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JOSEPH MOONS

Joseph Moons who directed the Trade Union Information Division of the Community Press and Information Services died on 4 December 1966 whilst carrying out a mission in Sicily.

Born in Ophasselt (Belgium) on 5 September 1914, Joseph Moons began his career in social work as a full-time official of the Belgian Young Christian Workers Movement (Jeunesse ouvrière chrétienne de Belgique).

Afterwards, he turned to trade union work, joining the Belgian National Christian Metal Workers' Union (Central chrétienne des métallurgistes de Belgique) in 1933 where he set up and ran the research department.

After a period of imprisonment during the Second World War, he became a divisional head of the Belgian Coal Board (Comptoir belge du charbon, Cobechar).

Immediately after the Belgian Christian Metal Workers' Union was able to resume legal activities, he re-established the union's research department.

In 1952, called to Luxembourg by the Christian unions in the six countries, he was the first secretary responsible for relations with the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

On 1 May 1953 he became an official of the ECSC, being responsible for relations with the trade unions and workers' organizations within the Community.

From 1958 onwards he worked as Head of the Trade Union Information Division within the Press and Information Services of the European Communities.

His colleagues in the Trade Union Information Division wish to take this opportunity of expressing their great sorrow at losing a boss who was at the same time a colleague and a friend.

Joseph Moons, someone has written, was one of those men who embody the ideas which they profess: in his case, the trade union movement and the construction of Europe.

For all those who continue to work for the same ideas within the Press and Information Service, the idealism, devotion to duty and example of Joseph Moons will remain the greatest encouragement in continuing the work they began together.

## I. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

### 5th GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU) OF MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Rome, 9-10-11 November 1966

The Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) represent the most important trade union movement in the countries of the Community. Twelve million workers are members of these organizations which are represented in all the six Member States:

DGB	(Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund - Germany)
FGTB	(Fédération générale du travail de Belgique)
CGT-FO	(Confédération générale du travail - Force ouvrière - France)
CISL	(Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori - Italy)
UIL	(Unione Italiana del Lavoro - Italy)
NVV	(Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen - Netherlands)
CGT	(Confédération générale du travail - Luxembourg).

Affiliated, together with the British and Scandinavian trade unions, to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the free trade unions of the Six will see a further increase in their importance in the event of new countries joining the Community.

The Fifth General Assembly which took place in Rome on 9, 10, 11 November 1966 began by examining trade union activities in relation to the process of integration during the period 1964-1966 and afterwards went on to discuss the need for the unions to strengthen their unity and their structural organization to measure up to "the increasingly complex problems posed by the new European dimension".

"Towards a European trade union movement"

Just like the Christian trade unions had done at their European Conference held in Amsterdam last October(1), the ICFTU unions recognized that it was time to put forward a more adequate response to the "European dimension" and to adapt their behaviour accordingly.

Commenting on the proceedings of the Rome Assembly, M. H. G. Buitter, General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat wrote "There is a minimum in the way of a common programme and common structure which we must have at the present stage of development if the trade union movement wishes not only to give a response to the questions put to it by the European institutions but also if it wishes to influence and act increasingly in guiding the Community enterprise".

With this prospect in mind and acting on the basis of the report, "Towards a European trade union movement" presented by M. Buitter, the General Assembly decided to request the Executive Committee (composed of the presidents or general secretaries of national trade union federations affiliated to the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat) to draw up the main lines of a common trade union view on economic and social questions as "the prelude to drafting a community trade union charter".

With regard to the strengthening of organizational ties facilitating co-operation between national organizations, the resolution adopted in Rome affirmed that the proposals put forward in this sphere relate int. al to the decision-making process, the powers of the Executive Committee, General Assembly and trade union committees as well as relations between these bodies. The Executive Committee will submit the proposals concerned to the Sixth General Assembly.

The ICFTU unions have fixed a date for "the implementation of a true common trade union policy, supported by an appropriate organizational structure": the end of the transitional period.

Delegates were also concerned with another subject: relations with other trade unions. The answer of the ICFTU organizations to the offer of permanent co-operation made by the IFCTU in Amsterdam(2) was, on the whole, positive. "Over and above action undertaken jointly," the resolution states, "the ICFTU unions are giving favourable consideration to permanent co-operation with the IFCTU although they will not accept that the unity of democratic workers is called into question by a theory of pluralism put forward by the IFCTU as the basic requirement for trade union freedom".

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(1) See "Trade Union News" No. 7/66.

(2) See "Trade Union News" No. 7/66.

M. M. Bouladoux, President of the IFCTU, and M. J. Kulakowski, General Secretary of the IFCTU European Organization, were present in Rome.

The ICFTU Assembly recalled "previous decisions" concerning organizations affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions. These decisions, taken by the 4th Assembly in Paris in 1964, rejected any contact with WFTU unions.

#### The trade unions and European integration

The ICFTU trade unions did not hide their concern with regard to the democratic development of the Community: "On many occasions", it is stated in the Report on Activities presented to the General Assembly, "the trade union movement (...) has called for respect for the new institutions, the strengthening of the European Parliament as well as for elections to the European Parliament on a basis of universal suffrage. This cannot be repeated often enough because the alternative to a Europe administered by these institutions, bound by the rules of the Treaties and under the control of a parliament according to the democratic traditions of our countries is so disturbing that we have a right to ask ourselves whether we can continue the present course without formal safeguards with regard to the democratic development of the Communities (...). Obviously, we shall continue to campaign in those areas where we have a direct interest but we know very well that a solution in this sphere is conditioned by the general political climate".

The Report on Activities also emphasizes the "lack of balance in Community development", noting that in the new wider economic area brought about by abolishing customs duties and quantitative restrictions as well as by the establishment of an external community tariff there is, apart from the development in the agricultural sector, "far too little in the way of common economic and social policy". This concern and these opinions find expression in the general resolution in which the Assembly places great emphasis on the "driving role of social policy" and on the need to "strengthen economic democracy at national and Community level".

As far as relations with third countries are concerned, the ICFTU unions reaffirmed that "the Community must remain open to all other democratic European countries"; they confirmed their opposition to the entry of Spain and Portugal, supported Israel's application for association; pointed to the need for a successful conclusion of the Kennedy round negotiations and expressed "their firm desire to build up the United States of Europe as equal partners to the United States of America".

The Proceedings of the Assembly: Session of 9 November 1966

The address given by M. Rosenberg

Speeches given by M. A. Moro, M. S. Mansholt and M. P. de Groot

The address given by M. Rosenberg

The Assembly was opened in Rome on 9 November by an address given by M. L. Rosenberg, President of the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat and President of the DGB (Federal Republic of Germany). M. Rosenberg touched on the question of the Community's international relations. "The Scandinavian Countries and Great Britain," he said, "have recently been showing growing interest in becoming members of the EEC. As trade unionists, we must welcome this development, for we believe that the membership of these countries will benefit the democratic construction of Europe and, of course, we are particularly interested in the participation of the strong trade union organizations in these countries in our work at European level".

After hoping that it would be possible very soon "to have closer and more continuous relations with these organizations" in order to "discuss all the problems which we have in common in a developing Europe," M. Rosenberg added: "It is necessary to lay down the framework within which such talks must take place. We are the trade unions of the six countries of the Community. This Community would not exist if we had not clearly laid down from the very beginning the following principles for our actions: we want the total economic integration of our countries. We do not want a free trade zone, but an integrated European economy with all the consequences this implies. We know that this is not possible without political integration, whatever form this takes ... . For this reason, we are ready to make concessions which will make it easier, as transitional measures, for our friends in the other countries to join. But for this reason equally, we are not ready to make concessions altering, suppressing or abolishing the aims and the tasks we have set ourselves".



During the Opening Session, M. B. Storti, General Secretary of the Italian CISL and President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and M. I. Viglianesi, General Secretary of the UIL greeted the Assembly in the name of the Italian affiliates of the IFCTU.

Speeches given by M. A. Moro, M. S. Mansholt and M. P. de Groot

In his welcoming address at the Opening Session of the General Assembly, the Italian Prime Minister, M. A. Moro, pointed to the importance of social policy within the EEC and expressed satisfaction that the views of his Government and those of the trade union movement were very close in this sphere. The Italian Minister of Labour, E. G. Bosco, also spoke.

M. S. Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, speaking to the trade unionists meeting in Rome, said that "the process of European construction is much more than a customs union and also much more than economic and social integration: the final aim is essentially political: namely, the creation of a true European federation".

"The union of Europe", the Vice-president of the EEC Commission continued "cannot, however, be seen as an end but rather as a means: a means towards enabling Europe to safeguard its own future and to shoulder its responsibilities towards itself and towards the world as a whole. The seriousness of the present situation does not lie in the fact that we are a long way from the end of the road but that we have to make a halt on the way towards political union and the democratic development of Europe".

"We have to take note", M. Mansholt added, "of a revival of nationalism in Europe. This nationalism is obsolete because European federation does not exclude, in fact, it brings out in true relief the respective national values. This situation is very dangerous: one may ask whether it will be possible to safeguard the achievement so far and to carry on towards economic and social integration without a safeguard that we are at the same time travelling on the road towards the creation of a supranational democratic Europe."

According to M. Mansholt, "the present situation - in spite of existing difficulties - should not rule out further progress in the economic sphere: not only are there in existence within the Community powers driving it on its path, but the Community has also responsibilities and duties towards workers in third countries".

The speaker, turning to the question of extending the Community, noted a revival of interest in this question in Great Britain and elsewhere. "It is necessary," he pointed out, "not only for the countries concerned to express their views clearly, but also for the countries of the Community to do the same. Furthermore, it will be necessary to study the problems arising and to establish whether there has not been any change in the situation from what it was several years ago.

The present difficulties should not make us discouraged: nationalism is not in control of men's minds. There are in existence forces, including the trade unions, which are ready to fight for a united and democratic Europe." "The trade unions can count on the Community institutions because the Community has confidence in them".

M. P. de Groote addressed the Assembly on behalf of Euratom.

One must, first of all, emphasize the importance, M. de Groote said, which the support of the trade union movement has for giving Europe a structure and consistency which will make it a living presence in the world tomorrow, all the more so because the European spirit is showing itself at present to be firmer and less fleeting among the trade union and employers' organizations than at governmental level.

Some people are saying today that the Communities with a more technical emphasis such as Euratom are now dead or moribund. These attacks are, in all likelihood, all the more destructive since they refer to more specific activities because one is less vulnerable when carrying out a generalized, less specific, action: one argues with a political theorist but one accuses a man of action.

When one thinks, M. de Groote continued, of the future of the Community in a vague, unspecified way, things are relatively simple. However, in such delicate sectors as agriculture, or such painful ones as coal, things become infinitely more difficult. When one turns to new sectors, such as the nuclear sector one begins to trespass on reserved areas, one begins to irritate national vanity and other kinds of amour-propre, one is a threat to hopes of exclusiveness and those who wish to ensure that the price of new thinking and breaks with the past have not to be met solely by one section of society become constantly exposed to reproaches of cowardice.

According to M. de Groote, there is a deeper explanation for the severity or ingratitude of one sector of opinion: the growing dissociation between technology and politics. Technicians know the business in hand, the politicians have the power to decide, but it is

becoming more and more difficult to secure the agreement of these two pillars of action thus opening the way to regionalism, nationalism in technology and technocracy. In the final analysis, the democratic stabilizers work either inadequately or fail to act at all.

The speaker concluded: "We have to take care, because the threat to the technical Communities are all the more dangerous in view of the forthcoming merger of the Communities because there is a risk of perpetuating an inability at Community level to tackle the difficult problem of the increasing incompatibility between technology and politics.

If Europe is to have its two technical wings cut off, this would mean reducing or sterilizing future Community efforts. The trade unions are thoroughly aware of the magnitude of this problem and they have reaffirmed their desire to co-operate at Stresa and Munich. It is necessary to continue in this way, because the world of action has often anticipated the institutions; may the institutions be drawn onwards by the power of production and by the force of labour."

#### Submission of the Report on Activities

M. H.G. Buiters, General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat, submitted the Secretariat's Report on Activities for the period 1964-1966.

After examining the most important events which have taken place at European level during the last two years, M. Buiters went on to assess relations between labour and the Community institutions.

In the second part of his speech, M. Buiters examined the tasks devolving on the trade unions in the years to come.

According to the speaker, the trade unions should concentrate their efforts on two major spheres, namely the establishment of the economic union and the geographical extension of the Community.

It was absolutely essential that the medium-term economic policy should be a true policy, that the recommendations in this sphere of policy relating to the level of economic activity and budgetary policy should give rise to budgetary and economic policies which are

at least framed in concert or harmonized and, finally, monetary policy should cease to be a business dealt with exclusively by contacts between governors of national banks and be managed in such a way as to correspond to the needs of our age, viz, there should result a monetary policy which has been framed in concert, to begin with, and which becomes in the end a common policy.

As far as the trade union movement is concerned, the establishment of the economic union is of prime importance for yet another reason. Without it, a truly common policy, viz, a Community employment policy and an active policy on social harmonization, is quite simply impossible. There is not much place, in a free trade area, for a social policy, which can, under such circumstances, only function as a sort of social aid, capable of no more than mitigating the damage caused.

In order to obtain this economic union, M. Buiter went on, it is essential to have a Community political authority having sufficient power to embark on the necessary imaginative tasks and to carry out the work involved in putting forward proposals and implementing them; we must have a strong European Parliament with real powers because only in a true democracy can the trade union movement measure up to its vocation.

The address given by M. Buiter was followed by speeches given by M. Savoini, M. Rasschaert and M. Lahnstein, Secretaries of the ICFU European Trade Union Secretariat, who dealt respectively with the social and economic aspect of the Report on Activities.

Session of 10 November

Speeches by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission and M. Fohrmann, member of the ECSC High Authority

M. Levi Sandri devoted the main part of his speech to the problems of Community social policy. He affirmed the autonomous character of this policy by vigorously rejecting the thesis maintained by certain governments and certain employer's circles that social action at Community level could have no aim beyond safeguarding the smooth working of the economic union.

One of the essential purposes of European integration is a constant improvement in living and working conditions throughout the Community, the economic expansion brought about by the Common Market being only a means to this end. Social progress cannot, therefore,

be reduced to the undifferentiated results of the general increase in prosperity. Aims of a social character have also to be pursued independently, paying due consideration to economic necessity.

From now on many social choices and decisions can no longer be made at national level but will only be able to be made at Community level. To deny this possibility, such a necessity - that is, to deny the need for Community intervention and a Community will - would lead to a paradoxical situation: to the contradiction that where the political will resides today - that is, at the national level - autonomous choice becomes impossible, and where alone the choice could be made, the political will is denied expression. It is in the light of such requirements that the Community provisions on social questions will have to be recast when the merger of the Treaties takes place.

M. Levi Sandri went on to reject the tendency of certain governments to restrict the Commission's powers of initiative in the social field. The Commission has no intention of abandoning the course it has followed up to now.

The trade union movement has quite specific responsibilities in seeing the fulfilment of these social aims. This applies not only to the social sphere but also in resuming the path towards an economically and politically united Europe. This objective is at present compromised by the vetoes and hostile attitudes of certain Governments. Henceforward, only a strong trade union movement at European level can replace the manifest inadequacy of the governments and help to overcome the present stalemate, thus carrying us forward towards a united Europe which will be stronger, a free, democratic, independent Europe, imbued with social ideals.

M. Fohrmann, member of the ECSC High Authority, also devoted the greater part of his address to the work of the ECSC in the social sphere. He recalled that the High Authority embarked on its first measures in the field of industrial modernization, readaptation and redevelopment as early as 1954. "The views and policies of the High Authority," M. Fohrmann stated, "have made themselves felt throughout all countries and all circles in the Community. Now, it is universally recognized that the workers, whatever sector they belong to, should not on any account have to bear the brunt of technical and economic change.

The assistance in the field of readaptation given by each government to workers outside mining and the iron and steel industry are very largely based on the assistance given by the High Authority itself to those employed in the industries coming within its jurisdiction.

Thus, thanks to the High Authority's work of persuasion and the example it has given, the retraining and readaptation of workers, industrial and regional redevelopment and industrial development policy have become a major preoccupation of all governments throughout the Community so as to safeguard the interests of all workers losing their jobs."

M. Fohrmann reviewed the work of the ECSC in the fields of industrial health and medicine and safety of working; he referred to studies carried out into the vocational training of miners and employees in the iron and steel industry and noted that, in the two joint commissions for the harmonization of working conditions, "employers and workers in the coal mining and iron and steel industries are absolving an apprenticeship in collective bargaining at Community level. One is thus justified in thinking that this bargaining process will one day result in the signing of European collective agreements. Certainly, once such a movement is under way it will not be confined to the coal mining and iron and steel industries: it will also take in other industries".

We are glad, the speaker continued, that the research work which we are doing for the miners and for those employed in the iron and steel industry will also benefit other workers, as many workers as possible. We are very proud of this.

Accordingly, there are now two questions arising:

as far as miners and those employed in the iron and steel industry are concerned, the question of retaining the advantages they enjoy through the application of the Treaty of Paris;

as far as other workers are concerned, the question of obtaining the same advantages, allowance being made for the necessary adaptations to meet the particular circumstances applying.

These questions arise in an acute way in view of the intention to merge the existing three Communities following the merger of the three European Executives functioning at present.

The Report by M. Buiter: "Towards a European Trade Union Movement"

We have already mentioned the decisions taken by the Assembly with regard to the strengthening of the trade union organizational structure at European level; co-operation between ICFTU and IFCTU trade unions; the attitude of the free trade unions towards organizations affiliated to the WFTU.

Discussion of these questions was based on the Report, "Towards a European Trade Union Movement", presented by M. Buiter, General Secretary of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat.

In this report, there are other passages, where the speaker outlines the role of the trade union movement in the economic, social and political fields.

In this connection, M. Buiter maintained that the most important tasks in the economic and social spheres were to safeguard the constant growth in the Community's social product, to maintain full employment and guarantee that workers shared in the increasing social product. In the political sphere, the efforts of the trade unions should, in the first place, be concentrated on bringing about greater democracy in the Community, widening the Community to embrace all democratic countries in Europe and in developing a Community external relations policy taking account of the interests of third countries, particularly those of the developing countries. The speaker said: "Since 1958, we have been insisting all along that the establishment of a customs union was not in itself enough. We are calling for an economic union with a planned economy, a common policy to regulate the economy and the level of economic activity and, above all, a clearly defined social policy". But, he added, whether we are able to press our claims home will depend solely on our strength.

#### Session of 11 November

#### An address given by M. W. Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission

On 11 November, M. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, took part in the proceedings of the Assembly and delivered an address.

"The prime concern of the trade unions is to make this flourishing European Economic Community receptive to social progress. And rightly so, because the Community is there to serve the citizens. It is not there to serve the interests of a limited few, but for the benefit of all. Economic expansion should be accompanied by a fair distribution of the national product. The Community wishes to improve living and working conditions, without wishing to make them uniform in a mechanical way. This also helps the process of integration, for a social policy which is inspired by the idea of social progress is not the weakest means of promoting increasingly close relations between the peoples of Europe".

"The more integration advances," he added, "the wider the area will be where the freedom, equality and security of European people are safeguarded. This is not just dry theory. It is something which the worker himself feels."

Touching upon questions of social policy, President Hallstein observed that, "the Commission is doing everything it can to promote integration in social policy. It has attempted in many ways to guide and stimulate social development within the Community. We have the proof in the most recent proposals, for instance, those destined to improve the European Social Fund (which has already assisted in the retraining and readaptation of almost half a million workers), as well as the special programmes for speeding up vocational training and re-shaping social security provisions covering some two million migrant workers; in the near future the Commission will be submitting a draft regulation finalizing freedom of movement. The Commission has been co-operating closely with employers' and workers' organizations and with governments in gathering data on wages, working hours, paid annual leave, collective agreements and social security schemes, this information being required for bringing about a harmonization of the schemes currently existing in the Member States".

"Naturally," he continued, "the Treaty lays down very narrow limits for the Commission in the field of social policy. In addition, there are considerable basic difficulties (...). Unfortunately, the Governments are inclined to deal with social questions at national level rather than Community level, an attitude which can scarcely be qualified as amounting to a dynamic interpretation of the Treaty of Rome".

We reproduce below the full text of the final part of M. Hallstein's address:

"To advocate European progress does not, today, amount to an appeal to revolution. What is needed is patience and an everyday persevering, realistic and clear-sighted effort in all aspects of integration. Nobody needs to throw in the towel if everything does not succeed at the first attempt.

On the contrary, the Commission is continuing to show the same persevering and progressive spirit it has done from the very beginning in carrying out the work it is charged with under the Treaty. Last year's constitutional crisis has, admittedly, left its marks on the Community. But the institutions are once again functioning normally. This is proved by the concrete successes of this summer - agricultural prices, agricultural financing, the customs union, the Kennedy round negotiations, to cite only the main headings. Union is becoming a reality in economic and social policy. This is the first indestructible piece of the mosaic of European unification.



This unification does not, admittedly, automatically imply unification in other spheres but it does amount to a constant pressing invitation to Member States to look for unification in these fields also - particularly in foreign policy and defence policy - and it adds to the resources of the Member States for reaching such unification. It is also based on a movement towards widening the boundaries of the Community.

Thus, the European Community can be regarded as the kernel and forerunner of the Community of Free Europe. Experience shows that the more actively the Community carries out its work of unification, the better placed it will be for rising to its responsibilities towards the whole of Europe. Thus, it is universally recognized today throughout Europe that, employing the wording of the resolution adopted on 26 January 1966 by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Community with its possibilities for extension offers the best basis for bringing about the economic and political unity of all Europe.

This applies also to Eastern Europe. From now on, the Community is a factor in European policy towards the East. It has only to be used as such!

Thus, there is every reason to hold on to what has been achieved in the European Economic Community and to go on from there determinedly. Naturally, there are setbacks. But prophecies of misfortune will help us not at all. "Now more than ever" is the relevant answer. We need courage and devotion to our task.

The everyday routine of our Europe, can, at times, appear monotonous and insipid. However, we should not be deceived. For we know that we are carrying out an historical necessity: European unification is the work of our age. Either we complete this work successfully and Europe survives, and survives brilliantly. Or we fail in our task and Europe is lost.

In the battle for the unity of our continent it is good to know that the European trade unions are fighting resolutely at our side".

#### The General Resolution

I. The General Assembly of the free trade unions (ICFTU) of the Six countries of the European Economic Community met in Rome on 9, 10 and 11 November 1966. With the transition period of the EEC drawing to a close, the General Assembly notes that:

1) In spite of the crisis in June 1965, which was spread out over a period of more than six months, the Community has made further progress.

The General Assembly rejects any curtailment of the rights of the European executives, which must constantly stimulate Community activity.

The General Assembly furthermore calls for the strengthening of:

the attributes of the European Parliament: without detriment to its other demands, the General Assembly calls for the introduction forthwith of action to extend the European Parliament's right of control;

trade union participation in the adoption of decisions by the Community - in particular through a reinforcement of the Economic and Social Committee, which should hold the right to initiate action.

2) The Community must remain open to all democratic European countries.

The General Assembly reaffirms its attitude of rejection towards the entry of Spain and Portugal.

The General Assembly is of the opinion that, in an effort to arrive at closer co-operation within the free world, the Community must contribute to the success of negotiations in the Kennedy round.

Furthermore the Community must respect the letter of the agreement and:

implement a common foreign trade policy before the end of the transition period;

and elucidate its policy of entry and association.

The General Assembly demands above all that Israel's application for association be brought speedily to a satisfactory agreement.

3) The gap between the customs union and the economic union is widening.

The first medium-term economic policy programme, although it does not put forward a great deal of specific proposals, does at any rate clearly show the order of magnitude of the problems requiring a solution. It is up to the Community to formulate without delay an overall conception of economic and social policy aimed at stepping up supply through steadily adapting the structures.

To this end it is absolutely necessary for the study group for long-term prospects to maintain its Community character and independence, and for the economic policy proposals to be based more than ever on the experiences obtained at the ECSC (reconversion/readaptation) and EURATOM (scientific research). It is furthermore necessary to make up the arrears in working out a common transport and energy policy.

4) The incomes policy as advocated by the Community has no place in a dynamic employment policy, for it would lead to a freezing of the existing distribution of incomes.

A balanced distribution of the national income cannot be attained by means of a rigid control of wages and salaries. It must rather be based primarily on free negotiation of working conditions between the employers and workers. Planning must be geared to economic growth and social progress.

5) The progress aimed at in the formulation of the common social policy is totally inadequate.

As economic and social policy have a reciprocal effect on one another, only recognition of the driving force of social policy can help to provide a remedy for this inadequacy.

The General Assembly insists that the outline of such a conception as presented in the first plan for a medium-term economic policy be further developed as follows:

(a) a dynamic common employment policy necessitating:

the implementation of a genuine common policy on vocational training;

co-ordination of the three consultative committees;

adaptation of the Community instruments, in particular the Social Fund.

Only a policy of this nature will be in a position to help to bring a solution to those problems deriving from technological progress, constant economic transformation and the existence of economically backward areas.

(b) improvement of living standards and working conditions:

A realistic policy of harmonization in the course of progress must show what problems are most urgently in need of solution at Community level, by means of a constant country-by-country comparison.

The role of the employers' and workers' organizations must be strengthened through the activity of the central bodies of both sides of industry, so as to work towards social equality.

The studies undertaken by the Commission must in certain cases lead to Community measures formulated in collaboration between the Commission, the governments and representatives of the employers and workers.

The general setting up of mixed committees will facilitate negotiations at Community level between employers' and workers' representatives in those fields which come within their competence.

6) The definition of a common agricultural policy is an undeniable success for the Community. However, this success cannot hide the difficulties inherent in carrying out this policy. The General Assembly recalls that from the very outset it has called for an agricultural policy which must be based on the following elements, which for their part form an inseparable whole:

market policy

structural policy

social policy

trade policy

An agricultural policy which leans exclusively on a market policy entails the risk of having unfavourable consequences for the consumers, the Community's foreign trade and the people employed on the land in regions which still have a weak structure. For this reason the General Assembly urges the issuing of an annual report setting out the situation in agriculture, thereby serving as a guideline for those measures aimed at full integration of the agricultural sector in the overall economy and at the same time facilitating the matter of bringing the required corrections to bear.

The General Assembly gives warning of the disequilibrium stemming from the apparent lag in the field of social and structural policy in the agricultural sector.

7) The movements of industrial and financial concentration still continue. It is indispensable:

to establish effective public control to cover investments, price trends and relations between undertakings;

to develop an active policy to eliminate the harmful effects of competition, particularly by harmonizing legislation;

to strengthen economic democracy at the national and Community levels.

II. Economic growth and social progress are undeniable. Equally undeniable is the apprehension over the political development, the stepped up rate of concentration in the industrial and financial sectors and the lag in developing common policies, particularly in the social field. In view of these characteristics of Community development the ICFTU-affiliated unions reaffirm their determination to establish the United States of Europe in equal partnership with the United States of America - a progressive and democratic Europe, not limited to the countries of the existing Community, and which will maintain an open attitude towards the other parts of the world.

- 1) The General Assembly calls on its sister organizations in Europe and particularly in Great Britain to exercise every possible influence on their respective governments to join the Common Market, a Community which represents a work of prosperity and peace, beyond its economic and social aims.
- 2) The General Assembly considers it as one of the essential tasks of the ICFTU trade unions to strengthen democracy and the democratic trade union organizations. For this reason the ICFTU trade unions are prepared to work together with all democratic and constructive forces.

In this connection the General Assembly calls to mind its earlier resolutions on the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions.

The ICFTU trade unions will continue their co-operation with the IFCTU, along the same lines as this co-operation has proceeded hitherto, both in the framework of the Economic and Social Committee and in the joint formulation of a social programme. The forthcoming merger of the Executives will doubtless provide the opportunity for new joint action.

Over and above this joint action the ICFTU trade unions are disposed to constant co-operation with the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU). At the same time they will not accept that the unity of the democratic workers is called into question by a theory of pluralism, which is put forward by the IFCTU as the fundamental requirement of trade union freedom.

- 3) The trade union movement is aware that the attainment of its aims depends on the cohesive and internal structural strength of the ICFTU trade unions.

The weakness of these organizations in some areas and economic sectors is a common problem, a solution of which calls for the solidarity of all. This solidarity has already found expression in the establishment and operations of the Common Fund.

The General Assembly engages the ICFTU organizations to place the action programme of 1 May 1965 at the head of its demands in the separate countries:

Attainment of full employment and strengthening of economic democracy.

A reduction of working time to 40 hours a week at the maximum, spread over 5 days, without loss of earnings.

Extension of annual leave to 4 weeks per year.

Increased holiday pay: in addition to payment of normal earnings there must be a grant of holiday pay equivalent to the normal earnings paid during the holiday time.

An assured income in the event of disablement: in the case of protracted incapacity due to illness, accident or invalidity, the maintenance of the worker's living standard must be assured by means of continued payment of wages or salaries.

The General Assembly authorizes the Executive Committee:

to supplement the action programme with further joint demands;

to formulate a general trade union concept of economic and social policy as a preliminary step towards a common basic trade union programme.

To this end the Executive Committee will evaluate the work of the European Trade Union Secretariat's Standing Committees (Social Committee, Economic Committee, Collective Bargaining Committee and the Committee on "Democratization of the Economy"), in the course of conferences to be called regularly, with a large attendance.

The General Assembly authorizes the Executive Committee, with the assistance of a Working Party composed of the responsible representatives of the affiliated national trade union centres, industrial committees and European Trade Union Secretariat, to work out measures for strengthening the structures for co-operation between the affiliated organizations. Proposals in this field will be to do with, inter alia, procedure for adopting resolutions, the powers conferred on the Executive Committee, the General Assembly and the Industrial Committees and relations between these bodies. The Executive Committee will submit the relevant proposals to the 6th General Assembly.

In this way the General Assembly reaffirms its determination to prepare a common trade union policy for the end of the transition period, based on a suitable organizational structure. The trade unions are resolved to conduct their publicity campaign along these lines in order to attain their main objective, which consists of assuring the worker of his rightful place within a Europe in the making.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE EUROPEAN TRADE UNION SECRETARIAT

The Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat met in Rome on 8 November last to establish the final agenda for the proceedings of the Fifth General Assembly of Free Trade Unions in the Community.

The Committee elected M. Ludwig Rosenberg, President of the DGB (Federal Republic of Germany) as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Secretariat and M. Harm Buitter, General Secretary.

At present, the Executive Committee is composed as follows: Chairman: M. L. Rosenberg (DGB - Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-chairman M. B. Storti (CISL - Italy); members: Messrs. O. Brenner (DGB - Federal Republic of Germany); A Bergeron and Ch. Veillon (CGT - FO, France); I. Viglianesi (UIL - Italy); A. Kloos (NVV - Netherlands); L. Major (FGTB - Belgium); M. Hinterscheid (CGT - Luxembourg); A. Gailly (ICFTU - ECSC Inter-Trade-Union Group). The seat for a representative of the ICFTU European Regional Organization has been left vacant.



TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

ORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE CSC (BELGIUM)  
ADDRESS BY M. COOL ON THE QUESTION OF INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION  
AND MERGERS

Brussels, 5 November 1966

The Ordinary Congress of the Belgian Federation of Christian Trade Unions (CSC), held in the Great Hall of the Palais des Congrès in Brussels on 5 November last, was attended by more than 1 500 trade unionists and many prominent churchmen, politicians and representatives of social and economic life.

In his address to Congress M. L. Dereau, General Secretary of the CSC, dealt with the Report on Activities for the years 1964 to 1966.

"The ten-point programme of the CSC laid down in September 1965", he pointed out, "is now, after some slight amendments, the joint programme of the two Belgian trade union centres vis-à-vis the employers' organizations and the Government".

In the course of his address, M. Dereau noted that, with a membership of 844 000 at the end of 1965, the CSC was now the most representative trade union organization in Belgium.

Mlle S. Nasselang, National Women's Officer, presented a report on women's activities within the trade unions. After the debate on the report, Congress agreed that women should be adequately represented at all trade union levels (in the CSC Executive, the Regional Unions and unions representing particular trades).

Finally, M. Lindemans, Head of the CSC Research Department, presented a report on "Economic and Social Policy".

M. A. Cool, CSC President, delivered the closing speech.

In this, the President of the CSC drew the attention of Congress to the question of industrial concentration and mergers.

"May I draw your attention," he said, "to the impossibility of limiting ourselves to what goes on inside our own frontiers? We have also to take an interest in what is going on at European level, at the level of the Six. The creation of Europe, the achievement of the customs union, the widening of the market, the resulting increase in competition must of necessity give rise to economic concentrations just as the increase in the standard of living requires greater production and greater productivity".

"The trade union movement," M. Cool continued, "is not opposed to this trend. On the contrary. It is ready to co-operate, provided that this co-operation is accepted and that the trade union movement has a say in things. However, if everything is decided without us, as so often happens at present, if we are again and again to be presented with a fait accompli, nobody has any reason to complain of our lack of co-operation or even of our opposition. We are ready to co-operate, but not simply to accept and remain completely passive. A wider market presupposes larger firms. This calls for a large number of mergers of firms within one country as well as of those in different countries of the Common Market. This is the case particularly in the iron and steel industry, in the chemical industry and in many others. There are far-reaching consequences in many spheres: structural change, rationalization and improved organization and, at the same time, serious repercussions affecting the workers. Such mergers also take place between financial groups. Many foreign firms open up in the Common Market at the same time as firms operating in one Common Market country widen their operations over the entire Community."

"We believe," the CSC President concluded, "that this is a natural result of the policy of integration and that it is even a good thing. Nevertheless, no one can deny the effect it has on the labour market and on workers in the Community. We are not opposing this trend on principle. On the contrary. We are only too ready and willing to co-operate and to assume our responsibilities, if only we are allowed to do this. But it has to be reiterated emphatically that we want to be in on the discussions right from the beginning and if there is no wish to give us satisfaction on this, nothing need be expected from us".

At the end of the proceedings, the CSC Ordinary Congress adopted a series of resolutions dealing with full employment and expansion, wages and incomes policy, purchasing power and the role and position of women in the trade union movement.

The resolution on wages and incomes policy notes int. al. that all West European Governments are in fact conducting their incomes policies, with or without the trade unions, which affect the distribution of national income and expresses the view that incomes policy should be seen within the European context.

15th CONGRESS OF THE CFDT CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION (FRANCE)

Mulhouse, 17, 18 and 19  
November 1966

The French CFDT Chemical Workers' Union (Fédération des industries chimiques, CFDT), held its 15th National Congress from 17 to 19 November 1966 at Mulhouse. It was attended by many rank-and-file trade unionists as well as several national and foreign trade union leaders.

M. E. Maire, General Secretary of the CFDT Chemical Workers' Union, presented the Union's Report on Activities. We reproduce below extracts dealing with European questions:

"Europe has not yet surmounted its contradictions. Whilst the common agricultural market is seen from outside as a protectionist construction, the future Kennedy round negotiations are to be on a free trade basis. Whilst European political union is the only way of allowing a due check on the activities of international capitalist technocracy, the refusal of the French Government to apply the supranationality clauses contained in the Treaty of Rome leaves the field free for the international trusts, but it also leaves the door open for the entry of Great Britain".

"We must repeat: only co-ordinated trade union action in the six countries of the Community can put a brake on European capitalism and make the Governments recognize the need for European democratic planning which should, moreover, not be forever content to restrict itself to its present geographical boundaries or resign itself to the division of Germany. Does the economic expansion which our continent is undergoing open the way to the liberation of Spain from the Franco dictatorship? In this respect we can only note the increasing gulf between the "liberal" statements of the ruling class and the systematic repression of trade unionists whom it is our duty to assist to the utmost in their long struggle for freedom".

Examining the question of the Union's international relations, the Report recalls that the union has tried to base its actions on the instructions given by the National Committee in February 1965: authorizing the Executive and National Council to explore the possibilities and aims of a common policy for the European trade union movements, a common policy which is indispensable if the best use is to be made in the interests of workers of the European institutions already existing or to be established.

For this purpose and in order to prompt a trade union reply to the growing power of firms dominating the chemical industry in Europe, the National Committee expressly authorizes the Executive to seek to establish relations with the most representative unions organizing workers of these firms.

The strengthening of relations between European employers calls for a united reply from the unions operating in the same industry. "As far as our union is concerned, we are ready to take the necessary measures".

Congress elected M. Ch. Tissier, President, and M. E. Maire, General Secretary.

EUROPEAN QUESTIONS  
IN AN ADDRESS BY M. COUMANS, PRESIDENT OF  
THE NVV MINERS (NETHERLANDS)

Heerlen, 3, 4 and 5  
November 1966

The Dutch General Miners' Union (Algemene Nederlandse Bedrijfsbond in de Mijnindustrie) held its General Meeting (Algemene Vergadering) at Heerlen on 3, 4 and 5 November.

In his introductory address, the President, M. A. Coumans, dealt int. al. with the EEC and the ECSC.

As far as the EEC is concerned he said:

"We have always considered international social, economic and political integration as a factor which must play its role in defending democracy. Consequently, we have to express our bitter disappointment at the attitude of the French Government which is preventing any progress in the EEC. It is, no doubt, encouraging to note that the French Government seems to have changed its ideas about Great Britain's membership of the EEC. Some years ago, the French veto made it impossible for Great Britain to join. We hope that this change in the French attitude will make it possible to complete quickly and successfully negotiations for Great Britain's entry because we feel that the membership of this country and, perhaps, that of the Scandinavian countries, will act as a stimulus on the other EEC countries who will thus find themselves encouraged to work diligently for a political union of the European democratic countries within a federal framework".

As far as the ECSC is concerned, President Coumans pointed to recent developments within the coal-mining industry. As a result, various countries have felt themselves obliged to adopt national measures, thus making a Community solution for these problems increasingly impossible.

He recalled the long road which had had to be travelled to obtain Decision 3-65, concerning the Community scheme for state aid.

"It is a great mistake", M. Coumans said, "to believe, as certain people do, that, following the adoption of this decision, the Council of Ministers would be inclined to approve Community measures leading to a more co-ordinated energy policy. In recent months we have been able to see very clearly that the national governments are quietly continuing to take measures which are absolutely incompatible with the ECSC Treaty and with the decision in question. Accordingly, we may conclude that we are getting further and further away from a solution of this problem and that a co-ordinated energy policy seems to be impossible of realization. And yet we must have a common energy policy if we are to resolve satisfactorily the problems within the coal market sector. We must therefore work harder than ever to bring such a policy into being because it is the only way we have of putting a stop to the chaotic development which is already under way and of best resolving this complex of problems. We are not seeking to hide the extent and difficulty of the tasks which are still awaiting us".

CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF  
CHRISTIAN REFUGEE AND MIGRANT WORKERS (FITCRE)

Luxembourg, 12 and 13 November 1966

The Triennial Congress of the FITCRE took place on 11, 12 and 13 November 1966 in Luxembourg.

On 12 November, the day was given over to social, economic and institutional questions relating to the European Community, some attention also being given to the question of popular education within the context of European integration.

At the end of the Congress, M. Lachowski and M. Popovitch were elected, respectively, President and General Secretary of the FITCRE.

STATEMENTS BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

ICFTU TRADE UNIONISTS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL  
QUESTIONS

Rome, 11 and 12 November 1966

On 11 and 12 November 1966 a discussion on agricultural questions took place at the Headquarters of the Joint Press and Information Services of the European Communities in Rome, those taking part in the discussion being drawn from free trade unions representing agricultural workers in the six countries of the EEC and affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Following a discussion on the structure of agricultural workers' trade unions and the ensuing problems for trade-union integration, the Secretariat of the Working Party of ICFTU Agricultural Workers' Unions in the EEC was requested to draw up for consideration by the next European Conference of Agricultural Workers, which is to take place in 1967 at Narbonne (France), a draft programme containing guiding lines and setting out the stages of a united action to be undertaken at EEC level by free trade unions representing agricultural workers.

Other questions discussed were the creation, application and effect of the common agricultural policy resulting from the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in the summer of 1966.

Statement of principles

At the end of the debate, the following statement of principles was adopted:

The Working Party of ICFTU Agricultural Workers' Trade Unions in the EEC declares its agreement in principle with the EEC Common Agricultural Policy which entails within the framework of market policy that

the Member States are to cover through their own production a determined part of their requirements.

Nevertheless, this agreement in principle is not tantamount to recognition of a policy of national self-sufficiency or of a commercial policy which fails to take account of the traditional flow of trade.

Furthermore, the loyal and constructive co-operation of agricultural workers' trade unions in the development of the EEC common agricultural policy will depend on whether or not the Common Market policy is accompanied by the greatest possible development of structural and social policy within the agricultural sector.

The Working Party calls upon the competent authorities of the EEC to produce without delay the reports that are envisaged concerning the trend with regard to the profitability of agricultural undertakings within Member States. These reports should afford an overall view of profitability trends broken down by region, type of production and size of undertaking. There will also be a need to draw practical conclusions for the common agricultural policy.

The tendency to consider the family unit of production as the typical one as far as the common agricultural policy is concerned should not be interpreted in such a way that the present structure of the agricultural sector is frozen in its present form by means of the common agricultural policy which should not be regarded as having as its aim to maintain at all costs the far too large number of units of production existing at present.

The prices to be fixed within the framework of the common marketing organizations should, accordingly, be based on the costs of structurally healthy undertakings producing under optimum conditions.

In fixing prices, the social principle should be observed whereby agricultural workers employed in economically viable undertakings should be entitled to enjoy the same social status as workers having the same qualifications working in other sectors.

Within the framework of EEC policy and the policies of Member States, special priority should be given to the need for providing, through regional development policy, job opportunities other than in agriculture in rural areas and to making provision for the retraining for other work of workers leaving agriculture.



Older agricultural workers who cannot be retrained because of their age should be eligible to retire prematurely on adequate old-age pensions.

FIRST EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF ICFTU WOOD AND BUILDING  
WORKERS' UNIONS

Milan, 2 and 3 December 1966

The Committee of ICFTU Wood and Building Workers in the EEC held its first European Conference on 2 and 3 December 1966 in Milan. M. E. Janssens, President of the Belgian General Workers' Union (Centrale Générale, FGTE) was the Chairman.

The following items were on the agenda: the building industry within the framework of medium-term economic policy; the wood industry in the EEC; the outlook for social integration; the role of the trade unions at European level.

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, took part in the Conference and gave an address dealing with the activities of the Commission in the social sphere.

Action Programme

The Conference adopted an action programme, the full text of which is reproduced below:

"The trade unions who have set up the "Committee of Building and Wood Workers in the EEC" and which are part of the free trade union movement.

declare their support for a Europe united on a democratic basis and for all efforts and measures destined to assist in bringing about European political integration;

consider that close co-operation by all democratic European states with a view to the political integration of Europe will be of assistance in defending peace, in obtaining and maintaining full employment, and in constantly improving social security and the standard of living.

The free trade unions of building and wood workers in the six countries support the demands and aims of European trade unions affiliated to the ICFTU by calling for:

closer co-operation between the EEC Commission and employers' and workers' organizations on all economic and social questions;

an active social policy and extended powers for the EEC Commission within the areas laid down in Articles 117 and 118 of the Treaty of Rome.

The free trade unions of building and wood workers attach great urgency to the following tasks within the wood and building sectors and undertake to work for their completion at European level as well as within the powers devolving upon them at national level:

1. The maintenance of full employment is an important duty of economic policy. In all member countries, a considerable proportion of the labour force is employed in the building and wood industry, this having an important effect on the employment situation in other economic sectors. The Committee of Building and Wood Workers in the EEC calls for analytical studies and forecasts on building requirements to be carried out on a regular basis in all sectors.

On the basis of the information brought to light by these studies, building programmes, phased over several years, should be established at national and European level, such programmes being adapted to medium-term economic policy. The trade unions should participate in discussions concerning these building programmes and medium-term economic policy.

2. It is necessary to improve vocational training systems in the member countries. At the same time, efforts should be made to harmonize vocational qualifications and vocational training centres.

Exchanges of young workers as provided in Article 50 of the Treaty of Rome should be facilitated for young building and wood workers by setting up European vocational training centres.

The trade unions should have an opportunity of taking an active part at all stages in the development and improvement of vocational training schemes and in the operation of such schemes.

The EEC Commission is invited to draw up special vocational training programmes for migrant building workers to be financed by the European Social Fund.

3. The housing standards of migrant workers should be improved as a matter of urgency. The European Social Fund should make available the necessary capital to promote the building of houses and hostels for migrant workers within the framework of general subsidized housing schemes. Every care should be taken to avoid a creation of areas inhabited solely by migrant workers.

4. In all countries, measures must be taken to improve safety of working.

The EEC Commission should carry out investigations into the number of accidents, measures taken to prevent accidents, industrial accident insurance schemes, and - in view of the large number of migrant workers employed in the building and wood industry - recommend the application of common regulations in the sphere of accident prevention.

The unions declare themselves ready to give their vigorous support to all efforts of the Commission in this sector.

5. A bipartite European Committee for the building industry should be set up in order to advise the EEC Commission on economic and social questions and to discuss matters coming within the powers of employers' and trade union organizations in the building and wood sectors.

It will be an urgent task for this Committee to promote the harmonization of provisions of collective agreements so as to facilitate social harmonization in the member countries of the EEC and to seek solutions to difficulties arising with regard to the territorial scope of collective agreements.

6. Social security provisions relating to the terms of membership of different social insurance schemes should be in conformity with the directives contained in the EEC regulations on social security of migrant workers.

7. Provisions should be incorporated in national collective agreements relating to the movement of workers from country to country within the EEC, at the same time clarifying the legal status of migrant workers.

The principle of equality of all workers referred to in Article 9 of Regulation No. 38 should be implemented by the terms of collective agreements and private contracts.

8. The trade unions which have set up the Committee of Building and Wood Workers in the EEC will take steps to ensure that workers in the wood and building industries have a guaranteed income all the year round.

To achieve this aim, it is necessary:

to spread construction projects and working continuously over the full year in the building industry;

to improve production methods and building techniques particularly in order to enable continuous working during inclement weather;

to improve working conditions on building sites;

to grant compensation for loss of salary caused by inavailability of work and inclement weather.

9. Technical progress and the introduction of new materials and working methods should be kept under constant review so as to assess their effect on the level of employment within the wood and building industries.

Workers who are dismissed for technical causes should receive provisional compensation until they have found new employment or been re-trained for other work. All acquired social benefit entitlement should be retained.

10. In negotiating national collective agreements, the trade unions which have set up the Committee of Wood and Building Workers in the EEC will base themselves in the following principles:

The following demands taken from the Action Programme of the Free European Trade Unions are, wherever possible, to be pursued and achieved in the wood and building sectors:

- reduction of working hours
- increased annual leave
- payment of a holiday bonus and
- wage guarantees when work is not available.

Efforts will be made to harmonize wages and social benefits.

Workers in the wood and building sectors are entitled to share in the real expansion of the economy. This share should take the form of a more equitable sharing of the benefits of economic expansion in various ways. Provisions relating to the sharing of workers in the growth of the economy must not have any adverse influence on the amount of salary available for spending.

The trade unions of wood and building workers in the EEC emphasize the need to grant special privileges to workers who, through their co-operation and contributions make it possible for the unions to carry out their wage, social and economic policies".

#### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EUROFEDOP (IFCTU)

Vienna, 15 October 1966

The European Organization of the International Federation of Christian Public Service, Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Workers' Unions (Eurofedop) was set up at an inaugural meeting held on 15 October 1966 in Vienna.

Two resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The first resolution calls upon the European institutions, particularly the EEC, ECSC, Euratom and EFTA authorities 'to integrate as far as possible the representation of international employers' and workers' organizations working at European level".

The second resolution, noting the "absolute need for a progressive harmonization of working conditions of national civil servants in the different countries", requests West European Governments to set up a bipartite committee for public service personnel.

During the meeting, the Post, Telephone and Telegraph Workers' Group met, dealing int. al. with the representation of workers in the European institutions.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF IFCCTE UNIONS IN THE COMMON MARKET

Brussels, 24, 25 October 1966

The members of the Trade Union Committee of the International Federation of Clerical, Commercial, Technical and Executive Workers for the Common Market met in Brussels on 24 and 25 October to discuss European questions affecting technical research workers and sales representatives and those arising in the field of industrial health.

The IFCCTE has submitted to the Common Market authorities a resolution dealing with the rights of technical research workers and proposed that the Commission should take account of this resolution in framing European law on patent rights.

For their part, the Common Market authorities have asked the IFCCTE whether ILO Convention No. 120 and its recommendation on health in trading establishments and offices (drawn up in 1964) still meet the requirements of European countries. The IFCCTE Committee for the Common Market is to propose amendments taking account of the increasing automation of office work.

The Committee also dealt with the European Charter for travelling salesmen and representatives. This question had been taken up previously in September 1965 by a working party composed of representatives of EEC member countries.

The members of this working party decided int.al. to establish an initial draft European contract for travelling salesmen, representatives and agents; and to examine the establishment within the trade unions of each country of an information and employment service for members of unions in the other EEC countries.

The agenda of this meeting also included the following items: the question of the free establishment of engineers in the member countries of the Common Market and a proposal to set up a Management Committee.

MEETING OF THE TRADE UNION COMMITTEE (ICFTU) OF POST,  
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WORKERS OF THE COUNTRIES  
OF THE COMMON MARKET

Brussels, 2 November 1966

The Trade Union Committee of Post, Telephone and Telegraph Workers of the six countries of the EEC met on 2 November 1966 in Brussels. M. A. Fossat (France) was elected Chairman, M. A. Poncelet (Belgium) and M. V. Chirioli (Italy) Vice-Chairmen.

At this meeting, the Committee also defined its own activities within the framework of the general organization of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat. At its next meeting, which is to take place in the middle of 1967, a number of reports will be submitted dealing with the establishment of a common programme of minimum demands valid for all post, telegraph and telephone workers in the six countries of the Common Market. The Committee vigorously reaffirmed the need for trade union representation in the Community bodies dealing with the question of harmonization in the postal, telephone, and telegraph services.

MEETING OF EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENT WORKERS' UNIONS (ICFTU)

Brussels, 3 and 4 November 1966

The effect of European integration on the entertainment industry, public subsidies for the arts and colour television were among the subjects discussed by representatives of actors', musicians' and radio technicians' unions at the Second European Meeting of entertainment workers' unions (ICFTU) which took place in Brussels on 3 and 4 November last.

This conference was organized jointly by the ICFTU International Secretariat for Entertainment Workers' Unions (ICFTU) and by the Trade Union Information Division of the European Communities.

Representatives of the EEC took part in the proceedings and gave information on:

social security questions affecting performing artistes and regulations for the benefit of artistes coming from one country of the Community and working other member countries;

freedom of movement of artistes within the Community;

the activities of the Press and Information Services of the Community in the cinema and radio and television sectors.

Leaders of European entertainments workers' unions reaffirmed their request that the EEC should study the economic problems of the radio and television industry.

They asked the International Secretariat of Entertainment Workers' Unions to continue its studies on the question of public subsidies for music and the theatre in the six countries of Europe.

The conference also examined the reassessment of jobs in the different European broadcasting institutions.



With regard to colour television, those taking part in the meeting discussed int.al. the difficulties which broadcasting institutions are meeting in financing programmes as well as various problems affecting staff.

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a preface by the Commission

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The EEC Commission has published a third edition of the "List of non-governmental agricultural organizations within the European Economic Community".

Since the publication of the second edition of the "list", the number of organizations has gone up from 80 in December 1960 to more than 120 at the end of 1965.

The list gives information on all groups of a permanent character composed of representatives from the six countries from the following sectors: agricultural producers, agricultural co-operatives, agricultural and food workers' trade unions, trade in agricultural products and foodstuffs, food manufacturing and industries based on agriculture.

This loose-leaf publication will be brought up to date periodically.

#### ECSC

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investment expenditure during each of the years 1954 to 1964;  
production possibilities noted for each of the years 1955 to 1965.

"TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS DE LA SITUATION JURIDIQUE ET REELLE DES TRAVAILLEURS EN REGIE DANS L'INDUSTRIE SIDERURGIQUE DES PAYS DE LA COMMUNAUTE" - ("Comparative tables of the legal status and of government employees in the iron and steel industry of the Community countries"). Published in four languages. No. 735/2/66/1.

This study which has been carried out by the High Authority in co-operation with the Joint Committee for the Harmonization of Working Conditions in the Iron and Steel Industry is intended to bring out the legal status and real situation of workers who are not attached by any contract to employers in the steel industry but who may be called upon to carry out production and maintenance work in iron and steel undertakings. The publication presents in tabular form a survey of current legal provision in the iron and steel industry and as of 1 January 1966 relating to the different aspects concerning the employment of workers coming under government direction.

#### PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Press and Information Services of the European Communities (Common Market, ECSC, Euratom) publish a series of dossiers in five languages dealing with the most topical aspects of European integration. The dossiers recently published include:

in German            "Die Arbeitsweise der EWG - Organe" ("Working methods of the EEC - Bodies") by Emil Noël, Head of the Secretariat of the EEC Commission.

                      "Sozialpolitik der Montanunion"  
                      "Social policy of the ECSC"

- in Italian: "Traguardo 68: ciò che resta da fare per il completamento dell'unione doganale (Documenti no 20)  
 "A look ahead to 1968: What remains to be done to finalize the customs union" (Document No. 20)
- "L'unione politica"(Political union) (raccolta di documenti presentata dal Parlamento europea) (Document No. 21). A collection of documents presented to the European Parliament. (Document No. 21)
- "Le istituzioni della Comunità economica Europea" (Documenti no 22) "The institutions of the European Economic Community" (Document No. 22).
- in Dutch: "Euratom - Gemeenschappelijk Centrum voor onderzoek" ("Euratom - the Community Research Centre")
- De stand van zaken" (Progress report)
- in English: Euratom's second five-year research programme 1963-67 (revised October 1966) (Topic No. 23)
- "Regional policy in the European Community" (No. 24)
- "Towards political union" (Topic No.25)
- in Spanish "Veinte preguntas" - Que significa, que es, la Comunidad Europea" (documentos no 3) (Twenty questions - What is the European Community, what does it mean? (Document No.3)
- "El mercado comun europeo en 1966" (Documentos no 4) (The European Common Market in 1966) (Document No.4)
- "El mercado comun del Carbon y del Acero" (Documentos no 5) (The Common Market for Coal and Steel) (Document No. 5)
- "La Comunidad europea 1950-1966" (The European Community 1950-1966)

These publications can be obtained from the Press and Information Services of the European Communities, 244 rue de la Loi, Brussels, or 18 rue Aldringer Luxembourg, or from the Community's Information Offices in Bonn, Paris, The Hague, Rome, London, Geneva, Washington or New York.

MISCELLANEOUS:

"ETUDES OUVRIERES", a review devoted to news and education in public affairs, economic and social questions, published by the "Mouvement Liberation Ouvrière" MLO ("Workers Liberation Movement" - 15, rue de Chabrol, Paris 10, France.

In the second of a series of investigations under the title, "The citizen and Europe", the MLO leaders present a group of six articles dealing with the following questions: social policy in the Common Market: an embryo project by M. Boucault; European "planning", by Y. Cortier; The Europe of the Six and the Third World, by A. Lejay; The Trade Union Movement and Europe, by J. Durix; The Common Market and the Consumer by Cl. Vernay; and "Where is the Common Market taking us?" by J. Durix.

"VIE POPULAIRE" (spécial Europe - no 613) of November 1966, publication of the MLO, France.

In a special issue of its monthly journal, the MLO presents questions concerning the construction of Europe in a form adapted to the needs of workers.

Of special interest in this issue are:

a "Europe" competition; a schematic introduction to the six countries; a review of European events; an analysis of questions arising for workers in the construction of Europe.

"ENERGIE DE DEMAIN EN EUROPE" (Tomorrow's European energy) (Jeunes cardes mediterraneens).

No. 1 -Text of a lecture given by M. C.P. Lapie, Member of the ECSC High Authority at the third Economic and Social Seminar, Bendor, 26 to 28 November, 1964.

No.2 -Text of papers given by M. P. Maillet, Director of the General Directorate, "Economy-Energy" and M. J. Verges, Director of the General Directorate, "Coal" of the ECSC.

"ORGANISATION EUROPEENE" (European organization) by W.J. Ganshof van der Meersch, published by établissements Emile Bruylant, Brussels.

The author is the President of the Institute of European Studies at the University of Brussels. "By virtue of their intrinsic dynamic quality," he writes, "the European Treaties and the institutions created by them take on their full historic value".

Professor van der Meersch's work goes far beyond the Community boundaries. In the first volume he deals with the organization of "geographical" Europe, and then goes on to the socialist states. He then studies in detail the organizations of Western Europe (WEU, NATO, the Council of Europe, the Nordic Council, Benelux, OECD, EFTA). The whole of a second volume will be devoted to the European Communities.

"DIE SCHWEIZ UND DIE EWG" (Switzerland and the EEC) by Hans Joachim Meyer-Marsilius, (Series, "Europa-Arkiv, D-2728-D), Zeitschrift für Internationale Politik - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik e.V. Bonn.

TO OUR READERS

This publication is intended to keep the trade union leaders of the countries of the European Community informed regarding the views of different trade union organizations on the construction of Europe. The opinions expressed are entirely those of the authors, and must not be taken as coinciding with those of the Community institutions.

Editor's Note.



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