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I. THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE

THE PROSPECTS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

In Florence on 17 July 1964, M. Dino Del Bo, President of the High Authority of the European Steel and Coal Community, gave an address on the prospects of European integration at the sixth meeting on problems of European integration, organized by the Italian Federation of Workers' Unions (CISL) in co-operation with the Joint Information Service of the three Communities.

M. Del Bo said that the first aims of economic integration must be to achieve fair distribution and to effect substantial approximation of the economic levels of the Community's six member countries. Here lay the task of the trade union organizations in the process of European integration, a task of democratic control to ensure that the development of resources, instead of leading solely to capitalistic accumulation, would also benefit the working classes and thus lead to real progress.

M. Del Bo stressed the necessity for close and permanent approximation of the economies of the Six; hence the need, in Europe's own interest, for mutual solidarity at all times. For the economic situation in any one country governs the behaviour of that of the others, and allowance should therefore be made for a number of key economic factors in each of them, viz. the level of development already attained, the forces making for expansion, and the legitimate demands of labour.

M. Del Bo concluded that "whereas, in certain difficult situations, one of the member countries can be requested to curtail consumption, it is impossible to ask it to disrupt the rational balance of its investments. This applies especially to basic industries, sources of energy and all sectors of production which, if left undeveloped, would make it impossible for the country concerned to keep up with the others, especially if it has only recently become industrialized".

MEETING OF THE EEC COMMISSION WITH
ICFTU LEADERS

On 9 July 1964 in Brussels, the EEC Commission met the Executive Committee of the ICFTU organizations in the six member countries. After the meeting, the Official Spokesman of the Commission issued the following press release:

"On Thursday morning, the Commission of the European Economic Community received the Executive Committee of the Free Trade Unions in the Community for an exchange of views on questions of common interest in the field of European economic and social policy. The Executive Committee was headed by its Chairman, M. Ludwig Rosenberg, and the Commission by its President, Professor Walter Hallstein. In the discussions, the Commission recognized the decisive contribution which the free trade unions have made to the establishment of the Community by their support in the task of uniting Europe. After the talks the President of the Commission offered a luncheon to the Executive Committee.

The following persons represented the trade unions in the discussions:

Ludwig Rosenberg	Chairman of the Executive Committee, Chairman of the German Federation of Trade Unions
Otto Brenner	Chairman of the German Metalworkers' Union, Member of the Economic and Social Committee
Harm G. Buiters	General Secretary of the European Trade Union Secretariat
Charles Veillon	Member of the Federal Secretariat of the Confédération Générale du Travail - Force Ouvrière, Member of the Economic and Social Committee
Camille Mourguès	Member of the Federal Secretariat of the Confédération Générale du Travail - Force Ouvrière, Member of the Economic and Social Committee
Louis Major	General Secretary of the Belgian General Federation of Labour, Member of the Belgian Parliament, Chairman of the Workers' Representatives in the Economic and Social Committee
Enzo Dalla Chiesa	Secretary of the Italian Labour Union, Member of the Economic and Social Committee
Carlo Savoini	Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Italian Federation of Workers' Unions

Harry Ter Heide Adviser to the NVV,
Member of the Economic and Social Committee

Théo Rasschaert Secretary in the European Trade Union
Secretariat.

In addition to President Hallstein, the EEC Commission was represented by M. Sicco Mansholt and M. Robert Marjolin, Vice-Presidents, M. von der Groeben, Professor Lionello Levi Sandri and M. Lambert Schaus."

The Secretariat of the Free Trade Unions of the Six also issued a communiqué, reading as follows:

"On 9 July 1964 a meeting took place between a delegation from the Executive Committee of the Secretariat of the Free Trade Unions of the Six headed by its Chairman, M. Ludwig Rosenberg, and the EEC Commission, represented by M. W. Hallstein (President), M. S. Mansholt and M. R. Marjolin (Vice-Presidents), and M. H. von der Groeben, M. L. Levi Sandri and M. L. Schaus. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss defects in the co-operation between the Commission and the European trade unions.

Both the Chairman, M. Rosenberg, and the General Secretary, M. H. Buitter, made it clear that the trade unions could not agree that the right of helping to frame economic and social policy which they had won at national level should be reduced by harmonization when it came to Community level. The detailed discussion which followed centred on the part played by the trade unions in working out the medium-term economic policy and on the initial efforts to achieve harmonization in certain fields of social security.

The President and Members of the Commission emphasized the importance they attached to close extra-institutional contacts with the trade union movement. Each of them made a point of stressing his willingness to establish permanent contacts in his own sector; nevertheless it was felt inadvisable to place such contacts on an official basis.

The trade union delegates took note of the promises made by the Commission and agreed that in future the pragmatic method advocated by the Commission should be applied in each specific sector and to the general problems of European policy.

In conclusion, the Commission and the trade union representatives expressed the opinion that it would be advisable, after a while, to assess the results of this form of co-operation."

THE FREE TRADE UNIONS OF THE SIX EEC COUNTRIES
ISSUE A STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH SPAIN AND THE
MERGING OF THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVES

Brussels, 8 July 1964

During a meeting of the Executive Committee of their Secretariat, delegates from those trade union organizations of the EEC countries affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions once again came out formally against Spanish membership of or association with the European Economic Community.

"The delegates affirmed that the trade union organizations will do everything in their power to prevent the door to Europe from being gradually opened to Spain as a result of future negotiations." They felt that - at least under its present political system - Spain did not fulfil any of the conditions required for membership of the Common Market.

The Executive Committee issued another statement on the merging of the European Executives, declaring that the right of the free trade union movement to appropriate representation on the new European Executive must be upheld. In co-operation with kindred political forces, the trade union organizations will make every attempt to maintain this claim, both at European and at national level.

MERGING OF THE EXECUTIVES AND GREATER TRADE UNION ACTION
WITHIN THE COMMUNITY :
TOPICS DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION OF THE IFCTU

The nineteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the IFCTU European Organization was held in Brussels on 16 and 17 July with M. A. Cool in the chair.

The meeting was attended by M. A. Coppé, Vice-President of the High Authority of the European Steel and Coal Community. It began with a discussion on the merging of the Executives of the three Communities. Special attention was devoted to the supranational powers to be vested in the single Executive and to the problem of how the workers should be represented on it.

The Executive Committee confirmed its stand in favour of a 14-member Executive and of greater Community powers for the European Parliament.

Another topic discussed in detail was the implementation of the decisions taken at the Third European Conference of Christian Trade Unions, held in April 1964. Views were exchanged regarding implementation of the Conference resolution on the report "Towards a true European democracy" and on the conclusions of the report on "A European social policy". Special emphasis was laid on the need for greater trade union effort within the Communities and for consulting the trade union movement on implementation of the EEC's medium-term economic policy and on the harmonization of social security systems within the Community. As regards this last point, the Executive Committee stated it was in favour of three-way contacts (Governments, Commission, both sides of industry) at EEC level.

Working party meeting at Luxembourg

Following the various meetings held under the auspices of the European Organization of the IFCTU, particularly the meeting of the Executive Committee in Brussels on 16 and 17 July, a working session was held in Luxembourg on 28 July 1964.

It was decided that the problem of merging the European Executives and, at a later stage, the Communities themselves, would be further studied by the European Organization. The national confederations and the relevant main branches of activity in the EEC and ECSC already see eye to eye on the fundamental choices which have to be made.

On the basis of the decisions already taken, a working party was given the task of defining and developing policy, with due allowance for questions of specific concern to the ECSC sectors. The chief goal will be to preserve and extend the present role of the trade unions in drawing up and implementing economic and social policies within the projected single Community.

A DELEGATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT OF THE FREE TRADE UNIONS OF THE SIX MEETS LUXEMBOURG CABINET MEMBERS

On 20 August a delegation from the Secretariat of the Free Trade Unions of the Community, headed by its General Secretary, M. H.G. Buiter, met the following Socialist members of the Luxembourg Cabinet at Luxembourg: M. Henri Cravatte, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Internal Affairs, M. Antoine Wehenkel, Minister for Economic Affairs and the Budget, and M. Raymond Vouel, State Secretary for Labour and Public Health.

The chief problem discussed was the merger of the European Executives, with special emphasis on the stand taken by the trade unions and confirmed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee in Brussels on 9 July in favour of co-opting a trade union member on to the single European Executive.

Further questions discussed were Community economic planning, the common transport and energy policy, harmonization of social security systems, the introduction of a social harmonization policy

with the co-operation of both sides of industry and, finally, social aspects of the common agricultural policy.

After the meeting, on 22 August, M. Antoine Krier, Chairman of the Luxembourg CGT, and M. Antoine Weis, Secretary-General of the Luxembourg General Federation of Labour (LAV), were received by M. Werner, Prime Minister of Luxembourg. The two trade unionists again asserted the claim of the European free trade union movement for the co-option of at least one union member on to the projected single European Executive.

In Germany, on 28 July, the Chairman of the DGB, M. Ludwig Rosenberg, also called on Chancellor Erhard and the Federal Government to support the trade unions' request for effective participation in the new European Executive.

ITALIAN WORKERS IN GERMAN :
MEETING AT DUSSELDORF BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE DGB, CISL AND UIL

At the invitation of the DGB Executive Committee, the first meeting with leading members of the Italian CISL and UIL took place in Düsseldorf on 22 and 23 July 1964. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss measures to promote the welfare of Italian workers in Germany. Under the chairmanship of a member of the Executive Committee of the DGB, Günter Stephan, it was resolved that steps should be taken to extend and improve existing welfare arrangements, and to ensure a strengthening of mutual contacts.

In connection with the impending Works Council elections in German industry, particular attention was devoted to the problems arising as a result of the efforts of both left and right wing extremist groups to gain influence among the Italian workers in Germany.

It was further agreed that arrangements should be made for regular discussions with the object of improving the social and human situation of Italian workers in the Federal Republic. The next meeting is to take place in Rome in October of this year.

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES
FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION
OF EXECUTIVE STAFFS (CIC)

The Fifth Congress of the International Confederation of Executive Staffs was held in Paris on 6 and 7 June in the "Maison Internationale des Chemins de fer" and attended by nearly 200 delegates from the national organizations in the EEC countries and from certain branches of professional activity in Great Britain, Switzerland and Austria. Delegations of observers from the Lebanon, Spain, the Congo and Portugal, together with large numbers of well-known French and other figures, were also present.

M. J. -J. Ribas, a Director in the EEC Directorate-General of Social Affairs attended the congress as representative of Professor L. Levi Sandri, a member of the EEC Commission.

The opening session was marked by two important addresses on the policy of the International Confederation of Executive Staffs: the first was given by M. André Malterre, in his dual capacity as President of the French Federation of Executive Staffs (CGC) and Honorary President of the International Confederation (CIC), the second by M. Giuseppe Togni, President of the latter.

In his opening speech, M. André Malterre declared that, though the members of the CIC were European, it had a worldwide mission. It therefore had to study two problems, setting up two special committees for the purpose, if need be. The first was the concept of "Europe", on which future relations between the Community and the large industrial nations depended (the "Kennedy Round"); the second, of truly universal concern, was the improvement of living standards in the developing countries.

With regard to the concept of Europe, the President of the CIC said there were three alternatives:

1. A sort of European club, similar to the British Commonwealth, in which each member state would still be free to make its own political choices. This system would be contrary to the Treaty of Rome. Economic integration is not compatible with freedom of political action, since it is impossible to conceive of a state remaining politically sovereign when it has given up part of its economic sovereignty.

Hence this alternative cannot be accepted, for it implies a step back, which the International Confederation of Executive Staffs does not wish to take.

2. The second alternative is an economic community transformed into a political community with the aim of making Europe an independent entity similar to the United States of America or the USSR. This solution, which implies that Europe should look after its own security free from alliances, is unlikely to win the approval of all European countries, including members of the EEC.
3. The third and final alternative is a European political and economic community within a large Western bloc, but with the same rights, duties and responsibilities as the USA. This appears to be the most realistic solution and the one on which the nations whose history, geography and economy make them part of Europe are likely to agree.

In this connection, M. André Malterre reminded the meeting that "the Steering Committee of the CIC considers Great Britain to be part of Europe by her history, culture and civilization."

The Secretary-General of CIC, M. Robert Gondouin, then reported on the activities of the organization. One of the passages dealing with the European Communities reads as follows: "The relations which have existed for several years with the European Coal and Steel Community were given official expression in 1961 by arrangements for our permanent representation in Luxembourg via our colleagues of the Federation of Staff Employees in the private sector.

Up till now, the surveys conducted by the High Authority have been chiefly concerned with the working conditions of manual workers. In response to frequent requests for attention to other categories of workers, whose number and importance have grown considerably, the High Authority has decided to set up three panels of experts for coal, steel and iron respectively, to survey working conditions and social security arrangements for non-manual workers. The panels will be composed of representatives from the national organizations of the workers concerned: the Federation of Executive Staffs (CGC) and the Federation of Staff Employees in the private sector (FEP) in Luxembourg have been invited to appoint representatives to each of the three panels. We hope that a similar invitation will be extended to the other member organizations. Furthermore, the international federations will be invited to send observers to the meetings of our Confederation, which has been officially notified of the ECSC's project and requested to appoint an observer to each of the three panels.

"Relations with the EEC have been made the responsibility of our Honorary President, M. André Malterre, as Chairman of our "Common Market" Committee.

"So you can see that the CIC is no longer a stranger on the international scene, where it has been given a part, albeit a small one. Is this enough?"

"Our admission to international organizations should spur us to continued effort and further initiative, thus enabling executive workers to play their full role in economic and social development."

The final motion put to the congress was unanimously adopted. Having heard the reports of M. Giuseppe Togni, the President of the CIC, and M. André Malterre, President of the French CGC, the congress affirmed:

- "(i) The devotion of the International Confederation of Executive Staffs to the principles of human and social solidarity and co-operation amongst nations in a spirit of justice and freedom.
- "(ii) The essential role of executive personnel in the economy of a modern country.
- "(iii) The need for their representatives to play an active part in international organizations for economic, technical and social co-operation (notably the ILO, EEC and ECSC).
- "(iv) Their desire to see other supervisory staff organizations, in both industrialized and developing countries, join the CIC, and the CIC's desire to help in the evolution of those countries and their integration into the international community.
- "(v) The CIC's pledge to assist, in a spirit of co-operation and unity, all efforts fitted to contribute to the welfare of peoples everywhere."

Bureau of the Steering Committee of the
International Confederation of Executive Staffs

Honorary Presidents:	M. André Malterre and M. Günter Göhler
President:	M. Giuseppe Togni
Vice-President:	M. Roger Millot
Secretary-General:	M. Robert Gondouin
Treasurer:	M. Mario Guastalla

CONGRESS OF THE NETHERLANDS CATHOLIC
UNION OF WORKERS IN THE METAL, ELECTRICAL
AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Utrecht, 18 and 19 June 1964

Speaking at the NKV Metalworkers Congress, M. Brussel, President of the Union, came out in favour of the proposed merger of the three Executives and the eventual amalgamation of the three Communities. Nevertheless, he expressed concern as to the place which the trade unions will have in them.

In every country, he said, the trade union movement has progressed to such an extent that its voice is listened to and helps to determine social and economic policy, in one way or another. However, its influence in the EEC is very slight compared with the situation in the ECSC, where the High Authority regularly consults both sides of industry on the various problems which arise, before laying down its own policy.

To avoid losing this valuable position, M. Brussel felt that the trade unions should make it clear to the EEC Council of Ministers that they are not prepared to go on co-operating in European integration unless they have a stake in it.

THE WFTU AND THE COMMON MARKET

MEETING OF THE FRENCH CGT NATIONAL COMMITTEE

During the meeting of the National Committee of the French CGT in Paris on 18 and 19 June 1964, the Secretary, M. A. Berteloot, presented a report on current problems.

In the section dealing with international affairs, M. Berteloot said: "The struggle of the Spanish workers, and the response it has aroused in many sections of the population throughout Spain, testify to changes on the other side of the Pyrenees which are undoubtedly worrying Franco. His need to refurbish his image somewhat and to reassure his class allies doubtless explains his interest in the EEC. We should not be too surprised to see M. Couve de Murville taking up the cause of Spanish membership of the Common Market. There is no quarrel between capitalism and fascism; indeed, in its imperialist form, capitalism often foments and supports dictatorships. The United States provides us with a number of cases in point, particularly in Latin America, and it is easy to understand its surliness towards Cuba, a country which has succeeded in shaking off its hold by choosing the path of socialism.

As for the Common Market, it was and is a vast capitalist venture, and, as such, the seat of many warring interests, setting the member countries either against each other (remember the jolts which shook the EEC when the common market in farm produce was being established) or against other capitalist countries like Great Britain and the United States (e.g. the Kennedy round). It is nevertheless true that, despite its internal contradictions, the Common Market has acquired substance and has become a forge where European capitalism is hammering out new weapons, not only to safeguard existing markets and conquer new ones, but also to oppose the forces of progress, particularly the working class. This is why, at European level, we find a whole chain of reasoning strangely similar to that confronting us in France. Reasoning of this sort also leads to practical decisions, the most spectacular of which has been adoption of the Marjolin plan, which essentially sets the seal on a series of recommendations drawn up by the Common Market Executive to combat inflationary tendencies. The plan contains the already familiar notion of 'stabilization' at

European level through exactly the same measures as are applied in France, including the freezing and strict control of wages, and credit restrictions.

At the same time, efforts are being made to establish a body of European labour law, and European statutes for civil servants and miners; to conclude European collective agreements; to harmonize taxation, extending the French added-value tax to the other Common Market countries; and to resolve the problems of European social security, etc.

Need it be stressed that the solutions put forward are never inspired by the example of the country leading in the field concerned and that, when all is said and done, the common denominators proposed are sources of discontent and anxiety for the workers in addition to those caused by the concentration of enterprises and ensuing staff reductions?

In a clear-cut situation such as this, the working classes in the countries concerned inevitably tend to draw closer together.

Whether he be French, Belgian, West German, Dutch, Luxembourger or Italian, the wage-earner eventually reacts in the same way in defence of his rights against the employers, still the class enemy whose hostility cuts across national boundaries.

The picture is the same throughout the entire capitalist world. This is evidenced by the American unions' 'no' to President Johnson when he advocated stabilization in the United States too by means of an incomes policy based on the restriction of wage claims (we have heard this song before!).

Faced with the concerted hostility of capitalism, wage-earners everywhere, bound by the imperative demands of the class struggle, are beginning to form a solid international front. The result of this is to bring workers closer together, especially within the Common Market. In addition to our long-standing relations with our Italian comrades of the CGIL (Italian General Federation of Labour), which, like the CGT, is affiliated to the WFTU, contacts have already been made by some of our French federations and unions with the leaders of similar organizations in Belgium and West Germany. The truth is that, when it comes to real contact with the French working class, it is impossible to overlook the CGT, which is by far their most representative organization.

We feel it our duty to urge the CGT unions to use the new opportunities there are nowadays for closer relations with the trade

union organizations of the other Common Market countries, and we would ask them to pursue this matter actively.

It would doubtless be worthwhile for the union bureaux to appoint a member to keep abreast, not of the general problems of the Common Market - this is done at national level - but of those which concern them directly. For with solid foundations, bridges can be built, opening the way to relations on an international scale, the importance of which can never be over-emphasized."

ICFTU MINERS' RALLY IN DORTMUND:
A STATEMENT BY THE CGT MINERS
("Humanité", 10 July 1964, p.5)

"The CGT Underground Workers' Union considers it of the highest importance that all the miners' unions in the Common Market countries have adopted a draft statute, the 'European Miner's Code', which reflects the aspirations of miners everywhere and contains a number of their chief claims.

Considering that a general campaign of concerted action by the miners of those countries could force both mine managements and governments to accept the Code, but that it would be useless to rely on their goodwill to make it effective, the Underground Workers' Union has decided to launch a full-scale campaign in France calling for its implementation there, and to request the Charbonnages de France to arrange talks for this purpose with the trade union organizations.

The Underground Workers' Union will again appeal to all the miners' organizations in the Common Market countries to join forces and arrange for simultaneous action by the 800 000 miners demanding the Code. This is the only way to exert sufficient pressure to overcome resistance."

TWO ARTICLES IN THE "RASSEGNA SINDACALE"
(CGIL - Italy)

Nos. 37 and 40-41 of the journal "Rassegna Sindacale", published by the CGIL, contain two articles on the trade union movement in the Common Market. Several extracts from them will appear in the next issue of the Information Memo.

II. STATEMENTS BY INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE COMMITTEES

SIXTH MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE FREE TRADE UNIONS OF BUILDING AND WOODWORKERS (IFBWW - ICFTU) IN THE EEC COUNTRIES

The Joint Committee held its sixth meeting in Frankfurt on 5 July 1964 under the chairmanship of M. Georg Leber, President of the German IG Bau, Steine und Erden (Building and Stoneworkers' Union). The main topic discussed was the effect of the gradual removal of restrictions on the free supply of building services in the EEC countries, due to begin on 1 January 1965. One result will be to abolish the restrictions on public contracts, and to establish Community rules for awarding them.

This being so, the interests of the Community and the building industry require that regular meetings take place between the two and that future surveys of the kind hitherto conducted by the EEC Commission and both sides of industry be planned more rationally and stepped up, if practical results are to be achieved in the foreseeable future.

In view of this, the Joint Committee welcomes the fact that, together with its own Chairman, the Chairman of the Standing Study Committee on Building Industry Problems in the European Common Market, which represents building contractors in the EEC countries, has requested M. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, to join representatives from both sides of the industry in examining the possibility of regular consultations.

Furthermore, the Joint Committee noted with satisfaction that M. Levi Sandri, a member of the EEC Commission, has suggested the establishment of an EEC joint committee for the building sector, and that the first unofficial talks have since taken place between the EEC Commission and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations.

In view of the exceptional importance of the industry, especially when seen against the background of increasingly freer supply of building services after 1 January 1965, the Joint Committee of the Free Trade Unions of Building and Woodworkers in the EEC countries felt that establishment of such an EEC committee was urgently required, and expected that the final formalities would soon be completed.

The Joint Committee also decided to step up its efforts to help migrant and foreign workers.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE FREE TRADE UNIONS OF MINERS AND METALWORKERS OF THE SIX
CONCERNING THE MERGING OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY EXECUTIVES

Luxembourg, 25 August 1964

"M. A. Gailly (Belgium), M. W. Michels (Germany), M. H. Kegel (Germany), M. A. Augard (France), M. M. Zondervan (Netherlands), M. L. Macario (Italy) and M. A. Weiss (Luxembourg), members of the Executive Committee of the Miners' and Metalworkers' Free Trade Unions of the Six, hereby declare:

- (i) that in view of the communiqués issued after the last meeting of the Council of Ministers on 29 July 1964, and of the results of their own approaches to the Governments, it is to be feared that the claim of the workers' organizations to appropriate trade union representation on the new Executive will not be entertained;
- (ii) that they have always called for a united Europe, and, by so doing, have helped in its construction and development;
- (iii) that they desire a single European Community, but demand that the principle of extending its supranational powers, and of its financial autonomy, be maintained.

The Free Trade Unions of Miners and Metalworkers of the Six wish to affirm that they will fight to make Europe, the concept of which they were the first to advocate and support, a genuine social democracy."

MEETING BETWEEN M. P.-H. SPAAK AND A DELEGATION
FROM THE FREE TRADE UNIONS OF MINERS AND METALWORKERS OF THE SIX

M. A. Gailly and M. H. Kegel, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Free Miners' and Metalworkers' Unions in the Community countries, were received by M. P.-H. Spaak, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Brussels on 27 July 1964. The delegation explained the position of the miners and metalworkers with regard to the merging of the three Communities.

M. Spaak proved highly receptive to their arguments in connection with the merger and particularly with the problem of trade union representation on the single Executive.

The free miners and metalworkers unions intend to make similar approaches to the Ministers of other countries.

M. Gailly and M. Kegel handed M. Spaak a copy of the following statement:

"The workers have always called for a united Europe and helped in its construction and development. They are in favour of merging the European Communities but cannot accept it unless:

1. Labour is granted proportional representation on a 15-member Executive;
2. The principles of financial autonomy and wider supranational powers are upheld;
3. The European Parliament is given legislative and budgetary powers;
4. Present economic and social policy is pursued and its scope broadened in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Treaty. In any event, representatives of the workers, producers and consumers must continue to participate and be consulted in every case.

Only if these claims are accepted can the free trade unions of miners and metalworkers continue to take part in the work of integrating Europe.

THE BELGIAN NATIONAL UNION OF METALWORKERS
AND THE MERGING OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Executive Committee of the Belgian National Union of Metalworkers met on 14 August 1964. After listening to a report on the latest steps taken to merge the three European Communities (ECSC, Euratom and the Common Market), the Committee:

- (i) Reiterated its determination to have a hand in the construction and in the social and economic development of Europe;
- (ii) Called for the amalgamation of the European Communities but felt that this was inconceivable unless labour was granted proportional representation on the single Executive;
- (iii) Condemned the schemes afoot to push aside the trade union movement, leaving the civil servants to draw up Europe's economic policy without any interference from the unions at any level;
- (iv) Protested against this attempt to seize absolute power by the capitalist forces in the Communities;

- (v) Appealed to the FGTB, the Liaison Bureau and the Secretariat of the Free Trade Unions of the Six to join in yet another claim for co-optation on to the single Executive of sufficient trade union members to reflect the contribution which the workers have made and will make to the construction of Europe;
- (vi) Felt that only if this claim were accepted could they continue to help integrate Europe".

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN MINERS UNIONS
(IFCMU - IFCTU)

PRESS RELEASE

NEW STATUS FOR THE COALMINER OR NO FUTURE FOR THE INDUSTRY

"At its extraordinary meeting in Liège on 10 June 1964, the Executive Bureau of the International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions noted that the miner's position was more and more menaced, and that the industry's future was as uncertain as ever.

The facts are as follows:

For lack of an attractive social policy suited to the special nature of work in the mines, instability and discontent are growing, resulting in an abnormally high - and very costly - personnel turnover. In 1962 49 400 underground workers left the industry, followed by a further 49 600 in 1963.

The rise in the average age of miners is beginning to assume disquieting proportions; depending on the coalfield, those under the age of 30 now account for no more than 23 to 37% of the total labour force, as against 38 to 49% in 1957.

While wages and living standards have gradually risen throughout industry, the miners have been refused any substantial increases commensurate with the general rise.

Although the European miner's average underground output per man/shift has risen from 1 541 kg (1957) to 2 500 kg (early in 1964) - with more than 2 800 and even 3 000 kg in certain coal-fields - the increase in his gross hourly wage over the period 1953-1962 remained well below the average for other industries.

Owing to the persistence of this state of affairs the workers have all too understandably changed their attitude towards a profession which offers increasingly fewer attractions and guarantees not only to those already in it but also to those who might be thinking of joining.

Although there is a manpower shortage in most coalfields, local and even Community labour is difficult to come by, since adolescents and adults alike are attracted by the wages and working conditions offered by other industries; but instead of entertaining the fair claims put forward by the miners, the coal industry takes the easy way out by bringing in workers from countries with a low standard of living.

The Executive Bureau wishes to warn both the governments and the coal authorities of the consequences of the disastrous social and economic policy which the industry is pursuing.

The future of the coalmining industry largely depends on the competitiveness of coal, which in turn depends on the efforts made towards greater productivity, modernization and reorganization, all of which require, if they are to have sound and lasting effects, a body of reliable personnel with increasingly higher qualifications.

In order to obtain such personnel, social policy in the mines must be re-cast, without waiting until the last minute, when an energy policy has been agreed.

Coal is still the chief source of primary energy (45 to 50%).

In order to produce enough to keep coal competitive in Europe, the status of the profession must be effectively raised as a matter of urgency, for without a sufficiently large, qualified and stable labour force Community coal has no future.

With a view to raising the miner's standard of living and his position in society, the European Parliament passed a resolution in June 1961, recommending the establishment of a European Miner's Code based on the drafts produced by the International Federation of Christian Miners Unions and the free trade unions of miners.

However, there is no European legal machinery which could be used and, most important of all, the majority of the representatives of employers and governments have refused to co-operate at European level in the establishment of a Miner's Code. For these reasons, the Executive Bureau feels that action must be taken where the decisions have to be made, i.e. at national level.

It is undoubtedly important to create a strong current of European opinion in favour of a Miner's Code. But any demonstration organized for this purpose would remain purely academic unless followed by tangible achievements on the national plane.

As for further European efforts to harmonize working and living conditions, the Executive Bureau stated that it was up to the representatives of both employers and governments to give an earnest of their concern for the miner, whose skill is essential to the industry, by co-operating more constructively, especially in the Joint Committee on Harmonization of Terms of Employment (Coal).

The future of the coalmining industry also depends on the establishment and introduction of an energy policy. This the governments have proved incapable of doing or even seriously attempting, either at national or Community level.

The future of the coalmining industry is also the future of the 800 000-strong community of coalminers and their families, who demand adequate, guaranteed living and working conditions and are also entitled, when the mine can no longer provide them with a living, to the benefits of a progressive, humane policy of readaptation, industrial conversion, and redevelopment and improvement of the area in which they worked.

The gravity of the situation and the magnitude of the problems involved have repercussions far beyond the profession, and demand urgent concurrent decisions by the industry and the various governments. This is the price which must be paid for the economic future of the industry and the miner's faith in his profession."

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE IFCMU
PROPOSES AN ACTION COMMITTEE FOR A EUROPEAN MINER'S CODE

During a demonstration by trade union delegates on 5 July in Saarbrücken (Federal Republic of Germany), M. Emile Engel, Secretary-General of the International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions, suggested formation of a committee of European trade unionists and members of parliament to expedite establishment of a European Miner's Code.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FREE TRADE UNIONS
OF MINERS AND METALWORKERS OF THE SIX ECSC COUNTRIES

The Executive Committee of the Free Miners and Metalworkers of the six ECSC countries met in Luxembourg on 25 August 1964. The members of the Committee, M. A. Gailly (Belgium), M. W. Michels (Germany), M. H. Kegel (Germany), M. A. Augard (France), M. M. Zondervan (Netherlands), M. L. Macario (Italy) and M. A. Weiss (Luxembourg), took a unanimous stand on the topics discussed.

According to the press release issued after the meeting, the Executive Committee:

Notes that the first European miners' rally has aroused a great deal of interest in the Community, encouraging responsible parties to persevere in their efforts to secure a European Miner's Code; and

Appeals to the High Authority to deal with the following matters immediately:

- (a) the long-promised establishment of General Objectives for Coal;
- (b) the setting up of a permanent Safety Commission for the steel industry;
- (c) effective workers' representation on the Commission's restricted committee;
- (d) study of the recommendations made by the European Conference on social security;
- (e) procedural proposals for an energy policy;
- (f) further efforts to establish a European Miner's Code.

NEW SECRETARIAT OF THE ITALIAN
METALWORKERS' FEDERATION (FIM - ICFTU)

The Steering Committee of the FIM met in Milan on 30 May and elected a secretariat.

The new officers are as follows:

General Secretary:	Luigi Macario
National Secretaries:	G. B. Cavazzuti; A. Pagani, R. Valbonesi; P. Carniti and F. Castrezzati.

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL METALWORKERS' FEDERATION (FIOM - ICFTU)

In a statement published after its meeting in Frankfort (Federal Republic of Germany) on 4 and 5 June 1964, the Central Committee of the International Metalworkers' Federation, affiliated to the ICFTU, stressed that "with regard to the efforts being made towards European integration, in order to provide for adequate economic expansion and full employment European economic planning must be related to the rest of the world, and a co-ordinated policy must be drawn up with the co-operation of the trade union organizations.

The Kennedy round and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should result in producing the conditions for rapid economic and social progress in the developing countries."

MEMORANDUM FROM THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF
MINING EXECUTIVE STAFFS TO THE ECSC HIGH AUTHORITY

"The Steering Committee of the International Federation of Mining Executive Staffs, and its delegates to the meetings arranged for general information purposes on 25 and 26 June 1964 by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community,

Fully approve the efforts made by the President of the High Authority to rally all EEC countries to the support of the coalmining industry;

Stress the urgent need for government measures to maintain the present level of coal production in each country and the benefits which would ensue if the mines were allowed to readjust themselves by extending their activities;

Hope that the construction of Europe, keenly desired by executive staffs everywhere, will go hand in hand with a co-ordinated economic programme to safeguard the primary industries, particularly agriculture and coalmining;

Recall that the industries they represent are distinguished by the need to ensure security of supply, the large labour force which they employ, the difficulties in the way of modernization, the vast differences in operating conditions and results from one area to another, the inelasticity of supply in relation to prices and demand, and finally, the unpredictable part played by natural forces;

Declare that those adverse factors should be taken into account in harmonizing social progress in all branches of the industry, and that the miners should benefit by the surge in productivity in the same way as all other workers;

Strongly affirm the overriding need to restore the confidence of executive coalmining staffs in the future of their enterprises, and the pressing demand for the recruitment of junior staff to take over later;

Have decided to address a solemn appeal to the High Authority and the governments of the countries concerned, urging them to take up these problems and to allow representatives of the executive staffs, who are fully conscious of their duties and responsibilities, to take part in the discussions which settle their fate and that of an industry to which they are sincerely devoted."

III. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

CONSUMER PROBLEMS IN EUROPE: RESOLUTION BY THE EUROPEAN ACTION COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FAMILY ORGANIZATIONS

"The IUFO Committee on European Action, meeting in Strasbourg on 6 June 1964, when it approved an activities report by the working party on European consumer problems:

Announces its support for the line taken by the EEC Consumers' Contact Committee (of which it is a founder member) in its recent statements on agreements, economic and agricultural policy and the harmonization of legislation on foodstuffs;

Notes that the inflationary trend apparent to varying degrees in the six member countries has prompted the Commission to make recommendations and the Council of Ministers to take measures which the Committee on European Action is following carefully, hoping that, for imperative social reasons, they will be directed towards establishment of a well-balanced common economic policy;

Recognizing that the agreements referred to in Articles 85 and 86 of the Rome Treaty may be beneficial or harmful depending on their purpose regrets that the EEC has not formulated exact rules and does not yet have any means of effective action. The result is that the Rome Treaty remains virtually a dead letter in a field of great importance to consumers, particularly to families;

Considers that the common agricultural policy should improve the standard of living of the farming population, but that this result cannot be attained solely by passing higher prices on to the consumer but also requires other measures, such as improved marketing, an active social policy, etc;

Affirms that in fixing a common price for cereals account should be taken both of economic factors - the demand for the various products, balanced production - and of the interests of the consumers;

Regrets that harmonization of legislation has in several instances resulted in laxer food regulations in some member countries;

Emphasizes in this connection that the consumer's interests must never be lost sight of, especially when public health is at stake;

Referring to the work of its specialized working party, calls for an objective policy of quality determination, a self-evident need in a modern market economy;

Notes in this connection that, when applied by genuinely impartial organizations offering safe guarantees, the two methods used in Common Market countries for certifying quality and making comparative tests both provide sound information and should therefore be given wider application for the benefit of the 170 million consumers in the Common Market."

YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS' EUROPEAN RALLY

From 30 July to 2 August 1964 30 000 young workers from 16 European countries were together in Strasbourg, where they ratified a draft Young European Worker's Code.

This full-scale demonstration was the culmination of a lengthy inquiry by the YCW into the living conditions of young workers.

The purpose of the rally was to develop an international spirit in young workers and to submit to public opinion and the authorities a series of measures designed to improve their lot by giving them the guarantees to which they are entitled.

For three days, 2 000 delegates travelled across Europe before meeting in Strasbourg, where they formed 80 working parties with the task of putting the Code into final shape.

The Code, which was acclaimed at the grand finale of the pageant that closed the rally, contains provisions on:

- preparing for work and choosing a trade;
- vocational training and methods of apprenticeship;
- exercise of the trade and upgrading courses;
- working conditions;
- the place of youth in the firm and in society.

THE FIFTY-FIRST SOCIAL WEEK IN FRANCE:
WORK AND THE WORKERS
IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

The French Social Week was held in Lyons from 9 to 14 July.

The theme seemed particularly well chosen, since more than 5 000 people came to hear the twenty lectures given by outstanding figures in the world of intellectual, trade union and social affairs.

This is an annual event which provides an opportunity for reflection and for surveying some topic of current interest.

The following lectures are worthy of special note:

"Has the proletariat disappeared?" by M. G. Bardonne, Professor of Law at Lyons University. The speaker asserted that the disappearance of depressed class conditions was due not merely to economic growth but also to clear-cut political choices;

"The solidarity of labour and the workers' organizations", in which M. R. P. Joblin of the International Labour Office stressed that all negotiation is pointless unless both sides accept the fact that the human race is "one" and is marching towards unity. He dwelt on the role of the trade unions in this dynamic movement of solidarity;

"Strikes and labour disputes", in which M. Albert Detraz of the Confederal Bureau of the French Confederation of Christian Workers explained how the strike, first regarded as a mere fact, had come to be recognized as a right. Speaking of labour disputes and the new proportions they had assumed, M. Detraz pointed out that the strike had become the expression of a demand for human and social progress;

"Trade union strategy in present-day society", by M. Roger Reynaud, a member of the ECSC High Authority. Analysing trade union strategy at international level, M. Reynaud, explained why a new T.U. strategy had become necessary and how it can be applied. The following points may be gleaned from his lecture: trade unionism can give the world a new form of humanism, but, with the powers it has of compromise, dispute and redress, it should now go over to the attack. This is why the trade unions of today must adopt a mobile strategy.

Study groups

Of the four special study groups, we shall single out the one on migrant workers, in which EEC representatives played a leading part. The group's discussions were dominated by the idea of a new policy to improve the human, social and professional condition of migrant workers.

IV. FROM THE TRADE UNION PRESS

Politics

"THE POLITICAL UNION OF EUROPE IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE", extract from article on the visit of M. Rosenberg to the USA in DGB Newsletter, August 1964, pp. 2 sq.

The talks which M. L. Rosenberg, Chairman of the German Trade Union Federation, had in the USA with the State Department, the American trade unions and American business circles brought out "the great hopes which the Americans entertain, not only for the economic but also for the political integration of Europe. They are afraid that, as a result of events in France and in Europe generally, enthusiasm for European integration may be declining. They expressed themselves as completely satisfied with the unequivocal attitude of the German trade unions to these questions.

It was particularly interesting to note a readiness in political circles to enter into a much closer relationship with the EEC in many of its aspects, provided that the Community itself is able to become a politically united body and consequently a really effective partner. The Americans are quite clearly prepared to content with many of the economic difficulties entailed in European integration if in return they can be assured of a politically united Europe.

In every conversation with the State Department, with the trade unions and with the representatives of industry and commerce, it was made perfectly clear that all sections of the American people regard it as a matter of course that America will stand by its obligations in Europe and that it will, literally and unconditionally, keep its promises to the German people and Berlin. Americans cannot understand the scepticism which some groups in Europe, including some Germans, seem to entertain in this respect".

"NICHT OHNE DIE GEWERKSCHAFTEN DIE ZUSAMMENLEGUNG DER EXEKUTIVEN"
(No merging of the Executives without the trade unions) by H. G. Buitter in Die Quelle (DGB, Germany), No. 7-64, pp. 305 sq.

In this article, the General Secretary of the Free Trade Unions of the Six, M. Buitter, expounds arguments in connection with the negotiations on the merging of the Executives:

1. The powers vested in the ECSC High Authority and the EEC and Euratom Commissions vary greatly, which can be partly explained by the Treaties themselves. The ECSC has its own funds, which come from levies on coal and steel. In various fields it enjoys greater powers than the other Communities, for example in the social field. However, the Treaty establishing the ECSC contains

virtually no effective provision for co-ordinating external trade policy. The distinguishing feature of the Euratom Commission is that much of its activity consists in administering very substantial research funds.

The EEC - embracing the entire economy of all six member countries apart from coal, steel and nuclear energy - has become a hub of European political activity.

2. Such differences, however, could easily have been overcome if there had not been a further snag: by calling for a single Executive, the French Government is aiming at merging the three Communities themselves. Any such attempt would imply negotiating now to amend the various Treaty clauses, at a time when political wariness is again the order of the day in all member countries. The trade unions and many others, continued M. Buiter, do not wish any revision of the Treaties deleting the supranational clauses, especially those concerning the ECSC. It is feared that amalgamating the Treaties will eventually mean "dismantling Europe".

The author also feels that a single Executive would be in a stronger position towards the Council of Ministers.

The trade unions, he goes on to say, have not intervened in the debate on the exact numerical composition of the new Executive, but demand at least a guarantee that they will be represented on it. For political and general reasons, they feel that an Executive of this kind must include members from the large democratic trade unions, the props of European integration. It is a pity that at present the High Authority is the only body on which the unions are represented.

"LE MOUVEMENT SYNDICAL ET LE MARCHE COMMUN" (The trade union movement and the Common Market) by L. Major in Syndicats (FGTB, Belgium), No. 29, 18 July 1964, p. 1.

Referring to the talks between the EEC Commission and the Executive Committee of the Free Trade Unions of the Six, L. Major writes: "Since trade unionism is at the root of the gradual construction of Europe, it goes without saying that relations with the EEC Commission should not only be friendly but also allow the movement to discuss and determine a line of approach to the problems which arise, in order to promote European integration."

"L'ESPAGNE" (Spain) by L. Major in Syndicats (FGTB, Belgium), No. 31, 1 August 1964, p. 1.

"We cannot", writes the General Secretary of the Belgian Federation of Labour, "allow Spain, with its Franco Government, to be admitted directly or indirectly to association or even pre-association with the European Common Market. This would be tantamount to trampling on the Rome Treaty, which was drawn up on a democratic basis."

Remarking that "trade relations do in fact exist between industrialists in several Common Market countries and Spain", L. Major adds "we cannot prevent trade between private persons, but what we cannot accept is any sort of attempt to integrate Spain into Europe".

"LABOR", the IFCTU journal, has devoted a special issue (Nos. 2 and 3, 1964) to European questions, particularly to the work of the Third Conference of the European Organization of the IFCTU.

"A CHE PUNTO E' L'EUROPA?" (How far has Europe got?) in Conquiste del lavoro (CISL, Italy), Nos. 29-30, 19-26 July 1964, pp. 12 sq.

The journal prints lengthy passages from the speeches by M. Del Bo, President of the ECSC High Authority and M. Storti, General Secretary of the Italian CISL, at the sixth European meeting organized in Florence by the CISL on the theme "Prospects and physiognomy of European political unity" (see p.1).

Social policy

"GEMEENSCHAPPELIJK SOCIAAL BELEID" (A common social policy) in De werker (ABVV (= FGVB), Belgium) No. 25, 20 June 1964, p.3.

The article describes the relationship between economic and social integration within the EEC.

"As co-ordination of economic policy progresses, the national authorities should seek to co-ordinate social policy as well. The EEC Treaty contains few clear-cut rules on the subject, but it does allow of wide interpretation."

"ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE, DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET PROGRAMMATION SOCIALE" (Nuclear energy, economic development and social programming) in Au travail! (CSC, Belgium), No. 28, 11 July 1964, p.5.

The article deals with the section of Euratom's Seventh General Report stressing that the development of nuclear energy also helps to develop Europe's industrial potential and secure a highly qualified labour force.

"EGKS 'BOUWDE' STAD ZO GROOT ALS ANTWERPEN - 60 000ste WONING WERD ONLANGS IN GEBRUIK GENOMEN" (The ECSC has built a city as big as Antwerp - sixty-thousandth house recently occupied) in De mijnwerker (NKV, Netherlands), No. 10, 25 June 1964, p. 6.

The article deals with the High Authority's policy, launched in 1954, of financing the construction of workers' houses.

"DE EGKS DRAAGT HAAR (REUZE) STEEN BIJ TOT OPLOSSING VAN DE WONINGNOOD" (The ECSC contributes (enormously) to solution of the housing problem) in De mijnarbeider (Protestant Mineworkers' Union - PCM - Netherlands), No. 6, June 1964, p. 4.

Agricultural policy

"DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFT IM GEMEINSAMEN MARKT" (Agriculture in the Common Market) by T. Bergmann in Der Gewerkschafter (DGB, Germany), No. 8, August 1964, pp. 293-295.

The author describes the chief difficulties in the way of a common agricultural policy, comparing farm prices with farm wages, and two contradictory concepts: "the first aspires to as open a market as possible, a lower external tariff, and thus to the entry of Great Britain, since competition need not be feared and there is confidence in the Community's economic strength; the other concept calls for strong external customs safeguards and a protectionist economic policy, and is therefore against the entry of new members."

The author concludes: "there are still many hurdles to be taken before the final objective is attained, a common market. Agricultural problems are amongst the trickiest."

Transport policy

"MEDEZEGGENSCHAP OOK OP INTERNATIONAAL VLAK NOODZAKELIJK" (Co-determination is also required at international level) in De rechte lijn (Syndicat chrétien du personnel des chemins de fer, etc. - Christian Union of Railwaymen, etc. - Belgium), No. 10, 15 May 1964, p. 1.

As a prelude to the three-yearly Congress of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Transport Workers, held in

Ostend from 27 to 29 May 1964, a European Day was organized on 26 May, when talks were given by M. Schaus and M. Levi Sandri, members of the EEC Commission, and M. Crijns and M. Reinarz. The article deals with both the European Day and the Congress.

Nos. 12 and 13 of Richting, the journal of the Nederlandse katholieke bond van vervoerspersoneel, (Netherlands Catholic Union of Transport Workers), dated 11 and 25 June 1964, together with No. 11 of De rechte lijn, 1 June 1964, also contained articles on the Congress.

Overseas development

"LE CONSEIL D'ASSOCIATION EURAFRICAIN" (The Euro-African Association Council) in Energies syndicales, No. 164, 10 July 1964. (Information memos of the Trade Union Institute for International Technical Co-operation).

The memo reports that the Association Convention between eighteen African States and the Six came into effect on 1 June 1964. It is pointed out that the Convention did away with the system of higher-than-world prices paid to the African countries of the franc zone. This has been temporarily replaced by aids to allow those countries to adjust themselves to international competition - to which they would otherwise have been vulnerable - by diversifying their production.

"AFRICA AND THE EEC" by Tom Soper, Deputy head of the Commonwealth Institute, Oxford, in Europe Left, Great Britain, No. 5, pp. 4 sq.

This article comments on the problems facing African countries.

Miscellaneous

"LE CONSOMMATEUR PROFITE-T-IL DU MARCHÉ COMMUN?" (Does the consumer benefit from the Common Market?) in Au travail! (CSC, Belgium), No. 29, 18 July 1964, p.5.

The article comments on that part of M. Hallstein's speech to the European Parliament when presenting the EEC Seventh General Report, dealing with the repercussions which progress in economic integration has had on the consumer.

It is reported on the same page of the journal that the EEC Commission is organizing a symposium on vocational training, in Brussels, from 16 to 20 November 1964.

"PROBLEME EINER EUROPÄISCHEN WIRTSCHAFTSVERFASSUNG" (Problems of European economic construction) by ghy in Die Quelle (DGB, Germany), No. 8/64, pp. 350 sq.

A brief account of an international meeting organized in Dortmund by the Sozialakademie. Lectures were given by Professors Müller-Armack, Cologne, on "Europe - our task"; Dr. H. ter Heide, Netherlands, on "The problems of the EEC medium-term policy"; M. G. Einert, Iserlohn, Germany, on "The economic policy of France and the EEC"; Dr. R. Zimmermann, Vienna, on "EFTA and the EEC - the economic policy of Austria and the Common Market"; Professor Kitzinger of Oxford University on "Great Britain and Europe after Brussels"; Professor E. Böttcher, Münster, on "The efforts to integrate the Eastern bloc countries, and their effects on the EEC and world economy".

The last two lecturers were Dr. H. Zigan, Düsseldorf, representing the German employers' associations, and Dr. Markmann of the DGB.

"OMZETBELASTINGVOORSTELLEN EUROPESE COMMISSIE MOEILIJK AANVAARDBAAR" (The EEC Commission's turnover tax proposals are difficult to accept) in Kabo Post (NKV, Netherlands), No. 12, 26 June 1964, p. 92.

The journal prints what M. Middelhuis, Chairman of the NKV (Netherlands Confederation of Catholic Trade Unions), had to say on European problems in his speech to the Confederal Council.

The NKV feels, he said, that financial reasons make it difficult to accept the European Commission's proposal to the Council of Ministers to introduce a system of turnover tax levied only on value added during the various stages of production and distribution. M. Middelhuis once again drew attention to the social effects of such a system.

V. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

SIXIEME RAPPORT D'ACTIVITE DU COMITE MONETAIRE (The sixth report on the activities of the Monetary Committee), Brussels, 15 April 1964 - 1018/1/IV/1964/5 - in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

An account of the EEC Monetary Committee's activities during 1963. It includes general considerations on the co-ordination of monetary policies, and a survey of the internal and external position of Member States.

THE COMMUNITY BUSINESS SURVEY - PROCEDURE AND RESULTS, June 1964 - 8068/1+3/VI/1964/5 - in French-Italian, German-Dutch and French-English editions. Price: Bfrs. 35.

LA SITUATION ECONOMIQUE DE LA COMMUNAUTE (The economic situation in the Community), quarterly survey, June 1964 - 2001/1/VI/1964/5 - in French, German, Italian and Dutch. Price: Bfrs. 100.

Report by the Directorate-General of Economic and Financial Affairs of the EEC Commission.

FOOD AID FROM THE EEC TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1964,
233 pages - 8102 - in French, German, Italian and Dutch;
English in preparation. Agricultural Series, Study No. 14.
Price: Bfrs. 240.

This recently completed survey was undertaken by a panel of experts at the request of the EEC Directorate-General for Agriculture. The panel's members were Professors M. Cépède (Institut national agronomique, Paris), A. Maugini (Istituto agronomico per l'oltremare, Florence), and H. Wilbrandt (Institut für Ausländische Wirtschaft der Technischen Universität, Berlin). Dr. A. Kruse-Rodenacker (Technische Universität, Berlin) was responsible for the report.

The chief purpose was to provide the facts required for assessing how much can really be done to provide assistance in the form of farm produce, and to fit this specific form of aid into the general context of aid to the economic development of the countries concerned.

A series of regional surveys furnished the basis for a general report, the first part of which is devoted to food requirements in developing countries and the second to the problems of supplying them with farm produce.

REPertoire DES ORGANISATIONS AGRICOLES NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES
GROUPES DANS LE CADRE DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE
(List of non-governmental agricultural organizations associated at Community level), Amendment No. 3, 1964 - 8066 - loose-leaf publication in French, German, Italian and Dutch. Price: list plus amendments Bfrs. 150 or FF 15.

This amendment shows the changes which have occurred in existing organizations and includes new organizations at EEC level. Further amendments will be published annually and will be supplied free of charge if the counterfoil of the card attached to the list is returned to one of the sales and subscription offices shown on the back cover, from which additional copies of the list may also be ordered.

TROISIEME RAPPORT ANNUEL SUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DES REGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LA SECURITE SOCIALE DES TRAVAILLEURS MIGRANTS, janvier-décembre 1961 (Third annual report on the implementation of social security regulations for migrant workers, January-December 1961), 1964, 138 pages - 1016/1/XI/1963/5 - in French, German, Italian and Dutch. Price: Bfrs. 120.

The EEC Administrative Committee for Social Security of Migrant Workers, set up under Articles 43 and 44 of Council Regulation No. 3, has published its third annual report on the implementation of Council Regulations Nos. 3 and 4.

The report gives an account of the activities of the Administrative Committee, its Auditing Committee, and its various working parties, for the period 1 January-31 December 1961. A list of the members of both Committees and of the various working parties during the period is also provided.

Particulars are furnished of the decisions and recommendations of the Administrative Committee during the year, and of the questions it examined. Details are also provided on the implementation of Council Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 in the Member States, and on the activities of the EEC Commission in this field.

The Annex contains a summary of major events which occurred between 1 January 1961 and the date of publication, together with statistics on the implementation of Council Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 in the member countries.

LES PROBLEMES DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1964 (Manpower problems in the Community in 1964), April 1964 - 8113/1/V/1964/5 - in French, German, Italian and Dutch. Price: Bfrs. 60.

This, the fifth report in the series, looks at developments in the Community's labour market, with a brief account of general tendencies and key factors, and describes the salient features of the manpower situation by country, profession and region. The report also outlines employment prospects in the months ahead and gives labour supply and demand forecasts for 1964. Finally, it suggests ways and means of promoting economic expansion and at the same time making better use of the labour force.

COLLOQUE SUR LA POLITIQUE DES LOGEMENTS SOCIAUX: BESOINS (Symposium on low-cost housing: requirements) - 8111/1/IV/1964/5 - in French, German, Italian and Dutch. Obtainable free of charge.

This pamphlet reprints the speeches given by Professor L. Levi Sandri, Chairman of the EEC Social Affairs Group, at the symposium on low-cost housing (requirements) which was held in Brussels from 16 to 19 December 1963.

All the above publications were issued by the Publishing Services of the European Communities.

ECSC

INVESTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY COALMINING AND IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES, July 1964 - 3493/2/64/1, Publishing Services of the European Communities - in French, German, Italian, Dutch and English. Price: Bfrs. 100.

As in previous years, the ECSC High Authority has conducted an inquiry into past and future investment by enterprises in the Community, and its predictable effects on production capacity; this publication contains the results of the inquiry.

EURATOM

SITUATION ET PERSPECTIVES DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE (Nuclear power in the European Atomic Energy Community - situation and prospects) by H. Michaelis - EUR 1887 - in French and German. Price: Bfrs. 200.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

ANNUAIRE 1963-1964 (Year-book), 2 volumes, Luxembourg, June 1964 - 3458/2/64/2 (1) - in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

STATISTIQUES SOCIALES (Social statistics), No. 2/1964 - 3484/1-2/64/8 - two bilingual editions, French-German and Italian-Dutch.

This issue contains the results of the third inquiry into wages in thirteen new branches of industry for the year 1961. It is divided into two parts, the first devoted to an analysis of

wages costs for manual and non-manual workers, the second to manual workers' incomes.

MISCELLANEOUS

"LE PARLEMENT EUROPEEN" (The European Parliament) by Henri Manzanares, "Editions Berger-Levrault", Paris 1964, 1 volume, 320 pages.

This book, prefaced by M. P.-O. Lapie, member of the ECSC High Authority, was written by a European civil servant and doctor of law, M. H. Manzanares. It contains a historical account of the European Parliament, which already plays - and will doubtless go on playing - a very important part in the process of European integration. The book is divided into two sections, covering the organization of the European Parliament, and its powers, and includes an extensive bibliography.

"GUIDE PRATIQUE DU MARCHE COMMUN" (A practical guide to the Common Market), edited by R. du Page, "Editions Relations-Propagande", Paris 1964, 347 pages. Comité d'action et d'expansion économique.

The book contains a number of highly practical sections such as a chronological history of the Common Market, comments on the texts of the Treaty, a list of Community Institutions and Common Market trade associations, etc.

"BIBLIOGRAPHIE EUROPEENNE/EUROPEAN BIBLIOGRAPHY" by L.L. Paklons, College of Europe, Bruges, "Editions De Tempel", Bruges 1964, 1 volume, 218 pages.

General in scope, this bibliography is limited to the works possessed by the European College library. The library was founded some fifteen years ago for practical educational purposes, and is extremely well stocked, which makes this bibliography a work of great practical interest.

It contains a list of text-books, off-print articles, and a large number of pamphlets.

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