlands Catholic Union of Workers in the Building Industry (NKBWB), Netherlands), No. 24, 14 May 1964, p. 3.

The writer says that the Council's recommendation reads like a resumé of chapters from an economic treatise. At first glance, little stands out; but when it comes to applying economic theories, caution is needed. And so it is here.

Behind the veil of words, the Council of Ministers is really recommending a reduction in building. Why should construction of luxury houses be forbidden and not that of extravagant automobiles? What is urgently needed is measures promoting balanced expansion of the economy.

The reactions of the Dutch Government will probably show it to be as unimaginative as the Commission.

Agriculture

"DE ARBEIDSDUUR VAN DE LANDARBEIDERS IN DE EEG" (Working hours for farmworkers in the EEC) in Verenigt U (General Netherlands Union of Agricultural Workers - ANAB), No. 10, 18 May 1964, p. 2.

The writer analyses the draft opinion on working hours prepared by the ad hoc sub-committee of the Joint Committee of employers and workers in agriculture.

In broad outline this draft is satisfactory, except for the regulation of working hours. Such regulation must have a legal basis, as is the case for industrial workers, and not depend solely on collective agreements which are often a compromise solution. The writer, himself a member of the ad hoc sub-committee, protests against this lack of a legal safeguard, seeing in it an instance of continued discrimination against the agricultural workers of the EEC.

Transport policy

"EEG-VERVOERSBELEID IS ACHTERGEBLEVEN" (EEC's transport policy lags behind) in Ruim zicht, No. 3, 30 April 1964, p. 4; Het Hoog Ambacht, No. 9, 30 April 1964, p. 6; and Richting, No. 10, 14 May 1964, p. 3 (organs of the NKV, Netherlands).

This article on EEC transport policy deals with the proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council of Ministers.

A second article, "Nederland teleurstellend bedeed" (The Netherlands comes off badly), discusses the unfavourable repercussions on Dutch transport if these proposals are put into effect, particularly as regards Community quotas. The periodicals hope that "in the legitimate interest of Dutch transport employers and workers, the Council's decisions will come closer to the Dutch point of view".

Euratom

"LE SEPTIEME RAPPORT D'ACTIVITE D'EURATOM" (Seventh General Report on the activities of Euratom) in Au travail! (CSC, Belgium), No. 18, 2 May 1964, p. 6.

This article gives the points put forward by M. Chatenet, President of the Euratom Commission, and by M. Sassen, member of the Euratom Commission, at a press conference on 23 April dealing with the Seventh General Report on the activities of the Community.

Miscellaneous

"EIN BEITRAG ZUM VERSTÄNDNIS DER VÖLKER - GESCHICHTE UND PROBLEMATIK DER EUROPÄISCHEN SCHULEN" (A contribution to international understanding - the European schools and their problems) by K. Voss in Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrerzeitung (DGB, Germany), No. 10/64, pp. 150-152.

After explaining the structure and regulations of the European Communities' schools, the writer highlights the function and tasks of the staff. "One of the rewards of the teachers' work," he writes, "is to see these groups of happy children, living in an international atmosphere."

This is reflected in the words of a former pupil of French nationality at present studying in Paris; he voices the thoughts of many former pupils on European and Community education: "(...) If I may express a personal wish, it is that European teaching, and especially that provided by the European School, should continue to disseminate still further the Community and European spirit which seems so lacking in many of our contemporaries. Only since I have been studying in Paris have I been fully aware of the advantages of such teaching and of the incomparable mental range it gives its privileged pupils. I feel myself to be half French. How much still remains to be done! ...".

The organs of the NVV (Netherlands) for April and May published an article entitled "De Europese Gemeenschap werkt gestaag door" (The European Community is working unceasingly).

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

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SEPTIEME RAPPORT GENERAL SUR L'ACTIVITE DE LA COMMUNAUTE (1er avril 1963-31 mars 1964) (Seventh General Report on the activities of the Community, 1 April 1963-31 March 1964), cyclo-styled in German, French, Italian and Dutch.

L'EMPLOI AGRICOLE DANS LES PAYS DE LA CEE, Tome I: Structure (8108) (Employment in agriculture in the EEC countries, Part I: Structure). Monographs, Social Policy Series, No. 7/1964.

Compiled by the Directorate-General of Social Affairs and the Directorate-General of Agriculture from a series of expert reports, the first part of the survey on agricultural employment in the EEC breaks down employment structure into social occupational categories, sex of worker and size of holding, according to the most recent statistics. A second part, to follow before the end of the year, will analyse recent developments and discuss problems of forward planning for the future. The survey, covering 62 pages, is on sale in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE: PUISSANCE INDUSTRIELLE (The European Economic Community: an industrial power).

This brochure deals with the following branches of industry: aluminium, cars, brewing, cement, cotton, chemical fertilizers, paper and plastics. Each branch is examined under the following headings: manpower position, production, structure, siting of firms, problems peculiar to the sector, the market, common customs tariff.

Published in French by the Joint Information Service of the European Communities.
