

*Bulletin from the*  
**EUROPEAN**  
**COMMUNITY**  
*for coal and steel*

INFORMATION SERVICE • HIGH AUTHORITY • LUXEMBOURG

## RENE MAYER TAKES OVER

At ceremonies in Luxembourg on June 10, René Mayer, former French Premier, took up his duties as President of the High Authority following his nomination by the Foreign Ministers of the Community member countries.

M. Mayer succeeded Jean Monnet who, on November 11, 1954, had announced his intention to resign after his two-year term as the Community's first President "to take part, with complete freedom of action and speech, in the construction of European unity."

The Foreign Ministers also nominated Franz Etzel of Germany and Albert Coppé of Belgium to serve another term as first and second Vice-Presidents of the High Authority. All three nominations were unanimously approved by the High Authority.

### Dulles Reaffirms U. S. Support

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles sent a message of congratulations on the occasion of M. Mayer's office-taking in which he said:

"On this occasion I would like to reaffirm the great importance which the United States attaches to the Community as a bold and practical step in the direction of a united Europe.

"I might also recall that President Eisenhower has a keen personal interest in the Community, which he has described as 'the most hopeful and constructive development so far towards the economic and political integration of Europe.'

"It is most encouraging, therefore, to us in the United States, that the European Coal and Steel Community is in successful operation. I am sure that its pioneering achievements will serve and encourage the cause of European integration, which can contribute powerfully to the strength and prosperity of Europe."

To Mr. Dulles, M. Mayer replied, saying it was "a real encouragement to all of us to see that our efforts and the objectives we wish to attain are understood and appreciated by your great country.

"I personally shall do my utmost to assure that the work begun by President Monnet, with all the fervor of his faith, continues to go forward for the greater benefit of Europe."

### Mayer Urges Ratification of U. K. Treaty

As one of his first official acts, M. Mayer sent a letter to the six Governments of the Community member countries, asking them to urge their national parliaments to ratify the Treaty of Association with the United Kingdom which was concluded in December of last year. In his letter, M. Mayer drew attention to the fact that the House of Commons had already ratified the Treaty, and that both the Common Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the Community had urged its speedy ratification by the national parliaments of the Community countries.

#### IN THIS ISSUE

page	
2	RENE MAYER: A STAUNCH "EUROPEAN"
2	NEW MOVES TOWARD EUROPEAN UNITY
2	The Messina Conference
4	Europe Must Choose
5	Common Assembly Approves Mayer Policy
6	MAYER: AN EARLY SCHUMAN PLAN SUPPORTER
7	PROGRESS REPORT: Investments
7	INVESTMENTS INCREASE PRODUCTION
8	RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM
8	NEWSBRIEFS

Published and distributed on behalf of the High Authority of the European Community for Coal and Steel, Luxembourg, by Leonard Tennyson, Information Representative for the European Community for Coal and Steel, 220 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C., telephone NAational 8-7067 whose registration statement, together with copies of this bulletin, have been filed with the Dept. of Justice under 22 U.S.C., sec. 611 et seq. and are available for public inspection. Registration does not imply governmental approval.



René Mayer (4th from left) presides at his first meeting with the High Authority in Luxembourg.

## RENE MAYER: a staunch "European"

René Mayer, a former French Premier, comes to the High Authority with a distinguished political and administrative record. He is well-known as one of the strongest and most influential supporters in France of policies of European integration.

Born on May 4, 1895, M. Mayer served with the French army in the first World War. He obtained university degrees in law and literature, and he was admitted to the "Conseil d'Etat", the highest French Court for settlement of disputes between the citizen and public authority. As a result, he was soon linked with some of the most important economic and financial problems of his country.

In 1925, he was put in charge of the administration of the port of Strasbourg. In 1930, he was sent to negotiate with Germany on coal imports. The negotiations concluded with an agreement that Germany furnish France with coal over a period of ten years.

In 1937, M. Mayer was placed in charge of nationalisation of the French railway systems, and also helped found the French airline, Air France.

Mobilised in 1939, he was assigned to the French Armaments Ministry, and served with Jean Monnet in London as French armaments representative. (M. Monnet was, until June, 1940, head of the Anglo-French Joint Supply Board.)

In 1942, after underground work in the unoccupied zone of France, he reached North Africa via Spain, and became Commissioner for Transport under General Henri Giraud, and then a member of General de Gaulle's Committee for National Liberation.

After his return to liberated France, M. Mayer held several ministerial posts, including Transport and Merchant Navy, and Finance and Economic Affairs, becoming Prime Minister in 1953.

In 1945, he was appointed Commissioner for German and Austrian Affairs. In 1950, he took part in the conference which led to the establishment of the European Community for Coal and Steel, playing an important part in getting the French National Assembly to vote for its establishment in 1952.

## NEW MOVES TOWARD EUROPEAN UNITY

*Foreign Ministers of the Community countries, meeting in Messina, Sicily, June 1-3, agreed to appoint a committee of specialists to complete, by October first, studies enabling the Ministers to meet at that time and take definite decisions on further European integration.*

*Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister and strong supporter of policies of integration in Europe, was later named as Chairman of the Preparatory Committee to coordinate the work of experts dealing with transport, power, atomic energy, and the creation of a general common market.*

*Jean Monnet, on June 15 and 16, in published articles in THE (LONDON) TIMES, THE NEW YORK TIMES, LE MONDE, and the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, stressed the need for further European unity if a real and lasting basis is to be given to better East-West relations.*

*The Common Assembly of the European Community for Coal and Steel met in Strasbourg from June 21-24 to hear a statement of policy by René Mayer, new High Authority President. The Assembly also discussed decisions taken at the Messina meeting of Foreign Ministers.*

### THE MESSINA CONFERENCE

Following the nomination of René Mayer, the Foreign Ministers of the member nations opened discussions on new proposals put forth by the Benelux nations for further European economic integration.

Earlier, on May 20th, the Governments of Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands had forwarded formal proposals to France, Germany, and Italy urging agreement upon new moves in the direction of European unity "which may best be taken in the economic field".

## The Proposals

The proposals advanced these aims:

- 1) The setting up of a "common organization" to study development plans for a European network of highways, canals, and electrified railway lines with standardized equipment, and for coordinating the civil aviation policies of the member states. A common investment fund would be created to make these aims possible;
- 2) The study of methods for coordinating power policy in Europe through the extension of European electric power grids and gas supply networks and by setting up a committee for the coordination of national power production programs;
- 3) The setting up of a "common authority" for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes with the pooling of investment funds, technical knowledge, and research facilities. Cooperation with nonmember countries and technical assistance for underdeveloped countries would be encouraged;
- 4) The progressive integration of the national economies in Europe. The proposals called for a wide common market not limited to coal and steel, through the progressive abolition of all quantitative restrictions, customs duties, and discriminations. A "common authority" with the necessary powers would be established. An agreement between the member countries on the harmonization of economic, financial, and social policies would be drawn up and the rates at which integration should be carried out defined, and
- 5) The "progressive harmonization" of social legislation in the various member countries—notably those laws affecting working hours, overtime pay, vacation time, etc.

The Benelux Governments proposed, for implementation of the program, that a conference be called to which the United Kingdom would be invited. The conferees would work toward creating:

- i. a treaty on the pooling of transport, power, and atomic energy;
- ii. a treaty on general economic integration;

*Belgium's Foreign Minister, Paul-Henri Spaak, was named chairman of the special committee to study integration plans.*



- iii. a treaty defining the European institutions necessary to carry out the program.

## Ministers Adopt Program with Modifications

Discussions on these proposals began June second and lasted until dawn of the next day. Alternative German and Italian proposals for further integration were also heard. Finally, the Ministers agreed on a resolution which adopted the objectives of the Benelux proposals but set out different procedures for their implementation.

In the "Messina Resolution", the Ministers agreed that their aims were:

- 1) the common development of large-scale communications facilities;



*Foreign Ministers of the Community Countries at Messina.*

- 2) the development of the exchange of gas and electric power between European nations, and the coordination of production programs;
- 3) a "common organization" having the responsibility and the facilities for ensuring the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. It would control a common fund to finance plants and research;
- 4) a common European market to be established "by stages" after the study of "the appropriate institutional means" for its realization and operation;
- 5) the creation of a European investment fund, and
- 6) the progressive harmonization of national social legislation.

## October 1st Deadline

Instead of calling for an immediate treaty-drafting conference as proposed by the Benelux Governments, the six Foreign Ministers decided first to appoint a committee of national representatives working under the direction of an "eminent political personality" to study the problems raised by integration plans. The Committee was requested to report back to the Ministers by October 1.

The conferees agreed to invite the United Kingdom, as a country formally associated with the Community, to attend committee meetings. It was also decided that the advice of experts from the High Authority, the OEEC, and the European Conference of Transport Ministers would be sought when necessary.



# "EUROPE MUST CHOOSE"

## Monnet Sees Unity In Europe as Key to Better East-West Relations.

*Following are extracts from an article by M. Jean Monnet which appeared in The New York Times, June 16, 1955.*

### **Time for Vital Decision**

Europe has reached the hour of its choice. Dr. Adenauer has been invited to Moscow. New perspectives open before the nations of the Continent, in which their smallness, their divisions and their lack of common purpose unfit them to seize the opportunities and skirt the dangers that will certainly occur.

It is in this situation that the six countries belonging to the European Coal and Steel Community must, later this year, take a vital decision on their future policy. They must choose either to take further effective steps towards building a United States of Europe, by delegating powers in specific fields to common institutions, or to continue along the road of the past which has already brought failure to them and has not prevented wars. . . .

### **Governments Still Uncommitted**

The Ministers have set the terms of reference for a new stage in the construction of a united Europe. That is an important advance. But they have postponed the moment of decision. The Benelux proposals on which they based their agreement stressed in every field the need to delegate authority to a common executive with powers to act in the interests of all the member countries as a whole. The *communiqué* issued nowhere commits the Governments on this central issue.

If the Governments decide when the Ministers meet again after October 1 to maintain the old national prerogatives and national approaches which in the past have led to their present weakness, then we shall hear talk of cooperation. If, on the other hand, the Governments decide to change conditions in Europe, then we shall learn that they have agreed to delegate to common institutions the powers they are unable to exercise separately to the full advantage of their people. . . .

### **Cooperation No Guarantee of Unity**

Experience has shown that unity is not to be obtained by the intergovernmental methods which today go under the name of cooperation. When governments cooperate in international organizations, they reserve the right to act as it suits them, to enter into agreements but to stop observing them when difficulties arise. In intergovernmental organizations the unanimity rule gives a veto power to each State and leads to inaction. If decisions have to be taken by a majority vote there is always the risk of a coalition carrying the day at the expense of another partner. The only solution is the delegation by

the member States of power to a common authority. This is a lesson I first learned many years ago at the League of Nations.

### **Gradual Integration Complex Task**

Now, my most recent experiences as President of the High Authority have shown me how wide a range of controversial decisions must be taken to give gradual effect to such an apparently simple aim as the creation of a common market. It is not just a matter of doing away with Customs duties or quotas: discrimination in transport rates must be removed; so must double pricing; so must cartel agreements; rules which apply equally to all members of the community must be enforced; and the social problems created by reintroducing competition after years of protection must be overcome. Only an authority endowed with strong powers for a long enough period to give the effect of permanence could ever carry out such a programme.

The fields chosen for study by the Foreign Ministers raise widely different problems to which the procedures elaborated for coal and steel cannot be rigidly applied. In transport, where the aim is to draw up plans for a European network of canals, roads, and electrified railway lines, to standardize equipment and coordinate civil aviation policies, the main requirement is an investment fund. Gas and electricity involve principally the coordination of general power policies with coal policy, stress being laid on the extension of European grids. For atomic energy again there is a great problem of investment and development, coupled with the need to pool technical and scientific resources. . . .

### **The Need for Common Institutions**

The creation of a general common market resembles more closely the work carried out in the Coal and Steel Community, but the problems it raises in mutually adjusting national economic, financial, and social policies are infinitely greater. These differences are so great that we cannot be dogmatic in our approach to the technical solutions they require.

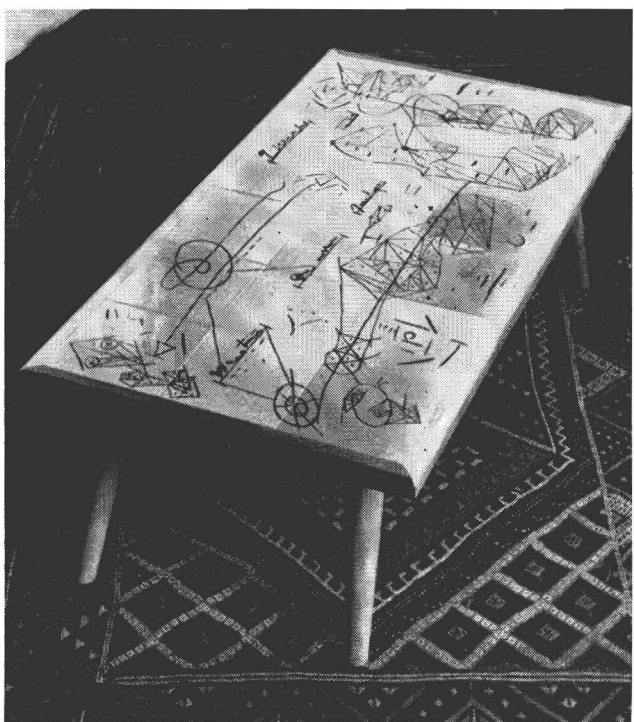
Yet, in every case, there must be common institutions, including a common executive if effective action is to be taken. The Ministers themselves imply this need for atomic energy when they specify that a common fund for investment and research should be set up. A common fund can only be administered by a common authority. Manifestly, one cannot go on multiplying authorities. What is needed is an adaptation of the system existing in the Coal and Steel Community to cover the wider activities. . . .

### **East-West Relationships**

The people of eastern and western Germany must be reunited. But the only way to avoid disintegration and national rivalries and suspicions in Europe, entailing the irretrievable decline of the European nations together, is for the reuniting of the Germans to take place within the framework of the European striving toward unity. Peaceful coexistence on a permanent basis between east and west will become possible only if the nations of Europe, by overcoming their divisions, acquire in unity a strength of purpose and a vitality which, separately, they now lack.

### **Urges Marshaling of Pro-European Forces**

If the governments are to be persuaded to make the choice they have postponed and to set up common institutions to which they delegate powers, it will be necessary for the many powerful political parties, consumer groups, and trade unions which increasingly favour European unity to organize in order to press their beliefs and explain them to the public and to the governments themselves. At this stage, the direction in which the governments move is more important than the size of the step they take.



*Members of Jean Monnet's secretariat presented him with this table on his retirement on June 10. The design of the table-top is an exact replica of one of innumerable "doodles" he customarily made during conferences. The ceramist who executed the tiles forming the table-top was Mme. George Berthoin, the American-born wife of one of M. Monnet's staff members.*

## **COMMON ASSEMBLY APPROVES MAYER POLICY STATEMENT**

### **New High Authority President Addresses 78-man Assembly**

The parliament of the European Community for Coal and Steel, the Common Assembly, last month voted acceptance of the general policies of new High Authority President René Mayer.

The Assembly reconvened June 21st at Strasbourg, following a month-long recess, to hear M. Mayer pledge himself to the task of strengthening and developing the Community. He expressed agreement with general policy resolutions passed by the Common Assembly at its annual meeting in May and said the High Authority would be guided in its actions by these. Among them he specifically mentioned resolutions on cartels, on implementing the Association pact with the United Kingdom, on action to improve the living standard of Community workers and on other general objectives and long-term policies of the High Authority.

### **Links Social Benefits to Economic Expansion**

M. Mayer agreed with the Common Assembly's view that the "solution of social problems is an integral part of the policy of economic expansion . . . leading to a rise in the standard of living of those in the Community." He said: "It is the basis of a sound framework for a United Europe . . . We must also see to it that every one of our

decisions, every step on the road to a single market, every improvement in technical and production fields, gives the workers of the Community the guarantees they are entitled to . . ."

He also announced that the High Authority would shortly conclude two loans to finance new workers' housing projects—one of \$4,000,000 in Belgium and the other of just over \$4,000,000 in Germany. He said that in addition, \$300,000 would be allocated for medical research.

### **Warns Against Resistance to Change**

Commenting on the Messina Conference of Foreign Ministers, M. Mayer said the High Authority welcomed the decision to explore means of extending the single market. At the same time, he warned the Assembly to expect resistance to changes as the Community develops.

"We will encounter," he said, "fresh difficulties, which will always come from scepticism, from force of habit, from fears of change or from the craving for excessive protection behind which economies wither and weaken." However, the new President expressed belief that the Community's institutions were strong enough to overcome difficulties arising from such resistance.

M. Mayer recalled that on the eve of the French ratifi-



Outgoing High Authority President Jean Monnet and his successor René Mayer exchange pleasantries following M. Mayer's installation in office on June 10.

cation of the Treaty creating the Community, he had said:

"The task of our generation is to recruit men who are determined to carry out their work to the very end in order to change a state of affairs which was responsible for rivalries, insecurity, and wars."

"The High Authority identifies itself with this principle," he said. "It is happy to be able to have the confidence of your Assembly with which it intends to keep in constant and close touch along the road towards progress and peace."

### **Political Leaders Express Approval**

Leaders of all three political groups in the Community's parliament—Socialist, Christian-Democrat, and Liberal—expressed approval of M. Mayer's speech. However, Guy

Mollet, French Socialist leader, speaking for the six nations socialist group as a whole said continued support of the High Authority by the European Socialists would depend largely upon its performance against cartels and for social benefits.

Following M. Mayer's address, a number of Assembly members frankly criticized the Messina conference for not explicitly stressing the "supranational" solution and for failing to cite the European Community for Coal and Steel as a basis for further economic integration.

Summing up the Assembly's debate, M. Mayer commented upon the stress speakers had placed upon the supranational, democratic, and open character of the Community. He said that prior to taking over his new job, many persons advised him not "to climb out on a supranational limb". His answer was: "I'm sorry but I am already there: *j'y suis, j'y reste*".

He said the activity of the High Authority centered around three kinds of problems: those where the High Authority had full powers, those in which its competence was limited, and it had to use its discretion, and those where it had, as yet, no jurisdiction.

"The High Authority", said M. Mayer, referring to the second category, "will use its discretion but not in the negative sense. We will not content ourselves with the role of administrative bureaucrats."

He concluded with an acknowledgement that "... our work would be very much more effective if the common market were extended", but observed that the Community is "Europe's energy-giver . . . an example for other fields of action and a lever for European action."

## **MAYER: an early Schuman Plan supporter**

René Mayer was Vice-President of the French Council of Ministers and Finance Minister when the European Coal and Steel Community project came before the French National Assembly for discussion and approval.

His speech to the National Assembly, on December 7, 1951, was, in part, responsible for the Treaty being ratified in the French Parliament by a large majority.

M. Mayer said, in part:

"This (the Community) will be completely new, in the very fullest sense of the word, because it will help bring about important changes, throughout the Community countries, in the industrial field and beyond the industrial field to the whole of economic life itself . . . We Frenchmen are deeply attached to precedent, and worried by things which have no precedent. But this should not make us always beat a retreat.

"For if the Plan appears to be a great novelty, it nevertheless rests on geographical and tangible facts which have been true of all time, at any rate ever since the Industrial Revolution.

"There is a de facto Community formed by the Ruhr coal basin, the coalfields of Westphalia, Lorraine, Belgium, and the Nord and Pas de Calais, in France, as well as by the iron ore mines of Lorraine.

"There is a highly important communications link between the Ruhr, Strasbourg and Lorraine called the Rhine . . . these physical realities exist. It is upon them that the plan upon which you are to commit yourselves is based".

### **On Cartels and Sovereignty**

On cartels, M. Mayer said: "In the past, international trade agreements led, in periods of plenty, to a policy of quotas which is the very opposite of what is proposed here, since its effect was the restriction of production and not an expansion of production, which is one of the aims of the Treaty. There has been a lot of talk on the surrender of sovereignty, and the handing over of this sovereignty to technocrats. The fact that the Institutions of the Community will be forced to act in the open, under conditions which ensure its practical control by national and international public opinion, has not perhaps been sufficiently stressed . . . together with the legal control of the Court of Justice, the need to justify important decisions will constitute very important guarantees . . . Let me add that it seems to me that the system of international cartels and of industrialists' private cross-frontier agreements can also be considered as a surrender of sovereignty".

# PROGRESS REPORT: investments

## \$100 Million U. S. Loan Now Fully Allocated

The High Authority has completed distribution of the \$100 million U. S. loan by relending to a total of 54 Community firms proposing to cut production costs by modernization programs.

The loan was made in April of 1954 and the first allocations, totaling \$75 million were made in January and February of this year. (See Bulletin Nos. 3, 4, and 5 for previous reports.)

The balance had been earmarked for workers' housing but technical financial problems encountered prevented using dollars in this sector. Consequently, the High Authority's housing program is being financed by European funds. The Executive has already obtained \$16,500,000 from Belgian, German, and Luxembourgian sources. It hopes soon to conclude similar agreements with French and Italian credit institutions.

The capital investment loans went toward lowering production costs in collieries and iron ore mines and by building pithead thermal power stations to utilize low-grade coal. The aim of the investment program is generally to lower the cost of raw material extraction—a sector where high production costs hinder the expansion of the single market.

Although the High Authority loaned out only \$100 million (at 4.1 per cent), the loans contributed to financing of projects totaling \$365 million which is two-thirds of a year's investment in the coal industry of the Community. The original U. S. loan, made through the Export-Import Bank, was lent at 3 $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent interest, repayable in 25 years. The High Authority relented the funds to Community firms at 4.1 per cent (sufficient to cover costs) with repayment in most cases also over 25 years. These rates are much lower than those which still prevail on every long-term capital market in the Community nations except the Netherlands.

The effect of the loans in lower production costs can

be gauged from the following extracts from the report made to the Common Assembly of the Community in May by its Investment Commission:

"In the Ruhr coal field an average saving of slightly more than \$0.25 a ton is expected from investments affecting twenty-six million tons. In the coal fields of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais in France, the concentration of production will result in a saving of \$1 a ton on nearly 900,000 tons a year; the extension of a shaft will lead to an economy of \$1.30 a ton on 600,000 tons a year... Saving will result also from the modernizing and expansion of thermal power stations... In the Saar, the better use of low-grade products expected in one power station will lead to an increase of \$0.25 a ton in the market value of the whole output of the Saar mines (16,000,000 tons a year)."

## HEAVY INVESTMENTS INCREASE PRODUCTION

A recent High Authority study of investment projects of Community firms shows that the production capacity of the Community's steel mills may increase by as much as twelve percent by 1958 to about 57 million tons annually as a result of investments under way or planned. This would represent an increase of 6.6 million tons over present capacity.

A total of \$350 million in capital investments went into the Community's steel industry in 1953 and \$404 million in 1954. A still higher investment figure is predicted for 1955. Half the investment is going into the introduction of modern rolling mill equipment. High Authority observers view the increased activity as due, in part, to the growing pressure of competition in the single market.

The study reveals that other industries of the Community also are expanding capacity. Between 1955 and 1959 the production capacity of coal should climb from 245 to 265 million tons, iron ore from 70 to 86 million tons, and electric current produced by thermal power stations from 23 billion to 35 billion kilowatt-hours.

### DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT LOANS (In thousand dollars)

PROJECT	Total	Ruhr	Aachen	Salzgitter	S. Belgium	Nord	Lorraine	Acquitaine	Saar	N. Italy	Luxembourg
Colliery Installations	30,980	13,980	6,500	—	—	2,430	3,300	570	4,200	—	—
Cokeries	3,700	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	—	—
Thermal Power Stations	46,570	19,370	—	—	14,000	3,850	3,850	—	5,500	—	—
Iron Ore	18,750	—	—	4,550	—	—	8,000	—	—	5,200	1,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>36,350</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>1,000</b>



## 2,000 FRENCH COAL AND STEEL WORKERS TO GET SUPPORT FROM NEW AID PROGRAM

The High Authority is expected shortly to set its stamp of approval upon a new joint aid program with the French Government to assist some 2,000 workers from four marginal steelworks and one marginal coal mine in France.

As proposed by the French Government, the program would aid workers already out of jobs or threatened with unemployment as the result of plant modernization or shutdown forced by the threat of competition on the single market. The aid would include direct aid grants, compensation, retraining, and resettlement aid and incentives.

The French scheme provides for unemployment compensation on a decreasing scale, as long as the worker remains unemployed, for a period up to twelve months. Direct aid goes from about 80 per cent of the worker's salary for the first two months of his unemployment to about 45 per cent of his salary at the end of the year. The cost of the normal national unemployment benefits included in the grants would be borne entirely by the French Government with the High Authority and the Government sharing the remaining costs.

If the worker finds a job at a salary lower than the benefit granted during the first two months of unemployment, then the High Authority and the French Government jointly make up the difference for a year's time.

Workers who require training for new industrial skills

as a result of modernization and reorganization will get their technical training paid for jointly by the High Authority and the French Government.

Another proposal in the French program is for financial incentives to workers from steelworks and coal mines who are willing to relocate themselves and families in high-production areas where labor is scarce. These incentives, shared equally by the High Authority and the French Government, are:

for workers provided with housing by their new employers—all transportation costs paid with a bonus of \$64 for a single man, \$214 to married men, plus an additional \$28 for each child;

for workers not furnished with housing—all transportation costs paid, a bonus of \$114 provided for unmarried workers, \$400 for married men, and \$40 for dependents.

In addition, steelworkers who find jobs in the Lorraine steel industry where labor is particularly scarce, will receive larger financial incentives (5% higher bonuses) if they move before the end of 1955. Similarly, coal miners moving from the marginal Mines de Ferrière et de Bourbonnais in central France to the Lorraine will receive the same incentives already offered to miners from southern France under a similar High Authority-sponsored program now in operation.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### **Luxembourg Court Appeal Suspended**

An appeal brought by the Luxembourg Government before the Court of Justice against the High Authority's order of January 10, 1955, requiring that the statutes of the official Luxembourg coal importing agency be modified, has been suspended *sine die* by the Court. There are indications, following an exchange of correspondence between the Luxembourg Government and the High Authority, that the case will be settled out of court and the appeal dropped. The Luxembourg Government is expected to change some of the statutes of the agency to meet High Authority objections to its activities in centralizing the purchase of all coal imported by Luxembourg which is not itself a producer.

### **British Envoy Leaves**

Sir Cecil Weir, chief of the United Kingdom delegation to the High Authority since September, 1952, will leave Luxembourg at the end of July to take up the appointment of member of the British Transport Commission.

He will be succeeded by Sir William Meikleroid who has served as Commercial Minister at the British Embassy in Paris since 1950.

### **Under Secretary of State Visits Luxembourg**

United States Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Samuel Waugh, visited Luxembourg on June 11 to pay a formal call upon René Mayer following his installation as President of the High Authority.

Mr. Waugh also talked with outgoing President Jean Monnet and with members of the High Authority at the Community's headquarters at the Place de Metz in Luxembourg. The Under Secretary, who had been attending OEEC meetings in Paris, expressed his intention of paying another visit to the High Authority when he returned to Europe in September.

### **New Pamphlet About the Community**

The May, 1955, issue of the International Conciliation Series published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, devotes 65 pages to a concise historical review and description of the European Community for Coal and Steel. The pamphlet has been written by John Goormaghtigh, Director of the Endowment's European Centre in Geneva. Copies are available by writing to the Endowment's offices at 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, New York.