

INFORMATION SERVICE



---

**europa  
community**

**TRADE UNION  
NEWS**

BRUSSELS: 244, RUE DE LA LOI  
TELEPHONE: 35.00.40

---

LUXEMBOURG: 18, RUE ALDRINGER  
TELEPHONE: 292.41

*Periodical Publication*

1967 - No. **1**

SUMMARY .

|  | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| I. EUROPEAN COMMUNITY  |             |
| Guidelines for the EEC Commission's work in the social sector . . . . .  | 1           |
| II. <u>THE UNIONS AND EUROPE</u>   |             |
| Social policy in the EEC: statement by the ICFTU and IFCTU unions . . . . .  | 12          |
| The ICFTU and IFCTU trade unions advocate the association of Israel with the EEC . . . . .   | 13          |
| Full employment and the common energy policy examined by the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European trade union Secretariat . . . . .           | 13          |
| Meeting of the permanent Executives of ICFTU miners' unions in the ECSC . . . . .  | 15          |
| The Federation of Christian trade unions in the ECSC and the situation in the iron mines . . . . .   | 17          |
| <u>STATEMENTS BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES</u>   |             |
| Problems affecting the European mining industry  | 18          |
| The situation in the steel market  | 24          |
| Problems affecting the wood working and furniture manufacturing industries within the EEC referred to in a lecture by M. J. Boom (NVV-NETHERLANDS) | 26          |
| Social harmonization in road transport: a statement by ICFTU and IFCTU unions . . . . .  | 27          |
| European activities of the Christian Internationals of food and agricultural workers . . . . .   | 28          |
| III. <u>THE UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET</u>   |             |
| The CGIL (Italy) and the CGT (France) decide to open a "Brussels Secretariat" and to organize a European Conference . . . . .                      | 30          |
| IV. <u>BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION</u>  |             |
| Summary of the main items dealt with in "Trade Union News" in 1966 . . . . .   | 41          |
| Editorial note . . . . .   | 45          |

## I. EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

### GUIDELINES FOR THE EEC COMMISSION'S WORK IN THE SOCIAL SECTOR

The EEC Commission has recently established guidelines for its activities in the social sector, forming a general framework for the practical and specific action of the Commission in this field. As agreed by the Council of Ministers on 19 December 1966, the sections of the document dealing with living and working conditions (Article 118 of the Treaty) will be closely studied at a forthcoming meeting of the Council of Ministers on social questions in order to determine priorities for the Community's work on social harmonization.

The full text of the introduction and a summary of the rest of the document are given below.

#### INTRODUCTION

1. The Treaty of Rome was manifestly designed with not only economic but also social considerations in mind. No other conception would in any case have been possible because of the close interdependence of economic and social problems and developments. Therefore the Commission, in presenting its action programme for the second stage, urged that the Community should have a social policy of its own, emphasizing that the social aims of the Treaty could not be fulfilled simply by the establishment of the Common Market but would also require special social measures. The Commission still affirms this need and is making a comprehensive and realistic approach to it, placing the economic and social aspects of development in the general framework of Community activity.

One has only to consider the developments in the Member States, where social considerations have played a decisive part in the determination of general lines of policy, to realize that the Community too

must identify economic expansion with social progress and regard them as one and the same objective.

2. This is the spirit in which the results of Community social policy to date should be judged and further development conceived. The lessons to be learned from the work done so far, as well as the innovations resulting from the establishment of a first medium-term economic programme, should be borne in mind, particularly in their social implications.

3. The Commission's work is naturally based on the Treaty of Rome and on the needs which become apparent as it is progressively applied.

4. The Treaty contains a number of specific social provisions, concerning in particular the free movement of workers, social security for migrant workers, the European Social Fund, paid holidays and equal pay for men and women. The emphasis naturally had to be laid on these essential obligations. The Commission gave priority to this work in the first and second stages and intends to continue and develop it in future.

5. At the same time, the common policy on vocational training called for by Article 128 of the Treaty must assume a more practical aspect under the general principles and action programmes already adopted.

6. But other Treaty provisions have a general bearing on the social aims of economic integration. Apart from the objects stated in the preamble and in Article 2, they rest mainly on Articles 117 and 118 on the harmonization of social systems. Since the vague wording of the very exacting articles on this subject has led to differing interpretations, the joint efforts of Member States and the Commission to make them clearer and more efficacious need to be intensified. On the basis of the results already obtained, which may be considered as largely satisfactory, there must now be definite decisions on further measures to be taken for general guidance jointly by the Member States and the Commission, with due regard to the views of both sides of industry.

7. Although the studies made on the various subjects mentioned in Article 118 of the Treaty clearly represent in themselves a certain progress, some of them must nevertheless be taken further by Community action to enable the Commission to fulfil its task of promoting close collaboration between the Member States in order that the essential "convergence" of national social policies may be progressively achieved.

8. It should finally be noted that, aside from certain Treaty articles which require the adoption of specific social measures, the Community's social policy is interwoven in the body of the Treaty. This means that the Commission is obliged to take social factors into account in almost all aspects of Community policy, whether common or other policy, and that it can find the legal justification for Community intervention in social matters in other articles besides those strictly applicable.

9. It is by the foregoing considerations that the Commission's activity during the first and second stages can be evaluated and a clear idea can be obtained of the work which remains to be done before the end of the transition period if the requirements of the Treaty are to be met.

This means that the specific social obligations will have to be fully satisfied - which is unquestionable - but also that further efforts will have to be made by Member States and by the Commission to ensure that no excessive social disparities remain which may affect the establishment of the Common Market and that a satisfactory start has been made on the harmonization of social systems as a whole, bearing in mind legitimate national peculiarities. The results so far obtained and the measures required for the fulfilment of the programme for the second stage should be considered in this context.

10. In this light too, particular importance should be attached to the Community's first draft medium-term economic programme, which is expected to be adopted by the Council after reference to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. The establishment of this programme, which will permit the co-ordination of the general economic policies of Member States, has brought to the forefront aspects of social policy which will be decisive in the next five years, such as problems of employment, vocational training, working hours, wages, social security, social institutions and regional differences, for example. The studies made and lines of action approved provide the general framework for national and Community social policies, with due regard of course to other social considerations which are equally important but which for various reasons have

not been touched upon in the first programme.

11. Moreover, the Commission needs to be constantly informed, for the satisfactory discharge of its tasks, of the social priorities affirmed at the national level both by the governments and by management and labour. Such regular information on the trends of social policy in the Member States can be obtained partly by studying the main points in government programmes, the items included in national budgets for social purposes and the views of employers and workers, and partly by organizing periodic discussions at Community level with government representatives and representatives of European employers' and workers' organizations. By such meetings, taking as their point of departure the progressive extension of and changes in social legislation during recent years in each of the six Member States, the broad trends in the medium term can be observed.

12. Since management and labour, because of the independence they enjoy in all the Member States, play an important part in social progress, it is essential that their representation, when Community activities are being decided, should be suitably strengthened so that the objectives described above may be satisfactorily fulfilled.

13. It is, however, clear that in proceeding with its main tasks in the social field up to the end of the transition period the Commission must have regard to the adjustments necessitated by any changes which may occur in national or Community requirements or priorities.

## EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

### Problems of employment

Further and more effective work first of all must be done to obtain as much knowledge as possible of employment trends. Studies of the present situation must moreover be supplemented by longer-term forecasts so that measures to balance labour supply and demand may be taken in good time.

Hence, in addition to general and quantitative studies, it is essential for detailed structural and qualitative analyses to be made to show the trend of employment by sector, standard of qualification and region.

The role and efficacy of national employment services must be seen against the exigencies of the present-day economy; notably with regard to information on the number and location of vacancies, to permit rapid matching of offers and applications, and with regard to the development of occupational guidance for adolescents and adults.

In order to take all these factors into account, there should be a joint examination periodically of the situation and development of the various aspects of employment problems occurring at the national or Community level.

### Free movement of workers

Legal obstacles to the free movement of workers have been to a large extent overcome. They are to be completely removed by measures which the Commission will shortly propose to the Council. But the Commission will have to see that the Community provisions, whether in the form of regulations or directives, are applied in practice in the Member States.

The primary object of the Commission and Member States must be to ensure the widest employment prospects. More effort must be made to improve the machinery for clearance of vacancies and applications. Furthermore, the Community must make more effort to arrange compressed training courses for workers who wish to emigrate but cannot do so because they have not the skills required to fill the jobs available. Finally, the Member States should in their mutual interest harmonize their policies on recruitment in associated and non-member countries. The social and human aspects of free movement of workers will be the subject of further work by the Commission.

## Social security for migrant workers in the Community

The Commission will continue its work of simplification and improvement of the procedures and their extension to other classes of workers. Besides the recasting of the basic regulation (Regulation No. 3) already proposed by the Commission, the implementing regulation (Regulation No. 4) is also to be revised. Another matter calling for attention is the co-ordination of social security schemes for self-employed workers.

## Vocational training

For the Community's work to be realistic, it must be directed towards the main problems confronting the Member States in varying degrees and help to solve these problems. Hence a joint periodic examination of the situation and development of the various aspects of vocational training policies is essential.

### (1) Vocational training of young people

One of the most urgent tasks is to inventory the existing training resources in the Community and see whether they meet the demand. A confrontation of the medium- and long-term forecasts or thinking of the Member States at Community level is therefore essential. This confrontation should also involve the renovation of certain institutions and their adaptation to economic, technical, social and cultural developments. There is an acknowledged need for multi-craft training, and consideration must be given to the knowledge and skills it is necessary to impart in order to fit a man for a variety of trades and occupations.

When an inventory has been made of the main training methods used in the Community, the most useful can be generalized, possibly by means of Community courses or pilot centres. At the same time, one of the obstacles to efficient vocational training being shortage of teaching staff, means must be sought to remedy this situation.



(2) Vocational training of adults

The existing facilities for rapid training or retraining of adults must be viewed at Community level in relation to the foreseeable demand for labour, having due regard to the swift changes which are taking place in the economy.

(3) Exchanges of young workers

In pursuance of its first programme in this field, the Commission will distribute information to the relevant associations and organizations with a view to stimulating interest in these exchanges.

Vocational guidance

The Commission is proceeding with the programme for co-operation in vocational guidance already established among the Member States; there will be exchanges of experience, joint action, joint discussions of the development and efficiency of vocational guidance services.

The European Social Fund

Operations will obviously be influenced by the decisions of the Council broadening the scope of the Fund's activities. Also, in accordance with Article 126 of the Treaty, in the coming years it will be necessary to study in detail the lines on which the future activity of the Fund should be developed in order to achieve the objectives of Community policy beyond the third stage.

## LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS

### General considerations

So far the Commission's prime concern has been to make the development of certain aspects of living and working conditions "transparent", these "social surveys" often resulting in Community measures, usually recommendations.

One of the Commission's first tasks seems indeed to be to assemble information and documentation on legislative, administrative and wage-agreement aspects of the Member States' social policies. These essential comparative surveys must for this purpose be kept up to date and supplemented as far as possible by short- and medium-term trend forecasts. On certain points the Commission may be able to act on these surveys simply by rendering formal opinions. Clearly however the use of other Community legal instruments may be appropriate and at times even necessary if it is desired to obtain an approximation of national provisions for the better functioning and development of the Common Market.

### Wages

An important task for the Commission is to keep itself fully informed on the wage situation in the six countries both from the cost angle and the income angle.

Other matters calling for particular attention are the various policies on capital formation and property ownership for workers, sliding-scale wage systems, the level and structure of independent incomes, and wage drift.

## Working hours

The surveys carried out have provided a better comparative knowledge of the legal provisions and collective agreements and of the actual situation regarding working hours in the most widely differing sectors. But the synoptic tables prepared, if they are to be of the fullest practical use, will need to be kept up to date regularly by the inclusion of new legal and administrative provisions and collective agreements.

It should be possible to harmonize some of the more especially "protective" aspects of the law on working hours, for instance night work, Sunday work and maximum daily and weekly working hours.

## Labour relations

The Commission must be able to present to interested parties a general view of the situation and development of the law on individual and collective labour relations in the six countries. To this end, arrangements must be made for regular information on new laws and regulations and the most important clauses in collective agreements.

This regular information may also serve for a closer examination of labour relations according to industry by joint committees or working parties representing both sides, the creation of which at the European level would meet a particular need felt both by workers and by employers. The Commission views with favour the setting up of such committees and has declared itself ready to give them all the technical assistance necessary.

Discussion in these committees would certainly have a constructive influence on the development of social policy at Community level, whether or not it led to formal or informal agreements. However, if such agreements should prove possible they might serve to give a lead to professional associations and trade unions when joint negotiations were being undertaken at the national or regional level, thus facilitating the progressive fulfilment of social harmonization in the sphere of wage agreements.

## Industrial safety and health

With the co-operation at Community level of the national departments concerned with industrial safety and health, Community regulations have been drafted concerning cartridge-operated stud drivers and dangerous substances. Similarly, it is intended to examine other aspects of industrial safety in connection with steel scaffolding, conveyor belts, cranes, hoists, dangerous agricultural machines and various equipment and machine tools with a view to making proposals where appropriate.

## Social security

A study is to be made of the past and future development of the main branches of social security, such as sick benefits, family allowances and old-age pensions, with particular reference to national budgets and for some countries the sections of the budget devoted to social purposes.

The studies should include the trend of expenditure on social security and the benefits provided. Up-to-date statistics would need to be kept to follow the trend of certain essential data, broken down by country and within each country, in order to evaluate exactly the social situation and to place the social security phenomenon in its general context: total wages and salaries, total public expenditure, etc.

## Problems of housing, social services, family policy and public health

Work relating to housing policy will be continued. Special attention will be paid to the regional aspects and to the limits of ability to pay of the lowest-income categories. Measures will also be proposed for the improvement of rural housing. Special efforts will be made to improve knowledge at Community level of the activities of social services and the problems arising in this connection, notably with regard to certain categories such as the handicapped, the aged, women and young people. Exchanges of information on family policies of Member States will continue; studies on standards of living and on family budgets will permit a better assessment to be made of policy regarding family allowances. The problems faced by a growing number of women in reconciling their work with their family responsibilities will also be examined. The most important public health problems common to the Community countries, in particular those of hospital services and air and water pollution, will receive attention.

## THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF COMMON AND OTHER POLICIES

In agriculture, special attention will be paid to attaining social parity with the other sectors.

In transport, the Commission's activity in the near future will be mainly concerned with the preparation of measures to implement the Council's decision on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in rail, road and inland water transport. These provisions concern the composition of crews, working hours, time off and overtime.

### SOCIAL STATISTICS

The Statistical Office of the European Communities intends to continue and develop its efforts to harmonize social statistics in the coming years. This is essentially a matter of solving the many complex problems connected with the comparability of national social statistics.

-+-+-+--+-+-+-

## II. THE UNIONS AND EUROPE

### SOCIAL POLICY IN THE EEC :

#### STATEMENT BY THE ICFTU AND IFCTU UNIONS

Brussels, 20 December 1966

The two European Secretariats of the ICFTU and the IFCTU put out on 20 December last a joint communiqué concerning the Meeting of the Council of Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the EEC which was held in Brussels on 19 December 1966.

After welcoming the agreements reached by the Council "on the possibility of holding regular and more frequent meetings devoted to social questions", the two Secretariats expressed "their satisfaction at the agreement reached within the Council to undertake certain investigations and measures as proposed in the Memorandum presented by Minister Veldkamp. However, they emphasize the need for these proposals to be incorporated in the social programme drawn up by the Commission in close co-operation with the workers' and employers' organizations."

"In fact", the communiqué continues, "the Secretariats feel that all measures in the social spheres should be based on a general concept of social progress".

In the view of the trade unions, "it is becoming increasingly difficult in the member countries of the European Community to implement a national social policy". Consequently, they feel that industrial and economic development in Europe are bringing out with increasing clarity the need for a Community social policy. In the absence of such a Community policy, tensions and social unrest could arise which would constitute a grave threat to democracy in Europe".

It will be recalled, that, prior to the Meeting of the Council of Ministers on 19 December 1966, the present Chairman of the Council, the Netherlands Minister, M. Veldkamp, had received a delegation from the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat and of the IFCTU European Organization.

During these talks, the trade union representative<sup>\*</sup> emphasized "the need for social policy at European level to be implemented in a democratic manner". According to the communiqué mentioned above, this is to be taken to mean that this policy should not be laid down unilaterally in an authoritarian way by the Governments of the Member States". The trade unions have also expressed the view that "the main lines of such a policy should be laid down in talks between the Community authorities and the employers' and workers' organizations at European level, there being the utmost need for a tripartite conference on Community social policy".

THE ICFTU AND IFCTU TRADE UNIONS ADVOCATE THE ASSOCIATION  
OF ISRAEL WITH THE EEC

Brussels, 24 January 1967

On the resumption of exploratory talks concerning Israel's application for associate membership of the EEC, the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat and the IFCTU European Organization have addressed a joint letter to the President of the EEC Commission, Professor Hallstein, in which the two organizations recall their statement advocating Israel's associate membership of the European Community.

In this connection, it may be noted that a delegation of twelve trade unionists from EEC countries visited Israel from 4 to 13 March 1967. The aim of this visit was to make contact with the Israeli trade union organization, "Histadrut", and with various government authorities with a view to co-ordinating efforts connected with Israel's application for associate membership.

FULL EMPLOYMENT AND THE COMMON ENERGY POLICY EXAMINED  
BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ICFTU EUROPEAN TRADE UNION

SECRETARIAT

Brussels, 3 February 1967

The Executive Committee of the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat, the organization grouping the national centres of free trade unions in the countries of the European Economic Community met in Brussels on 2 and 3 February 1967.

At the end of the meeting a press statement was issued, from which we reproduce extracts relating to:

Social and economic questions

"The full Executive Committee expressed concern at a further manifestation of tendencies during the meeting of the six Ministers of Social Affairs on 19 December 1966 which clearly aim at excluding the trade union movement from truly participating in establishing the beginnings of a Community social policy. The trade union organizations will continue to oppose such an attitude considering that these discussions directly concern the interests of workers in the Community.

"The same regrettable tendency to restrict Community discussions to officials of national and European administration was shown recently during the drafting of the last recommendation on economic policy. In this sphere the Executive Committee notes a decreasing level of employment in several countries of the Community.

"The Executive Committee fears that the uncertainty characterising in different degrees the present economic situation may rapidly degenerate into a pronounced recession unless the Community institutions and certain governments, who are too concerned with difficulties in balancing their budgets and their balance of payments, modify their policies.

"Full employment should be the prime object of economic policy. Selective measures to stimulate the most seriously affected sectors and regions should be implemented as a matter of urgency. The foreign exchange reserves of the EEC countries are ample to allow this to be done.

"The Executive Committee feels that price stability calls for specific measures to deal with the actual causes of price increases and in no way justifies putting the brakes on overall demand, which would certainly have adverse repercussions on investment incentives to firms.

"The Executive Committee warns the Community institutions of the dangers of certain aggressive commercial practices, which, in certain sectors are tantamount to exporting national difficulties



and which, accordingly, threaten the working of the Common Market".

Common energy policy

"A common market for energy organized within the framework of the European Communities is an absolute necessity.

"Noting that this aim can only be attained through a European energy policy, the unions grouped within the ICFTU European Trade Union Secretariat give their unqualified support to the demands formulated in this connection by the European mine workers' trade unions.

"The Trade Union Secretariats in Brussels and Luxembourg will consider, in permanent and close co-operation, the problems arising with a view to reaching agreement on joint action."

MEETING OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVES OF  
ICFTU MINERS' UNIONS IN THE ECSC

Marseilles, 23, 24, 25 November 1966

Authorized spokesmen of miners' trade unions affiliated to the International Federation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) having jurisdiction within the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) met in Marseilles on 23, 24, 25 November 1966.

According to a press statement, issued by the Liaison Office of ICFTU Miners' Organizations in the ECSC, these talks were concerned with the following reports: the need to inaugurate a European energy policy; short-term objectives in social policy.

The press statement continues:

"Examination of the situation within the Community coal-mining industry where the difficulties are increasing showed that the Member States of the Community are increasingly tending to have recourse to strictly national methods which only in very few instances could be regarded as having been framed with the impending integration of European energy in mind.

"Noting the absence of common directives and guidelines from Member States concerning energy policy, the trade union representatives of ICFTU miners, speaking for close on 700 000 mineworkers, vigorously deplore this way of proceeding and call firmly on the Community and the Governments to take the initiative in defining without delay both the objectives and the economic and social methods so that the miners will know what their future position will be within the framework of a European energy policy.

"They protest at the duplicity of the Governments which, at national level, continuously and, often, all too easily, place the blame on the inadequacy of the Community authorities, whilst at the same time, these same Governments, within the Special Council of Ministers of the ECSC, continually obstruct the adoption of appropriate solutions.

"The livelihood and standard of living of the populations of the Community are as of now directly influenced every day by the absence of such an energy policy. The ICFTU miners' trade union leaders consider that indecisiveness in this sphere may seriously compromise the progress which has been achieved up to now in the sphere of European economic integration.

"They appreciate the efforts made by the High Authority to bring about immediate action benefiting the coal-mining industry in general and mine workers particularly. They consider it absolutely essential for the Meeting of the Special Council of Ministers due to take place on 7 February 1967 to adopt the minimum proposals as contained in the report of the ad hoc Working Party, "Coal Problems".

"It should be noted that the solution of the coking coal question (assuming that this can be rapidly processed) can only be regarded as a first step towards a common energy policy and does not materially alter the position of workers in the coal-mining industry.

"Moreover, the ICFTU miners' trade union leaders in the Community feel that it is essential to strengthen vocational solidarity and to co-ordinate and harmonize the claims put forward by the miners of the six countries as well as their social and economic

policies. They reject any policy which, under the guise of a concept of Europe composed of different states, can only end in disputes between nations of a type which has long since been obsolete.

"The miners' leaders call upon Governments of Member States to take swift action on their proposals".

THE FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS IN THE ECSC  
AND THE SITUATION IN THE IRON MINES

Luxembourg, 9 January 1967

At a meeting in Luxembourg in January 1967, representatives of workers in iron mines in the different ECSC countries, France, Germany and Luxembourg, considered the situation in the iron-mining sector where mine closures are multiplying and labour is literally melting away.

The delegates from the iron mines felt that this situation will have extremely serious consequences: the present-day trend towards working better veins will end in creaming off the better deposits, the reduction at an accelerating rate of the Community's workable reserves and certain danger with regard to safeguarding supplies.

Moreover, the social consequences are also very serious, all the more so because the regions where the iron mines are situated offer limited possibilities for absorbing workers, particularly because of the difficulties of the iron and steel industry.

Certain measures of adaptation are inevitable, the delegates felt, but they thought that they had a right and a duty to ask that these adjustments should be made in accordance with co-ordinated programmes which had been carefully prepared and under conditions which are acceptable socially and from the point of view of the respective regions. The delegates felt that so far there had been no adequate Community effort to try and preserve as far as possible the heritage the Community has in its iron mines.

In certain countries, it is extremely difficult to reply to the severe criticism which has been levelled concerning the ease with which Community trade has been broken off in favour of sources of supply outside the Community. The delegates drew the attention of

the Community to this point in asking the High Authority to attempt to find means which would allow the preservation of all reasonable sources of supply of minerals within the Community and to carry out the necessary adaptations under acceptable conditions.

With regard to improving conditions on industrial modernization and re-development, the IFCTU trade unionists representing workers in iron mines expressed a wish for special efforts in the following fields:

- (i) Seeking closer co-operation with internal iron and steel undertakings and Community mines so that, in liaison with the High Authority, their solidarity can be strengthened or, at the very least, that reasonable programmes can be established with regard to the rate of substitution of supplies of iron ore;
- (ii) Seeking solutions in the sphere of transport policy in an attempt to promote the sale of Community ores, which should not, in any case, be handicapped as far as transport costs are concerned compared with ores imported from outside and carried over the same distance;
- (iii) Greater expedition in the work of preparing and enlarging the Community's supply of minerals;
- (iv) Protective measures, possibly of a temporary character, directed against ore imports so as to allow the establishment within the necessary periods of modernization and development programmes in the regions concerned.

#### STATEMENTS BY TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

#### PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE EUROPEAN MINING INDUSTRY

The German Mine Workers' Union (IG Bergbau) calls for the establishment of a single coal-mining undertaking for the German Federal Republic

Bochum, 4 November 1966

In a memorandum addressed to the High Authority, the IG Bergbau und Energie (DGB - Germany), has once again expressed its views that the best solution to the problems at present facing the German coal

mining industry would be to set up a single undertaking covering the whole of the Federal Republic.

During a press conference which took place on 4 November 1966 in Bochum, M. Arendt, President of IG Bergbau und Energie, expounded his ideas on this subject.

In M. Arendt's view, setting up a single coal-mining undertaking would make it possible, in particular, to find the best possible solution in production, surveying and exploration, technical research and investment in the coal mining sector as well as improving conditions of sale.

Nevertheless, it would necessarily take some time to set up a single undertaking, and, accordingly, certain immediate measures would have to be taken in the meantime so as to obtain straightaway the advantages which a single firm would have. It would be desirable inter alia to have a single centralized organization responsible for all sales of coal.

The Dutch Protestant Miners' Union (PCMB) and the situation in the  
Limburg coal mines

Heerlen, 25 November 1966

At its meeting on 25 November 1966, the Council of the Dutch Protestant Mine Workers' Union (Protestants Christelijke Mijnwerkersbond) adopted a resolution in which the PCMB miners state:

- (i) "that the employment situation in Limburg should not be threatened by precipitate closures of undertakings;
- (ii) "that appropriate jobs should be made available before dismissing mine workers, no matter in which sector they are employed;
- (iii) "that the assistance given to the mining industry by the Netherlands Government, which is much smaller in scale than government aid given in other ECSC countries, should be improved as quickly as possible;

- (iv) "that measures should be instituted to provide for a progressive reduction in taxation in conformity with the transitional provisions provided in Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty;
- (v) "that problems affecting miners in higher age groups and those not enjoying the best of health require special attention even after these miners have left the industry"

The PCMB Council decided to forward the text of the resolution to the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health, the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, the Governor of the Province of Limburg and the Board of the vocational centre of the mining industry.

Two resolutions adopted by Force Ouvrière Miners on the coal-mining industry and on workers' housing

Paris, 8 and 9 December 1966

The National Council of the French Miners' Union (Force Ouvrière) met in Paris on 8 and 9 December 1966.

Two resolutions were adopted. The first relates to the situation in the European coal-mining industry. The second is concerned with the initiative of the High Authority in building houses for ECSC workers.

We reproduce below the full text of these two resolutions.

(a) European coal-mining industry

The National Mine Workers' Union (Force Ouvrière):

1. Notes with satisfaction the positive results achieved at the last meeting of the Special Council of Ministers of the ECSC on 22 November 1966 concerning coking coal destined for the iron and steel industry;

2. Calls upon the six Governments to ensure that the next session of the Council, which is due to take place on 7 February 1967, attains positive results with regard to coking coal;
3. Requests that at this meeting, the Governments will reach final agreement:
  - (i) on criteria specifying how each producing country may grant to its coal-mining industry subsidies in respect of coking coal sold to domestic iron and steel firms as well as the level of these subsidies, which should not bring about discrimination in selling the produce of coal mines or in supplying the iron and steel industries;
  - (ii) on the detailed implementation of multilateral financial compensation between the six countries in support of prices of coking coal produced in one country of the Community and used in the iron and steel industry of another country of the Community;
4. Notes that the adoption of this series of measures will be of joint benefit to the two ECSC industries:
  - (i) sales of coking coal will be stabilized without the coal mines being obliged to make sacrifices (by aligning their prices) as far as prices are concerned;
  - (ii) the iron and steel industry will be able to obtain coking coal from Community sources under price conditions as favourable as those offered for coking coal coming from third countries;
5. Invites the Governments to safeguard the balance between the supply and demand of domestic coal, particularly by giving undertakings to maintain the present volume of trade between countries of the Community which should be considered as a minimum as well as on the present volume of imports from third countries which should be regarded as a maximum;
6. Points out that the pressing need to establish as soon as possible an overall energy policy applicable to the Community as a whole should not, under any circumstances serve as a pretext for delaying the finalization and adoption, for the benefit of coal, of specific measures, which:
  - (i) firstly, will bring about an immediate improvement in the economic situation of the coal mines as well as in the miners' social situation;

- (ii) secondly, represent a first phase towards achieving a European coal policy which must then be integrated within a Community energy policy".

(b) ECSC workers' housing

The National Council of the National Miners' Union (Force Ouvrière), attended also by delegates from the Regional Committees, "ECSC Workers' Housing",

Considering that ECSC assistance with regard to the social policy of the High Authority in the sphere of building dwellings for workers of the European Coal and Steel Community:

- (i) has made it possible to re-house workers living in former mining communities that were particularly inadequate,
- (ii) makes it possible to cover the personal contribution required of workers when embarking on ownership,
- (iii) has been made available at a reduced rate of interest,
- (iv) brings effective relief of charges borne by building firms by removing the need for them to have recourse always to borrowing at high rates of interest on the national market,
- (v) may facilitate the re-housing of workers affected by modernization and redevelopment measures and by the establishment of new industries.

The National Council of the Force Ouvrière Miners' Union feel that the initiative taken by the High Authority represents a positive participation in increasing workers' standard of living. It wishes to emphasize its view that the social work of the ECSC should be continued and intensified in the future."

A statement by the International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions on current questions affecting the mining profession

Luxembourg, 1 February 1967

The Executive Committee of the International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions (IFCTU), meeting in Luxembourg on 1 February 1967,



After noting the final text of the Memorandum on problems currently affecting the mining profession, drawn up in November 1966 by the Trade Union Council of the International Meeting in extraordinary session in Brussels, has decided to publish this document and to forward it to the European, national and regional authorities concerned.

In view of the present situation, the Executive Committee:

- (i) Draws attention to the urgency of finding solutions to the social, economic and technical problems of the mining industry, problems whose scope and seriousness take their effect beyond the limits of the profession and, accordingly, call for political decisions;
- (ii) States that, in view of the serious crisis in the coal-mining industry, the Executive Committee is not unaware of the need for adapting production to the new conditions within the energy market, but feels that this adaptation should be made at an acceptable rate and in such a way as to respect the interests of mine workers and workers in the mining areas;
- (iii) Requests the application of the resolution adopted by the the ECSC Consultative Committee on 28 April 1966 providing that "the rate of adaptation of coal mines should be conditioned by the possible rate of modernization and re-development of the regions concerned so as to ensure the re-employment of workers before any reduction in the number of those employed or any closure";
- (iv) Also requests: the extension of assistance given at present; that the necessary new jobs be created in mining regions and workers be in a position to accept them without fear or damage; and, finally, that the coal mines should have the means available to give their employees a standard of living in conformity with the nature of their work;
- (v) Urgently calls for greater dispatch in compiling information and granting financial assistance so that measures can be taken at the proper time;
- (vi) Considers that such a policy envisaging an ordered adaptation of the production of coal will not be obtained unless, whilst seeking the lowest possible price for the consumer, certain limited taxes are placed upon imported products and on competing fuels profiting from the decline of coal, and which may legitimately be required to share in the costs of

re-adaptation, modernization and re-development of mining regions;

- (vii) Particularly requests that the High Authority and the Governments should take account of this need in framing the Community solution which is at present being sought in respect of coal imports;
- (viii) Draws attention to the gravity of the crisis affecting iron mines which has far-reaching social and economic consequences because the very existence of an important Community resource is compromised;
- (ix) Requests an urgent response from the States and the ECSC High Authority so that a coherent programme for salvaging Community ores may be drawn up by the various iron and steel undertakings using these minerals and so that, to the extent that substitution by imported minerals would appear inevitable, this is done within the framework of a co-ordinated policy and not on a day-to-day basis;
- (x) The International of IFCTU miners requests finally, looking ahead to the merger of the Communities, that the future single treaty will continue to provide the Executive with the necessary means for intervening effectively in the economic sphere, maintain the social achievements already made within the framework of the ECSC Treaty and strengthen the means for the participation of workers within the Executive and consultative bodies of the European Communities.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE STEEL MARKET

#### A meeting of the International Federation of Christian Metal Workers' Unions

Brussels, 18 and 19 January 1967

The Management Committee of the International Federation of Christian Metal Workers' Trade Unions met in Brussels on 18 and 19 January. M. J. Coeck was Chairman.

The Committee examined the situation in the different countries of Europe and noted that, now more than ever, the trade union movement was playing an essential role defending the interests of workers. The European character of certain difficulties and certain threats makes

it necessary for the trade union movement to be able to play the same role at Community level.

The Committee was concerned with the difficult situation in the steel market and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the trade union movement to act as a fully fledged partner at the level of the European Communities. The Committee stated that the trade union organizations should of necessity be consulted by the High Authority before any decisions are taken to settle the difficulties of the steel industry.

The Committee also considered it extremely desirable to have co-operation with the ICFTU in drawing up an action programme and a programme of claims at Community level.

Finally, the Committee heard and discussed a report presented by M. J. Kulakowski, General Secretary of the IFCTU European Organization, on "the present situation and future outlook for the trade union movement in Europe".

The Committee agreed on the need for a truly European structure for the workers' professional organizations.

A statement issued by the French Executives and  
Supervisory Staffs Federation (CGC)

Paris, 25 January 1967

In a statement published on 25 January last, the French Federation of Executive and Supervisory Staffs "reiterates its support for the Treaties establishing the European Communities; the Federation recognizes that the provisions of the Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community are inadequate to meet the difficulties at present encountered in the steel market and regrets that the problem of merging the Executives of the Communities has not found a positive solution. The Federation feels, however, that the responsibility for the present situation cannot be completely and systematically laid at the doors of the High Authority since the proposals of the High Authority have not always been given the attention they merit by member countries. The Federation also feels that it is, to say the least, regrettable to maintain that the recent compensatory taxes established in Federal Germany represent an admission of bankruptcy by the ECSC".

"In these circumstances", the CGC recalls that it will "continue to oppose all individual measures taken or planned by certain groups which are not compatible with Community measures".

PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE WOOD WORKING AND  
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE EEC REFERRED TO  
IN A LECTURE BY M. J. BOOM (NVV-NETHERLANDS)

On 2 and 3 December a meeting of the Joint ICFTU Committee of Workers in the Building and Wood Sectors in the EEC took place in Milan (see Trade Union News No. 8/66).

M. J. Boom, Secretary of the Dutch National Union of Workers in the Furniture Manufacturing and Wood Trades (NVV) gave - on behalf of his organization - an address, extracts of which are reproduced below:

The wood industries of the EEC are faced with the problems of competition from substitute raw materials as well as increasing mechanization and automation which might well have adverse effects on employment possibilities. Industrial concentration and mergers and specialization by small firms, whether occurring singly or together, are both proceeding at too slow a pace.

The level of investment is generally inadequate and competition from countries outside the EEC is increasing all the time.

Closer relations between countries from the Free Trade Area and the EEC also represent an important problem for the wood-working industry. The industry must come up with an answer in the various countries by co-ordinating its efforts in production, research and exports. In this respect, the trade unions should act to stimulate these efforts.

In view of the problems affecting this sector it is desirable to undertake a thorough structural analysis. Perhaps, it is possible to take the initiative in this respect within the framework of the EEC.

Finally, these problems call for close co-operation between the unions within the EEC, such co-operation implying co-ordination of working conditions.

Short-term and long-term common action programmes should be framed as a matter of urgency, with all the wood workers' unions assuming their responsibilities separately in this respect.

The present situation and the future evolution call for co-ordination of trade union activities in the interests of their members. It is a question of reacting and reacting in concert".

SOCIAL HARMONIZATION IN ROAD TRANSPORT: A STATEMENT  
BY ICFTU AND IFCTU UNIONS

Brussels, December 1966

A joint statement has been drawn up by the Committee of ITF Unions in the European Economic Community (ICFTU) and the European Transport Committee of the IFCTU concerning the proposed regulations submitted in July 1966 by the Commission to the Council of Ministers of the EEC relating to the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport.

In their statement the ICFTU and IFCTU transport workers' unions emphasized that the serious road accidents which have occurred during recent months lend a strikingly topical character to the Commission's proposal.

"The transport workers' unions within the EEC," the document points out, "have always maintained that the harmonization of social provisions should be applied simultaneously to national and international transport. Only by maintaining equal treatment will it be possible to take account at the same time of the requirements of competition, safety of transport and social progress. The transport workers' unions note with satisfaction that, in the proposed regulation, the Commission has observed this principle".

The document goes on to examine different points of the proposed regulation, particularly those dealing with the minimum age of drivers (Article 5), manning (Article 7) driving hours (Articles 9 and 10), daily rest periods (Article 11), exemptions, enforcement machinery and penalties.

EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES OF THE CHRISTIAN INTERNATIONALS  
OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Brussels, 20 January 1967

Delegates of the Christian International Trade Secretariats covering agricultural workers and food workers, at a meeting of the IFCTU European Working Party for the agricultural and food sectors, have examined current problems arising from the finalization of the common agricultural policy in the EEC.

According to a statement put out by the IFCTU European Organization, "they gave particular attention to repercussions which might be felt in the social sphere as a result of the functioning of the marketing organizations to be set up for sugar, vegetable fats and of measures which might be taken to rationalize the flour-milling industry."

As far as the draft regulation on the marketing of sugar is concerned, the statement notes that "this meeting calls upon the Commission and the Council of Ministers to incorporate forthwith in this instrument the necessary provisions for counteracting social consequences, affecting both workers in sugar refining as well as agricultural workers, which will flow from the rationalization and merger measures in the sugar refining-industry and from possible resulting surpluses of sugar, inter alia by virtue of the steadily increasing consumption of chemical sweeteners".

"With regard to the draft regulation for the marketing of vegetable fats, the Working Party regrets that, when this draft was framed, insufficient consideration was given to the adverse influences which existing dumping operations in the international market for cattle-cake, an important by-product of oil-works, might have on the profitability of the vegetable-oil industry, thus threatening the employment of workers in this sector".

"Convinced that it is necessary in the general interest as well as, in the long run, in the interests of workers in this sector to embark on a rationalization of the flour-milling industry at EEC level, the meeting nevertheless regrets that the trade union organizations of food workers have not hitherto been called in to participate in preparatory negotiations. In view of the inevitably unfavourable consequences of such measures on employment in this sector, the meeting requests the Commission to grant rights of

consultation to representatives of workers in the flour-milling sector within the framework of the authorities which will be entrusted with the enforcement of measures taken in this sphere".

In conclusion, the meeting of the Working Party decided unanimously to bring this resolution without delay to the attention of all the national and European bodies concerned.

### III. WFTU UNIONS AND THE COMMON MARKET

#### THE CGIL (ITALY) AND THE CGT (FRANCE) DECIDE TO OPEN A "BRUSSELS SECRETARIAT" AND TO ORGANIZE A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

Rome, 14 and 15 February 1967

On 14 and 15 February 1967, a meeting took place in Rome of the Permanent Liaison and Trade Union Action Committee set up by the French and Italian trade union federations, CGT and CGIL.

The meeting was attended by: L. Lama, R. Scheda, C. Mosca, V. Foa, M. Dido, F. Montagnani and U. Scalia for the CGIL and H. Krasucki, A. Berteloot, M. Caille, L. Mascarello and R. Hernio for the CGT.

We reproduce below the text of a statement published after the meeting:

In this statement, the CGT and the CGIL "consider that the trend of economic and social policy in the Common Market countries and in the other countries of Western Europe confirm the general tendency of the monopolies and governments to place on the workers the burden of the consequences of industrial mergers and concentration and of technical changes and to put up a determined and co-ordinated resistance to legitimate claims."

"This situation is responsible for the more militant campaigns in support of trade union demands apparent in Italy, France and the other countries and the accompanying reinforcement of the movement towards trade union unity in each country. It also points to the need for co-ordinating these campaigns at international level".

The CGT-CGIL Permanent Committee notes further that there has been "a growing awareness of the need for unity among workers as well as within many national trade union organizations in the different countries. This awareness shows itself in the favourable attitude of certain national centres and many industrial unions affiliated to various centres towards greater unity between unions affiliated to all trade union internationals and in their rejection of the discrimination shown towards the CGT and the CGIL on the pretext that they are affiliated to the WFTU. It is also shown by the development of the relations and joint action by unions working at the level of the undertaking, as well as by regional



and industry-wide trade union organizations in France, Italy and the other countries".

The Committee is pleased to note "the favourable response which its approaches have met with and the effectiveness of its activities which have contributed towards this trend and lent greater weight to the campaign of the two national centres to obtain recognition of their rights within the bodies of the Common Market.

"The Committee has examined measures to be taken to extend further the scope of the movement towards trade union unity in Western Europe and has taken a number of decisions to bring this about:

"The Committee has decided to organize a representative conference of the CGT and the CGIL on 13, 14, 15 October in Milan with the following agenda:

"The campaign of the CGT and the CGIL:

- (i) "in the support of wage claims and other claims by French and Italian workers and the conclusion of agreements incorporating the necessary improvements;
- (ii) "in relation to the problems of the Common Market;
- (iii) "for united action by the unions of Western Europe.

"Other organizations in the countries concerned may attend this conference if they so wish.

"The two national centres have also decided to set up a "Brussels Secretariat of the CGT - CGIL Permanent Committee", with the aim of:

- (a) "establishing all necessary contacts with the Common Market authorities, following their activities and putting forward the common views and proposals of the two centres;
- (b) "developing relations with the various trade union centres and international organizations concerned by the Common Market;
- (c) "assisting in the campaign for the recognition of the rights of the CGIL and the CGT in furthering the unity of all trade unions.

"The CGT and the CGIL have also decided to publish a joint information bulletin."

#### IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

##### EEC

"AIDES APORTEES AUX AGRICULTEURS MIGRANTS DANS LES PAYS DE LA CEE" (AIDS TO MIGRANT FARM WORKERS IN THE EEC COUNTRIES) Studies - Agricultural Series No. 22 - Brussels 1966 - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 8159 - published in four languages - on sale.

In its collection of Studies, Agricultural Series, the Commission of the European Economic Community has published a comparative study of the different kinds of "aid to migrant farm workers in the EEC countries".

This study was written for the EEC Commission by M. H. Cluzel and M. R. Fraigneaud, Director and Deputy Director of the Association nationale de migrant et d'établissement ruraux.

It attempts, as far as possible, a comparison of the various aids granted by Governments to their nationals within the context of agricultural migration. A foreword refers to the Council's timetable for implementation of freedom of establishment in agriculture and the directives already laid down in this field.

"ETUDES SUR LA CREATION D'UN POLE DE DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL DANS L'ITALIE DU SUD" (STUDY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POLE IN SOUTHERN ITALY) - Studies - Economic and Financial Series No. 5 - Brussels 1966 - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 8179 - Italian edition - on sale

(The French, German, Dutch and English editions of Volume 1 and a French edition with French/English summary of tables and graphs and a German edition with German/Dutch summary of tables and graphs of Volume 2 are scheduled for July 1967).

The study deals with the establishment in the provinces of Bari and Taranto of a sufficiently closely knit industrial centre to continue developing by the very interplay of market forces once the initial nucleus has become operational.

The method employed - which it is the purpose of this study to try out - is based on the part played by exchanges of intermediate goods and services in the economy of complex-cycle industries. The method consists of the simultaneous establishment of all intermediary industries necessary to the sector to be promoted, which in the present instance, is heavy and medium mechanical engineering, and a sufficient number of user industries to make the existence of such intermediary industries economic.

The actual technical study of the pole is preceded by a socio-economic analysis of the region in question.

"LA SITUATION ECONOMIQUE DE LA COMMUNAUTE" (THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY) (Quarterly Survey) EEC General Direction - Economic and Financial Affairs No. 4/1966 - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 2001 - published in four languages - on sale.

"BULLETIN DE LA CEE No. 11-66" (BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY No. 11-66) Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 4001<sup>+</sup> - published in German, French, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish.

This issue includes, in addition to the usual items, the text of the address by Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community to the joint meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg on 23 September 1966 dealing with: "The extension of the European Economic Community and Europe's economic and political responsibility to the world" and extracts of an address by M. Colonna di Paliano, Member of the Commission of the European Economic Community, to the Round Table devoted to the Firm in the European Economic Community held in Milan on 22 and 23 September 1966.

"BULLETIN DE LA CEE No. 12-66" )BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY No. 12-66) Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 4001<sup>+</sup> - published in German, French, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish.

This issue includes the text of an address by M. Marjolin, Vice President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, to the European Parliament at Strasbourg on 18 October 1966 concerning scientific and technological research in the Community.

"BULLETIN DE LA CEE No. 1-67" (BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY No. 1-67) - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 4001<sup>+</sup> published in German, French, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish.

In addition to the usual items, this issue of the Bulletin includes the text of an address by M. L. Schaus, Member of the Commission of the EEC, to a meeting of the European Movement on 15 November 1966 in Rotterdam and dealing with European transport policy as well as the text of an address by the President of the EEC Commission, Professor Walter Hallstein, to the joint meeting of the Community institutions held in Strasbourg on 28 November 1966 on: "The tasks ahead for the Community in the period up to July 1968".

"BULLETIN OF THE EEC No. 2-67" - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 4001 - published in German, French, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish.

The following items should be noted:

1. Commission proposals for the single market stage in the cereals, pigmeat and sugar sectors.
2. Parliamentary conference of the EEC and Associated African states and Madagascar (AASM) (Abidjan, 10 - 14 December 1966).
3. Preferences for semi-finished and finished products from the developing countries.

The usual items.

#### ECSC

"LE CONTRAT DE TRAVAIL DANS LE DROIT DES PAYS MEMBRES DE LA CECA" (THE LEGAL POSITION CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS IN MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE ECSC) Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 3568 - published in German, French, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

In its series on labour law, the High Authority has just published a study on the legal position of contracts on employment in the member countries of the ECSC.

As was the case in previous publications in the labour law series, the Committee of Experts working under the High Authority has gathered together in six national monographs and a report summing up the conclusions all the apparently necessary information to grasp the essential features of the legal institution known as the contract of employment. The monographs describe the existing legal provisions actually dealing with the contract of employment in the different countries as well as historical evolution and the lines of demarca-

tion in relation to related branches of law and its significance as a source of law concerning individual relations between employers and workers. The report summing up the conclusions compares the different features, bringing out the points in common as well as the differences.

"LE TRAVAIL EN AMBIANCE CHAUDE" (WORKING IN A HOT ENVIRONMENT) - May 1966 - European Coal and Steel Community - published in French - limited distribution.

"BILAN DES SOCIETES SIDERURGIQUES DE LA COMMUNAUTE 1960-1965" (ACCOUNTS OF COMMUNITY STEEL MAKING UNDERTAKINGS IN THE PERIOD of 1960-1965) - Publishing Services of the European Communities - No. 13051 - published in French, Italian, Dutch, and English.

"LA LUTTE TECHNIQUE ET LES POUSSIÈRES DANS LES MINES - TOME 1" (THE TECHNICAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST DUST IN MINES - Vol. 1) (Industrial medicine and hygiene series) restricted distribution - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 3710 - published in German, French, Italian and Dutch.

"LES REPERCUSSIONS DE L'EVOLUTION TECHNIQUE SUR LA PRODUCTIVITE, LES SALAIRES, LA DUREE DU TRAVAIL ET L'EMPLOI - SITUATION AU 1er MARS 1965" (THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT ON PRODUCTIVITY, WAGES, WORKING HOURS AND THE LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT - THE SITUATION AS OF 1 MARCH 1965)

An inventory of provisions concerning the effects of technological programmes, published in German, French, Italian and Dutch - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 12460.

"RAPPORT DE SYNTHESE DES TRAVAUX DE L'ORGANE PERMANENT POUR LA SECURITE DANS LES MINES DE HOUILLE" (SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PERMANENT AUTHORITY FOR SAFETY IN COAL MINES - 1961-1965) published in German, French, Italian, Dutch - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 13042.

"LES ENTREPRISES DE LA COMMUNAUTE - CHARBON VOL. 1, ETAT AU 1er DECEMBRE 1966" (COMMUNITY UNDERTAKINGS - COAL, VOL. 1, SITUATION AS OF 1 DECEMBER 1966) published in German and French - restricted distribution - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 13148.

"LES ENTREPRISES DE LA COMMUNAUTE - ACIER Vol. II, ETAT AU 1er DECEMBRE 1966" (COMMUNITY UNDERTAKING - STEEL Vol. II, SITUATION AS OF 1 DECEMBER 1966) - published in German and French - restricted distribution - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 13189.

"ETUDE SUR LA ZONE DE CARBONIA" (REGIONAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY SERIES) "Development and modernization in re-development programmes". The High Authority has just published Vol. VI concerning the social consequences of the mining crisis in the Sulcis basin (Sardinia). Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 3710 - published in German, French, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

"LE BATIMENT INDUSTRIEL DANS LA POLITIQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL" (INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY) (Regional economy and policy) - European industrial re-development series - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 3847 - published in German, French, Italian and Dutch. On Sale.

This summary has been drawn up by M. M. Parodi, General Inspector for Industry and Trade at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Paris.

"LES ORGANISMES D'ACTION REGIONALE" (BODIES CONCERNED WITH REGIONAL WORK, REGIONAL ECONOMY AND POLICY) - European industrial re-development series Vol. VI - Publishing Services of the European Communities No. 3823 - published in German, French, Italian and Dutch. On sale.

This report, presented by M. A. Detroz, Director of l'Expansion economique minière des affaires économiques et de l'Energie, Brussels, sums up the respective national contributions.

#### STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

"BUDGETS FAMILIAUX 1962-1963 ALLEMAGNE" (FAMILY BUDGETS 1962-1963 GERMANY) - Social statistics - special series No. 5 - two-language edition, French/German and Italian/Dutch.

This publication which follows similar studies of family budgets in Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy, contains data on the standard of living. It provides a wealth of information concerning the volume and breakdown of expenditure and consumption by households for 286 articles and various services.

The publication which will be dealing with France as well as the summing up and the econometric analysis of the considerable bulk of statistical information gathered throughout the investigation of household budgets will appear in a few months time.

"SALAIRES CEE 1964-1966" (EEC WAGES 1964-1966) - Social statistics No. 5 - two-language edition, French/German and Italian/Dutch.

"PUBLICATIONS 1967" (PUBLICATION 1967) - a catalogue of periodical and non-periodical publications of the Statistical Office

of the European Communities.

### JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE

The Joint Information Service of the European Communities (European Economic Community, European Coal and Steel Community, Euratom) issues, in five languages, a series of brochures on problems of European integration. Among those recently published are:

- In French : "L'ordre juridique communautaire" (documents No. 41) "Euratom au service de l'industrie" (en bref)
- "Euratom, établissements de recherches"  
"Nouvelles universitaires européennes" (No.11, 12, 13)
- In German : "Aufgaben des Wettbewerbs im Gemeinsamen Markt" von H. von der Groeben, Mitglied der EWG-Kommission
- In Italian : "La politica della concorrenza nella CEE" (document No. 23)  
"Il punto sul Mercato comune"(brochure)  
"Piccola bibliografia italiana dell'integrazione europea" No. 1  
"Piccola bibliografia di lingua francese dell'integrazione europea No. 2
- In Dutch : "De rol van de mededinging in de gemeenschappelijke markt" door H. von der Groeben  
"Het regionale beleid in de EEG"
- In English : "How the European Economic Community institutions work" (Community Topics 27).

These publications can be obtained by writing to the Joint Information Service of the European Communities in Brussels (244, rue de la Loi), in Luxembourg (18, rue Aldringer) or at the offices in Bonn, Paris, The Hague, Rome, London, Geneva, Washington and New York.

### MISCELLANEOUS

"LE CHANCELIER ADENAUER ET LA CONSTRUCTION DE L'EUROPE  
(CHANCELLOR ADENAUER AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE) by



M. J. Monnet, Centre de Recherches européennes, Lausanne 1966.

Texte of an address given by M. J. Monnet during the presentation of the first Gold Medal of the Association des Amis du President Robert Schuman to Chancellor Adenauer on 2 July 1966 at Montigny-les-Matz.

"BULLETIN DU CENTRE EUROPEEN DE LA CULTURE"  
122, rue de Lausanne, Geneva. Association des Instituts d'etudes européennes - Annuaire 1966-1967.

"EUROPA - WIRTSCHAFTLICHE NOTWENDIGKEIT - POLITISCHE MÖGLICHKEIT" (EUROPE - AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY - A POLITICAL POSSIBILITY - with contributions from:

H.G. Buiter/H. Brugmans  
J. Fohrmann/W. Haferkamp  
J. B. Hynd/K. Koppe  
H. Kuby/Th. Lefèvre  
R. Mayer/L. Rosenberg  
A. Spinelli/B. Tacke  
O. Wanke/Th. Westerterp U.A.

"GUIDE SUCCINCT DES ELEMENTS D'APPRECIATION CONCERNANT LA SIDERURGIE FRANCAISE DANS SON CONTEXTE D'HIER ET D'AUJOURD'HUI JANVIER 1967" (A SHORT GUIDE TO THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE FRENCH IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY YESTERDAY AND TODAY) by R. Schwob, NATIONAL SECRETARY OF THE FRENCH STEEL WORKERS' UNION (Force Ouvrière).

"LA SOCIETE DE DEMAIN DANS L'EUROPE D'AUJOURD'HUI (TOMORROW'S SOCIETY IN THE EUROPE OF TODAY) by L. Moulin, Professor of the College d'Europe - Editions Denoël-Ferro, 14 rue Amelie, Paris 7ème - in the series "Europa una", edited by G. Ferro.

"L'OBJECTIF" - Cahiers du Travail, No. 3 November-December 1966, published by INDIT, Paris.

The following items should be noted:

The professional aspects of the French steel industry - the TUC Congress,

The civil aviation strike in the USA,

"L' giusta causa": reactions by the Italian unions.

"A CODE OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES" - JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE, Butterworths, London, by Edward W. Hall, M.A.

In this work, the author attempts to depict as comprehensively as possible the role, characteristics and work of the Court of Justice of the Communities.

The study is mainly concerned with the tasks of the Court and the multiple aspects of its jurisdiction.

Mr. Hall does not confine himself to a theoretical presentation but for every one of the problems arising he establishes a list of actual cases which have made law.

"L'IDEE EUROPEENNE 1918-1966" (THE EUROPEAN IDEA 1918-1966) by H. Brugmans.

In this second edition of a work which is already widely known, M. Brugmans has made all the necessary additions to bring its work up to date.

"PRINCIPES DU DROIT DES ENTENTES DE LA CEE" (PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW CONCERNING TRADING AGREEMENTS WITHIN THE EEC) by M. W. Van Gerven.

"ARBEITSPLATZ EUROPA"+ Europa Union Verlag, Cològne, by Schlösser, Kaufmann, Siebrecht, de Haan, Henze Wolf, Jahr and Abadan.

This small volume is devoted to the problems of foreign workers in European countries, particularly in Federal Germany (statistical chapter); the principles of a policy for foreigners; integration; assimilation; why must there be free movement of workers in Europe? The legal situation of foreign workers; and a special study dealing with the situation and problems of Turkish workers in Federal Germany.

SUMMARY  
OF THE MAIN ITEMS DEALT WITH IN  
"TRADE UNION NEWS" IN 1966

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| <b>a) <u>The trade unions and the development of Europe</u></b>  |         |
| The Fifth General Assembly of free trade unions in the Six . . . . .   | No. 8   |
| The Fourth European Conference of Christian trade unions . . . . .   | No. 7   |
| Trade union conference organized by the ECSC High Authority . . . . .  | No. 2   |
| Conference on the aspects of nuclear development . . . . .   | No. 4   |
| Second European trade union conference organized by the ECSC High Authority . . . . .  | No. 7   |
| Euratom seminar on vocational training and protection against radiation hazards . . . . .  | No. 7   |
| ICFTU and IFCTU unions in the Six decide to strengthen co-operation at European level . . . . .  | No. 1   |
| Meeting of the Executive Committee of the ICFTU European trade union Secretariat: The political situation in the Community; Relations with WFTU unions . . . . . | No. 2   |
| Christian trade unions in the Six examine the general situation in the European Community . . . . .  | No. 3   |
| G. B. Cavazzuti, President of the ECSC Consultative Committee . . . . .  | No. 1   |
| Meeting between the FIM (CISL, Italy) and FGM (CFDT, France) . . . . .   | No. 1   |
| The CFDT (France) and the construction of Europe . . . . .   | Nos.2-6 |
| Louis Major, President of the EEC-Euratom Economic and Social Committee . . . . .  | No. 5   |
| Trade union seminar at the University of Louvain . . . . .   | No. 5   |
| <b>b) <u>Trade unions and the EEC</u></b>  |         |
| ICFTU and IFCTU farmworkers' unions advocate the conclusion of a collective agreement at EEC level . . . . .   | No. 2   |
| Migrant workers' conference organized by the CFDT (France) . . . . .   | No. 3   |
| May Day message from M. Levi Sandri, Vice President of the EEC Commission . . . . .  | No. 4   |
| Common agricultural policy: The unions and the Agreement of 24 July 1966 . . . . .   | No. 6   |
| First European Conference of the ICFTU wood and building workers' unions . . . . .   | No. 8   |
| <b>c) <u>The unions and the ECSC</u></b>   |         |
| Trade union conferences organized by the ECSC High Authority . . . . .   | Nos.2-7 |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| The ICFTU CSC inter-trade union group examines the present situation and problems in the coal and steel industries . . . . .                       | No. 1 |
| "ECSC miners' benefits" - a memorandum presented by the Free and the Christian trade unions . . . . .  | No. 2 |
| Coal production and energy policy in a speech by M. F. Dohmen, President of the NKMB, Netherlands  | No. 5 |
| The situation in the steel industry examined by the Belgian metal workers . . . . .  | No. 5 |
| Statement by ICFTU miners on European coal policy .  | No. 6 |
| An address by M. Coumans, President of the NVV miners (Netherlands) on European problems . . . . .   | No. 8 |
| d) <u>The unions and Euratom</u>   |       |
| Conference on aspects of nuclear development . . . . .   | No. 4 |
| Euratom seminar on vocational training and protection against radiation hazards . . . . .  | No. 7 |
| e) <u>Trade union Assemblies and Congresses</u>  |       |
| Fifth General Assembly of ICFTU unions in the Six ..   | No. 8 |
| Fourth European conference of Christian trade unions . . . . .   | No. 7 |
| Statutory Congress of the FGFB (Belgium) . . . . .   | No. 1 |
| Ninth National Congress of the French CGT (Force Ouvrière) . . . . .   | No. 3 |
| Twenty-fourth Congress of the NVV (Netherlands) . . . . .  | No. 3 |
| Meeting on European questions organized by the Christian food and agricultural workers' international . . . . .                                    | No. 3 |
| Seventh Congress of the German Federation of trade unions (DGB) . . . . .  | No. 4 |
| Fourth National Congress of the UILCID (Italy) . . . . .   | No. 4 |
| Seventh Congress of the German building and civil engineering workers' union (IG Bau, Stein, Erden, DGB)   | No. 5 |
| Congress of the SETCA (FGFB, Belgium) . . . . .  | No. 5 |
| Congress of the Belgian miners' union ("francs-mineurs"), (CSC, Belgium) . . . . .   | No. 5 |
| Fifth European seminar of the European film and television union . . . . .   | No. 5 |
| Seventeenth Congress of the CFDT Inland Revenue workers (France) . . . . .   | No. 6 |
| Eighth Congress of the "Force Ouvrière" metal workers . . . . .  | No. 7 |
| Sixteenth Congress of the International Federation of Christian salaried staff, technicians, supervisory staff and commercial travellers . . . . . | No. 7 |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Statutory Congress of the LAV (Luxembourg) . . . . .  | No. 7 |
| Twenty-fourth Congress of the CFTC miners<br>(France) . . . . .                               | No. 7 |
| Ordinary Congress of the CSC (Belgium) . . . . .  | No. 8 |
| Fifteenth Congress of the CFDT chemical workers'<br>union (France) . . . . .                  | No. 8 |
| Congress of the International Federation of migrant<br>and refugee workers . . . . .          | No. 8 |
| ICFTU farmworkers' trade union conference . . . . .   | No. 8 |
| First European Conference of the ICFTU building and<br>wood workers' unions . . . . .         | No. 8 |
| The establishment of EUROFEDOP (IFCTU) . . . . .  | No. 8 |
| Meeting of the ICFTU trade union Committee of IFCCTE<br>unions in the Common Market . . . . . | No. 8 |
| Meeting of the ICFTU trade union Committee of PTTI<br>unions in the Common Market . . . . .   | No. 8 |
| Meeting of the ICFTU European entertainment workers'<br>unions . . . . .                      | No. 8 |

+ + + + +

f) Statements by Industrial and Trade Committees

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| The ICFTU "Metal" Committee and the EEC proposals<br>on shipbuilding . . . . .  | No. 1   |
| Transport policy: trade union statements . . . . .  | Nos.1-4 |
| A motion by the "Fisheries" section of the IFCTU<br>European Transport Committee on problems affecting<br>the EEC common fisheries policy . . . . . | No. 1   |
| Trade union representation at Community level:<br>resolutions adopted by INFEDOP (IFCTU) . . . . .  | No. 3   |
| Meeting on European problems organized by the<br>Christian food and agricultural workers'<br>International . . . . .                                | No. 3   |
| A resolution by ICFTU chemical workers in the Six on<br>the general situation in Europe . . . . .   | No. 4   |
| Meeting of the Executive of the ICFTU food, tobacco,<br>and hotel workers' unions in the EEC . . . . .  | No. 5   |
| A statement by young ICFTU trade unionists on European<br>questions . . . . .   | No. 7   |

g) WFTU unions and the Common Market

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| The CGIL (Italy) asks for representation on the Commun-<br>ity bodies . . . . .  | No. 1 |
| Article in "Rassegna Sindacale" (CGIL, Italy) . . . . .  | No. 1 |
| "Unity of action and the Common Market" (an article<br>by L. Mascarello, Secretary of the CGT, France . . . . .                | No. 2 |
| The CGIL (Italy) and the CGT (France) ask for<br>representation on the Consultative Committees of<br>the Communities . . . . . | No. 3 |

- h) The labour movement and European integration  
Second European Conference of ACLI (Italy) . . . . . No. 5
- i) Review of the trade union and labour press In all issues  
except No. 8
- j) Bibliography and documentation In all numbers

### Editorial Note

(a) "Trade Union News" is now entering its fifth year of publication.

The aim of this publication is, as we point out in each issue, "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".

(b) From this issue onwards, we shall be publishing a new section under the heading "European Communities", in which we shall reproduce texts published by the Communities which will be of more immediate interest to our readers.

(c) We would also like to point out that the section, "Review of the trade union and labour press", is being discontinued, although a great deal of this material will be included in the "Summary of articles appearing in the trade union and labour press" which is also being put out by the "Trade union Information Division of the Joint Information Service of the European Communities".

+ + +

## TO OUR READERS

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

Editor's Note.



4003/5/1967/5

PUBLICATIONS SERVICES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES