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Trade Union Division

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I. THE TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE

COMMENTS BY THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS ON THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON 30 JUNE 1965

Statement by M. H.E. Buiters, General Secretary of the Free Trade Unions of the Six - Brussels, 7 July 1965.

The news of the breakdown of negotiations in the Council of Ministers has been received with grave concern by the heads of the Free Trade Union Confederations in the European Community, meeting in Amsterdam at the ICFTU World Congress. They vigorously condemn the use of ultimatums in matters connected with the future of our continent.

"The Free Trade Unions in the EEC appeal to the Commission and to the Governments to resume negotiations on the basis of the Commission's proposals. These negotiations must lead to the strengthening of the Common Market and of its democratic institutions."

Telegram from the European Organization of the IFCTU - Brussels, 7 July 1965.

The following telegram was sent to the Presidents of the EEC and Euratom Councils by M. A. Cool, President, and M. J. Kulakowski, Secretary-General, of the IFCTU European Organization.

"Feel bound to inform you of deep concern felt by trade union organizations over the serious difficulties at the EEC Council meeting.

"Wish to assure you of the warm support of European working classes for the continuation of European integration.

"Have called meeting of Executive Bureau of the IFCTU European Organization for 15 July to discuss situation in the Common Market."

Meeting between European workers' and employers' organizations.

The Secretaries-General of the Committee of Agricultural

Organizations in the EEC (COPA); the European Organization of the IFCTU; the Free Trade Union Secretariat of the Six; and the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE), met in Brussels on 16 July 1965 to exchange views on the situation in the European Economic Community.

"They noted the anxiety felt in the four organizations and their common wish to push on with European integration. To this end, they decided to keep in touch in order to follow developments together."

Further appeal by the free trade unions - Brussels, 26 July 1965.

"On with the work of European integration!"

"Strengthen democracy!"

In a letter to the President of the Council of the Communities, M. L. Rosenberg, Chairman, and M. H.G. Buiters, General Secretary of the Free Trade Unions of the Six, representing 12 million workers, addressed an urgent appeal to the members of the Council to continue the negotiations which would enable the process of integrating and strengthening the democratic institutions of the Community to advance:

"The Council meeting of 26 July gives us the opportunity to draw your attention to the great anxiety felt in the trade union movement over the recent events in the European Community.

"From the beginning, the trade unions have given their full backing to European integration, in the firm conviction that the unification of our continent will play a vital part both in maintaining peace and freedom and in raising the standard of living of our peoples.

"Hence, at every opportunity the trade unions have advocated speeding up the economic and customs union. In the same way, they are unanimous in welcoming the Commission's proposals for the financing of the agricultural policy and the related problem of independent revenue for the Community, together with that for strengthening the Community's democratic institutions.

"The trade unions appreciate that vital interests are involved in merging the economies of the six countries, and that long and difficult negotiations will be necessary.

"However, no negotiating procedure can be allowed to block the development of the Community and eventually jeopardize its existence.

"For this reason, the free trade unions address a further urgent appeal to the members of the Council to call a meeting within the framework of the Community institutions, on the basis of the Commission's proposals, in order to resume the negotiations which will

make it possible to continue the work of integrating and strengthening the democratic institutions of the Community."

Motion adopted by the Executive Bureau of the IFCTU (EO)

Following its meeting on 15 July 1965, the Executive Bureau of the IFCTU (EO) adopted a motion, the complete text of which is given below:

"The Executive Bureau of the European Organization of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions met in Brussels on 15 July 1965 under the chairmanship of A. Cool.

"A broad exchange of views took place on the consequences of the EEC Council's failure to reach agreement on the financing of the common agricultural policy on 30 June 1965.

"The Executive Bureau stresses that the disagreement within the EEC Council is out of proportion to its direct cause and conceals basic differences between the Governments' views on the very nature of the European Community and defects in the working of the Community institutions.

"In view of these divergent opinions, the Executive Bureau wishes to reaffirm the attitude adopted by the European Organization of the IFCTU, on behalf of all trade union organizations affiliated to it in the EEC member countries, and of all the workers it represents. In particular, it is convinced that:

- (1) European economic integration has reached such an advanced stage that it is now impossible to stop it. This integration is absolutely imperative for the peoples of Europe concerned;
- (2) The work of integration undertaken by six Western European countries must succeed, as it sets an example to other European countries and other parts of the world;
- (3) Any interruption in this difficult but irreversible process, and any refusal to show the spirit of solidarity and discipline required for such a common task, are to be regarded as highly prejudicial to the welfare of the peoples concerned;

- (4) Economic and social integration must lead to the political unification of Europe, by democratic means;
- (5) To this end, a democratic and workable institutional balance must be effected as quickly as possible between the Community's Executive and the Governments of the Member States, under the supervision and dynamic political direction of the European Parliament, and in permanent and effective contact with the Economic and Social Committee;

In drawing attention to the European trade union movement's dedication to the cause of European integration, the Executive Bureau of the European Organization of the IFCTU emphasizes that this integration must develop more markedly than in the past along the lines of a true political, economic and social democracy, bringing with it a greater degree of social justice, general welfare, and broad co-operation between the peoples;

These aims will be achieved only if labour organizations at European level play a more prominent part, than hitherto in creating Community structures, and in formulating and implementing Community decisions.

"The Executive Bureau considers that the economic and social circles concerned must clearly assert their determination to carry on with the task of European integration.

- (1) In view of the contacts established between their two organizations, the Executive Bureau therefore proposes to the Executive Committee of the ICFTU Trade Unions of the Six that they should decide jointly on the representations to be made at national level by TU organizations to their respective governments in order to express the organizations' desire to see the work of European integration continued;
- (2) The Executive Bureau considers that the contacts established between the TU organizations and all economic and social organizations at Community level should be pursued in order to show their common wish to go ahead with European integration, however different their views may be on European economic policy. These contacts should enable them to make their desire to do this clearly known.

"The Executive Bureau authorizes the President and Secretary-General of the European Organization of the IFCTU to circulate this motion and put it into effect."

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Statutory congress of the Belgian General Federation of Labour (FGTB)

The Belgian General Federation of Labour (FGTB) held its statutory congress at Blankenberg from 27 to 29 May 1965.

The report on union activities and on the attitude of the FGTB over the past three years was approved unanimously. The congress also approved certain statutory amendments necessitated by the merger of the Central Union of Stoneworkers.

With regard to European problems, the FGTB adopted the following motion:

"The Belgian General Federation of Labour has always sided with those who wish to abolish, first, economic frontiers and, later, political ones. However, it has never belonged to the school of the "Euromantics", who dream of effacing the individual nature of the old countries of Europe along with the political frontiers.

"Let us continue with the work of economic integration, and the rest will follow automatically, in the desired measure. Above all, no attempt must be made to prevent or hamper accession to the European Economic Community of other European democratic countries. The Community must remain democratic and open to European democracies or democracies of European character, such as Israel.

"The trade union movement must see to it that economic integration does not result in the unions' losing the means of action at their disposal within their respective countries. The trade union movement must ensure that the Community is subject to effective control by a Parliament worthy of the name, through which social and economic measures can be implemented.

"The trade unions must be duly consulted, but without prejudice to their freedom to dispute decisions.

"The present situation is by no means satisfactory. The Councils of Ministers have both legislative and executive powers; the employers' organizations have vast funds, and the burden of supplying these is not felt by any industrialist or businessman, whereas the unions rely entirely on their members' subscriptions to finance their European activities.

"A Community Labour Office should be set up and financed by the EEC.

"The European trade union movement - that of the whole of Europe - should be much more closely-knit than it is at present. The world trade union movement will only be effective when Europe, equipped with its won trade union organization, plays its full part."

The Executive Committee of the FGTB is now as follows:

President:	Dore Smets
Vice-President:	E. Janssens
National secretaries:	L. Plumier, M. Segier, B. Truyens, A. Van Uytven, J. Taminiaux
Members:	R. Catteuw, R. Desemeris, G. François, J. Huygen, L. Manèche, E. Pante, Y. Slachmuylders, J. Van der Wee.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY BRANCH
OF THE FRENCH METALWORKERS' FEDERATION (FORCE OUVRIERE)

Approximately 100 delegates from the aircraft industry branch of the French Metalworkers' Federation (FO) met in Bordeaux on 22-23 May 1965, to discuss the spacecraft industry, the development and technical aspects of which now go beyond the bounds of the aircraft industry proper.

At the end of the conference, a series of resolutions were adopted. In the resolution on European problems, the representatives of the trade unions in the aircraft industry stressed the need to maintain the international, and particularly European, relations demanded by the present world situation:

"The aircraft industry must be organized at European level, so that it will no longer be obliged, through purely fortuitous factors, to form alliances which are more political than economic, and often experimental.

"An attempt must therefore be made to carry out the necessary planning, which, to be effective, must be supervised by the trade union organizations.

"In the first place, the whole French aircraft industry must be reorganized through nationalization, to enable it to meet the demands of the Europe of the future.

"A European body must be set up to examine the prospects of the industry and lay down an international long-term policy."

STATEMENTS BY INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE COMMITTEES

The ICFTU agricultural workers support the
EEC Commission's proposals

The Bureau of the Working Party of the European Federations of Agricultural Workers (ICFTU) held a meeting in Strasbourg on 15 June 1965, which was presided over by M. Hellmut Schmalz, Chairman of the German Agricultural Workers Union.

At the end of this meeting a resolution was adopted in which the delegates gave their backing to proposals by the EEC Commission, as follows:

"The representatives of the agricultural workers belonging to the free trade unions in the six EEC countries hereby express their satisfaction with the Commission's proposals concerning:

- "the financing of the common agricultural policy;
- "independent revenue for the Community;
- "wider powers for the European Parliament.

"They consider that these proposals form an indivisible whole, following logically from the decisions of principle already taken and the proposals to speed up creation of the agricultural and industrial common market, and falling within the EEC Commission's terms of reference.

"The representatives of the agricultural workers welcome the support given by the European Parliament in principle to the proposals by the EEC Commission, and unreservedly endorse the Economic and Social Committee's opinion on these important proposals.

"As regards the financing of the common agricultural policy, they stress the importance of these new proposals in extending the scope of farm structure policy to cover measures in the field of agricultural labour and its own revenue.

"The agricultural workers' representatives consider that - in addition to the measures taken regarding farm structures, the financing of which is already covered by the regulations in force - other measures to improve the social conditions of workers on the

land should be financed. They consider that such measures should aim primarily at ensuring equality as regards the working conditions, wages, and social security of persons employed in agriculture.

"The agricultural workers' representatives request the Council of Ministers to ensure that the Commission's proposals remain undivided, and to take into account all parts of the opinion given by the Economic and Social Committee."

Conference of ICFTU agricultural workers'
unions in the EEC

A conference of ICFTU agricultural workers' unions of the EEC countries will take place at Bari, Italy, on 18 and 19 September, to discuss social policy in agriculture, farm structure policy, and market policy in agriculture, from the point of view of farmworkers in the Six.

In the evening of 18 September, a meeting of farmworkers employed in the Bari area will also be held.

ICFTU post office employees
in the six countries call for representation
at the EEC

Representatives of the free trade unions of postal, telegraph and telephone workers in the EEC countries held a meeting in Brussels on 25 May 1965.

At this meeting, M. S. Nedzynski, Secretary-General of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International, declared that the economic development of the European Community and the progress of economic integration made it necessary to co-ordinate, and even integrate, the postal and telecommunication services of the six countries. This would have considerable repercussions on the working conditions of postal, telegraph and telephone workers, and hence the

unions representing these workers within the PTTI assert their right to participate in any discussions conducted in the Community on postal and telecommunication services.

In a resolution adopted at the end of the meeting, the representatives of the postal, telegraph and telephone unions affiliated to the PTTI in the six Common Market countries declared that co-ordination of these services in the EEC countries must not lead to isolation of the other member countries of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), and that postal and telecommunication services must be standardized in the interests both of the public and of the workers concerned. In order to achieve these aims, the delegates considered that trade union representation of postal workers should take place through the PTTI - affiliated organizations in each of the six countries, and that the PTTI should be represented at EEC level by a delegation designated by the PTTI - affiliated trade union organizations in each of these countries.

National conference of the iron and steel
workers of the CGT (Force ouvrière), France

Nearly 100 delegates, representing the FO branches at iron and steel works in the Eastern, Northern, and Central basins and other regions, met at Longwy on 28 and 29 May 1965.

M. A. Bergeron, Secretary-General of the CGT (FO), was in the chair, assisted by M. A. Laval, Secretary-General of the FO Metalworkers' Federation and by M. C. Casserini, representing the International Metalworkers' Federation (FIOM-ICFTU).

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Belgian and Luxembourg Metalworkers' Federations, the High Authority of the ECSC, the Trade Union Information Division of the European Communities, and the ICFTU-ECSC Liaison Office.

The conference ended by adopting a series of resolutions, in one of which it was stated that:

"The delegates take the view that the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community should devote much more attention to the rationalization and reorganization of the iron

and steel industry, first of all at European level and later throughout the world.

"They consider that, in any event, none of the clauses in the Treaty of 18 April 1951 establishing the European Coal and Steel Community which might serve, either in whole or in part, to achieve this aim, should disappear when the Paris and Rome Treaties are merged.

"The delegates give their full support to the powerful free trade union movement in the six EEC countries, and particularly to the ICFTU metalworkers' and miners' federations, in urging that all the clauses concerning social matters in the Paris Treaty should be maintained unreservedly."

European conference of the International Federation
of Christian Metalworkers' Unions

Under the chairmanship of M. J. Coeck, the International Federation of Christian Metalworkers' Unions held a European conference in Luxembourg on 10 and 11 May 1965.

The conference was attended by over 80 delegates from the six EEC countries, Switzerland, Austria and Canada.

On the first day the delegates heard a speech by M. Coppé, Vice-President of the High Authority of the ECSC, on current political problems of European integration, and another by M. Vinck, Director-General for Labour Problems, Industrial Organization and Redevelopment, on the social activities of the ECSC.

On the second day the report on the Federation's activities presented by the Secretary, M. W. Goeminne, was examined and discussed.

The delegates also heard and discussed a report entitled "Towards an international trade union policy", by M. J. Maire, Secretary-General of the General Metalworkers' Federation (FGM-CFDT).

The conference adopted a number of resolutions, including one on European problems from which the following quotations are given:

"In view of the progress of European economic integration, the merger of the European Executives, and the prospect of a single European Treaty, the conference stresses:

- (a) the urgent necessity of achieving the social objectives laid down in the Treaties;
- (b) the need to invest the European bodies with real powers under the democratic control of a real European Parliament, so that an economic and social policy can be put into effect;
- (c) the imperative need to institutionalize the consultation of trade union organizations and the application of trade union law within the European institutions.

Recommends, in order to achieve these aims:

- (a) democratic planning at European level;
- (b) the supervision of investments;
- (c) the collection of independent revenue, which is an absolute necessity if the European institutions are to be truly independent;
- (d) the implementation of a general economic policy based on the industrial policies for the key sectors of the economy;
- (e) the creation of European negotiating machinery for the establishment of collective agreements."

"The conference,

Considers that the affiliated organizations must lay down common objectives, as a matter of urgency, in order that the capitalist policy followed by groups, trusts and industries may be countered by a coherent and effective trade union policy;

Recommends, to the same end, that the affiliated organizations should arrange discussions between trade union leaders and active members so as to foster an international trade union spirit, to create the human bonds required for any effective trade union action, and to strengthen trade union links between the various industrial sectors, trusts and international companies;

Declares that, in view of the delay in co-ordinating trade union policy in the European institutions, appropriate remedial measures must be taken, and requests the European Organization of the IFCTU to pursue its efforts to formulate and carry out a joint programme of action with the European Regional Organization of the ICFTU;

Requests, for the same purpose of ensuring greater efficiency, that the Committee of the Federation should examine the possibility of establishing more permanent links between the European metalworkers' organizations of IFCTU and those of the ICFTU."

Meeting of the International Federation of
Mining Executive Staffs (FICM-CIC)

The International Federation of Mining Executive Staffs (FICM) organized a day of discussions in which about 250 delegates took part, in Strasbourg on 10 May 1965.

Speeches were made by MM. Guérin, President of the FICM, G. Philipp, member of the German Bundestag and Secretary-General of the Aachen Coalmining Association, R. Dessault, Secretary-General of the FICM, and Boulet, Vice-President of the Federation.

M. R. Dessault reviewed the place of coalmining in European economic life, while M. Boulet dealt with the questions raised by the closing down of coal mines.

M. D. Del Bo, President of the High Authority, took part in the discussions. He agreed that mining engineers should have the opportunity of establishing permanent contacts with the High Authority, and that a committee should be set up to enable executive mining staffs to co-operate directly with the High Authority. He then went on to discuss the themes of the meeting, such as the need to keep the output of Community coal, and pointed out that it was essential to bring workers back to the mines if adequate production was to be assured. Although the High Authority had no jurisdiction in the matter of a Miners' Code, it had recognized and continued to recognize that the workers' call for this was justified.

With regard to the need to maintain the output of coal in the Community, he pointed out that, in the High Authority's view, efforts should be made to keep it at the same level as today, in order to endure a constant supply of energy; for social reasons; for

financial reasons; and on account of the precarious nature of the coal market.

M. Del Bo said that, in spite of the discovery and use of other sources of energy, coal remains, and will remain for some time to come, the main source of energy produced in the Community, capable of ensuring its economic independence and social balance. Before the merger of the Executives became a fact, the High Authority wished to pass on to its successors a basic document laying down the main lines of energy policy in the Community for the future. "As you are aware", he continued, "we are at present governed by the Treaty of Paris, which is now out of date. Born of the conditions existing at the time, this Treaty embodies the principle of freedom without help. But for the protocol of agreement, the High Authority would have had to choose between two alternatives - either to allow the member Governments to bypass it, or to apply the Treaty to the letter and inform the Governments that the granting of subsidies to the coalmining industry was illegal. This last attitude would have been very detrimental to the rights of enterprises, workers and the public. We therefore became convinced of the need to permit the granting of subsidies to the coalmining industry according to common criteria and subject to the agreement and control of the High Authority. We consider that we have achieved this end in spite of the enormous difficulties which had to be overcome, and that we have ensured the survival of the industry.

"I recommend the industry", M. Del Bo went on, "to exercise the greatest vigilance when the new treaty is drawn up and the European Executives merged. That treaty should embody the long-term provisions favourable to us in the Paris and Rome Treaties, which are to be superseded. It is essential that the interested circles should devote all their attention to this matter and make every effort to influence the drafting of the new treaty."

M. Del Bo said that "if, contrary to the High Authority's opinion, the Community's coal industry was never likely to respond to treatment, it would be best to face the fact immediately".

The President of the High Authority reiterated his belief in a future in which:

- (a) the miners' profession would become more and more specialized;
- (b) it would be held in greater esteem at all levels by the national authorities;
- (c) coal would retain an important place in the Community, after the merger of the Executives.

M. Del Bo wound up by conveying his best wishes to the executive staffs of the mining industry, and expressed the hope that they would come to occupy their rightful place in the Community institutions, for the benefit of all - manual workers, executive staff and employers, the national economies and the Europe of the future.

WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

35th NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CGT (FRANCE)

At the 35th National Congress of the CGT, held at Ivry from 16 to 21 May 1965, the delegates adopted the following general statement of policy on European integration (published in "Le Peuple", the CGT's official fortnightly, Nos. 728-729 of 1-30 June 1965, p.22):

"The monopolies pursue their policy throughout the world, and particularly in the Common Market. Concentration and interpenetration take place at international level.

"In forming vast international industrial and financial complexes, the capitalists are not seeking to achieve progress. They are impelled by the laws of economic development and those governing society, leading to the internationalization of production on a wider and wider scale. They do not act to meet essential requirements, or in the interest of the workers and peoples, but in order to line their own pockets and consolidate their power.

"Far from overcoming the difficulties and faults inherent in the capitalist system, this concentration makes its old contradictions all the more acute and, in fact, creates new ones.

"Competition grows keener; countries and regions develop more and more unequally; capitalism has strengthened its hold in Western Germany, the Common Market country in which it is most powerful; the American monopolies have penetrated farther into the economic life of the Six, gaining control of important modern industrial enterprises. These giant combines are locked in a conflict of interests and a struggle for domination on the scale their size suggests.

"The industrial concentration makes all the more glaring the contradiction fundamental to capitalism between increasingly social methods of production, bringing a vast amount of manpower into play, and the fact that these powerful means of production and the fruit of society's toil belong to a relatively small number of financial and industrial magnates.

"The monopolies will not succeed in finding a satisfactory solution to the problems of modern economic life, its trend towards internationalization, and the need for a new and better division of labour on an international basis.

"They are attempting to solve these problems at the workers' expense and in gross disregard of the nations' interest.

"For this reason, the working classes are against them and are fighting the effects of their domination.

"In the six Common Market countries, the monopolies are pursuing a similar policy towards the workers. For the sake of competition and lower cost prices they oppose wage claims, advocate the same so-called incomes policy, assail the trade unions' rights, and seek to strengthen their dominion over the State.

"In all these countries, the working classes are faced with the same problems and are reaching the same conclusions.

"They are making the same claims at the present time, and the idea that the monopolies' ascendancy must be attacked, and an effort made to impose a truly democratic way of life, is gaining ground everywhere in the Six.

"During the campaigns in the various countries, there has been a general realization that the workers and trade unions in the EEC must form a real common front to assert their claims and to fight the monopolies.

"The discriminatory treatment meted out to the French CGT and the Italian CGIL by certain organizations affiliated to the ICFTU and IFCTU are being called in question more and more frequently. A strong movement towards international unity is becoming manifest.

"The CGT is in favour of close co-operation between the working classes and trade unions in the Common Market countries regardless of international affiliations, and will continue its endeavours to achieve this end. It demands its rightful place in the Common Market organizations and advocates concerted action by the unions within these organizations. It is struggling to preserve national independence in the face of attempts by foreign, notably American, monopolies to gain control over key sectors of the country's economy.

"It is in favour of true international co-operation to meet the economic and social demands of our time, and this co-operation will be established only if the monopolies' domination is brought to an end.

"It stands for the development of trade between all countries, without discrimination, in the interest of all, and for closer cultural, scientific and technical ties between them."

II. THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Leaders of ACLI discuss European problems

More than a hundred leading figures in ACLI (Associazioni cristiane lavoratori italiani - Christian associations of Italian workers), representing the organization generally and its social services in Europe, attended a meeting devoted to European problems in Brussels on 5-6 June 1965.

The questions dealt with at the meeting, which was presided over by M. L. Labor, the President of ACLI, included that of the free movement of workers in the light of increasing European integration.

A resolution adopted at the end of the meeting referred to implementation of the social aims laid down in the Treaties establishing the European Communities, and in particular to the harmonization of social security systems.

The resolution also stresses ACLI's continuing determination to help solve emigration problems, in the conviction that it has an important part to play in building a united Europe. Christian workers will achieve this aim by co-operating loyally with all democratic working-class movements which are conscious of our common European destiny.

Resolution by the EEC Consumers' Contact Committee on the European situation

At its meeting in Brussels on 8 July 1965, the Bureau of the Consumers' Contact Committee in the Common Market adopted the following resolution:

"The Bureau of the Consumers' Contact Committee in the Common Market is deeply concerned to learn of the breakdown of negotiations on the financing of the common agricultural policy. Unfortunately, in present circumstances, this marks a political setback to endeavours

towards European integration, which the Consumers' Contact Committee has always supported in principle, whatever reservations it may have expressed regarding certain measures to implement the Rome Treaty with regard, for example, to the common agricultural policy or to cartels.

"While fully realizing the considerable difficulties attendant on solution of the crisis facing the Common Market, the Bureau of the Consumers' Contact Committee wishes to reaffirm its unswerving loyalty to the cause of a European structure designed to raise the general standard of living of the peoples making up the Community.

"The Bureau of the Consumers' Contact Committee therefore urgently appeals to the Governments and the European institutions to place the higher interest of European economic integration before individual or national interests, so that constructive solutions may rapidly be found which will permit the establishment of a true Common Market in keeping with the spirit and aims of the Rome Treaty."

III. REVIEW OF THE LABOUR AND TRADE UNION PRESS

General policy

"EINHEIT EUROPAS FÖRDERT DIE WIEDERVEREINIGUNG DEUTSCHLANDS"
(European unity serves the cause of German reunification) - "Welt der Arbeit" (DGB, Germany), No. 19 of 7 May 1965, p.1.

In an interview granted by M. Jean Monnet to the DGB weekly, the former President of the ECSC stressed that the real aim of the European Communities remained the creation of a united Europe which would eradicate the desire for domination that had several times led the world to the brink of disaster.

With regard to the reunification of Germany, M. Monnet considered that the policy pursued since 1950 should be continued. European unity, which was now becoming a fact, made it possible to unify the Western camp, on the basis of equality between a Europe undergoing unification and the United States. European unity was the essential prerequisite for lasting peaceful coexistence between the West and the USSR. By thus creating a climate of peace, united Europe and the United States were creating favourable conditions for the reunification of East and West Germans within the European Community.

Another important matter discussed during the interview was the possibility of transferring to the European institutions the democratic control of the big commercial and industrial enterprises, on the lines of German legislation in this matter. M. Monnet replied that if a European statute on companies were to be established, care must be taken to ensure that responsibilities and the rights of the workers enshrined in present legislation were retained.

"ERHARD UND DE GAULLE SPIELEN AUF ZEIT" (Erhard and de Gaulle play for time), by F.K. - "Welt der Arbeit", No. 25 of 18 June 1965, p.1.

The DGB weekly believes that the discussions between Chancellor Erhard and President de Gaulle ended without any definite policy being laid down. Each of them is waiting for some change in the political situation which would suit his own ideas. After having largely opened the German market for French agricultural surpluses last year, Bonn is now pressing for an industrial common market on the lines of the agricultural common market.

"However, many difficulties will have to be overcome and many discussions held before the measures already taken by Germany for the benefit of Europe will be fairly assessed at their true worth," remarks F.K.

"EUROPA UND DIE GEWERKSCHAFTEN" (Europe and the trade unions), by H.A. - "Holzarbeiter Zeitung" (DGB, Germany), No. 6, June 1965, pp.14 and 15.

The writer recalls remarks made by a speaker at the fourth General Assembly of free trade unions in the EEC countries to the effect that the logical conclusion from a united Europe would be a merger of the trade unions in the individual countries into a single European trade union organization.

The unions in the individual countries are not opposed to the idea. On the contrary, their programmes and aims are often similar, and, in some cases even identical. It is hoped that the differences between the European unions will be eliminated, and that a powerful European trade union movement will be born one day.

The writer considers that, if the European unions are to be unified, they must be prepared to build up progressively a single European trade union movement. Priority would then have to be given to the supranational aspects, instead of to national problems as at present.

Regarding the various trade union industrial committees set up within the EEC, the writer criticizes the unsatisfactory results of contacts with the European employers' committees. The trade unions will never put up with a situation in which the European employers' committees refuse to conduct the necessary negotiations with them.

H.A. also stresses that the trade unions should be consulted by the European institutions when decisions were to be reached at Community level.

"BEKENNTNIS ZU EUROPA" (I believe in Europe) - "Dag-Pressedienst" (DAG, Germany), No. 50 of 4 June 1965, p.1.

At the closing session of the International Youth Rally organized by the DAG, M. R. Spaethen, Chairman of the DAG, addressed 2 000 young white-collar workers and executives from the EEC and EFTA countries. M. Spaethen stressed the need for the unification of the whole of Europe, at least as regards those European states which could decide freely whether or not they wished to belong to the European institutions. Political unification should follow on economic integration without the system of parliamentary democracy being thereby undermined or impaired. M. Spaethen also recommends that the Franco-German youth exchanges should be extended to other free European countries.

"LE MOUVEMENT SYNDICAL ET LES PROBLEMES EUROPEENS" (The trade union movement and European problems) - "Syndicats" (FGTB, Belgium), No. 19 of 15 May 1965, p.2.

The FGTE organ continues its series of articles on the European Communities. Following its article on the ECSC (see Information Memo No. 3/65), "Syndicats" has now turned its attention to analysing the basic principles of the EEC, its institutions, and their working.

"COMBATTONS POUR UNE EUROPE DEMOCRATIQUE" (Fight for a democratic Europe!) - "Force ouvrière" (FO, France), No. 996 of 19 May 1965, p.12.

This publication reproduces the text of the resolution on European problems adopted by the FO National Confederal Committee at its meeting at Toulon on 15-16 May 1965.

The Committee reiterates "its demand that the social objectives laid down in the Paris and Rome Treaties should be achieved simultaneously, and the legitimate claims of all the European free trade organizations should be satisfied". The resolution also states that "Force ouvrière" "should claim a more prominent part for the unions in Community activities, and calls upon all workers to give even greater support to the struggle to set up a truly unified Europe, above nationalistic considerations, based on the principles of supranationality and open at all times to other democratic countries".

It will be recalled that the meeting was preceded on 14 May by a "European Day" organized in co-operation with the Joint Information Service of the European Communities.

"UN PARLAMENTO VERO PER L'EUROPA NUOVA" (A real Parliament for the new Europe), by Carlo Savoini - "Conquiste del lavoro" (CISL, Italy), Nos. 23-24 of 6-19 June 1965, pp.14 and 15.

In this article, the writer examines future Community developments and reiterates the need for wider powers for the European Parliament. The fact is that, if the Common Market comes fully into being, a problem of fundamental political importance will arise: the administration and control of the Community budget, which, according to present estimates, will amount to approximately Lit. 3 million million. The writer considers that, as part of the general process of making Community institutions fully democratic, procedure empowering the European Parliament to check and adopt the Community budget will have to be introduced. In this way, supervision of so considerable a budget, which is already beyond the jurisdiction of the national parliaments, will logically be entrusted to another parliamentary institution - the European Parliament.

"L'EUROPA E' UNA COMUNITA' FONDATA SUL LAVORO" (Europe is a community based on labour), by L. Bartacciani - "Azione sociale" (ACLI, Italy), No. 22 of 30 May 1965, pp.5 and 6.

This issue of "Azione sociale" devotes its middle pages to Community problems, and reaffirms the workers' commitment to Europe. A statement by the European Movement stresses the need to speed up political integration.

"L'EUROPA DEI LAVORATORI: UNA REALTA' DA COSTRUIRE" (The workers' Europe: project for realization), by G. Benvenuto - "Il lavoro metal-lurgico" (UIL-M, Italy), No. 5, May 1965, pp.8 and 9.

An account is given of the meeting, organized in Naples on 15 May by the UIL(Metal) in co-operation with the Joint Information Service of the European Communities, for the purpose of obtaining and exchanging information on European matters.

"ZWAARTEPUNTEN EN KRACHTLIJNEN VAN DE EUROPESE INTEGRATIE-PROBLEMATIEK" (Stresses and strains in European integration problems), by G. Naets - "De Gids op Maatschappelijk Gebied"(ACW, Belgium), No. 4, April 1965, pp.303-320.

We reproduce below part of the end of a long article on European integration, the various sections of which are entitled: "Belgium and Europe - How far has Europe got? - The Common Market factor - The agricultural policy: first-born and problem child - Europe's place in the world - The institutional deadlock".

"In order to establish what important decisions will have to be reached in Europe during the next few months," the author writes, "we propose to consider what stage European unification has now reached, what are the biggest dangers it now faces, and what are the most important structural problems. We shall highlight only the crucial points, on which our opinion is based, but without losing sight of the latest developments. The ECSC has been in existence for twelve years now, and the EEC and Euratom for seven years. We have grown accustomed to them, and the word and concept 'Common Market' have reached all classes of society. Everyone knows that we are six in the same boat and that we are steering towards complete European integration, in spite of all the dams, bends and other obstacles to navigation. This integration may not perhaps be proceeding as rapidly as we had hoped, but it is proceeding much more rapidly than is generally thought, particularly in Belgium."

The writer winds up by pointing out that "Europe has now reached a stage of development which we would venture to describe as almost as important as its foundation. Once we have taken this new step forward there will be no further question of going back".

"If the Community becomes financially independent this year (which is inevitable) - if the Kennedy round can be brought to a successful conclusion (within the next two years, at any rate) - if the European Parliament is given wider powers, which would be a silent step towards a truly democratic system - if agreement can be reached on achieving the single market by 1967 ... we shall have arrived at the point of no return.

"In the meantime, a crisis which may threaten the very existence of Europe is still possible."

"DE BETEKENIS VAN DE EEG - SLOTBESCHOUWING" (The meaning of the EEC - a summing-up) - "Verenigt U" (NVV, Netherlands) of 14 June 1965, p.3.

This is the last of a series of articles on the EEC. The writer, who deals mainly with agricultural problems, asks: "What will be the EEC's attitude to the way in which farmers in France and Germany are organizing their markets, with the encouragement of their Governments?

"Will the EEC permit this? And, if it does, what should the Netherlands do? What will be the EEC's attitude to the question whether it is desirable to grant subsidies to individual farms for specific investments? What social policy will be pursued in Europe?

"These are questions which nobody can answer at present. Not until these problems and many others are settled will it be possible to speak of a common European agricultural policy. At present, everything is still in the melting-pot. Nobody can say what the EEC is now or what it will be in the future. We can expect many developments, but nobody knows exactly what form they will take. However, this is no reason for pessimism. Dutch agriculture has no grounds to fear the EEC; in fact, quite the reverse. Dutch farmers can take the lead in the EEC, provided they adapt their farms to future developments, and their output to the Community market of over 170 million consumers."

Economic policy

"REGIONAL POLICY IN THE COMMUNITY" - "Au travail" (CSC, Belgium), Nos. 23 and 24 of 12 and 19 June 1965, pp.6 and 7.

A summary is given of the Commission's first memorandum on regional policy in the EEC.

"BRUTTE PROSPETTIVE PER L'EUROPA PERIFERICA" (A poor outlook for the purlieus of Europe), by G. Salvini - "Conquiste del lavoro" (CISL, Italy), Nos. 23-24 of 6-19 June 1965, pp.12 and 13.

Having dealt with problems of regional policy in the EEC countries in a previous article (see Information Memo No. 4/65), the writer here reviews the practical prospects of finding a solution to these problems. He draws attention to the industrial decentralization policy which, in the fifties, seemed to hold out new promise for the underdeveloped areas, and concludes that the locations chosen recently by big industrial groups such as Ford and General Motors for their enterprises in Europe would appear to indicate a reversal of this trend which cannot fail to halt social and economic development in Europe's poorest areas.

Social policy

"HILFE VON DRAUSSEN" (Help from outside), by SR - "Welt der Arbeit", No. 22 of 28 May 1965, p.2.

SR wonders whether the German people take a poor view of the hundreds of thousands of foreign workers in Germany. A public opinion poll recently claimed that 70% of Germans would be prepared to do overtime simply to get rid of the foreigners working in German factories.

This attitude runs counter to common sense, says the writer, for German industry would badly need foreign labour, even if Germans did a vast amount of overtime every week. Moreover, the foreign workers are not forcing German workers out of jobs, and without the help of our European friends it would be impossible to achieve the big growth rates recorded for the German gross national product.

Another point in favour of employing foreign workers is that they act as a brake on inflation, since their buying power only partly affects the German market. And what would be the impact on the Common Market if foreign workers were expelled from the Federal Republic? The writer claims that this would be the beginning of the end of the EEC.

"AU TRAVAIL" (CSC, Belgium), Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22/1965, publishes in its middle pages long extracts from the Thirteenth General Report of the High Authority of the ECSC, dealing with working conditions in the Community industries, e.g. the European Miners' Code, wages and working hours, accommodation, safety and hygiene.

On pages 6 and 7 of No. 20, this weekly also quotes passages from the speech made by M. Del Bo, President of the High Authority, on 11 May 1965 to the European Parliament when introducing the Thirteenth General Report.

"L'EUROPE EN CONSTRUCTION" (Europe under construction) - "Force ouvrière" (FO, France), No. 998 of 2 June 1965, p.4.

In its regular column "The Week", "Force ouvrière" comments on the activities of the Economic and Social Committee, which unanimously adopted two opinions approving the EEC Commission's proposals for improving the system of aid by the European Social Fund and for financing the common agricultural policy.

"IMPORTANT DEBAT SUR LA POLITIQUE SOCIALE DE LA COMMUNAUTE A L'ASSEMBLEE DE STRASBOURG" (Important debate on EEC social policy in the Strasbourg Assembly), by A. Clot - "Force ouvrière" (FO, France), No. 1001 of 23 June 1965, p.2.

The writer comments on the debate on EEC social policy which took place at the June session of the European Parliament.

"Workers in the six countries have not yet realized that a Community social policy exists," writes A. Clot. "They do not feel they are any better off. The fact is, something is missing - a link between social progress and European co-operation, since the Governments and the Council of Ministers do not always show the same interest in social policy as in economic problems. This failure is all the more conspicuous because, under the powers granted by certain articles of the Rome Treaty, a more definite and more dynamic social policy might have been introduced."

The writer maintains that the Ministers take too restrictive a view of social problems: "time and again, they feel the need to restrict the powers of the executive Commission as regards the harmonization of social conditions. It is indeed preposterous, and a good illustration of the defects of the situation, that the Commission should require the authorization of the six Ministers before even carrying out studies or issuing recommendations".

"This anomalous state of affairs cannot continue, and it is high time that arrangements were made for regular contacts between employers

and workers in the Community, particularly as provisions of the Treaty do make it possible for the Commission to issue directives and follow a bolder social policy". The writer ends by saying that "the impression which emerges from this important debate is that, if a real social policy is to be pursued, it is of the greatest importance to the workers of this Community that contacts should be established between employers and workers and between Government representatives, in each important sector of the economy, and that a time-table should be drawn up".

"L'EUROPEISMO PASSA ANCHE PER LE FABBRICHE" (The road to a united Europe also lies through the factories) - "Azione sociale" (ACLI, Italy), No. 24 of 13 June 1965, p.5.

On 5 and 6 June a meeting was held at the headquarters of the YCW in Brussels which was attended by the leaders of ACLI in Europe. The paper comments on the debate which dealt inter alia with EEC social policy, and gives the text of the resolution adopted at the end of the meeting.

"DE EUROPESE ECONOMISCHE GEMEENSCHAP EN DE WONINGBOUW" (The EEC and housing), by D.H. Grasman - "Evangelie en Maatschappij" (CNV, Netherlands), No. 4, April 1965, pp.109-119.

The CNV staff journal contains an illustrated article on the housing problem in the Community.

In his first chapter, "Low-cost housing and the building industry", M. D.H. Grasman points out that the proportion of cheap housing in the number of new houses built is decreasing everywhere in the Community except in France.

In the second chapter, "The legal basis of the EEC's activities", the writer asks whether the organs of the EEC have the power to take action in the field of housing policy. The housing situation is examined in the light of business conditions, economic development, social policy, migrant workers, and economic planning.

In the third chapter, "Activities", mention is made of what the High Authority has done in this field and it is clear that, owing to lack of funds, the EEC has merely encouraged building and examined the problems involved. For instance, the EEC organized a symposium on low-cost housing, in Brussels in December 1963, and submitted to the European Parliament in July 1964 a draft recommendation to the Member States on housing for migrant workers.

In the fourth chapter, "Is there a European housing policy?", the writer states that, although the EEC organs have devoted attention to the matter, they have done no more than carry out studies and examine the problems of specific groups, such as agricultural and migrant workers. He believes, however, that Community action in this field is desirable in the interests of economic planning, the amalgamation of the Treaties, incomes policy, etc.

In his final chapter, "The first step - housing for migrant workers", Grasman points out that the Treaty deals with the question of migrant workers and prohibits any discrimination between nationals and aliens within the Six. Migration can take place only if adequate accommodation is available. The Commission might draw up practical housing schemes, and a special European Housing Fund might administer the necessary finances.

A first step in this direction was taken when the Commission proposed to the Council, on 27 January 1965, that part of the resources of the European Social Fund should be devoted to building low-cost housing.

Euratom

"LE DEMARRAGE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE FAIT ACQUIS DANS LA COMMUNAUTE" (Nuclear energy has come to stay in the Community) - "Au travail" (CSC, Belgium), No. 25 of 26 June 1965, pp.6 and 7.

The Belgian CSC organ discusses the Eighth General Report of the Euratom Commission, dealing particularly with the sections on the incorporation of nuclear energy into the economy and the outlook for enterprises building nuclear power stations in the EEC countries. "Au travail" also draws attention to the part of the report describing the Euratom Commission's attitude to the problems involved in the coming merger of the Executives.

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

EEC

"QUATRIEME RAPPORT ANNUEL SUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DES REGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LA SECURITE SOCIALE DES TRAVAILLEURS MIGRANTS" (Fourth annual report on the implementation of regulations on social security for migrant workers, January-December 1962), 1965 (EEC publication No. 1020) - published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - Price: 17s.0d.; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120; FF 12; DM 9.60; Lit. 1 500; Fl. 8.75.

The EEC Administrative Committee on social security for migrant workers, set up under Articles 43 and 44 of Council Regulation No. 3, has published the fourth annual report on its activities and on the implementation of Council Regulations Nos. 3 and 4.

The report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 1962 and contains information on the work of the Administrative Committee, its Audit Committee, and its various working parties; it gives the names of the members of the two Committees and of other persons taking part in the work during the year.

Details are given of the Administrative Committee's decisions and recommendations and of other questions it examined during the year.

STUDIES: a new series - The EEC Commission intends to add to the existing series of studies a new series, on transport. This new departure will contain studies prepared by Commission staff or independent experts, dealing with the theory and practice of the common transport policy and likely to interest a wide range of readers.

"DICTIONNAIRE COMPARATIF DES PROFESSIONS DONNANT LIEU LE PLUS SOUVENT A MIGRATIONS DANS LES PAYS DE LA CEE" (Comparative glossary of occupations in which migration is most frequent in the EEC countries) - 2nd edition (8126/1-2-3-4/VI/1965/5) - quadrilingual edition in French, German, Italian and Dutch - Price: 4s.6d.; \$0.60; Bfrs. 30; FF 3; DM 2.40; Lit. 370; Fl. 2.25.

The second edition of this glossary published by the EEC Commission contains definitions and brief job descriptions of 119 occupations in the EEC countries. The first edition, now out of print, contained entries for 68 occupations. These have been incorporated in the new edition, though several have been revised.

The glossary is primarily intended as a handy vade mecum to help officials responsible for vacancy clearance within the Community. However, experience with the first edition has shown that its usefulness is far from being so restricted. It forms a source of comparative data and harmonized terminology and definitions which can be profitably referred to by all concerned with job classification or with collecting and circulating information on trades.

Each page contains a description of a single occupation, in all four Community languages. The work is therefore also useful from the linguistic angle.

"SECURITE SOCIALE DES TRAVAILLEURS MIGRANTS" (Social security for migrant workers) - Documents - European Communities, EEC - Position on 1 January 1965 (3675/2/65/5) - Published in French, German, Italian and Dutch - Price: 12s. Od.; \$1.60; Bfrs. 80; FF 8; DM 6.40; Lit. 1 000; Fl. 5.80.

The Publications Services of the European Communities have just issued the above brochure, which presents a digest of all Community provisions in this field as at 1 January 1965.

The practical value of the brochure is enhanced by the inclusion of a list of the decisions taken by the EEC Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers in pursuance of the various Council regulations on the subject, decisions concerning the interpretation or implementation of these regulations, and a list of the standard forms devised by the Administrative Committee for their implementation.

The brochure has been designed for easy reference, and the reader will have no difficulty in finding the various documents, decisions and standard forms as published in the official gazette of the European Communities, on which the brochure is based.

This material had hitherto been scattered, owing to its being published in the official gazette as and when the measures in question came into force. Its collection in this form will enable all concerned to grasp the situation at 1 January 1965. The provisions affect over two million persons (migrant workers, frontier and seasonal workers, persons receiving retirement or disability pensions, holidaymakers, and their dependents).

JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

- (i) In French: L'économie française dans le Marché commun (No. 33)
La politique régionale dans le Marché commun (No. 34)
Euratom établissements de recherches (No. 35)
- (ii) In Spanish: La Comunidad europea y America Latina (1)
Los Hechos (Mercado común-CECA-Euratom)

These publications are obtainable from the Joint Information Service of the European Communities, 244 rue de la Loi, Brussels, or 18 rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, or from the Community information offices in Bonn, Paris, The Hague, Rome, London, Geneva, New York and Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS

"POLITICAL SCIENCE AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION" (Bulletin of the European Cultural Centre), by J. Meynaud and D. Sidjanski, assisted by H. Schwamm - Vol. X, No. 6 - January-March 1965.

The writers express their surprise at the lack of political studies on European integration. They declare that the main feature of the movement, its political aspects and implications, has been systematically ignored, particularly by European observers. The articles in this bulletin deal with the main political problems raised by the integration process, show the many opportunities open to research workers, and seek to arouse the interest of Europeans.

"HARMONIZATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE EEC COUNTRIES" - "Formation", published by the CFDT Confederal Study and Training Institute, No. 62, March-April 1965.

"LABOUR COSTS IN THE EEC COUNTRIES" - "Formation", CFDT Confederal Study and Training Institute, No. 63, May-June 1965.

This is a continuation of the study begun in "Formation" No. 60, which dealt with wages in 1961 in other branches of industry.

"MEDICINE AND THE ROME TREATY", by Dr. H. Mallet and Dr. L. Carré, Masson & Cie, Paris, 128 pp.

Drs. H. Mallet and L. Carré, of the Institute for the Study of European Medical Problems, set up in Lyons in 1962, explore the effects of the Treaty of Rome on the medical profession in the Common Market countries.

The book is divided into five chapters: the effects of the Treaty on exercise of the medical profession, and freedom of establishment; the present working conditions of the medical profession in the EEC countries and the United Kingdom; the practical aspects of problems raised by freedom of establishment; the impact of various insurance systems on exercise of the medical profession; conclusions.

The work contains a summary of the attitudes of the EEC Commission and the workers' and employers' associations with regard to the harmonization of social insurance systems.

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.

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