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## I. THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE

### TRADE UNION REPRESENTATION IN THE NEW EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE

The Free Trade Unions of the Member States of the European Community affiliated to the TU Secretariat of the ICFTU sent the following telegram on 18 September 1964 to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community:

"Mr. President,

We should like to remind both you and the members of the Council of the numerous steps taken by free trade union organizations at both national and international level in order to ensure equitable trade union representation within the new European Executive. European workers who have hitherto made a considerable contribution to the building of Europe - and will continue to do so in future - have an indisputable right to be represented in the organs entrusted with planning the economic and social life of Europe."

### 7th EUROPEAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

Turin, 17-19 September 1964

We reproduce below an explanatory note which appeared in the "Press and Radio Service", the weekly bulletin of the ICFTU, of 24 September 1964 which summarizes the work of the Conference. The European Regional Organization of the ICFTU includes 22 national organizations from 18 European countries.

"Trade union leaders from the whole of free Europe - representing workers in the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association - declared themselves on 19 September 1964, at Turin, in favour of a Community uniting all the peoples of Europe. A united Europe, they said, must look ahead towards the future, and must be able to fulfil its responsibilities towards the developing countries. This motion was adopted at the 7th European Regional Conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In Europe the Confederation has 26 million members, and more than 60 delegates from 16 countries took part in this Conference. They

stressed that a united Europe would have to guarantee to the trade union movement both a worthy place and real possibilities for effectively influencing affairs, since the trade union movement represents many millions of workers. The Conference also stressed the fact that a united Europe based on freedom and justice could in no circumstances accept the entry of countries under dictatorial regimes which completely despised the most elementary human rights.

"As regards Spain, the Conference reaffirmed its complete solidarity with the workers in this country who were struggling to win back respect for their civil rights and for the principles of democracy which had been destroyed by the dictatorial regime of General Franco. Noting the strengthening of opposition to the present Spanish regime, the European trade union leaders assured Spanish workers and their representatives - the Spanish trade union organizations UGT and STV - of their unconditional support. In addition, the Conference protested against oppressive measures employed by the Spanish Government and demanded the freeing of workers detained for strike action or for having expressed their own opinions. It warmly approved the implacable opposition maintained by the trade union organizations of the EEC countries against any attempt to associate Franco Spain with the Common Market.

"Another resolution adopted during this Conference stressed the importance of dynamic economic expansion which will enable the achievement of trade union objectives such as full employment, a rising living standard, just distribution of income and help for the underprivileged. The Conference demanded immediate ratification of the European Social Charter signed in October 1961. It also demanded that conditions should be created to permit free circulation of labour throughout Europe, and the application of the 5-day 40-hour week for all European workers. Another resolution stressed the need for help to the developing countries.

"The report of activities was presented to the Congress by Walter Schevenels, General Secretary of the European Regional Organization of the ICFTU, who was re-elected to this office. F. Hayday was re-elected President of the European Regional Organization.

"Omer Becu, General Secretary of the ICFTU and Alfred Braunthal, Assistant General Secretary represented the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the Turin Conference. Speaking of European unification, Becu recalled that "all the free trade union organizations of Europe, including the French and British, deeply regretted the breakdown in negotiations between the Six and Great Britain in January 1963". He further recalled that on several occasions "the British trade union organizations and the free trade unions in the Common Market countries have called for fresh efforts to overcome obstacles to European unification." Listing the numerous difficulties to be

overcome, Becu declared that it "is up to the European free trade union movement to bring its full weight to bear so as to stimulate the search for healthy solutions in the best interest of the workers". As regards the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), the General Secretary recalled, in referring to the recent brush between that organization and the free trade unions following the intrusion of Spanish "syndicalists" into the Commission, that the ICFTU was still prepared to co-operate actively with the OECD provided the latter take the necessary steps to regain the confidence of the free trade unions.

"On the subject of aid to developing countries, Becu recalled a truth which is too easily forgotten: "We are all convinced that all the efforts which industrial countries can undertake within their own frontiers to ensure the smooth development of their economies will be in vain unless within the next ten or fifteen years we can bridge the gap which is growing wider every day between the poor countries and the rich countries. The preservation and strengthening of peace depends to a large extent on the success of this effort".

DGB CLAIMS THAT EEC COMMISSION  
FAVOURS ITS VIEW ON TRADE CYCLE QUESTIONS

"The German Federation of Trade Unions notes with satisfaction that the EEC Commission supports in the main the warnings and demands which it has expressed on several occasions concerning the Federal Government's economic policy.

"The EEC Commission has now passed judgment on the economic policy decisions so far taken by the six Governments in the struggle against currency depreciation, and the Council of Ministers is due to give its opinion in October. The Commission stresses the fact that in several fields the measures taken so far by the Federal Government are inadequate.

"Like the EEC Commission, the German Federation of Trade Unions believes:

- (a) That considerable assistance must be given to the import of foodstuffs and that it should be possible to reduce the cost of foodstuffs by lowering the German cereal price;
- (b) That measures should be taken against the dangers as regards our price levels contained in the excessive surplus of external trade, in the first instance by making more drastic reductions in customs duties and also by taking steps to provide development aid which is not tied to Federal Republic exports.

"In view of the difficult economic situation, the Federal Government should avoid any steps which could help to raise prices in the sectors of foodstuffs, housing and public services. All the Ministries which influence the development of the economy, price trends and the trade cycle in general, must try more than ever to harmonize the measures they intend to take."

ICFTU EUROPEAN SECRETARIAT DOCUMENT ON  
7th REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF EURATOM

Text of document:

"The last annual report of Euratom highlights two factors of decisive importance for the future of the Community:

1. Merging of the European Executives
2. Revision of the second 5-year plan.

1. Merging of the European Executives

"Not only must European co-operation be maintained in the field of atomic energy, but, when the merger has been achieved, it must be extended into the fields of science and research. In particular, Euratom should have authority to deal with space research in view of the many points this has in common with nuclear science. In addition to research the Commission must continue to fill its present industrial tasks.

"Within a single European Commission the tasks of Euratom could best and most efficiently be taken over by a European Commission for Atomic Energy, which would also cover the fields of science and research. The latter would come under the main Commission but would enjoy a large degree of autonomy.

"The European Commission for Atomic Energy should:

- (a) Carry out research in its own installations (which has not been the case hitherto, since only applied research has been undertaken);
- (b) Co-ordinate research (which has hitherto been done only at national level);
- (c) Centralize research, for example research concerning fast reactors; ISPRA Centre would be merged with the other centres.

- (d) Carry out exchanges of information, and decide legal points concerning rules of application, professional training and study work (to date rules of application are inadequate and practically nothing has been undertaken as regards professional training and study work);
- (e) Provide the necessary infrastructure by setting up commonly-owned establishments (because of lack of co-ordination, Euratom's installations have so far been in a state of considerable disorder).

The Commission for Atomic Energy should concern itself basically with scientific and technical tasks, while the main European Commission should take on tasks of a more general nature outside the fields mentioned above. By this is meant economic policy, fuel and power policy, social policy and external relations.

## 2. Revision of the second 5-year plan

Such a revision will only make sense if it enables Euratom to carry out the tasks entrusted to it by concerting its tasks and strengthening its administration. It is worth here drawing the exact conclusion of the 7th Report, notably that the development of nuclear energy has now entered into its industrial phase. This is what makes it so incomprehensible that the means available for direct expansion should have been very considerably reduced by comparison with those available for research. (It should be noted here that the French Government refuses to accept the financial burden and a certain dispersion of effort is noticeable; for example the tasks sent to the ISPRA Centre are no longer as important as before. Rationalization ought to enable us to meet rising costs of materials, salaries and fees.) In the 7th Report, the Commission considers it necessary, by means of an appropriate Community structure, to achieve a common industrial policy in the nuclear field. However, the means necessary for such a policy are lacking within the Community (for it depends here on decisions of governments), and it also lacks the necessary structure (though for this it is itself responsible).

Any industrial policy in the nuclear field must cover the following tasks:

### 1. The creation of adequate institutional infrastructure

- (a) Free circulation of goods (already exists), labour (to date there have only been recommendations), capital and firms (dispersal has not given very satisfactory results here);

- (b) Safety precautions and clearly-defined responsibility within all the areas in which nuclear energy can be applied (certain conventions are already in existence but the question of minor risks from isotopes has so far remained open);
- (c) Transportation of radio-active material (to date there have only been superficial studies on this and the questions of rationalizing reception and of transportation by rail, road or air remain open);
- (d) Training of technicians (to date only academic personnel have been trained. Nothing has been done as regards technicians);
- (e) Protection of health (an excellent law with proper provisions exists in Germany but it is difficult to enforce. In the other countries of the Community, this question is completely "underdeveloped");
- (f) Checks on security measures (a permanent inspection system should be created here with veto rights, applicable during reports on security; these are at present totally lacking).

Apart from creating a legal framework attention must be paid to the rules of application (to date this has been the concern of the Governments and as a result, different systems have been developed).

## 2. Creating an infrastructure for the nuclear industry

- (a) Reutilization of waste
- (b) Destruction of waste
- (c) Transportation of radio-active material
- (d) Supply (setting up common enterprises)

## 3. Promotion of research and industrial application

## 4. Promotion of investments, if necessary through Community participation

(Particularly Community projects by industries in several countries. Budgetary means have now been exhausted and the new programme offers no new possibilities.)

## 5. Covering of certain risks at the experimental stage

(Undertaken if necessary by the Community)



6. Fixing of common objectives in the application of nuclear energy

(The availability of 40 000 MW has been foreseen for 1980 but to date no medium-term objectives have been fixed.)

7. Studies on economic and social consequences of nuclear energy and prospects for development of nuclear energy

(Nothing has so far been done.)

Although the Euratom Treaty laid down very precise tasks in this field it is impossible to discern even the beginnings of a real industrial policy in the Community. So far the Community has published no programme for applying atomic energy, nor has it created any common instruments to stimulate the development of nuclear energy. It does not possess adequate means to carry out an effective industrial policy (cf. the last draft budget of 1964 (May) which, by quoting the same figure as before, represented in practice a reduction of 11-15% because of the increase in prices).

Apart from a research programme, Euratom needs a genuine industrial programme. However the Commissions's proposals for the revision of the second 5-year plan show no signs of a desire to move in that direction.

For the first time the Commission states the importance of nuclear industry and of the development of nuclear energy for technical progress and economic growth. It should be concluded therefore that more numerous studies will be undertaken on the economic and social consequences of atomic energy as well as on the prospects of its further development, so that new economic and social trends can be recognized in good time and possibly harmful consequences can be nipped in the bud.

The Commission's activities in the field of isotopes suffers from the fact that two divisions exist simultaneously, but there is no clear division of tasks and this often leads to overlapping. For this reason the two isotope divisions, namely the Eurisotope Office of the Industrial and Economic Division and the Isotope Section of the Research and Training Division should be merged; the accent should then be placed not on pure research but on the development of new methods of utilizing isotopes, and on adapting these methods to suit economic and technical practice; and finally on promoting the use of isotopes in the economy and in technology. Research on isotopes themselves should be left to the various national specialist bodies.

As regards external relations there are two improvements which should be stressed:

- (i) The widening of the Euratom-USA agreement which has improved the supply of fissile material to the Community;
- (ii) The conclusion of an agreement for co-operation between the Community and the US in the field of fast reactors.

The latter agreement is of quite special importance because it means a strengthening of Atlantic co-operation in the field of peaceful utilization of nuclear energy while creating a relationship as between equal partners. This agreement offers a point of departure for Atlantic partnership in the atomic field.

## TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

### THE CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' UNIONS

This international Federation held its statutory Congress from 1 to 3 September 1964 in Vienna.

Following the presentation of and discussion on the report of activities by M. Machielsen, Secretary of the International, a resolution was adopted from which we quote points dealing with Europe.

"... this Congress:

- (a) Welcomes the great activity of the "food and agricultural" working group of the European Organization of the CISC within the framework of the European Economic Community; the working group is thus co-operating in the activities of the different consultative bodies concerned with agricultural policy;
- (b) Once again draws attention to the importance of a common agricultural policy within EEC;
- (c) Insists that there must be rapid progress in the development of a social policy for agricultural workers and that this matter must not lag behind in comparison with economic developments;
- (d) Believes that an active social policy can be stimulated for technical and economic development in agriculture;
- (e) Stresses particularly the important role which must be played by the agricultural workers' consultative committee on parity in improving social conditions for agricultural workers;
- (f) Insists on full recognition of the international agricultural workers' organizations with regard to all international agricultural problems and insists particularly that the international agricultural workers' organizations must participate in the Kennedy round."

It was also decided to send a letter to the EEC Commission in order to insist strongly once again on better representation for agricultural workers in the commodity committees already functioning or which might be set up.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHRISTIAN  
WOODWORKERS' AND BUILDING WORKERS' UNIONS

The Congress of the International Federation of Christian Woodworkers and Building Workers took place at Spa (Belgium) from 7 to 9 September 1964 under the chairmanship of M. K. Nuyts, Chairman of the International, who is also Chairman of the Christian Woodworkers' and Building Workers' Federation in Belgium.

About 150 delegates attended the Congress, including Belgian, German, French, Dutch, Austrian, Swiss and, for the first time, Canadian representatives.

Many personalities attended the Congress, among them numerous Embassy officials.

The EEC Commission was represented by M. E. Winckler.

In his opening speech M. K. Nuyts dealt particularly with the problem of a collective European labour convention for building workers, with the problem of compulsory trade unionism and with the bringing in of the 40-hour week.

The Congress also examined the problem of the complementary systems of social security within the building trade in Europe. The Committee of the International Federation had instructed a committee in April 1963 to carry out an enquiry into the complementary systems of social security in the building trade within the EEC countries and Switzerland and Austria. The committee consisted of M. Grasman and M. P. Janssen (Holland) and M. F. Guldemont (Belgium). The different systems enforced in these countries were studied by this committee which submitted its report to the Congress. The document deals with integration in the building trade, with the complementary systems for dealing with seasonal employment and the complementary systems for pensions and annual holidays.

At the end of its discussion the Congress adopted a number of resolutions. The following extracts contain the essential items of European interest:

"This Congress:

- (a) Desires the setting up of a permanent commission within EEC;

- (b) But opposes a collective labour convention involving wage-fixing and standardization of other conditions of work;
- (c) As regards social security regrets lack of clarity in the conventions dealing with migrant workers;
- (d) Deplores the big disparities existing between the different national provisions concerning seasonal unemployment, complementary pensions and holiday rights;
- (e) Recommends that a commission of the EEC should seek solutions to these problems;
- (f) Demands that measures be taken in the same way to help the increasing number of workers entering EEC from outside countries;
- (g) With regard to the furniture industry the Congress hopes opportunities will be offered also to countries which are not members of EEC;
- (h) Favours the elimination of customs tariffs within EEC and the harmonization of the tariff for other countries;
- (i) Considers that efforts must be made to reduce the cost of building but without slowing down the increase in salaries;
- (j) Considers that there must be an increase in council housing and a strengthening of the infrastructure of the building trade rather than in an increase of luxury building;
- (k) Declares moreover in favour of a reduction of work to 40 hours per week.

The closing speech was made by M. Kreeftmeyer, Assistant General Secretary of the CISC who spoke of the Christian trade union movement in the world.

23rd CONGRESS OF THE CFTC  
MINERS' FEDERATION

The 23rd National Congress of the CFTC Miners held at Douai from 2 to 7 September was attended by over 3000 delegates.

After the opening speech by M. J. Sauty, President of the Federation, Jean Bornard, the General Secretary, presented on behalf of the Executive Committee a report of activities which served as the basis for the work of the Congress. In his survey, Jean Bornard

summarized the activities of the Federation and also described the work of the different Round Tables set up after the strike of March/April 1963.

On the fuel and power problem he said that "the basic problem is still that of defining a fuel policy which will allow coal to play its proper part. Our last Congress drew attention to the dangers of an open market and to the conditions imposed by the possible entry of Great Britain into the Common Market. The European Communities did in fact publish a memorandum recognizing the following policy: frontiers should be open to fuel products and the price of fuel should in future be fixed according to the import price. To keep up a certain level of coal production subsidies would be granted for Community coal production.

"We were hostile - J. Bernard continued - to this general policy because it seemed to us extremely dangerous to accept the principle that the market should be wide open, considering the violent price fluctuations in the world and the risk of seeing the volume of coal production constantly menaced by the amount of subsidies required. We demanded that production levels be fixed and that we be permitted to fulfil these targets and that they be periodically reviewed to take account of new factors.

"This was the end to which our efforts were directed. And in December 1962 the Consultative Committee of ECSC, after long and laborious discussion, adopted a resolution demanding that coal production be maintained at its present level while insisting on the need to fix prices at a level capable of meeting outside competition.

"We have seen, at the Round Table, that the production level requested for 1970 is scarcely different from the current level; but within the stabilization plan the Government has suspended one of the measures adopted in the Jeanneney Plan whose aim was to establish a certain stability in the competition between coal and oil, namely the limiting to a maximum 5% of the reduction authorized in comparison to oil prices.

"Despite all the protests we have made both within the coal industry and to the Government, the suspension of this measure has just been extended. It is quite inadmissible to our long term policy.

"In face of the hostility which this memorandum encountered, the Communities have revised their methods and are now trying to transfer the discussion from the realm of principles on to a more practical basis by presenting a series of more limited measures.

"Thus - J. Bornard added - the protocol of 21 April 1964 was agreed among the six Ministers of the Communities. Certain basic facts are admitted such as the increasing part played by oil products but also the existence of the fuel resources of the Community and the importance of the social aspects. Certain aims are laid down: namely the search to obtain the lowest price together with social security and increasing application of subsidies. The will is expressed to obtain a common policy before 1 January 1967, especially in the commercial field and as regards the programme of assistance to Member States and the rules and conditions of competition. Moreover the problem of subsidies to mines has been deliberately raised in order to try and get harmonization. Let us not forget that these measures will shape our entire future. The solutions must be economically viable but they must also take account of the fate of the men, for solutions cannot be valid unless they lead to greater welfare and greater freedom for the men, and unless economic aims are integrated with these social aims."

Turning to the situation in the iron mines, the General Secretary of the CFTC Miners' Federation developed the following arguments: "the necessity for at least temporary protection in favour of iron mines both for economic reasons - so that there would be time to see the result of the economic measures already taken and so as to avoid wasting the very large investments made in the last few years - and also for social reasons so that developments should take place at a pace acceptable to the workers.

"This protection could take the form of a tax imposed on all mineral imports outside the Community, as has recently been done for steel. But funds arising from this tax could be used to finance economic measures such as aid for the creation of refining installations and social measures like the guarantee and employment fund which the CFTC has long been demanding for iron miners."

Tackling the problem of job evaluation and task rates, Bornard said among other things, that as regards the evolution of the very idea of task rates some very interesting studies had been undertaken in the steel industry under the sponsorship of the ECSC High Authority. "They end up - he added - in a crisis of payment by results." He then indicated that representatives of the CFTC Miners' Federation had intervened several times on this subject. An initial meeting at ECSC ended with the suggestion of undertaking studies in the mines, but the coal owners still remained very reserved on this even though such a development followed the line laid down by the CFTC Federation. The General Secretary also referred to the efforts and problems of the Federation in regard to social security for miners, and spoke on problems of organization and training. He ended his speech by summarizing the points of view adopted by the Miners' Federation representatives within the CFTC as regards the general development

of the movement.

At the end of its work the Congress elected its new Federal Bureau and re-elected Joseph Sauty as President and Jean Bornard as Secretary General.

21st CONGRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN  
FEDERATION OF ENGINEERING WORKERS  
OF BELGIUM

The 21st Congress of the Christian Federation of Engineering Workers of Belgium took place from 25 to 27 September 1964 in Haan-  
aan-zee.

One day was devoted entirely to the study of European problems. This study was organized on 25 September in co-operation with the Trade Union Information Division.

Before an audience of 350 delegates and a large number of invited guests M. F. Vinck, Director General of the Division dealing with labour problems, summarized the social activities of the ECSC High Authority. He also announced that the High Authority had just decided to create a general committee for security in the steel industry.

M. A. Coppé, Vice-President of the High Authority, spoke subsequently. He first of all gave the reasons why European integration began in the economic field. He then asked why there was now a desire for political unification: first, because big economic decisions are taken in a political context; secondly, because this political unification is becoming more and more necessary if one wishes to safeguard real democracy in Europe. Many decisions are being, or will be, taken at the European level, but without there being any real European control.

There are however two points of disagreement between the European partners about the political union, first "which policy should be followed?" both on the economic level and particularly on the purely political level, and still more particularly as regards relations with the Atlantic union. Should Europe be a third power between the US and the Soviet Union or will it be a partner in the Atlantic union, but an equal partner? And secondly, "what will be the structure and what will be the degree of supranationality?" As for immediate possibilities for progress on the European scene, M. Coppé said he was convinced that a compromise solution would have to be sought and one would have to be content with gradual solutions. The essential thing is to move forward in the right direction, the speed is less important.



"Is Europe a utopia or a reality? If one looks back and studies history a little, one is bound to note that many things which are realities today once appeared utopian. It is we who make history;" M. Coppé concluded; "history is a blank page for us to write upon".

The Congress adopted unanimously the following resolution on European problems:

"The 21st Congress of the Christian Federation of Engineering Workers of Belgium meeting at Haan-aan-zee, 25 September 1964:

- (a) Considers that European unification must lead to considerable improvement in living conditions and conditions of work;
- (b) Considers that economic integration is only one stage and must lead to political unification;
- (c) Considers that the building of Europe can only be carried out with the participation of all interested parties and in particular of the workers.

The Congress:

- (a) Calls for the working out of a European social policy taking into account the workers' desire for greater social security and improved welfare;
- (b) Considers that priority should be given in this field to security of employment and income, to professional training and re-training and to the harmonization of social security schemes;
- (c) Calls for the implementation at European level of a concerted economic policy, particularly in investments, and the creation of a European economic planning office;
- (d) Considers that application of European economic policy cannot really take place except within the framework of a politically united Europe;
- (e) Favours the merging of the European Executives and the European Communities on condition however that this lead to progress towards European unification;
- (f) Recalls that trade union organizations must be assisted at all levels in decisions concerning the future of Europe and in the activities of European institutions;

- (g) Considers that trade union activities, whether in one trade or between trades, should be adapted to the European level;
- (h) Calls on the Executive of the Federation to put forward these points of view within the international Federation of Christian Engineering Workers and through the channels of the European Organization of the CISC.

ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY TRADE  
AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

SHIPBUILDING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED  
BY THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE  
OF ENGINEERING UNIONS OF THE ICFTU

The European Committee of Engineering Unions meeting on 22 September 1964 in Brussels expressed its views, among other things, on the results of the representations made to date to President Hallstein concerning Community policy as regards shipbuilding in EEC countries.

It notes with satisfaction that the Committee has published its study on the results of shipbuilding in the EEC but it expects the Commission to consult the engineering unions as regards the proposals it has made for a Community policy on shipbuilding; it considers that the security of employment and the social security of workers in this branch is still a burning issue.

Engineering unions are paying close attention to the suggestions of the EEC Commission for a medium-term economic policy. They consider that during implementation - undertaken by the Commission - of the macro-economic plans, and during programming of national economies, it would be indispensable also to work out separate plans for the engineering industry. To this end, the co-operation of the unions in the form of consultations at Community level, is of the highest importance.

A RESOLUTION BY ICFTU MINERS  
ON SAFETY PRECAUTIONS IN IRON MINES

The iron miners of the free trade unions met on 2 October at Luxembourg.

They note that the effort towards rationalization, modernization and mechanization undertaken by mining firms so as to compete more effectively against imported minerals has had noticeable effects on safety at work.

Consequently, the iron miners of the free trade unions:

Demand once again that the special Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community should take a rapid decision enabling the authority of the permanent safety agency for safety in coal mines to be extended to iron mines.

CFTC ENGINEERING WORKERS SUGGEST  
A EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

On 22 September last, the Engineering Federation of the CFTC published a document produced by its Federal Union of Automobile Workers outlining the situation in that industry.

In this note the CFTC regrets the reduction in working hours and dismissals at Peugeot, Simca, Renault, Panhard, Chausson, Brissonneau, Bernard and Willeme, which according to the union, involve more than 100 000 automobile workers and have led to a worsening of living standards of between 25 to 30% for 400 000 people.

The CFTC further refers to "the investment race of these past few years, hours of work directed to creating a means of production which is only employed up to 70 or 60% or even less of its capacity since capitalism directs the economy only to those forms of activity which allow it to draw maximum profits while sacrificing priority targets such as housing, education, health, town planning and cultural amenities.

The CFTC Federal Union of Automobile Workers proposes to set the car industry on a new course, which will guarantee in particular an increase in purchasing power, in resources and in employment, as well as the fixing of a maximum weekly work schedule.

As regards action to be taken, the CFTC union lays down that "workers' action is more than ever necessary so as to compel employers and governments to take note of their demands. This action must be undertaken in unison at factory level, and at the level of trusts within the industry, and we hope that it will be possible to act on these objectives in common with the different trade union organizations.

"At European level - adds the union's note - the problem is not peculiar to French car workers; it exists also for car workers across the frontiers. Common demands can and must be worked out, common action can and must be undertaken. It is to facilitate this that our organization proposes a rapid convening of a European conference of car workers' unions with the participation of the workers' trade union organizations of Western Europe, whatever may be their international affiliations."

THE WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

THE IMPASSABLE LIMITS OF THE WFTU

Editorial in "Avanti", Organ  
of the Italian Socialist Party  
9 September 1964

We reproduce below the text of an editorial in "Avanti" which takes up the criticisms made by M. Togliatti about the WFTU in his Yalta Memorandum and quotes among other things the "inadequacy" of WFTU in facing the problems raised for the trade union movement by the creation of the Common Market.

"The reference to the WFTU (World Federation of Trade Unions) made by M. Togliatti in the Yalta Memorandum attracted almost no comment.

"In M. Togliatti's opinion 'one of the gravest gaps' in the whole communist movement lies in its approach to the trade union struggle. He adds 'our world Trade Union organization (WFTU) does nothing more than put out propaganda of a general nature. To date it has not offered a single effective initiative to organize united action against the policies of the big monopolies. Nor has it made any effort whatsoever towards co-operation with the other international trade union organizations. This is a serious error because other trade unionists have already been known to criticize the policies of the big monopolies and have tried to oppose them.

"The problem raised by M. Togliatti is worth studying a little more deeply. The moment has come in fact to consider more deeply what WFTU can and cannot do. In the World Federation of Trade Unions the trade unions of the Communist countries represent by far the most important force. At the moment it is threatened by a split and the possible secession of the Chinese or pro-Chinese unions, but there is another and deeper reason for the lack of trade union militantism. The greater part of WFTU's forces are involved in the trade union policies of the Communist countries, where not only the trade union does not exist as an autonomous fighting body, but it is actually subjected to the control of the Communist parties and of the State and thus constitutes an actual instrument serving the hegemony of the Party and the monopoly power of the State. It is difficult to see how one could remedy this inadequacy within the WFTU which is inherent within its very nature.

"Let us take for example, the problem on which the CGIL (Italian General Confederation of Labour) found itself in opposition to the WFTU, namely the course of action to be followed vis-à-vis the European Common Market. The WFTU can only envisage this problem in terms of the forces which it represents and which are situated

organically outside the Common Market, whereas the unions of Western Europe operate inside the Common Market, opposing this or that regulation, or struggling against the influence of private monopolies.

"Precisely the same thing can be said of the general policies and the incomes policies which operate in Moscow, Prague and Peking and create problems which have nothing whatever in common with those faced by the Italian, German, French or British trade unions. There is no ready-made solution to these problems; they will have to be studied in depth.

"The fact that M. Togliatti raised this problem only a few hours before his death can be said to be a sign of the times; it is a proof that the problem exists and demands to be studied and solved."

#### TWO ARTICLES FROM "RASSEGNA SINDACALE"

As stated earlier, we are publishing extracts from two articles which appeared in Nos. 37 and 40 to 41 of "Rassegna Sindacale", organ of the CGIL (Italian General Confederation of Labour) which deal with the problems of the trade union movement in the Common Market.

"CISL E CISS STANNO APRENDO GLI OCCHI" (ICFTU and IFCTU are beginning to open their eyes) by I. Tabarri in Rassegna Sindacale No. 37, 13 June 1964, pp. 19 and 20.

The author, commenting on the European conferences of ICFTU and IFCTU Unions within the Six, which took place last spring in Paris and Strasbourg respectively, writes:

"Although their emphasis and their arguments were partly different, the two organizations both concluded that European integration as achieved to date has merely strengthened the position of the employers and of the capitalist forces in society both economically and politically. To say that the building of the European Community is going through growing pains is not enough to gloss over this basic judgment."

After having reproduced some of the opinions expressed during two Assemblies, the author notes: "for its part, the IFCTU having expressed regret at seeing the application of democratic principles left out of the building of Europe adds: 'in the end this could make workers question whether this accords with their own ideal of Europe' and the ICFTU considers that the struggle for a united genuinely progressive Europe will be tough and prolonged because, 'politically, relationships within the framework of the Six are dominated by reactionary forces', it seriously considers the possibility that it may have to go over into opposition 'certainly we do not seek to go into opposition but if we are forced to, we are not afraid to either', as M. Buiter said at the end of his speech."

In the last part of his article, M. Tabarri touched on problems of united trade union action at the European level.

"The trouble is" he wrote "that these relationships were discussed at length at both conferences and we must recognize that in this field new elements arose. It was first of all recognized that the divisions between unions gravely weakened the workers' movement, and secondly, that it is not enough to give convenient names to certain big organizations so as to bring these organizations' existence to an end; thirdly, that one should not veil one's eyes in order to avoid seeing the reality of the forces represented by organizations like CGIL and CGT." And he continued "unfortunately the conclusions of the two conferences represented a considerable move backwards as compared with the preceding debates, and particularly as compared with the workers' demands. We do not wish to summarize here the dividing factors which were raised in the ICFTU resolution. On the contrary, we want to stress that in these two conferences numerous voices made themselves heard demanding that current divisions be overcome. This attitude accords with the real nature of the trade union movement and with the desire of the vast majority of the workers, who do not understand why the different trade union organizations should not unite to struggle against a powerful and united common adversary.

"IL DIALOGO È POSSIBILE" (Discussion is possible) by S. Levrero in Rassegna Sindacale No. 40-41, 25 July and 8 August 1964, pp. 25 and 26.

This article also gives a commentary on the European Assemblies of ICFTU and IFCTU.

"The ICFTU in EEC - the author writes - affirmed for the first time during its conference last April, and repeated at its recent Executive Committee meeting, that a co-ordinated Trade Union Campaign will have to be waged within the six EEC countries with a certain number of objectives in mind; this declaration represents a new element of extreme importance for the whole European trade union movement, particularly as a similar trend emerged during the debates of the IFCTU European conference. After declaring that the CGIL can only welcome "every opportunity for joint action which arises to ensure that such opportunities be widened as much as possible". The author gives the opinion that "the whole European trade union movement is rethinking its policies, taking into account the nature and scope of economic and social realities and also the trends and decisions of monopoly capitalism in its present phase. The movement is defining its choice of trade union strategy in face of the strategy of monopoly capitalism at a time when capitalists are more and more inclined to settle workers' claims as a matter of policy in order to keep the

solutions given to various economic and social problems subordinate to their own general aims. They tend in particular to imprison the dynamic of wages within their own choice of economic policy (thereby robbing trade union autonomy in collective negotiation of all its meaning, even where this autonomy was traditionally conditioned by the trial of strength between workers and unions) while factors outside the employing firm such as transport, housing, education, social security, etc. are assuming growing importance for the working classes."

As a result, the author outlines future prospects as follows: "the EEC now offers a common basis for discussion which results from the fact that various union forces now share a new common outlook, first in appreciating the objective needs which are met by the process of economic integration, but secondly by recognizing that priority is being given to choices made by the monopolies and that it is they who are in fact calling the tune, as can be seen from the structure and present policy of EEC.

"The denunciation of monopoly hegemony in the EEC, and of the fact that social progress is lagging behind, was stronger and sharper than ever at the conference of the European Federation of the Christian Unions and at that of the ICFTU unions within EEC. At the latter, one even heard various personalities envisaging the possibility of 'going over into opposition'. This attitude is all the more interesting in the light of recent developments within EEC (the 'stabilization plan', the massive intervention in the political and economic affairs of Italy, etc.) and if one thinks that at a time when basic choices are nearing, both inside the Community and vis-à-vis third countries, the EEC authorities, while faced with growing contradiction between capitalist interests and structures, are more and more often adopting solutions which meet the demands of the monopolies and are tending to solve basic problems (for example, programming) without consulting the trade unions; moreover, they are either pushing social questions into second place or subordinating decisions on them to the views of the employers, as was the case with the standardization of social services.

"The necessity for trade unions to work out and impose a new solution favourable to the working class is therefore urgent and immediate. It concerns all trade union movements, and it makes clear the need for them to participate in a powerful trade union front, which would group together all trade union forces in the six countries, both within the Community organs and in everyday trade union action.

"This mass of problems represents a "real" basis for discussion, debate and common research."

And here are the conclusions reached in the article:



"The need for a link between the different TU forces which would facilitate free circulation of ideas and open discussion - even if this raises old arguments which have been made worse by international splits (some of which are repeated in the resolution of the EEC - ICFTU Conference) - is recognized by many trade union forces, some of which propose a kind of trade union "Community" or some other unified European body. The working out of these proposals deserves close attention from all of us.

"Moreover, the similarity and complexity of the problems which each union has to face make it necessary for everyone to take an interest in the work and the experience gained, and shows up at the same time the need for a confrontation and a direct bilateral or multilateral debate among trade union leaders or at some other level (for example on the basis of a European initiative from the ILO). This confrontation should not exclude anyone; on the contrary, everyone possible should be invited to take part so as to ensure the widest possible circulation of ideas and so that the multiplicity of contributions could enrich the ideas of each organization and of the European Trade Union movement as a whole."

## II. THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION (FRANCE)

### OR.GE.CO. STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE OF FORBIDDING EXCLUSIVITY CLAUSES IN THE COMMON MARKET

The General Organization of Consumers (OR.GE.CO. - France) recalls once again the attitude it has constantly expressed, particularly at commercial tribunals, on the need, in the present structural state of the economy, to permit and safeguard free competition right down to the retail trade.

It stresses in this respect the importance of a total ban on cartels or malthusian practices such as refusal to sell, price-fixing, exclusive sale contracts, etc.

It deplores the fact that the struggle against restrictive sales practices and cartels is not being made fully effective, and calls for a strengthening of legislation and of the necessary administrative machinery as well as for the appointment of consumers' representatives.

Since the creation of the Common Market, the Rome Treaty rules on competition, particularly Articles 85 and 86, are binding on national and international courts as regard monopoly agreements which could affect trade between the Member States.

OR.GE.CO. requests that in applying or interpreting Community law, the organs of the Common Market, namely the Commission and the Court of Justice, should give priority to the legitimate interests of consumers, and to the complete upholding of fair competition by banning without exception all agreements and monopoly practices which operate in favour of price discrimination or unequal conditions of sale throughout the six countries of the Common Market.

In particular, OR.GE.CO. denounces certain exclusive sale contracts, generally entered into between producers and importers, which could defeat the French law forbidding price fixing and discriminatory practices.

It calls on the Commission, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Rome Treaty, to issue a formal ban against exclusivity clauses which gravely prejudice the interest of European consumers.

### III. FROM THE TRADE UNION PRESS

#### Political problems

"IN EUROPA HERRSCHEN DIE MINISTERIALBÜROKRATIEN" (Ministerial bureaucracy rules in Europe) in Welt der Arbeit (DGB, Germany), No. 39, 25 May 1964.

"The decisive question - writes the author - is to know whether Europe will go on developing according to the principles of Community democracy, or whether a few civil servants in Ministries, having no responsibility before the parliaments, will for evermore be able not only to prepare the way for European decisions but practically to take the decisions in advance. The European Economic Community is now faced with the need to overcome certain difficulties. This arises to a large extent from the fact that the EEC has not succeeded in creating effective democratic institutions during the second phase of the transition period. Above all, it has not succeeded in making the European Parliament play a role which is appropriate to the common social and economic policy. Despite the great progress made by EEC on economic policy the Parliament has not gone beyond the status originally granted to it. The European Parliament still has nothing more than a purely consultative role, and to that must be added a noticeable reduction in the influence of the EEC's Economic and Social Committee.

"The modern State and the democratic order - he continues - depend entirely upon the separation of powers. The Fathers of European Communities respected this basic principle and they fashioned the organs of the Communities on the model of democratic national constitutions. The legislation was more or less worked out in the Council of Ministers during the first stage of the mutual adaptation. However, this system is due to be phased out during the second stage of the transition period, so as to achieve a real separation of powers and a control of the powers by the democratic institutions of the European Communities. But the evolution of these institutions did not continue; which is why the question arises today; is the necessary separation of powers still possible now, and above all, is it desired? The EEC Commission, which works with the Council of Ministers has rightly insisted on the fact that the Treaties of Rome and Paris are not just the expression of a certain policy, "but have created a new constitutional order". This constitutional order embraces the European Communities and the true sovereignty which is inherent in them.

"By virtue of the Treaties concluded, the Commissions of the three European Communities should play a leading role in promoting the growth of unity in Europe. However, the impression now is - and

it is being more and more confirmed - that the Commissions' scope for action is evermore systematically reduced by the intervention of governments and ministries. Some observers have been reproaching the Commissions with having let themselves be whittled down to such a point that they are little more than general secretariats."

"EUROPA-PARLAMENT OHNE MUT" (Europe - A Parliament without courage) by E.H. in Welt der Arbeit (DGB, Germany), No. 40, 2 October 1964.

"A Parliament taking decisions on the basis of instructions phoned through by a Secretary of State - such a thing should not exist in the annals of parliamentary democracy."

The author criticizes the attitude of the European parliamentarians - which with the exception of the Socialist Group, who left the Chamber in protest - agreed at the September session "to delete from the agenda the question of the seat" of the institutions.

"How - asks the author - can the European Parliament expect to have powers of decision on important question conferred upon it when it renounces even the right to express an opinion about where its own seat should be? This debate has thus clearly shown where one must look if one wants to find the real Europe."

"L'EUROPE AVEC OU SANS LES ORGANISATIONS SYNDICALES" (Europe with or without the trade union organizations) by Arthur Gailly in Le reveil des mineurs (FO, France), October 1964, p. 5, and L'Action (FGTB Charleroi, Belgium), No. 29, August 1964, p. 1.

Commenting on the problem of merging the Executives, Arthur Gailly states that, considering the conditions in which this is being prepared, the trade union movement is not sufficiently represented. He recalls that several trade unionists are on the High Authority of ECSC and considers that this representation should also exist on the new Executive.

"QUAND L'EUROPE EMERGE DU LAIT" (Milk crisis in Europe) in Vie populaire (Mouvement de Libération ouvriere, France), No. 563, p.4.

The author of the article comments on the stike of French milk producers and notes the solidarity which links European producers in the agricultural section, which he writes, is not limited to the mere making of speeches.

"Undoubtedly - the author notes - the producers protect their interests by allying themselves together; it is a great pity that European workers in industry and commerce do not get the idea of doing

the same thing, for what should be retained from this lesson on European solidarity is that thoughts and action have little chance of success in 1964 unless they go wider than the horizon of national frontiers - now outdated in this changing world.

#### Social problems

"BETRIEBSVERFASSUNG IN DEN EWG-STAA TEN" (Structure of management in the EEC countries) in Der OTV-Vertrauensmann (DGB, Germany), No.10, October 1964, pp. 14 to 17.

According to the author, there is great variety in the rights and powers enjoyed by management, delegates and councillors. There is also real diversity in the six countries as regards the factors on which these rights are based.

"L'EVOLUTION SOCIALE DANS LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1963" (Social developments in the Community in 1963) in Au travail! (CSG, Belgium), No. 37, 26 September 1964, p. 6.

Commenting on the report on the growth of social structures within the Community, the author of this article pays special attention to a passage dealing with the need for a policy of stabilization in order temporarily to slow down production and consumption.

Despite the reservations expressed in this passage, the impression one retains from the introduction of the report is that its authors are chiefly concerned with wages. "One hopes - the author says - that they will not be caught in the trap that they themselves denounce, namely paying attention solely to wages because information on other incomes is inadequate.

"LES MARCHANDS D'HOMMES DANS LA SIDERURGIE" (Merchandising in men in the steel industry) in La voix des métaux (CFTC, France), No. 121, September 1964, p. 2.

"La voix des métaux recalls that the CFTC asked for a study to be made on work called "public work" in steel factories.

"We took advantage of the platform offered by the mixed Committee on harmonization of living and working conditions in the steel industry in order, at the meeting of 2 July last, to denounce this new form of slavery whereby thousands of workers are shamefully exploited by unscrupulous employers."

"TROIS MOIS APRES DORTMUND" (Three months after Dortmund) in Le réveil des mineurs (FO, France), October 1964, p. 3.

The author of the article summarizes the situation in relation to the European Miners' Statute, three months after the demonstration at Dortmund.

"Dortmund - he writes - was quite a lesson for us. Trade unionism today is no longer the thing our fathers knew; that no longer pays off. The way to get our claims accepted is by mass demonstration. At the moment, in the Europe which is emerging, the problem of getting claims through is an international one and it is at this level that we must operate if we want to get concrete results. Nationalism is out of date. Do not let us march backwards, we must live and act at the European level.

"LE PREOCCUPAZIONI DELLA C.E.E. PER L'ITALIA" (Italy - Problem child for EEC) editorial from Conquiste del lavoro (CISL, Italy), No. 36, 13 October 1964, p. 9.

The editorial comments on the account of social development within the Community recently presented to the European Parliament by the Commission of EEC.

"The Commission - one reads - maintains in essence that the excessive increase in wages and salaries during the year 1963 in all member countries gravely impedes the Communities' economic expansion, because it involves a reduction of investment and an increase in production costs. Thus, in Brussels and elsewhere, the increase in salaries is being denounced as one of the principle causes of constant difficulties concerned with inflation, or those which arise from the threat of a slowdown in economic expansion."

The editorial further notes that the EEC Commission, while taking other factors into account, such as "the sometimes excessive growth of public expenditure and psychological and even speculative factors" insists on concluding that "responsibility for the present inflationary tendency thus rests largely on the trade unions who have not taken sufficient account of the increases in productivity in each sector to which claims for increased wages should have been related, and have thus exerted an indiscriminate pressure for ever higher wage rates.

To this the journal replies as follows: "However, this analysis is far from satisfactory considering that no reference whatsoever is made to structural causes, for example the excessive concentration of

investment and job vacancies in certain zones which is directly responsible for growing inequalities between wage rates. Moreover, the report says nothing about the growth of unearned incomes - which cannot be said to be particularly related to the growth of overall productivity - in market conditions which are very far from being competitive."

"LE TENDENZE COMUNI DEI SINDACATI EUROPEI" (Community trends among the European unions and two big problems still unsolved) by F.B. in Conquiste del lavoro (CISL, Italy), Nos. 37 and 39, 20 September 1964 and 4 October 1964.

These two articles analyse the chapter entitled "Labour relations" in the EEC Commission's report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1963.

"TOT VERWERKELIJKING VAN EUROPEES MIJNWERKERSSTATUUT - SAMENWERKING CHRISTELIJKE EN SOCIALISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE?" (Towards the European miners' statute - co-operation between Christian and Socialist Internationals?) in De mijnwerker (NKV, Holland), No. 14, 3 September 1964, p. 5.

The Christian and Socialist Federations of the ECSC countries have pleaded and demonstrated several times in past years for the drafting of a European Miners' statute in countries of the Community.

"These attempts have always failed because of the opposition of the different Governments and some of the employers in the coal industry of Western Europe.

"Although the International Christian and Socialist Miners' Federations each worked out their own Miners' statutes, there are only one or two secondary points of difference between the drafts. For this reason, and for obvious practical reasons, the Christian International Federation of Miners' Unions has now proposed to the Socialist International Federation that a common action committee be formed to be composed of representatives of both Internationals together with a few members of the European Parliament. This committee could decide on a national and a European plan of action. It should also set up an ad hoc committee which would work out the common denominator of the two draft statutes.

### Economic policy

"DIE WERFTINDUSTRIE RATIONALISIEREN" (Rationalizing shipyards) by Richard Sahrholz in Die Quelle (DGB, Germany) No. 10, October 1964, pp. 431 and 432.

The author of this article, who is Secretary of the ICFTU Engineering Committee for the six EEC countries quotes two basic reasons for the present crisis in EEC shipyards.

- (1) Over-capacity in the shipyards while order books for new shipbuilding are not sufficiently full to give adequate work to the firms. To this must be added the fact of competition from Japan, which has taken over first place in shipbuilding because of its more rational production methods, huge subsidies and lower salaries and social costs;
- (2) The policy of subsidies destroys competition. Under Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty, subsidies can only be compatible with the Common Market if they are provisional measures. In France and Italy the social effects of removing the subsidies appear to be very widespread and thus the abolition of subsidies is coming up against many difficulties.

For this reason the Engineering Committee of the six countries calls on the EEC Commission to drop its wait-and-see attitude, and to work out plans for rationalization and the creation of new industries. In this connection the Committee also demands that considerable financial resources be made available by the European Social Fund of the Community for professional retraining, family assistance and the finding of new jobs. It is also necessary to convert those shipyards which can be adapted to other industrial uses, and the remaining yards must be rationalized and modernized. In the opinion of the Engineering Unions, subsidies can only be justified if they are temporary measures and if they can help to create jobs within the framework of a dynamic common policy on labour.

"DER DORNIGE WEG ZU EINEM EUROPÄISCHEN GESELLSCHAFTSRECHT" (The thorny road to a European charter of social rights) by W. Spieker in Das Mitbestimmungsgespräch (DGB, Germany), No. 9/64, pp. 146 and 148.

The author quotes the principal ideas contained in Mario Wang's book "La société anonyme par action européenne dans la CEE" and analyses the likely results if the German right of co-management were to be introduced in a future European charter of workers' rights. The author warns that we must avoid harmonizing the European charter on



the basis of the most retrogressive legal code. To ensure that, it is essential that the German Unions' demands relating to co-management and the organization of firms should be kept quite distinct from the European discussion based on Article 54 of the Rome Treaty.

According to the author, this demand for co-management should be included as a priority item in any future common plan of action in the European trade unions.

"ZWEISEITIGE OSTGESCHÄFTE DER EKG-LÄNDER?" (Bilateral trading by EEC countries with the East bloc?) by H. Schulze in Welt der Arbeit (DGB, Germany), 11 September 1964, p. 4.

The author deplores the lack of co-ordination within EEC as regards a unified commercial policy towards the Communist bloc. This results in distrust among the partners of EEC. "We should not accept the policy of international squabbling within EEC which the USSR is trying to impose upon us."

"LE KENNEDY ROUND" (The Kennedy round) in Métal (CSC, Belgium), September 1964, p. 11.

This article deals with the first results of the negotiations which opened in Geneva on 4 May last. It notes that negotiations on the Kennedy round look like being long and difficult but considers that there is nothing abnormal in this, considering the complexity of the problems involved and the importance of the interests at stake.

"We must hope - it adds - that the parties will eventually manage to agree on some concrete and substantial items. If so, an important stage will have been covered along the road to liberalizing international trade and harmonizing the national economies."

#### Euratom

"EURATOM" by K. J. in Welt der Arbeit (DGB, Germany), 7 October 1964.

"Meanwhile - the author writes - we have come to dispose of such a stock of atomic bombs that we could blow up mother earth twice over. But harmonizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is a much more difficult task" ... further on the author continues "moreover each country in the Community of the Six is doing its own nuclear cooking,

especially the French, who have their own ideas in this field. In the same way, Italy has only decided this year to introduce safety rules against nuclear radiation. Nobody is paying sufficient attention to the training of specialized personnel. Without a common European fuel and power policy, our nuclear energy policy is bound to be a lame one.

As regards the meeting between Euratom and the Unions, the author expresses the view that: "six months ago the Unions of the six countries were promised that they would be brought into Euratom on an institutional basis of co-operation. The Euratom Parliament has also recently decided in favour of this. Yet at the moment there is nothing whatever to show that this will be done. All that Euratom wants is to have "contacts" with the Unions and nothing more. But such "contacts" cannot give satisfaction to the Unions. The Unions also want to have their say in matters".

"LA DIFFICILE STRADA DELL'ATOMO EUROPEO" (The difficult road to European atomic co-operation) by P. Nonno in Conquiste del lavoro (CISL, Italy), No. 39, 4 October 1964, p.3.

"GUERRA DELLE 'FILIERE' AL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO" (The war of the bureaucrats in the European Parliament) by C. Torneo in Il lavoro italiano (UIL, Italy), No. 37, 17 October 1964, p.4.

"UNA POLITICA ENERGETICA EUROPEA E NESSUNA AUTARCHIA NUCLEARE" (For a European fuel policy and against nuclear autarky) by U. Canullo in Azione sociale (ACLI, Italy), No. 40, 4 October 1964.

The above mentioned articles refer to the presentation of the report of M. Pedini to the September session of the European Parliament on the 7th General Report of the activities of Euratom.

#### Miscellaneous

"BRÜSSEL: VORSCHLÄGE UND FORDERUNGEN" (Brussels: Proposals and demands) in Der Grundstein, No. 19, 20 September 1964, p.16.

The article gives details of the information meeting of forty representatives of the International Federation of Building Workers and Woodworkers in the countries of EEC. This meeting, which took place in Brussels at the beginning of September, was mainly devoted to the problems of the Building Trade as regards a medium-term economic policy, and to problems of local authority housing and problems of social security for migrant workers.

#### IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

##### PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The Press and Information Service of the European Communities (Common Market, ECSC and Euratom) publishes a series of documentation sheets on topical questions concerning European integration. These publications are produced in five languages.

Among publications recently issued are:

- in German: Euratom - Zweites Forschungsprogramm  
Die EWG im Jahre 1964
- in French: L'experience de la CECA  
Les progrès de l'Europe communautaire  
Le dossier de l'union politique  
L'energie nucléaire et la politique européenne
- in Italian: Progressi e problemi dell'integrazione europea  
L'esperienza della CECA  
Il futuro nucleare dell'Europa  
Marjolin: primo bilancio della lotta contro  
l'inflazione
- in Dutch: De stand van zaken
- in English: The Common Market: Inward or outward looking?  
Where the Common Market stands today.

In addition, the Press and Information Service publishes a monthly magazine in the four languages of the Community and in English, as well as various other special publications:

Information Note on the trade union problems  
Notes on common agricultural policy  
University research and studies on European integration  
Monthly biographical review.

All these publications may be obtained on application to the Press and Information Service of the European Communities, 244 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium, or 18 rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, or from the Communities' offices in Bonn, Paris, The Hague, Rome, Geneva, London, New York or Washington.

## EEC

L'INDUSTRIE DE LA CONSTRUCTION NAVALE DANS LES PAYS DE LA CEE (The shipbuilding industry in EEC countries), Studies: Industry series - No. 4/64, published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

The EEC Commission has just published a study on the shipbuilding industry in the Community countries in its series "Studies: Industry series".

It contains a descriptive study which sets out the situation in this sector within three chapters: the first concerns the product (production, demand and trade); the second concerns the firms (methods, structure and organization); the last concerns state intervention (transfers, regulations and production).

## ECSC

OBJECTIFS GENERAUX "ACIER" (General aims "steel"), No. 2, Luxembourg, 1964 (3553/2/64/1) published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

This report dealing with the carrying out of general objectives for steel for the year 1965 analyses the factors which have led to a certain reduction in the Communities' internal demand for steel over recent years, and shows that particular attention must be paid in future to ways in which the economy develops and specifically to the consumption of steel.

BULLETIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER (Bulletin of the European Coal and Steel Community), High Authority, No. 50 (10.803/2/64/1) published in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

This number deals with the following points: the European Miners' Statute, by M. Finet, member of the High Authority; the declaration of the President of the High Authority to the Consultative Committee concerning the merger; activities of ECSC from end of January to end of July 1964; statistical and graphical appendix.

## EURATOM

TABLE RONDE ENTRE EURATOM ET LES DIRIGEANTS SYNDICALISTES DE LA COMMUNAUTE (Round Table between Euratom and trade union leaders of the Community)(Stresa, 20, 21 and 22 May 1964) texts of studies presented by the Commission, published by the "Industry and Economics" general division ECSC, in French, German, Italian and Dutch.

## MISCELLANEOUS

DE LA VOLONTE EUROPEENNE DE LA F.G.T.B. A LA CREATION EVENTUELLE D'UNE INTERCONFEDERATION SYNDICALE EUROPEENNE, Claude Gerlache, July 1964.

Claude Gerlache, a student at the Belgian Labour College recently submitted a thesis to the Central Board of Social Studies in Belgium.

The thesis is in three parts: first the desire for European union in the FGTB before 1950 following the Schuman declaration; possibilities (either official or semi-official) for trade union action by and through the ECSC and EEC Treaties; some views on a European Trade Union Confederation (precedents, study plan, ICFTU and other opinions).

APERCU STATISTIQUE SUR LES TRAVAILLEURS MIGRANTS EN EUROPE OCCIDENTALE (Statistical survey on migrant workers in West Europe)(document No.30) by the International Catholic Commission on Migration, Geneva, April 1964.

Although migration is by no means a new phenomenon, it is none the less an important social and political factor in our time. For this reason, we consider it useful to present an analysis of this carefully documented study:

During the last few years in Europe there has been an accelerating movement from the country side towards the industrial zones. Nearly one million foreign workers have moved from southern Europe towards the north for permanent or seasonal work. The number of foreigners living in the six countries of the Community is now in the region of two and a half million.

However, one point must be stressed: Italian workers who until 1961, represented more than 50% of migrant workers today make up only 42%. With the continuation of economic development in Italy this reduction will also continue in the future.

As a result there has been a considerable increase in the number of Spanish workers moving into countries of the Community. In 1963, Spanish workers made up 19% of the total number migrating into the Community. Greek workers came in second place, making up 6% of all foreign workers in the Community. Germany alone absorbed 58 000 Greek workers in 1963. The same applies to Turkish workers 28 000 of whom emigrated into the Federal Republic of Germany, considerably outnumbering the Portuguese immigrants who go mainly to France. At present there are 27 000 of these in France and they represent 12.5% of the foreign labour force in France.

The number of Yugoslav workers within the Community is also increasing and in 1963 it reached the figure of 23 000.

It is useful to note the position in Switzerland. In 1962, 20% of the working population there was made up of foreigners. It thus seems that out of every 10 workers migrating from southern Europe, 4 choose Switzerland.

The position in Germany is very close to that in Switzerland since Germany admits about 400 000 foreign workers each year.

It is now certain that Italian migration will sooner or later disappear, at least as a mass factor.

It is equally certain that, within the Six, the workers of the other five countries are very little inclined to leave their native country. The essential basis for intra-European migration today is the desire for promotion in the job rather than the simple concern to find a decent life for the family. Thus today migration is no longer a gamble in the way it was for the massive waves of migrants in the last few years.

None the less, the problem has become still more acute with the arrival of migrant workers from outside the European Common Market or from Africa. For these workers, even more than for those of the Six, there will be big problems of adaptation, particularly as regards language, culture and family matters.

This document by the International Catholic Commission on Migrants, while stressing current trends in migration, has the merit of showing how important this problem is for each one of the receiving countries, and of alerting responsible organizations to the seriousness of certain human aspects of the problem, such as its effects within the family which are so often overlooked by those dealing with migration.

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