

Opera Mundi **EUROPE**

A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET

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March 31 - April 6, 1969

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Opera Mundi **EUROPE**

A WEEKLY REPORT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMON MARKET

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THE WEEK IN THE COMMUNITY

March 31 - April 6, 1969

THE COMMON MARKET.

Commission Charts Priorities

The recent publication by the Commission of its action programme for the next three years, which raises the major problems facing the Common Market countries as well as proposing a timetable for their solution (see No 505), received favourable treatment when it was first discussed by the Council of Ministers. The document setting out the action programme contains six main priority projects which, the Commission believes, should be resolved if possible before the end of the current year.

The "principal priority" according to the Commission's president M. Jean Rey, is the problem of economic, financial and monetary policies. A start could be made by a much closer coordination over the use of the instruments of economic policy, and moves in this direction could be based on the system of consultation envisaged under the Rome Treaty, and on previous decisions taken by the Council of Ministers. The whole could also be improved by the establishment of economic indicators for each member country, which would be based on the principle economic factors. Thus danger signs would be quickly spotted, and concerted action could be taken to restore matters to normal. At the same time any process continually reviewing the situation in each country, should operate within the framework of the medium-term objectives set out by the Community. This would mean a comparison - and probably coordination - of the various budgetary and financial policies.

Furthermore experience has shown that monetary problems can upset the steady growth of the Community's economy. As the economies of the Six are daily becoming more and more integrated, any unilateral action by a single government in the monetary sphere might compromise the whole Common Market. In addition, the need for the support of the Community is continually growing, and without this backing the chance of national moves having much success is fading. A unilateral change in parity rates is today unlikely, but the requirement for support from the other member countries would be needed just as much if there were to be a disguised modification of parity rates (e.g. through exchange controls, or the use of indirect fiscal measures). The Commission thus comes out in support of the "Barre Memorandum", which envisages the creation as soon as possible of an automatic assistance scheme between the national banks of the Six, followed by a second-stage (conditional) assistance. This could mean the continuance of the assistance granted to begin with, or the arrangement of further credits, but would also be linked to a plan aimed at promoting the recovery of the country in difficulty. Furthermore the Commission believes that steps should be taken to eliminate the daily fluctuations in parity rates between the national currencies of the Six.

Another major "priority" facing the Community is the question of the common agriculture policy, the CAP. This is a very topical problem, which the Six must solve, for if they do not the repercussions are likely to be serious. The past history of the CAP has shown that its approach, based on prices, Community financial support and common market organisations has been unable to fulfill the objectives of the Rome Treaty, in particular raising the farming income to a level comparable with other economic sectors. Thus the problem needs tackling at the roots. The Mansholt Plan has set out with this aim in mind, by proposing a reform of production structures in agriculture, along with the application of social and regional measures to take the human strain provoked thereby. The latest deliberations of the Council of Ministers only serve to prove that prices by themselves are not the answer. The Commission is therefore pressing the Council of Ministers to adopt the main principles, which will govern the reshaping of the Community's agriculture in the seventies, by the end of 1969.

The question of how the CAP should be financed is another which it is hoped the Six will agree by the end of December. But this cannot be tackled separately from the Mansholt Plan, and a number of Community observers consider that the Six will extend the present system for a further year - and the same move may be made in connection with the transition period itself - but there is always the danger of the transitional period being extended for a further length of time.

The "technological challenge" is a popular catchphrase these days. But for the Six - and Europe - any success in meeting the challenge may well govern the economic and political future. The Commission stresses in its action programme the priority which should be given to establishing an effective multi-annual research programme for Euratom. But there are considerable doubts as to whether this can be achieved independently from an agreement on technological cooperation, and therefore a great deal - perhaps all - depends on the successful outcome of the work of the "Aigrain Group" (formerly Marechal). The medium-term economic policy committee has just approved the long list of possible projects (see also this issue) and their report, which should go to the Council of Ministers in mid-April, is expected to be discussed for the first time on May 12.

There is a need to coordinate both Community and national medium - and long-term scientific policies. Fixed objectives should be set for certain sectors, whilst steps should be taken to encourage science and technology in the Community's universities, research centres and firms. Furthermore a common industrial policy should be established, aimed especially at key industries, and the Six should try to adopt a joint approach to the question of governmental orders and contracts for technologically advanced equipment. Greater encouragement and assistance should be given to the formation of multi-national groups in key technology sectors (aerospace, computers and electronics, fast breeder reactors and enriched uranium production).

Nevertheless a common industrial policy has at least two other facets. The first is to improve the operational conditions of Community enterprises through the

abolition of measures which impede mergers, the use of better fiscal and credit facilities along with improved management techniques. The second involves ensuring the orderly adaptation to modern conditions, of industries in decline or facing difficulties along similar lines throughout the Common Market. The efforts already made to help the steel, textile and shipbuilding industries should be extended and improved. Labour and employment questions should also be discussed on a Community basis, if only with the aim of ensuring that the workforce from declining industries is redirected towards new technology-based concerns.

Under the Rome Treaty, the Common Commercial Policy - CCP is due to come into effect on January 1, 1970, but because of the delays which have arisen - due largely to political complications - this deadline can be ruled out. The Commission is pressing for regulations to govern trade with the East Bloc countries in addition to those which have been already adopted. In this connection, there is the problem of the five-year trade pact which Paris and Moscow intend to sign. The Commission wants a harmonization of national export aids, credit terms and insurance, and M. Deniau, the member of the Commission responsible for external trade, is expected to make proposals to this effect during the near future. The existing differences between the Six have an effect on both internal and external competition, whilst a harmonized approach is essential to any modern commercial policy.

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FINANCE

Towards Community Autonomy

As the final stage of the European Economic Community draws closer, one of the critical problems that has to be resolved is that of providing Brussels with its own funds entirely, and the Commission is now considering the various options that have to be taken before the matter is presented in the form of proposals to the Council. The political climate at present existing in the Community is bound to make this a long and arduous process, but if a decision is to be made and indeed implemented before the beginning of next year, dedication and application on the part of the Six is demanded. This aspect of integration and rationalisation of Community procedure is covered in Article 201 of the Rome Treaty, which specifically alludes to the replacement of financial contributions from member states by the creation of a Community exchequer as such, and goes on to say, "The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, and after consulting the assembly on such proposals, may lay down the provisions whose adoption it shall recommend to the Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional rules". The process therefore must needs be a protracted one, mainly because of the requirement of ratification by the national parliaments, which, as the Council itself admitted in its reply to a written question from M. Vredeling, brings the risk of all manner of delays, none of which can be anticipated effectively because of the sheer

multiplicity of factors that may come to bear on the workings of the Community's institutions and the national legislatures .

In addition to Article 201, Regulation No 25/62 of the Council in particular has a bearing here, as this too refers directly to Community handling, at the common market stage, of levies gathered in the agricultural sector . This at least, however, is an undertaking not specifically covered in the Treaty, and so allowing of modification .

The Commission plans to agree its own standpoints at a forthcoming meeting, and one of the chief matters to decide upon is whether it should go for total financing or only partial financing of Community expenditure from its own funds . Probably the ideal solution would be to cover all the needs cited in the Community budget from its own funds, as this would have the effect of eliminating completely contributions from member states . Were this to be achieved, in fact, the Community would then be in a position to work towards an anti-cyclic economic policy . It would be possible to sketch out a pluri-annual programme covering both Community activities and the finances backing them

Other formulae that could be adduced might be to ratify those Community financial resources that are already in existence (E.C.S.C. levy) and steadily add to them such potential Community resources as farm levies, tax on fats and sugar duties . For the remainder of the Community's finance requirements, i.e. that part not so covered, contributions would continue to be sought from member states, probably on the basis of a renegotiated ratio breakdown for the Six members .

Again, a decision has to be taken as to whether these funds, wholly or partially governed by the Community, will be earmarked in their entirety for specific projects or uses . There might well be a sound case to be made for appropriating the Community's own funds solely to a specified number of priority projects or policies, such as general research and technology, the promotion of backward economic regions, or indeed the geographical and sectoral mobility of labour, agricultural restructuring etc . Of course, to segment funds in this way and administer them piecemeal would involve a number of difficulties, not least the old chestnut of "fair returns", but the experts do feel that these dangers could be lessened if, within certain limits, a degree of fluidity were created between budgetary areas, such as to take account of variations in requirements and priorities .

This brings us to the final major problem in the sphere, that of the form the funds should take . The Treaty itself takes as an example customs revenue accruing from the application of the common external tariff, but it would be equally possible to envisage some proportion of the returns on the TVA being channelled into the single Community purse . This particular item of revenue is estimated at some \$ 200,000 million, such that a creaming-off of say 1 or 2% would bring the Community \$ 2 to 4,000 million, and the amount paid by each member state towards this total would perforce be exactly

equal to its respective share of Community G.N.P. The Commission's people working on this line of study recommend it for the fact that it would operate virtually as a tax on economic activity in the various member states, such that they would be contributing in exact accordance with their means. However, it will be some years yet before the TVA is generalised throughout the Community, and even then it will be nowhere near uniform for the Six.

Other possibilities being looked into by the experts are levies on energy, that is an extension of the ECSC levy to cover all energy resources, income from excise duties and para-fiscal taxation.

But this stage has yet to be reached, and before this can happen, the governments of the Six must agree in principle to the idea of having a Community with its own financial initiative as such. This in turn means their conceding financial control to the European Parliament also, and so the whole matter of institutional balance in the Community will again be called in question. Unfortunately, what all these hazards add up to; in such a politically charged matter, is the danger of stalemate somewhere along the line, and with it the possibility of having to postpone the final stage of the Common Market itself.

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Secret Soul-Search For Six?

The Foreign Ministers of the Six are expected to hold a restricted "intergovernmental" meeting, apart from the EEC Council of Ministers, when this next meets in Luxembourg on May 12th. This has been proposed by the present President of the Council, M. Gaston Thorn, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, who has stated that the other Benelux countries and West Germany are willing to take part. Whether or not the go-ahead is given therefore depends on M. Michel Debre of France and Signor Pietro Nenni of Italy. It is expected that the ministers will discuss the question during the NATO meeting, which is now taking place in Washington and also during the ceremonies being held in London in the first week of May to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Council of Europe. During the NATO meeting, M. Debre will see Mr. Stewart, the British Foreign Secretary, the first high-level governmental contact between France and Britain since the strained relations caused by the Soames Affair.

A special intergovernmental meeting, which of course will not include the Commission, is expected to discuss in a wide-ranging and frank manner the various problems and different points of view which exist amongst the Six. One particular question which they may well deal with is the renewal - or otherwise - of the mandate confirming the present President and Vice-Presidents of the European Commission in their posts. The present mandate expires on June 30th. In the past the French have made a great song and Opera Mundi - Europe No 507

dance about the need for the post of president to fall to each of the Six in rotation, but if M. Rey went it is likely that he would be replaced by an Italian. Furthermore it may well be asked whether it is very realistic to propose a change of president. According to the agreement made at the time of the merger of the executives, the merger of the Treaties is due by July 1, 1970, when the present Commission of fourteen members will be reduced to nine. But since the transition period may well be extended by a further year, and the Six are likely to base their timetable of work on the new action programme recently proposed by the Commission, the most practical solution would seem to be a renewal of M. Rey's mandate as president.

But the meeting is likely to devote much more time to a discussion of the major problems facing the Common Market, all of which are to some extent linked. These are also covered to varying degrees within the Commission's action programme:

- 1) Commercial arrangements with the candidate countries
- 2) Technological cooperation
- 3) Relaunching the internal work of the Community
- 4) The switch from the transitional period or its extension
- 5) The renewal of the agricultural financing agreement.

The Six may well discuss the Aigrain Committee report on May 12, and by then the governments should also have had sufficient time to consider the Commission's action programme. In addition the Six need to make a definitive decision about the so-called commercial arrangements, but whether they will do in the immediate future is open to doubt. The long-drawn out discussions by the permanent representatives cannot usefully continue for much longer, unless the ministers are willing to settle various political questions.

The moment is ripe for a meeting to discuss the future of the Community. Perhaps the Commission could also be invited to take part, especially if such a meeting were held outside the strict framework of the Council. Some observers believe that a new package deal is on the cards, and certainly M. Thorn seems to be working towards this end.

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TECHNOLOGY

Aigrain Group's Bill of Fare

The full list of projects considered by the Community's Scientific & Technological Cooperation Committee (former Marechal Group) to be ripe for joint Community action was submitted to the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee last week, and will now be studied by the permanent representatives before going for consideration by the Council of Ministers by May 12. The complete schedule of projects, grouped under the seven sectors wherein the principle of cooperation was agreed are reproduced below. Note that in the column "Type", we have projects dubbed 'A', meaning

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that these are considered suitable for immediate cooperation, and 'B', indicating that these are thought to require further consideration before any definitive decision on them may be made:

	<u>Type</u>
DATA PROCESSING	
1) Large-scale, high-powered E.D.P. system	B
2) Data transmission networks between research centres: phase 1	A
phase 2	A
3) European programme library	A
4) Commissions to promote standardisation of software	A
5) European data processing institution	B
6) Software and peripherals usable in various sectors - diversification	B
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	
1) Forecast studies on service requirements in telecommunications	A
2) European conformity certificates for electronic components	A
3) New components for computers	B
4) Basic research on semiconductor properties	B
5) Solid-state circuitry for hyperfrequency applications	B
6) Basic research on boosting high- and very high-frequency Hertzian Waves	A
TRANSPORT INNOVATIONS	
1) Electronic equipment for traffic control	A
2) Feasibility studies on electromagnetic support systems	A
3) Feasibility studies on a 1,000-ton seagoing hovercraft	A
4) Forecast study on passenger transport between conurbations	A
5) Applications study of closed-circuit gas turbine rail locomotives: phase 1	A
phases 2&3	A
6) Research on the linear induction motor	B
7) Integrated automation on marine navigation	B
8) Data collection in the automated channelling of city traffic	B
9) Uses of electric vehicles in urban areas	B
OCEANOGRAPHY	
1) Control and prevention of marine pollution	A
2) Development of a device for measuring the presence of toxins	A
3) Development of a device for measuring marine residual water parameters (submarine ecostat)	A
4) Oceanographic measuring network for European waters: phases 1 & 2	A
phases 3 & 4	B
5) Development of an oceanographical chemical sounding device	B
6) Development of a device for collecting sea-bed samples	B

METALLURGY

Type

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Concerted action | A |
| Possible programmes: Research on superalloys and titanium alloys for turbines | |
| Development of fibre-reinforced materials for gas turbines | |
| Development of refractory and other metals for same | |
| Development of sea-water desalination materials | |
| Heavy steel vats for the chemical industry. | |
| Possible uses of precious metals in same | |
| Development of superconductive materials for industry | |
| Development of semiconductors | |

POLLUTION

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Atmospheric pollution by sulphur derivatives | A |
| 2) Determination of the overall toxicity threshold for atmospheric pollution | A |
| 3) Composition of automobile and domestic heating exhaust gases and solids | A |
| 4) A natural water purification process | A |
| 5) Purification processes for aqueous residuals | A |
| 6) Thermal pollution of hydric media | A |
| 7) Biological effects of water contamination by pesticides and herbicides | A |
| 8) Treatment of soils for specific applications | A |
| 9) Noise nuisances | A |

METEOROLOGY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Joint meteorological computing and research centre | A |
| 2) Joint development and exploitation of European meteorological satellites | B |
| 3) Development, standardisation and joint purchase of meteorological equipment | A |

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INVESTMENT

New West German Development Aid Scheme

The West German government, in order to stimulate West German industrial investment in other countries with the aim of reducing some of the country's massive capital reserves, intends to form a company to provide development aid, called Deutsche Investitionsförderungsgesellschaft. The initial capital is expected to stand at Dm 200 million, and some 25% will be underwritten by the Federal Government in association with the state concern Kredit-Anstalt Für Wiederaubau, Frankfurt, and various finance houses.

In the time before the development aid company can be formally established, steps have been taken to boost the operations of Deutsche Entwicklungsgesellschaft, Frankfurt, which has been in business for several years, by increasing its capital to Dm 50 million. Recent foreign moves which this has backed include the assistance given to the West German

textile concern, Karl Joeck KG, Rhede, Westphalia in financing the Greek firm, Politex A.E., Chalkis, as well as the acquisition of a stake along with the Frankfurter Bank, in the Banque Ivoirienne de Developpement Industriel SA, Abidjan. It also took part, in conjunction with Stumpp & Schüle Federn- & Metallwarenfabrik oHG, Beuren, Nürtingen (domestic appliance accessories) in the formation of the Brazilian company, Stumpp & Schüle Do Brasil, Campinas.

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E.C.S.C.

Cooperation Talks with Sweden

The end of March saw the first of the two meetings due for 1969 under the cooperation agreement between Sweden and the ECSC. This took place in Stockholm, and the two sides began by discussing the situation of the steel market, along with structural and investment problems facing the steel industry in Sweden and the Community. The Swedish delegation made it known that their industry expected to raise its production capacity, but that most of the increase would concentrate on fine and special steels. Within a few years, their share of total Swedish production was expected to rise from the present 25% to 30%. The question of iron ore supplies did not create any problems for relations between Sweden and the Community in the steel sector.

Increased cooperation between both sides in the technical research sector seems likely as a result of the Stockholm meeting. For more than two years, Sweden has been cooperating directly with the Community by providing financial contributions for the work of the experimental blast furnace in Liege, and there will now be a meeting of experts to see if this cooperation can be extended to other schemes.

One particular problem raised was the question of Swedish supplies of furnace coke and coking coal. During 1968 Sweden imported some 1,773,000 tons of coking coal and the main suppliers were the United States (718,000 tons), the Soviet Union (432,000 tons), West Germany (350,000 tons), Poland (177,000 tons) and Britain (53,000 tons). Most of this was made into coke by the coking plant of Stockholm's gas works and the steel industry's coking plant at Oxelosund. Sweden also imported considerable quantities of furnace coke in the same year, with a total of 736,000 tons from the Community (655,000 from West Germany) and 129,000 tons from Britain. The Swedish representatives raised the difficulty which their steel industry has in obtaining sufficient supplies of furnace coke. A special joint working party has therefore been set up to look into the problem.

The second meeting under the cooperation agreement is due to be held in Luxembourg during October.

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ENERGY

Production & Consumption in 1968

There was only a slight increase, of about 2.1% in Community production of primary sources of energy in 1968, from 297.5 million tons coal equivalent in 1967 to 303.7 million t.c.e. last year. Coal of course continues in decline, and its 4.2% drop in coverage of the market last year is due not only to the rapidly rising proportion of natural gas used, but also to climatic conditions, which conduced to a higher usage of hydro-electric power, as shown in the table below, which gives the 1968 breakdown of primary energy sources in the Community:

(Million tons c.e.)			
Production of primary sources	1968	1967	Percentage Change
Hard Coal	171.2	178.8	- 4.2%
Lignite	30.3	29.2	+ 3.9%
Natural Gas	42.2	30.7	+ 37.2%
Crude Oil	20.6	20.9	- 1.8%
Primary Electric Energy	39.4	37.8	+ 4.1%
EEC Total	303.7	297.5	+ 2.1%

As far as self-sufficiency is concerned, last year the Community's dependence on third countries for supplies of energy rose from 55.9% (1967) to 56.5%. This was because EEC requirements again rose faster than home production of energy (see No 504, p. 15), although in fact the Six's own resources were increased slightly. Against this, actual production of primary sources accounted for only 37.4% of Community resources last year, as against 39.5% in 1967.

Imports of energy in fact rose by no less than 9.8% in 1968, ascribable entirely to oil purchases. Imports of both coal and petroleum products fell during the year, the former to a considerable extent, the latter only slightly.

Community Energy Imports in 1968

(Million tons c.e.)

	1968	1967	Percentage Change
Hard Coal	21.7	24.3	- 10.7%
Crude Oil	449.6	401.0	+ 12.1%
Liquid Petroleum Products	20.4	21.6	- 5.6%
Others	8.6	8.9	- 3.4%
EEC Total	500.3	455.7	+ 9.8%

As far as exports are concerned, the coal equivalent total rose from 52.9 million in 1967 to 56.9 million last year, i.e. an increase of 7.5%. The increase spread across all sectors, especially liquid petroleum products, with a rise of 7.6%, and coal, going up by very nearly 26%, although the latter in fact accounts now for only about 5% of all Community energy exports.

Total energy consumption in the Community in 1968 rose to 724 million t.c.e. approximately, all of 54 million t.c.e. more than in the previous year. The relative decline of solid fuels last year was scarcely discernible, being only a few hundred thousand tons, balanced out between a 0.6% decline in hard coal, and a 3.2% rise in lignite and equivalents. Against this, consumption of liquid petroleum products rose dramatically by 11%, while that of natural gas shot up by a startling 38%, mainly through improving exploitation of the Dutch field.

Breakdown of EEC Internal Energy Consumption

(Million tons c.e.)

	1968	1967	Percentage Change
Coal and equivalents	200.9	202.2	- 0.6
Lignite and equivalents	32.4	31.4	+ 3.2
Natural Gas	42.9	31.0	+ 38.4
Crude Oil and equivalents	404.3	363.1	+ 11.1
Electrical energy	43.5	42.3	+ 2.8
EEC Total	724.1	669.9	+ 8.1

The rate of consumption increase last year was in fact 8%, which was higher than in any other recent year: only when the economy was really booming in 1962-3 was such a rate of expansion reached, while the average rate for the 1958 - 67 period was only 5.4%, and the percentage rise from 1966 to 1967 just 4.5%.

It was the recovery of real economic expansion in the Community last year, with a rise in G.N.P. in real terms of 5%, that accounted for this increase in energy consumption. The trend of course was most pronounced in West Germany where, after virtual stagnation in 1967 real G.N.P. was up by 7%. In 1968, industrial production in the Community rose by 7.5%, and the highest increases were in fact registered by those industries that consume most energy, such as steel and chemicals. Production of cast iron and crude steel went up by around 9.5%, as a result of which consumption of energy in this sector, which alone accounts for a quarter of all energy used by industry, rose appreciably (despite dwindling coke consumption in blast furnaces). In the chemical sector, which covers some 22% of all industrial energy usage, sustained production made for rising use of energy, and in fact the production index here rose by about 10 points.

Similarly, in transport there was an appreciable rise in energy consumption, with usage of petroleum and aviation spirit rising by 8 and 9% respectively.

Turning to the domestic sector, trends observed during the past few years, that is the acquisition of more and better home installations and improvements in standards of comfort, continued and led to an appreciable rise in home energy demand and consumption. It is not possible to log this increase precisely, but it is true to say that rather cooler weather conditions also had a part to play.

Finally, we gather into the table below the chief figures relating to energy in the Community in 1968, comparing these with the previous year:

(Million tons c.e.)

	1968	1967	Percentage Change
Production	303.7	297.5	+ 2.1%
Imports	500.3	455.7	+ 9.8%
Variations in Stocks *	+ 9.2	- 2.0	
Exports and bunkers	89.0	81.0	+ 8.9%
Gross internal consumption	724.1	669.9	+ 8.1%

* (+) Withdrawn from stock; (-) Placed in stock

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TRADE

France to Consult before Soviet Pact

The Community has for a number of years been trying to establish a common commercial policy, and although a number of regulations have been adopted, the question of a common approach to trade with the East Bloc countries has yet to be resolved. Despite utterances to the contrary there are signs that West Germany, Italy and France would be prepared to follow their own policies in the hope of gaining trade advantages over their partners in the EEC.

One particular topic which is to the fore at present is the proposed five-year trade pact between France and the Soviet Union, due in part to President de Gaulle's rapprochement with Moscow. This pact has aroused criticism in West Germany as a result of both commercial and political considerations. Nevertheless Paris has assured the Commission that it will consult with its partners before making any such agreement, in accordance with the decision taken by the EEC Council of Ministers in

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October 1961. Under this decision, it was agreed in principle that no member state could make a trade pact extending beyond the end of the transitional period, which in theory means December 31, 1969, unless special permission is given by the Council. The position is now complicated by the possibility of the transitional period itself being extended, while the signature of a trade pact with a country whose external trade is state-controlled, and the special preferences which may be granted at the same time, will make it even more difficult to adopt and introduce a common commercial policy with regard to the East Bloc countries.

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EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Boost for Congolese Electricity

The harnessing of the Congo river to produce electricity was taken a step further last week when it was announced that the European Development Fund is to make available some \$ 18 million to finance the construction of a power line carrying electricity from the hydro-electric plant at Inga on the Congo to the capital, Kinshasa. The actual plant is being financed by the Congolese government with the assistance of an Italian loan, and should be operational by 1972.

The EDF assistance includes a grant of \$ 9 million and a \$ 9 million loan on special terms (a 2% interest rate over 28 years with a 10 year deferred repayment period). It covers the construction and supply of equipment for a high-tension link over some 450 kms between Inga and Kinshasa as well as to the main electricity consumption centres of the Central Congo province, and will also finance the construction of transformer stations at Inga, Kinshasa, Kwilu-Gare, Lukala, Boma and Matadi.

The cost of the high tension lines is some \$ 5, 520, 000 (construction) and \$ 2, 800, 000 (equipment), and for the transformer stations will also exceed \$ 5 million (construction) and under \$ 2 million (equipment). The remaining funds will help to cover contingencies etc. Although officials of the European Investment Bank considered that the Congo could afford a loan of \$ 16.5 million, it was decided that a much smaller loan allied to an outright grant would enable the Congolese government to offer more favourable conditions to foreign firms interested in establishing themselves in the Congo.

The loan operations will be overseen by the European Investment Bank, whilst the Congolese government will bear the cost of the project if it exceeds \$ 18 million. The Kinshasa government will also set up a special company to manage the installations and take on the qualified personnel. If needs be some of the revenue from the sale of electricity will be frozen in order to pay off the loan.

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EUROFLASH - HEADLINES

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ADVERTISING

** The two Paris agencies INTER-PLANS SA (see No 471) and PUBLI-ACTION SA (see No 399) have decided to merge under the name of INTER-PLANS-PUBLI-ACTION SA. The resultant company, with M. Daniel Adam as director, will have an annual turnover in excess of F 80 million, employing some 160 staff.

The former has F 1.8 million capital, and a few months ago negotiated a concentration with its affiliate PUBLI-SERVICE, STE NOUVELLE SA, being itself a joint subsidiary of the AGENCE HAVAS SA and PUBLICIS SA groups (see No 506). The second, with F 360,000 capital, is a member of the international advertising group EMAD - EUROPEAN MARKETING & ADVERTISING LTD, London (see No 456).

** The London agency PEMBERTONS LTD, formed by the recent merger of C.J. LYTLE (ADVERTISING) LTD with ALFRED PEMBERTON LTD (see No 496) has withdrawn from the agreement linking it since late in 1962 with WILLIAM H. WILKENS, Hamburg (see No 369), in the joint Zurich subsidiary WILKENS-PEMBERTON AG, which in turn controls a number of firms in Zurich, Rome, Vienna and Paris especially, with ownership shared between the British and German groups.

As a result of the present move, Wilkens takes control of the Paris and Vienna agencies, Wilkens Pemberton & Promorep SA and Wilkens Pemberton & Lehmann GmbH, while Pembertons, which is in course of buying up an agency in West Germany, has taken the former Rome affiliate and renamed it Pemberton Emmer Publicita Srl, and the Zurich firm, which is now called Pemberton Schwegler AG.

** The Amsterdam agency PUBLICONTROL - BENTON & BOWLES NV (see No 457) has formed an alliance with the Haarlem agency REKLAME-ADVIES- & MARKETINGBUREAU KELLEMA NV.

The former was formed in September 1964 as a $33\frac{1}{3}/66\frac{2}{3}$ venture by the Amsterdam agency BUREAU VAN MAANEN, RECLAME & MARKETING ADVISEURS NV (linked recently with the New York group Norman, Craig & Kummel Inc - see No 477) and the Brussels PUBLICONTROL - BENTON & BOWLES SA (capital Bf 12 m.). The latter was formerly called Publicontrol SA, but changed its name when a minority affiliation with Benton & Bowles Inc., New York, was formed. Its partner and managing director, M. Andre Kicq of Uccle-Brussels, further holds a 25% stake in the Paris agency Liger Beaumont - Benton & Bowles SA, wherein a few months ago the New York group ceded its own 25% stake to MM. J.P. Liger and M.B. Beaumont.

** The London agency PRITCHARD, WOOD & PARTNERS LTD has wound up its Hamburg subsidiary PRITCHARD WOOD GmbH WERBEAGENTUR. Formerly Albrecht Schuze van Loon GmbH, this concern came under its control in 1961.

The British agency is a member of the New York INTERPUBLIC GROUP OF COMPANIES INC (see No 429), the main West German interests of which are Interpublic GmbH Konzernorganisation, Frankfurt; Quadrant International GmbH, Hamburg (formerly Erwin-Wasey Werbung GmbH); Universal Anzeigen- & Werbedienst GmbH, Frankfurt;

Marplan Forschungsgesellschaft für Markt & Verbrauch mbH, Frankfurt (branch in Hamburg); Infoplan Gesellschaft für Öffentlichkeitsarbeit mbH, Frankfurt (branches in Hamburg and Cologne); Institut für Absatzpsychologie GmbH, Hamburg etc.

AUTOMOBILES

** STE DES AUTOMOBILES SIMCA SA, Paris, subsidiary of the Detroit CHRYSLER CORP and an affiliate of FIAT SpA, Turin (capital F 468.8 m. - see No 481) has formed at head office its own leasing subsidiary named LOCASIM SA (capital F 100,000). This has M. F. Marc as president, and at home and abroad will handle all forms of passenger and freight vehicles and the agricultural and industrial machinery produced by the group.

The parent company (sales of F 2354 m. in 1968) recently decided to construct a new vehicle assembly line in the industrial zone south-west of Valenciennes, Nord, which will require the investment of over F 300 million, and will employ over 4,000 people from the start.

BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

** The civil engineering, property development and rail freighting concern STE ITALIANA PER LE STRADE FERRATE DEL MEDITERRANEO SpA, Milan (see No 439) is to rationalise by absorbing an almost wholly-owned subsidiary, STE GENERALE DEL MEDITERRANEO SpA. After this move, it will change its name to MITREL - STE INDUSTRIALE MEDITERRANEA SpA, with capital raised to Lire 4,268,200.

** As the result of an agreement signed between the CIE DE RECHERCHES IMMOBILIERES-CORI Sarl, Paris (a member of the Banque de Paris & des Pays -Bas group through Auxiliaire de la Construction Immobiliere-SACI SA, Paris) and the STE GENERALE D'ENTREPRISES SA (a 51.7% subsidiary of the C.G.E-Cie Generale d'Electricite SA - see No 487), the latter will manufacture in its factory at Persan-Beaumont and sell "Escorial" detached houses. This will use a system developed by ENTREPRISE FIORIO SA, Limoux, Aude.

** The New York group AMERICAN STANDARD INC (formerly AMERICAN RADIATOR & STANDARD SANITARY) which is already represented by a Milan subsidiary Ideal Standard SpA (see No 403) has paid over \$ 9.5 million for control of CERAMICA SCALA SpA, Pordenone (see No 467). Formerly owned by the Locatelli family, this makes ceramics for the building industry and sanitary ware.

With Signor Giulio Locatelli as president and run by Signor Giancarlo Paltrinieri, it employs over 3,000 persons in its four factories (at head office, Orcenigo Inferiore, Roccaseca, Frosinone and in Burgos, Spain). It has controlled Scala Espanola SA, Burgos since 1965 (see No 316). With a production of 1 million units p.a. (baths, kitchen sinks and washbasins) its 35% share of the Italian market produces a turnover of over Lire 6,000 million. Since 1966 it has been linked to the Swiss, Hoval group (the majority shareholder - see No 466) in the manufacturer of heating equipment, Hoval Italiana SpA, Zoppola, Udine.

** SYNDICAT GENERAL IMMOBILIER SA, Brussels (see No 456), a member of the STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE SA group (see No 506) has a 97.6% controlling interest in the newly-formed property company LENDIT COINTE SA, Brussels, a Bf 1 million joint venture with (1% stake each) CREDIT FONCIER INTERNATIONAL SA, Brussels, and CIE GENERALE DE COMMERCE & DE REPRESENTATION "REBELCO" SA, Ixelles, Brussels.

The parent company a year ago formed a subsidiary similar to this, named Lendit SA, Brussels, in token association with the same concerns, and also with Ste Mobiliere & Immobiliere d'Investissement & de Commerce SA, Brussels.

CHEMICALS

** The German cellulose group ASCHAFFENBURGER ZELLSTOFFWERKE AG, Aschaffenburg (see No 475) has sold its fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics division (PHARMAZELL works at Rodenfelden) to DIAMALT AG, Munich. This is controlled by BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- & WECHSELBANK, Munich (see No 505), and with Dm 4.88 million capital turns over some Dm 35 million a year with manufacture of additives for the food, textile and paper industries.

Aschaffenburg (capital Dm 57.5 m.) was partnered mainly in the new venture (40%) by the Swedish SVENSKA CELLULOSA A/B, Sundsvall paper group (see No 482).

** Talks have begun in Paris between the London group, MORGAN CRUCIBLE CO LTD (see No 456) and the two French groups, LE CARBONE-LORRAINE SA (see No 437) and KUHLMANN SA, (the latter's main shareholder with 25.49% - see No 500). The talks are aimed at strengthening the three groups' international cooperation over carbon and graphite used for the electrical, chemical and engineering industries.

** The French glass group CIE DE SAINT-GOBAIN SA, Neuilly-sur-Seine (see No 504) is to rationalise its interests in the chemicals sector by absorbing a 53% subsidiary LES SOUDIERES REUNIES DE LA MADELEINE-VARANGEVILLE SA (see No 323). This is the second-ranked French producer (40% of the market) of sodium carbonate - after the Belgian group, Solvay & Cie SA - and supplies the group's glass factories.

Soudieres Reunies (capital F 27 m - sales exceed F 75 m, 20% exported) includes amongst its other main shareholders, the American group, PPG Industries (formerly Pittsburg Plate Glass Co) and the Belgian group Glaceries de Saint-Roch.

** The British paints group DONALD MACPHERSON & CO LTD, Bury, Lancs (see No 485) plans to set up a manufacturing unit in France, which will use the trading network provided by the Dutch paint concern TOLLENS & CO NV, Rotterdam, recently taken over by the group.

Late in 1968 Donald Macpherson took over the paints division of the house-keeping supplies, food, cosmetics etc group RECKITT & COLMAN HOLDINGS LTD, Hull, Yorks (see No 481). This division turns over some £ 4.25 million a year, and also has a factory in Trinidad.

** The Dutch office copying materials group VAN DER GRINTEN NV, Venlo (see No 489) has granted manufacturing right to the Czech VLARSKE STROJIRNY, Slavicin, a member of the group ZAVODY VSEOBECNEHO STROJIRENTSVI, for its "Oce" equipment, plus agency rights for the same in a number of East Bloc countries.

CONSUMER GOODS

** Dutch interests represented by Mr. Gerhardus J. aan de Stegge, Hengelo have backed the formation in Belgium of UMO NV, Alseberg (capital Bf 100,000). This will manufacture and sell furniture, wooden goods, doors, textiles, etc.

** The West German firm, SABA-SCHWARZWAELDER APPARATEBAU-ANSTALT AUGUST SCHWER SOEHNE GmbH, Villingen, Schwarzwald (see No 500 - radios, television sets, record-players, tape-recorders, etc) has now formally extended its interests to Switzerland with the formation of SABA AG (see No 485). President of the new concern is Herr Hermann Brunner-Schwer and the director is Herr Klaus Kruger.

The founder (capital Dm 16 m) is the 85% subsidiary of the New York group, GENERAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRONICS CORP.

COSMETICS

** LANCOME INTERNATIONAL SA (see No 391), Paris member of the perfumes and cosmetics group L'OREAL SA, which had a consolidated 1968 turnover of F 537 million (see No 498) has formed an almost wholly-owned subsidiary in Amsterdam to make and trade in perfumes and cosmetic specialities. This is called LANCOME NEDERLAND NV, has Fl 1 million authorised capital, 60% paid up, and M. Jean Godart as director.

Lancome also has subsidiaries in its own name in Bonn, Milan, Lausanne, London, Stockholm, Vienna etc.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

** CORDIS CORP, Miami, Florida (technical electrical apparatus, hospital equipment etc) has formed CORDIS MEDIZINISCHE APPARATE GmbH at Ravalzhausen in West Germany with Dm 20,000 capital and Herr Jan Boers as manager.

The parent company (turnover in excess of \$ 3 m.) is already established in the EEC with a Dutch subsidiary, Cordis Europa NV, Veenendaal, formed in 1968 (see No 467).

** TUBE INVESTMENTS LTD, London has now completed the formalities of establishing its flourescent lighting distribution subsidiary SIMPLEX-CIRCULUME INTERNATIONAL SA at Cachan, Val-de-Marne. The F 100,000 capital (see No 498) is 52% controlled by the parent company, and the balance by MOLE RICHARDSON (FRANCE) SA, member of the BRITISH ELECTRIC TRACTION CO LTD, through Humphries Holdings Ltd.

** The two joint subsidiaries which the two leading West German electrical engineering groups SIEMENS AG, Munich (see No 405) and AEG-TELEFUNKEN, Berlin (see No 500) had decided to form to operate their interests in the turbine, transformer and turbo-generator sectors (see No 486) have now been formally established. Each has a capital of Dm 100,000.

The first is called KRAFTWERK UNION AG, Mülheim, Ruhr (expected turnover Dm 700 m) and will employ some 8,000 workers in factories in Mülheim and Berlin, with most production destined for the export markets. The other, TRANSFORMATOREN UNION AG, Stuttgart and Kirchheim-Teck is expected to have a turnover of some Dm 300 million.

** L'INDUSTRIE ELECTRIQUE DE LA SEINE SA (see No 365 - capital F 9.6 m) which makes rheostats, circuit breakers, variable resistances and systems display equipment has become a majority interest of the RIVAUD group (see No 504). Its stake is held directly by MINES DE KALI-SAINTE-THERESE SA, Paris (see No 503), whose director M. Eric Barsalon is president of the new subsidiary, S.F.I.M. - Ste de Fabrication d'Instruments de Mesure SA, Massy, Essone (see No 429) and M.E.C.I. - Material Electrique de Controle Industriel SA, Paris (see No 367).

ELECTRONICS

** The Italian holding company FINMECCANICA SpA (see No 501) a member of the State group, I.R.I. SpA, Rome is about to acquire control of the electronics concern SELANIA-INDUSTRIE ELETTRONICHE ASSOCIATE SpA, Rome and Naples (it already has a 45% stake - see No 455) and will raise its capital to Lire 11,250 million in order to finance its expansion. This makes industrial, business and military electrical and electronic equipment and accessories. Selenia is also a 10% stake of the Fiat group, Turin and a 45% stake of the American group, RAYTHEON CO, Lexington, Massachusetts (see No 494).

The latter also had a subsidiary in Sicily, EL.SI.-Elettronica Sicula SpA (see No 488) whose plant at Palermo will be run by a new company, ELTEL-Industria Elettronica Telecomunicazioni SpA (authorised capital Lire 1,000 m). This was formed 80-20 by two of I.R.I.'s subsidiaries, Sta Italiana Telecomunicazioni Siemens SpA, Milan (see No 404) and S.T.E.T.-Sta Finanziaria Telefonica SpA, Turin and Rome (see No 488).

** INTER-CONTINENTAL PHOTOCOPY CORP (O.T.C.), Chicago, which makes electrostatic photocopiers (headed by Mr Otto Clark) has decided against its attempt to take over the Brussels subsidiary, CIE EUROPEENNE POUR LA TECHNOLOGIE DE L'INFORMATION E.T.I. SA (see No 415), of the STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE SA, Brussels, although the former will remain the European licensee of the American group.

E.T.I., which was formed in 1962 50-50 with the El Secundo, California group F.M.A. CORP (see No 288), has a Paris subsidiary named E.T.I. France Sarl (joint with Ste d'Etudes de Controle & d'Information - Seco SA), and in Europe it will continue to produce and sell "O.T.C." equipment.

** INSTRUMENTATION LABORATORY INC, Lexington, Massachusetts, which makes biological, medical and pharmaceutical electronic instruments, especially for measuring the PH and PO² content of the bloodstream, has formed a manufacturing and sales subsidiary in Milan named Instrumentation Laboratory SpA (capital Lire 30 m. - chairman Thomas A. Rosse; director Sig Artoru Peisano).

The parent company is already represented in Italy by a distributor in Genoa, Coralma Sas.

** EUROPEAN ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT CO - E.E.D. SA, the Luxembourg holding company specialising in the long-term financing of the key science-based industries (see No 495), and CIE DE FINANCEMENT INDUSTRIEL SA (see No 411) a subsidiary of the Paris banking group C.I.C. - CREDIT INDUSTRIEL & COMMERCIAL SA, have taken 22.5% and 4% respectively in the French electronic components analysis equipment concern ADRET ELECTRONIQUE SA, Trappes, Yvelines (see No 461), to boost its expansion.

Adret (chairman M. J. Royer) formed reciprocal distribution links in 1968 with the British frequency measuring equipment concern RACAL INSTRUMENTS LTD, Bracknell, Berks, member of the Racal Electronics Ltd group, which decided recently to merge with Controls & Communications Ltd, London (see No 254).

ENGINEERING & METAL

** An agreement has been signed between the Italian firm VERRINA SpA, Genoa-Voltri (steel and metal cutting presses) and the London company F.J. EDWARDS LTD (a subsidiary of the GEORGE COHEN 600 GROUP LTD). This will give the British firm the distribution rights for the United Kingdom and other countries outside continental Europe of "Edwards-Verrina" hydraulic guillotine presses made by the Italian firm.

Verrina (capital Lire 500 m), which is headed by Sig Giacomo Costa, makes over 50 types of machinery used for metal and plastic work. A number of these are to be made under licence and marketed in South Africa by Six Hundred South Africa (Pty) Ltd, another subsidiary of the George Cohen group.

** The Italian firm KINOMAT-CINEMATISIMI AUTOMATISMI, Bollate-Barazate, Milan (see No 450), which makes automatic precision machinery for electronic components, is to form a French sales subsidiary which will also operate in the Benelux countries.

** A partial merger of assets has been decided between the Paris group CIE DES COMPTEURS SA (see No 503) and ETS VINCENT FRERES SA, Haguenau, Bas-Rhin. This will cover the manufacture of water meters although sales will remain independent. A joint subsidiary has been formed in Paris with SIFAC - STE INDUSTRIELLE DE FABRICATIONS DE COMPTEURS D'EAU SA (initial capital F 100,000) to carry out this operation. With Mr. A. Vincent as president and managed by M. A. Dutruy, this will receive from the two founders their assets at Rheims and Haguenau.

** The Belgian manufacturer of automatic distributors, DYNAVEND SA, Forest-Bruxelles (see No 312) has formed a Frankfurt sales subsidiary, DYNAVEND GmbH (capital Dm 20,000), with Messrs Walter Winter and E.G. Bishop as managers.

The Belgian group is a 93.22% interest of A.C.E.C. - ATELIERS DE CONSTRUCTIONS ELECTRIQUES DE CHARLEROI SA (a member of the Empain group - see No 503) and is also affiliated to the British company Gloster Equipment Ltd, Hucclecote Gloucs. (a member of the Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd, London - see No 496). The founder also has had a British sales subsidiary since June 1967, Dynavend Ltd (capital £ 100), whose directors are Messrs W. Winter and J. Kops.

** The Paris group C.G.E. - CIE GENERALE D'ELECTRICITE SA (see No 504) has acquired a 30% interest in GROUPEMENT ATOMIQUE ALSACIENNE - ATLANTIQUE - G.A.A.A., Plessis-Robinson, Hauts-de-Seine (see No 451), which was formed in 1959. As a result the stake held by the other shareholders now amounts to 30% for Babcock-Atlantique SA, Paris, 20% for Chantiers de l'Atlantique (Penhoet-Loire) SA and 20% for Alspi - Ste Alsacienne de Participations Industrielles SA, Neuilly, Hauts-de-Seine.

** The French State group REGIE NATIONALE DES USINES RENAULT SA, Boulogne-Billancourt, Hauts-de-Seine (see this issue) has become linked to the Swedish group S.K.F. - SVENSKA KULLAGERFABRIKEN A/B, Gothenburg (see No 504) through its specialised subsidiary S.N.R. - STE NOUVELLE DE ROULEMENTS SA, Annecy, Haute-Savoie, within the Mexican company INDUSTRIA DE BELEROS INTERCONTINENTAL SA, C.V. (IBISA). The latter is controlled by Mexican interests and is building at Pueblo, Mexico a precision ball bearing factory.

The Swedish group has had a Mexican subsidiary since 1920, Cia SKF, Golfo y Caribe SA. It recently became linked in France through its subsidiary S.K.F. - Ste d'Applications Mecaniques SA, Clamart, Hauts-de-Seine to another firm in the same sector Cie Generale de Roulements SA, Beauchamp, Val d'Oise.

** The close manufacturing links which exist between the West German manufacturer of brakes, automatic couplings, compressors and pneumatic controls, KNORR - BREMSE KG, Munich (see No 485) and the Paris company STE GENERALE ISOTHERMOS SA (see No 386) will be strengthened by Knorr-Bremse's taking an interest in the French company, whose capital will be reduced from F 6.12 to F 1.63 million before being raised to F 2.91 million. The French company is linked to the State group REGIE NATIONALE DES USINES RENAULT SA, Boulogne-Billancourt (see No 504) through S.N.R. - Ste Nouvelle de Roulements SA, Annecy within Ste des Procèdes de Boites d'Essieux - I.S.N.R. SA, Argenteuil, Val d'Oise, which was formed in 1966 (see No 386). The West German company (7,000 employees - annual turnover around Dm 386 m) already has an interest in the French company SODECMA - Ste d'Etudes Pour le Developpement de la Construction Mecanique en Algerie SA, Boulogne-Billancourt (see No 457) and through its subsidiary M.W.M. - Motoren-Werke Mannheim AG, Mannheim in M.W.M. - Diesel France Sarl, Clichy. It has other direct and indirect foreign interests in Austria, Denmark, Spain, U.S.A., Brazil and Iran.

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I

** The French firm BENOIST & GIRARD REUNIS SA, Cachan, Val-de-Marne (orthopaedic and surgical instruments) has been taken over by the American company HOWMET CORP, New York (see No 471). This latter is a 46% affiliate of the CIE PECHINEY SA, Paris group through its New York subsidiary Pechiney Enterprises Inc (see No 505).

** The Dutch shipyard and engineering group BOELE'S SCHEEPSWERVEN & MACHINEFABRIEK NV, Bolnes (see No 390) has acquired a majority interest in a firm in the same sector, D. VAN DE WETERING NV, Rotterdam. This will enable it to rationalise its ship repair facilities. The Bolnes group employs some 1,200 persons and in February 1967 gained control of the shipyard Scheepsbouwwerf Gebr. Pot NV, Bolnes (300 persons).

** Three Dutch manufacturers of screws, who together employ some 800 persons, have decided to merge under the name of VAN THIEL & VAN DER WEYDEN NV. The companies involved are NV FABRIEKEN VAN KLINKNAGELS & SCHROEFBOUTEN P. VAN THIEL & ZONEN, Beek en Donk; SCHROEFBOUTENFABRIEK EVERTS & VAN DER WEYDEN NV, Heerlen (sales are the responsibility of NV VERKOOPCOMBINATIE NED. SCHROEDBOUTENFABRIEK-EVERTS & VAN DER WEYDEN, Helmond) and Schroevenfabriek P.F.G. Van Thiel NV, Beek en Donk.

** The American group WHITE CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES INC, Cleveland, Ohio (27,000 employees - 1968 turnover \$ 175 m) has closed down its West German subsidiary WHITIN EUROPE GmbH, Wiesbaden and Mr. Eric Morvay has been made responsible for finalising the move.

** The West German heavy engineering group KLOCKNER-HUMBOLDT-DEUTZ AG, Cologne (see No 500) has gained a majority interest of around 60% in WEDAG - WESTFALIA DINNENDAHL GRÖPPEL AG, Bochum (engineering and mining equipment - see No 476). The latter's most important shareholder until now was the Bochum bank Westfalenbank AG, a member of the QUANDT group (see No 505).

With a capital of Dm 13 million, Wedag (1,500 employees - annual turnover around Dm 70 m) has two subsidiaries in Spain, Wedag Espanola SA and Camimet Wedag SA, and one in Paris, Wedag France Sarl.

** M. Frederic Geissent is manager of the newly-formed AEROTECHNIQUE HOCHHEIM FRANCE Sarl, Strasbourg (see No 491 - capital F 20,000). This has been established by the West German manufacturer of air-blast ovens and chip suction equipment, FRITZ HOCHHEIM MASCHINENFABRIK, Münchengladbach.

** A rationalisation within the Italian metal packaging group GRUPPO TL (TUBETTIFICIO LIGURE) SpA, Abbadia Lariana, Como, will result in SIRMA SpA, Parma (capital Lire 150 m) being taken over by its parent company METALGRAF SpA, Lecco (capital recently raised to Lire 600 m - see No 505).

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J

** A link-up between British and West German interests has resulted in the formation of DOUBLE DRILLING LTD, Warwick, which will drill for oil, natural gas, potash etc. The founders are DRILLING & PROSPECTING INTERNATIONAL LTD, Warwick, a subsidiary of the London group TURRIFF CONSTRUCTION CORP LTD, and the West German company DEUTSCHE TIEFBOHR AG, Bentheim. The latter, whose capital was raised in November 1968 from Dm 5 to 7.5 million, is itself the wholly-owned subsidiary of the C. DEILMANN GmbH, Bentheim group (see No 505).

** The Dutch manufacturer of transport equipment VAN DER PLOEG'S FABRIEKEN "PACTON" NV, Nieuwerkerk, IJssel (see No 442) has gained control of a firm in the same sector, ROLANDE, INDUSTRIELE ONDERNEMING NV, Utrecht (mainly trailers - see No 501). Its new parent company will now gain control of interests in the Belgian firm, Remorques Rolande NV, Maaseik, which was recently formed in conjunction with the associated company, Seumeren's Beleggingsmij Sebema NV, Utrecht.

Van der Ploeg (200 persons - consolidated annual turnover will now be Fl 15 m) is the 65% subsidiary of the Rotterdam group NV Anker Kolen Mij (see No 478) with 50% held directly and the rest through Internationale Jute Mij. NV, Rhoon.

** The Dutch company STORK AMSTERDAM NV (formerly Gebr. Stork & Co's Apparatenfabriek NV - see No 460), which is a member of the engineering group V.M.F. - VERENIGDE MACHINEFABRIEKEN NV, The Hague, through Kon. Machinefabriek Gebr. Stork NV, Hengelo (see No 488), has appointed the Manchester company M. & E. GODDARD LTD as its representative for the sale in Britain of its bottling machinery to breweries and non-alcoholic drink concerns. A. MASSALL & CO LTD, London, has been appointed its representative for the same machinery for wine and spirits.

FINANCE

** A Luxembourg investment and portfolio company INTERRELAX SA (capital Lux F 20 m) has been formed as a result of a move by the Brussels investment company ELECTRO-RAIL SA (see No 496), a member of the EMPAIN group (see No 503), and of C.C.C.E. - CIE DU CONGO POUR LE COMMERCE & L'INDUSTRIE SA (see No 468). The founders are CIE FINANCIERE & MINIERE & INDUSTRIELLE-COFIMINES SA, Brussels (formerly Cie Miniere des Grands Lacs Africains - see No 282) with 50% CIE DES GRANDS LACS SA (20%), AUXILACS SA (18%), whilst four other companies belonging to the Brussels group share the remainder.

** EPARGNE-PLACEMENT INTERESSEMENT E.P.I. SA (capital F 100,000) has been formed in Paris to act as a management concern for investments made by company savings schemes. The first directors of the new concern represent the insurance companies LE MONDE VIE SA, Paris (see No 400), LE SECOURS VIE SA, Paris (see No 483) and the insurance group MUTUELLE GENERALE FRANCAISE, Le Mans (see No 459).

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K

** The recently-formed Luxembourg "open end" investment fund AMERITALIA SA (authorised capital \$ 10 m), which deals in American, Canadian and Italian securities, has been re-named ITALAMERICA SA. This is controlled by the investment, advice and management company AMERITALIA HOLDING SA (president Sig. E. Biaggiotti) and it has a subsidiary Italamerica Holding Co (capital \$ 100,000 - president M. J.F. Malle), which will re-purchase the fund's shares at the request of shareholders.

Ameritalia was formed by a banking consortium headed by Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA, Milan, Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas SA, Paris and Lehman Brothers International Ltd, New York.

** DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Hamburg (see No 475) has opened a branch in Djakarta. With a capital of Dm 10 million, the Hamburg bank is affiliated (over 25% each) to Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt (see No 505), Dresdner Bank AG, Frankfurt (see No 502) and Norddeutsche Kreditbank AG, Bremen (see No 495). In Asia it already has branches in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Karachi.

** The London subsidiary of the Montreal investment trust PACIFIC ATLANTIC CANADIAN INVESTMENT CO LTD (see No 402) has formed a Luxembourg holding and investment trust management concern ATLANTIC ALLIANCE TRUST SA (authorised capital \$ 1,158,000). Control is shared with the Swiss company I.F.S. - INVESTMENT & FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD, Zug, which was formed in early 1967 (capital Sf 50,000).

FOOD & DRINK

** Three Dutch coffee roasting and tea packaging concerns NV v/h FA. K. TEN HAVE, Deventer, NV ALEX MEIJER & CO, Amsterdam and KOFFIEBRANDERIJ GEBR. DE GOEIJEN NV, Zwolle, have decided to merge.

The first company is a family-owned concern, which since late 1965 has been linked by a co-operation agreement to another company in the same sector, Kon. Tabakfabriek, Koffiebranderij & Theehandel J. & A.C. Van Rossem NV, Rotterdam. This has a subsidiary in Bremen under its own name.

** The French dairy products concern SOLAIPA - STE LAITIERE DU PAYS D'AUGE SA, Vimoutiers, Orne is continuing the expansion of its sales interests in export markets (see No 500) and has formed an Italian sales subsidiary called SOLAIPA ITALIANA Srl. Based in Como, this has a branch in Milan with a capital of Lire 900,000. Co-managers of the concern are M. P. Buquet, Chambois, Orne, and Sig. Nazareno Lapierre, Milan, who holds a 50% stake.

** The French liqueurs group COINTREAU Sarl, Angers, Maine & Loire (see No 501) has taken a direct 7.5% stake in the Belgian, SOVEDI-STE DE VENTE & DE DISTRIBUTION SA, St-Gilles, Brussels, whose capital has been increased fourfold in order to finance its expansion. This now stands at Bf 24 million.

Sovedi, which recently gained control of Les Caves de Beaulieu SA, Brussels (distributor of sparkling wines, whisky, gins and vodka, etc) is linked to two companies of the Angers group: Ste Belge Cointreau & Cie SA, St-Gilles and its subsidiary SIMFA - Ste d'Importation & de Fabrication SA, Brussels. The stakes held in Sovedi by two other French liqueur and spirit firms, Maison E. Remy-Martin & Cie SA, Cognac, Charente (45%) and Izarra -Distillerie de La Cote Basque Sarl, Bayonne (10%) remain the same.

** The Canadian company VERSAFOOD SERVICES LTD, which recently gained control of the ready-cooked meals firm APETITO-FERTIGMENUE KARL DUESTERBERG, Rheine, Westphalia (see No 502) has formed a subsidiary called VERSA-FOOD SERVICES GmbH (capital Dm 20,000) with Herr Karl Dusterberg to run its new acquisition.

The Toronto firm already had an existing West German subsidiary, Versafood Deutschland GmbH, Cologne.

** The Swiss group OURSINA SA, Konolfingen, Berne which already has considerable French interests, especially in the dairy and pharmaceutical sectors, has increased its stake in the distribution company, SAONE-LAIT SA, Chalons-sur-Saone.

The group had a 1968 turnover of Sf 1,127 million and it has recently taken control - through Lait Mont-Blanc SA, Rumilly, Haute-Savoie - of the Paris pharmaceutical firm, Ste Laboratoire Etienne Sarl (see No 504).

** The Belgian biscuit and special breads group GENERAL BISCUIT CO SA, Herentals which recently decided to link with the French group CERALIMENT SA, Maisons-Alfort, Val-de-Marne (see No 502) is to rationalise its French interests. This move will strengthen the position of its subsidiary, STE GENERALE DE BISCUITS SA, Bondy, Seine-St-Denis, which will absorb ETS DANIEL BAUDUIN SA, Lille, Nord (capital F 1 million) and raise its own capital from F 750,000 to F 2.15 million.

** The Paris wine and spirits firm STE SAINT-RAPHAEL SA (see No 441 - a member of the Turin group MARTINI & ROSSI SpA) has strengthened its brandy interests by acquiring a stake through COGNAC OTARD SA, Cognac, Charente (see No 363) - in COGNAC BOULESTIN SA, Cognac, Charente.

Saint-Raphael (aperitifs, "Aveze" gentain bitters, "St-Gilles" and "Courville" rums) had a 1968 pre-tax turnover of F 131.79 million.

** An agreement has been signed between the French wine, brandy and spirit dealers ROUYER-GUILLET & CO SA, Saintes, Charente-Maritime and the Scottish distillery, ARTHUR BELL & SONS LTD, Perth. This will result in the formation in the near future of a joint Paris-based spirits distribution concern, STE DE DISTRIBUTION DES PRODUITS BELL ROUYER GUILLET.

** The French group ETS SELLIER-LEBLANC SA, Bourg-la-Reine (see No 472) which a few months ago strengthened its "wine" interests by absorbing the COMPTOIR GENERAL BORDELAIS SA, Charenton, Val-de-Marne (capital F 2.35 m) intends to make over these interests to a company now being formed.

Sellier-Leblanc had a 1968 pre-tax turnover of F 164.97 million split as follows, fuel interests (F 68.27 m), ready-mixed concrete, transport storage and equipment interests (F 53.1 m) and "wine and liquid foods" (F 53.1 m).

** The French spirits group MARIE-BRIZARD & ROGER SA, Bordeaux (see No 352) has launched a West German sales campaign based on a specially - formed Hamburg sales branch.

The Bordeaux group (capital F 8.405 m.) was until now represented on the West German market by ROLAND MARKEN-WAREN IMPORT GmbH, Bremen (see No 267). It has representatives in most European countries and there is also a branch in Milan and controls a joint sales organisation STE DES GRANDS RHUMS DUQUESNE - L.P. DUQUESNE & CIE Sarl, Fort-de-France, Martinique (capital F 1.09 m).

** As a result of the recent agreement (see No 499) between STE LAITIERE MODERNE SA, Lyons, COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE FRANCE-LAIT, St-Martin-Belle-Roche, Soone-et-Loire and ORGANISATION REGIONALE LAITIERE AGRICOLE COOPERATIVE - O.R.L.A.C., Grenoble, the Lyons firm has reduced to respectively 34% and 10% its stakes in VIVALP SA, Lyons and STE LAITIERE MARTENS SA, Villeurbanne, Rhone. The other two firms have now become shareholders in Vivalp and Laitiere Martens.

At the same time, Laitiere Moderne - whose main shareholders, Docks Lyonnais SA and Ets Ferrand & Renaud SA, are also linked with the Chambourcy group in Laitiere Martens - has agreed in principle to a merger with retail distribution chain L'ECONOMIQUE - STE ECONOMIQUE D'ALIMENTATION SA, Caluire, Rhone (operating mainly in the Rhone-Slpes region - see No 492). This is affiliated to the purchasing organisation PARIDOC Sarl.

INSURANCE

** A reorganisation of the French reinsurance sector based on the State group, CAISSE CENTRALE DE REASSURANCES, Paris will result in the formation of the seventh largest concern in the world in this sector. To start with Caisse Centrale will acquire the reinsurance portfolio of the CIE HAVRAISE DE REASSURANCES SA (see No 279) which will be left with its property and investment certificate interests. In a second move, Caisse Centrale will merge with the specialised subsidiary of the GROUPE DES ASSURANCES NATIONALES (G.A.N.), Paris (see No 500), the company known as LA NATIONALE, CIE DE REASSURANCES DE TOUTE NATURE.

The new group will rank on a world-wide basis after Münchener Rückversicherungsgesellschaft AG, Munich (see No 498), Schweizerische Rückversicherungsgesellschaft, Zurich (see No 495), American Re-Insurance Co, New York, General Re-Insurance Corp, New York, Gerling-Konzern Globale Rückversicherung AG, Cologne (see No 505) and North American Reinsurance.

** The American insurance brokerage concern TOWERS, PERRIN, FOSTER & CROSBY IBC, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has opened a branch in Wiesbaden, West Germany. It has been established in the Common Market since 1965, with a branch at St-Josse-ten-Noode, Brussels (see No 324).

** Three Dutch insurance companies ALGEMENE FRIESCHE LEVENS-VERZEKERING MIJ, Leeuwarden, VEREENIGING VAN LEVENSVERZEKERING & LIJFRENTE DE GROOT-NOORDHOLLANDSCHE VAN 1845, Amsterdam and HET ONDERLING LEVENSVERZEKERING GENOOTSCHAP DE OLVEH VAN 1979 U.A., The Hague intend to take control through their joint group A.G.O. (see No 506) of DE COMPAGNIE VAN ASSURADEUREN NV, The Hague (Fl 20 m premiums in 1968). The latter's main shareholders are NV ALGEMENE VERZEKERING SOCIETEIT A.V.S. (a member of the NV Algemene Mij. Tot Exploitatie Van Verzekeringsmijnen - AMEV - see No 506), BATAAFSCHE VERZEKERINGS- MIJ NV, The Hague, GOUDSE VERZEKERING MIJ NV, Gouda, ONDELINGE VERZEKERING MIJ "O.O.M.", The Hague. "O.O.M." (1968 premiums Fl 2 m) has also become a member of A.G.O.

MINING

** COLMACO INDUSTRIES PTY LTD, Melbourne (bauxite deposits at Weipa, Queensland - see No 460), joint subsidiary of RIO TINTO-ZINC CORP LTD, London (through Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia Ltd, Melbourne - see No 402) and KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL CORP, Oakland, California, has formed an investment company named COMALCO INVESTMENTS EUROPE SA in Luxembourg with \$ 2.5 million authorised capital.

Comalco Industries has a minority stake in Q.A.L. - Queensland Alumina Ltd, Gladstone, Queensland (in association with Conzinc, Kaiser, Alcam Aluminium and Cie Pechiney), and in 1968 formed links in Italy with the Frankfurt, Metallgesellschaft AG group, and the Belgo-Italian Alsar SpA, Portoscuro, Cagliari, with the aim of building an alumina plant at Portovesme. To be undertaken through Eurallumina SpA, this project will provide the largest unit of its kind in Italy, with a capability of 600,000 tons per annum (see No 460).

** The majority state-backed Italian concerns ENTE MINERARIO SARDO (EMSA) SpA, Iglesias, and A.M.M.I. - AZIENDA MINERALI METALLI ITALIANA, Rome, are to buy shares in the lead and zinc concern MONTEPONI & MONTEVECCHIO SpA, Turin (see No 479), subsidiary of the MONTECATINI EDISON SpA, Milan group, operative mainly in the Sulcis region of Sardinia (see No 366).

EMSA is also to take over the activities formerly carried out by STE MINERARIA & METALLURGICA PERTUSOLA SpA, Rome (subsidiary of the French group STE MINIERE & METALLURGIQUE DE PENARROYA - see No 505) in Sardinia, and entrust these to a new local subsidiary, STE PIOMBO ZINCIFERA SARDA SpA.

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OIL, GAS & PETROCHEMICALS

** The New York OIL SHALE CORP (TOSCO) (see No 504) has made an agreement with S.N.P.A. - STE NATIONALE DES PETROLES D'AQUITAINE SA, Courebevoie, Hauts-de-Seine, a member of the state E.R.A.P. group of Paris, giving it an option, certain services rendered, to take a 50% interest in an Australian concession held by the former on deposits of shale and other minerals in Queensland.

S.N.P.A. has an interest of rather over 6% (through its subsidiary Aquitaine Oil Corp in the U.S.A.) in Tosco, in which another shareholder with 5% is Elf Petroleum Corp (formerly Auxirap Corp of America), also a member of the ERAP group through Auxerap - Ste Auxiliaire de l'Entreprise de Recherches & d'Activites Petrolieres.

** OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORP, Los Angeles, California (see No 495) intends to reshape its West German structure by regrouping within MINERALOEL AG, Hamburg (capital Dm 9.6 m), AG FUER CHEMISCHE & TEERPRODUKTE (TEERCHEMIE), Hamburg (see No 450) and MINERALOEL- & ASPHALTWERKE AG, Ostermoor (capital Dm 3 m). The latter was acquired from another Los Angeles oil group during 1968, Signal Oil & Gas Co (see No 476).

In West Germany the group's other subsidiaries include Occidental Oel Deutschland GmbH, Düsseldorf, Kraftstoffhandels GmbH, Berlin and Frankfurt, as well as Kleinholz Mineralöl GmbH, Essen.

PHARMACEUTICALS

** The Paris pharmaceutical group LABORATOIRES TORAUDE SA (capital F 13.5 m - see No 497), which is controlled by the American group RICHARDSON MERREL INC, Wilmington, Delaware, is to rationalise its organisation and absorb three subsidiaries in which it has an interest of 79%, 55.7% and 53.3%. These are EXIMPAR - STE D'ADMINISTRATION & D'ORGANISATION GENERALE Sarl, Paris (capital F 10,000), SAVONS DE TOILETTE ECONOMIQUES (S.T.E.) SA, Montrouge, Hauts-de-Seine (capital F 21,500) and LABORATOIRES DEMASLES Sarl, Paris (capital F 500,000).

PLASTICS

** The American manufacturer of plastic-based industrial products, joints and abrasive liner pads RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN INC, Passaic, New Jersey, has formed a West German sales subsidiary in Düsseldorf called RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN GmbH (capital Dm 20,000) with Mr. David Calliari as manager.

The founder employs some 7,000 persons for a turnover of around \$ 120 million. It already has a British distribution subsidiary, Raybestos-Belaco Ltd, control of which is shared with the Turner & Newall Ltd group, Manchester (see No 490).

PRINTING & PUBLISHING

** M. Claude Badinter is president of APPLE CORPS SA, Paris (capital F 100,000) formed with the backing of the London company APPLE CORPS LTD (belonging to the Beatles) through its Lausanne subsidiary with the same name (see No 496). The Paris company will record, print and issue records and tapes.

The British group formed Apple Records NV, Amsterdam some six months ago (see No 484) and this was followed by Apple Records (Italia) SpA, Rome.

RUBBER

** The London group DUNLOP RUBBER CO LTD (see No 476) has strengthened its Dutch interests through the acquisition - at a cost of around £ 150,000 - through its local subsidiary ENERKA-NED. RUBBER & KUNSTSTOFFEN INDUSTRIE NV, Drachten (see No 316) of another firm in the same sector, DE BRUIN & BERENDS NV, Drachten (150 employees). This move will make Dunlop the leading producer in the Benelux countries of transmission and conveyer belts.

SERVICES

** The French finance and security advisors JEAN DEWAILLY SA - CONSEIL FINANCIER, Bondues, Nord (capital F 100,000), whose president is M. Jean Dewailly, has opened a branch in Belgium at Tournai, which will be under M. Marc Flipo.

** The acquisition of a majority stake in the Paris GROUPE DE LOUVECIENNES (which is headed by M. Marc Cadiot, its founder in 1966) by C.G.O. - CIE GENERALE D'ORGANISATION Sarl, Paris (see No 468), will enable the latter and its subsidiaries CIE GENERALE D'INFORMATIQUE (C.G.I.) Sarl, CIE GENERALE D'ECONOMIE APPLIQUEE (S.G.E.A.) Sarl and STE DE MECANOGRAPHIE & DE CALCUL AUTOMATIQUE Sarl to strengthen their position in the management and marketing instruction sector.

** A link-up between Dutch and Belgian interests has resulted in the formation in Antwerp of INTEGRATED SERVICE BELGIUM I.B.S. SA (capital Bf 300,000), which will be run by Mr. Jan Kuipers (25%), head of INGENIEURSBUREAU DR. IR. J. KUIPERS NV, The Hague.

Other partners in the new firm are Mr. A. van Bergeijk, director of ARCHITECTENBUREAU ANDRE VAN BERGEIJK JR., Sint Oedenrode, Netherlands, INGENIEURSBUREAU JONGEN NV, Vlaardingen, and Belgian interests represented by M. Patrick Gillon, Antwerp.

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TEXTILES

** The re-organisation of the West German textile industry is based on HAMMER - & HOON KG BAUMWOLLWEBEREI & RAUHEREI, Gildehaus, which has been taken over by two Schlütorf firms SCHLIKKER & SOHNE KG (600 employees) and G. SCHUMER & CO oHG (400 employees). They intend to build modern weaving facilities at Gildehaus and expect to have a 1969 turnover of Dm 30 million.

** The Dutch textile concern KON. TEXTIELFABRIEKEN J.A. RAY-MAKERS & CO NV, Helmond, has sold its 51% interest in the tufted carpets concern RAVENTA NV, Helmond to its partner, controlling the remainder, VENETA VERENIGDE NEDERLANDSE TAPIJTINDUSTRIE NV, Hilversum (see No 383). The latter (500 employees) now has complete control and it already has two other Dutch subsidiaries, NV de Deventer Tapijtfabriek v/h Maurits Prins, Dinxperlo, and NV Veneta, Verenigde Nederlandse Tapijtindustrie Verkoop, Hilversum (responsible for the sale of carpets and floor coverings made by its parent company and Maurits Prins).

** With the aim of rationalising its activities, the Belgian firm ETS. L.A. LEGRAND SA, Schaerbeek-Bruxelles (see No 317) is about to absorb its subsidiary SOPATEX SA (formerly Ste de Participations & de Prets SA, Schaerbeek) and after several reductions and increases its capital will be fixed at Bf 6 million. Legrand also has an interest in the cotton firm Tissage de l'Escaut SA, Bevere, Oudenaarde in association with Usines Textiles Leonard Maere SA, Ghent.

** The Italian company SORELLE FONTANA SpA, Rome (high quality silks and synthetic textiles for headscarves and cravates) has signed a licence and representation agreement in Tokyo with MAGASHIMA TRADING CO. The latter will now produce the Italian firm's designs in Japan.

The Rome company also makes high quality and ready-made clothing (Jolie Fontaine trade name) at Ariccia, Rome, where it employs some 250 persons in a factory built during 1966. It recently made a similar agreement covering the Argentine market with Moda SA, Buenos Aires.

** The Paris group DOLLFUS-MIEG & CIE SA is continuing its expansion and diversification programme (see No 499) and has acquired control from ETS SION FRERES SA, Tourcoing (factory at Halluin) of all its manufacturing interests for mens' suitings, ladies' woollens, linings and knitwear. These are complementary to the production of Leclercq-Dupire SA, Roubaix, Nord, which Dollfus-Mieg recently acquired.

During the 1968 financial year, the group has a consolidated turnover of F 377.5 million, of which F 215.2 million was accounted for by the parent company's spinning activities (85% of turnover).

** The stake held in the Austrian company GERRIT VAN DELDEN & CO GmbH, Vienna, recently formed by the West German GERRIT VAN DELDEN & CO oHG, Gronau, Westphalia (see No 504) in the spinning concern MACO SPINNEREI & ZWIRNEREI WALEK & CO KG is 51 %. With the Vienna company Seutter & Co oHG controlling the remaining share, this has a 1968 turnover equal to Dm 14 million. In 1968 the West German textile group expects to have a turnover exceeding Dm 370 million.

** M. Jacques Bellanger (president of LA CENTRALE LINIERE SA, Paris) has been appointed president of GARNIER-LORIDAN BELL SA (executive board president M. Andre Chabert). This has been formed by the recent merger of GARNIER-THIEBAULT SA, Gerardmer, Vosges, and LORIDAN-BELL-SUEUR SA, Halluin, Nord (see No 505). The new company will have an annual turnover of around F 30 million and will employ some 500 persons at head office (this makes damask and Jacquard for table and toilet linen, as well as mass production of linen for rental), at Gerardmer (canvas and towelling weaving, as well as processing luxury or semi-luxury household linen) and at Corbeline, Vosges (bleaching). This is headed by the Fonteix group, which is run by the sons and sons-in-law of M. Jules Fonteix, MM. Georges Fonteix, S. Demany, J.C. Serane and J. Bellanger. This group employs some 4,000 persons and has an annual turnover of around F 170 million. Its main interests are 1) through Centrale Liniere, the sale of table and household linen for institutions, blankets, automatic hand dryers ("Essuimatic" trade name), as well as acting as the exclusive agent in France for "Zalpon" automatic soap dispensers; 2) through Blanchisserie de Grenelle SA, Issy-les-Moulineaux, Hauts-de-Seine, and Blanchisserie Simon SA, laundering and linen hiring; 3) the manufacture of industrial laundry equipment (washing machines, spin dryers, ironing equipment etc.), through Ste P. de Souza SA, Pantin, Seine-St-Denis and Ste Dubix SA, Rosienes-pres-Troyes, Aube (see No 392), which has a sales subsidiary Sodimatex SA, Geneva; 4) through the new company the weaving and bleaching of clothes, table and toilet linen.

TOBACCO

** Canadian interests represented by Mr. Jack D. Shoesmith, Hamilton, Ontario have taken a token shareholding in the formation of CANADIAN TOBACCO CO NV, Rotterdam (authorised capital Fl 1.25 m - 20% issued). Under its chief shareholder Mr. Adrianus Kleingeld, Rhoon, this will process tobacco and sell smokers' requisites.

TOURISM

** The Luxembourg WESTERN HOLDING SA (authorised capital Lux F 2 m - 25% issued) has taken a stake of just over 2% in the formation of a new Dutch company ROORDA'S YACHTSPORT NV, Terhorne (authorised capital Fl 500,000 - nearly 50% issued).

50% is held by Mrs. Anne Roorda, who has made over to the new company the business interests of FA. ROORDA'S YACHTSPORT, whilst the remainder is held by Herr George Florsheim, a German citizen living at Wolvertem, Belgium. The new company will operate in the leisure field, and will build and lease boats and manage yacht marinas.

** The American UNDER SEA INDUSTRIES, Gardena, California has taken a 49% stake in the formation of SCUBAPRO EUROPE-BENELUX SA, Molenbeek-St-Jean (capital Bf 500,000), which will be run by M. Paul Sobol. A 47% stake is held by STE DE PARTICIPATIONS, DE TECHNIQUES & DE TECHERCHES SA, Molenbeek-St-Jean. The new company will manufacture, sell and lease leisure accessories, especially those used for underwater swimming.

** The American hotel company BELTON DEVELOPMENT CO INC, Dayton, Ohio, which recently closed down its Brussels subsidiary HOTEL MAC DONALD SA (see No 490), has now opened a branch under Sig Cesare Papanti, who was responsible for liquidating the former subsidiary.

TRADE

** The Yugoslav import export concern KOTEKS IMPORT SPLIT, Split (under Mr. D. Vulic - see No 417) will in future be represented in Paris by the newly-formed INTERKOTEKS FRANCE Sarl (capital F 50,000), which is managed by Sig. G.F. Sequi, Ancona, Italy. The latter also manages the company trading with Yugoslavia, Interservice Srl, Ancona, which has been linked since 1966 with the Split firm in the Ancona import export concern Interservice Italyugo Srl (see No 392), whose president is Sig. G.F. Sequi and which is run by Mr. Zivko.

With the aim of facilitating its foreign sales, Koteks Import formed a Geneva finance company during 1968 called Interkoteks Finance SA (capital Sf 1 m), with M. Alexandre Petitpierre as president and run by Messrs Vulic and Sequi.

TRANSPORT

** The Paris group TAILLEUR FILS & CIE SA (see No 454), which specialises in office, laboratory and industrial plant removals and the transport of special loads, has backed, along with two of its affiliates, VAREKAMP TAILLEUR NV, Amsterdam (see No 408) and DEUTSCHE TAILLEUR & CO KG, Frankenthal, Pfalz, the formation of the international industrial transport concern INPRO - INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF PACKING & ROUTING ORGANISATIONS SA, Aubervilliers, Seine-St-Denis (initial capital F 300,000). With M. Ch. Dursent as president, the new company has as other founders EVAN COOK LTD, London (see No 445), SANTINI BROS INC, New York, and G.T.I. SpA, Milan.

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** The West German fuel, transport and distribution concern CAESAR WOLLHEIM GmbH & CO KG, BRENNSTOFFHANDEL, Munich (coal, coke and hydrocarbons) has become a joint interest of the mining group SAARBERGWERKE AG, Saarbrücken (see No 505) and the trading company RAAB KARCHER GmbH, Karlsruhe (see No 497). With a capital of Dm 44 million entirely controlled by G.B.A.G. - Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks AG, Essen (see No 505), the latter recently linked with four other European companies to form a Rhine container transport company called Rhein-Container-Linie (see No 497). For its part, Caesar Wollheim, which was previously owned by the Kunheim, von Hardtmuth and Huber families, heads some 40 subsidiaries in West Germany and it had a consolidated turnover of Dm 150 million in 1968.

** The Hamburg company TRAVEMÜNDE-TRELLEBORG LINIE (TT-LINIE) GmbH & CO KG (see No 412), which operates a regular ferry service between Scandinavia and the German Baltic ports, has appointed VOYAGES DE KEYSER THORNTON SA, Brussels and Antwerp (see No 269) as its general agent for Belgium.

** A new container transport company operating between North America and Europe is being formed in Britain and will be called DART CONTAINERLINE CO LTD. This will operate with four ships from the 1st June, 1969, a regular service between New York and Norfolk in the United States, and Antwerp and Southampton, and will be extended on July 1st to Canada. The three founders are THE BRISTOL CITY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS LTD, Bristol (a member of the CHARLES HILL OF BRISTOL LTD, Bristol group), CLARKE TRAFFIC SERVICES LTD, Montreal, and CIE MARITIME BELGE LLOYD ROYAL) SA, Antwerp (a member of the STE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE SA - see No 506). The Antwerp concern AGENCE MARITIME INTERNATIONALE (A.M.I.) SA has been appointed as the continental general agent (see No 504).

** The Amsterdam shipyard and shipping company NED. SCHEEPVART UNIE NV (see No 503) has backed the formation in Amsterdam of HOLLAND REPAIR & SERVICE NV (authorised capital Fl 500,000 - 50% issued). Under Mr. H.C. Smit, this will run a maintenance and repair shop, as well as making technical goods.

The new company is under the 60% control of one of the group's subsidiaries NV Stoomvaartmij. "Nederland", Amsterdam (directly and 30% through NV Hollandsche Stoombootmij., Amsterdam). The remainder is held by Amsterdamsche Droogdok-Mij NV (see No 467).

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G.A.N.	M	Knorr-Bremse	H
G.B.A.G.	T	Koteks Import Split	S
Garnier-Loridan-Bell	R	Kraftwerk Union	F
General Biscuit	L	Kredietbank SA Luxembourgeoise	K
General Telephone & Electronics	E	Kuhlmann	D
Generale de Belgique	D,F	Kuipers, Ingenieursbureau	P
Generale d'Entreprises	C		
Genootschap de Olveh Van 1879	N	Laitiere Moderne, Ste	M
Gerrit Van Delden	R	Lancome International	E
Goddard, M & E	J	Legrand, Ets L.A.	Q
de Goeijen	K	Lendit Cointe	D
Goudse Verzekering	N	Lloyd Royal, Belge	T
Groot-Nordhollandsche Van 1845	N	Locasim	C
		Louveciennes, Groupe de	P
Hammer & Hoon	Q		
Havas	B	Maco Spinnerei	R
Have, Fa. K. Ten	K	Macpherson, Donald	D
Havraise de Reassurances	M	la Madeleine-Varangeville, Joudieres	D
Hill of Bristol	T	Marie-Brizard & Roger	M
Hochheim, Fritz	I	Martens, Ste Laitiere	M
Holland Repair & Service	T	Martini & Rossi	L
Hotel Macdonald	S	Massall & Co, A.	J
Howmet	I	Meijer, Alex	K
		Metalgraf	I
I.F.S.	K	Mineralöl	O
I.R.I.	F	Mitrel	C
Ibisa, Mexico	H	Mole Richardson	E
Industrie Electrique de la Seine	F	le Monde Vie	J
Inpro	S	Montecatini Edison	N
Instrumentation Laboratory	G	Monteponi & Montevecchio	N
Integrated Service Belgium	P	Morgan Crucible	D
Inter-Plans	B	Mutuelle Generale Francaise	J
Interpublic	B		
Interrelax	J	Nagashima Trading	Q
Isothermos, Generale	H	la Nationale	M
Jongen, Ingenieursbureau	P	O.T.C. - Intercontinental Photocopy	F
		Occidental Petroleum	O
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	N	Oil Shale Corp (Tosco)	O
Kali-St-Therese	F	Ondelinge Verzekering	N
Kellema	B	l'Oreal	E
Keyser Thornton	T	Orlac	M
Kinomat	G	Otard, Cognac	L

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Oursina	L	Schlikker & Söhne	Q
		Schümer & Co	Q
Pacific Atlantic Canadian Investment	K	Scubapro Europe - Benelux	S
Pacton	J	le Secours Vie	J
Pechiney	I	Selenia	F
Pembertons	B	Sellier-Leblanc	M
Penarroya	N	Siemens	F
Pertusola	N	Sifac	G
Pharmazell	D	Simca	C
Piombo Zincifera Sarda	N	Simplex-Circulume	E
Pritchard Wood & Partners	B	Sion Freres	Q
Publi-Action	B	Sirma	I
Publicis	B	Solaipa	K
Publicontrol	B	Sopatex	R
		Sorelle Fontana	Q
Quandt	I	Sovedi	L
		Stork	J
Raab Karcher	T	Strade Ferrate del Mediterraneo	C
Raventa	Q	Svenska Cellulosa	D
Raybestos-Manhattan	O	Syndicat Generale Immobilier	D
Raymakers, J.A.	Q		F
Raytheon	F	Tailleur Fils & Cie	S
Rebelco	D	Teerchemie	O
Renault	H	Tollens	D
Richardson Merrel	O	Toraude, Laboratoires	O
Rio Tinto-Zinc	N	Tosco Oil Shale	O
Rivaud	F	Towers, Perrin, Foster & Crosby	N
Roland Marken-Waren	M	Transformatoren Union	F
Rolande	J	Travemünde-Trelleborg Linie	T
Roorda's Yachtsport	R	Tube Investments	E
Rouyer-Quillet	L	Tubettificio Ligure	I
		Turriff	J
S.K.F.	H		
S.N.P.A.	O	Umo	E
S.N.R.	H	Under Sea Industries	S
Saarbergwerke	T		
Saba	E	Van Bergeijk, Andre	P
Saci	C	Van der Grinten	E
Saint-Gobain	D	Van Maanen, Reclame	B
Saint-Raphael	L	Van Thiel & Van der Weyden	I
Santini Bros	S	Van de Wetering	I
Saone-Lait	L	Varekamp Tailleur	S
Savons de Toilette Economiques	O	Veneta	Q
Scala, Ceramica	C	Verrina	G
Scheepvaart Unie	T	Versafood Services	L

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Vincent Freres	G
Vivalp	M
Vlarske Strojirny	E
Wedag	I
Western Holding	R
White Consolidated Industries	I
Wilkens, W.H.	B
Wollheim, Caesar	T
Zavody Vseobecneho Strojirentsvi	E

