



Bulletin from the
EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY
for coal and steel

INFORMATION SERVICE • HIGH AUTHORITY • LUXEMBOURG

MAYER VIEWS FEDERALISM AS ESSENTIAL FOR FUTURE OF EUROPE

High Authority President René Mayer declared in a speech delivered in New York on February 16th that "the frustration of Western hopes and policies in the past months has served to demonstrate that many of the problems of Europe . . . are insoluble outside of the European framework."

Addressing the New York Council on Foreign Relations following an official visit to Washington, M. Mayer stressed the renaissance of the movement towards European unification. Recent events, he said, have served to reinforce the "logic of unification"—thereby helping to relaunch the European movement.

Discussing new proposals to extend the area of economic integration, M. Mayer did not deny that opponents to European unity still existed. However, he emphasized that "the battle lines have shifted" to a significant degree, so that today many European leaders who once opposed any concessions to national sovereignty now "are persuaded that the Twentieth Century cannot be postponed much longer and that the economic, administrative and strategic demands of today's world make the old nationalistic barriers an expensive and dangerous anachronism." He indicated that even extreme nationalists are finding it "expedient" these days to support international co-operation agreements as an alternative to independent federal institutions.

Co-operation vs. Integration

In reviewing this new polarization of political attitudes, the High Authority President dwelt upon the argument between the two main proponents—those who favor delegation of certain powers to federal institutions and those who maintain that Europe's problems can be solved by

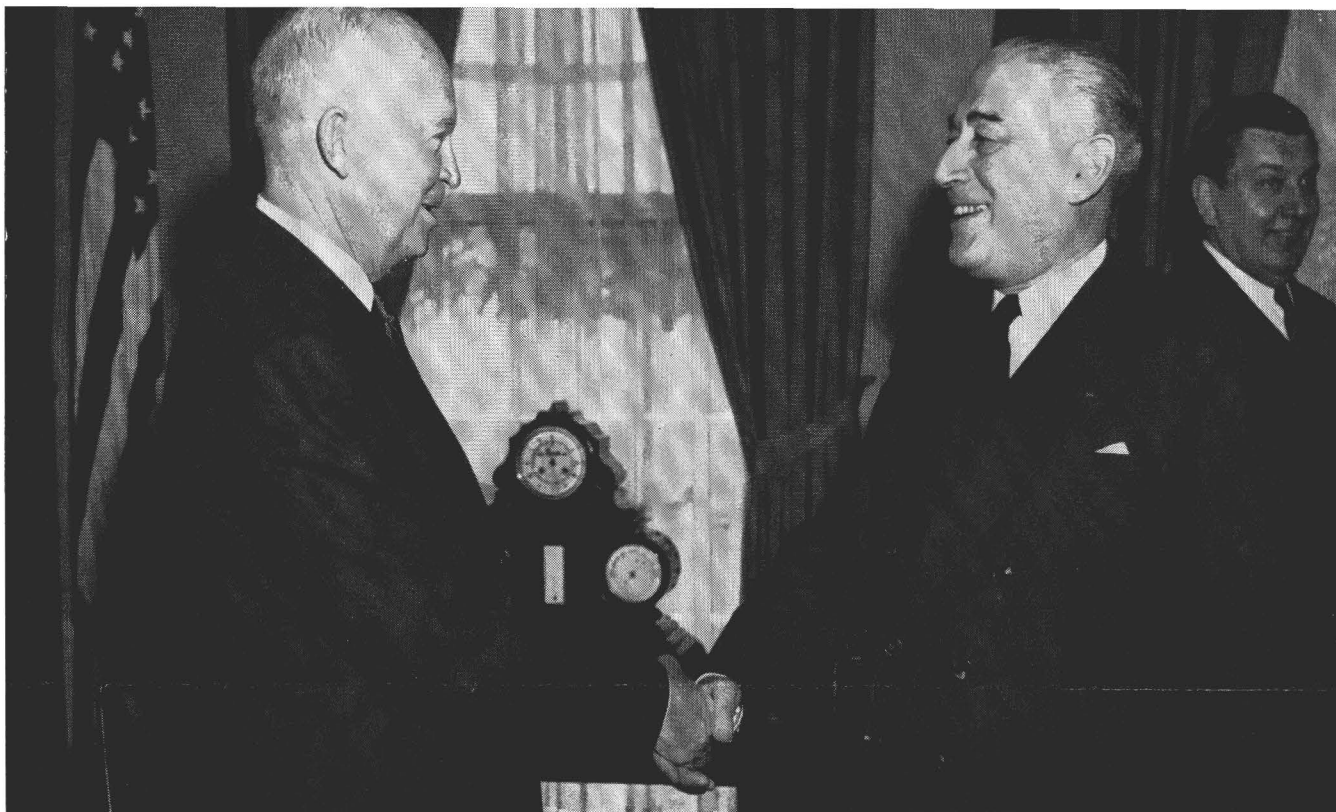
developing new organizations for international co-operation wherein the rule of unanimity applies. M. Mayer declared that the issue poses a major question of method for European statesmen. He said:

"Particularly in the United Kingdom there are those, inspired perhaps by their Commonwealth experience, who contend that supranationality is neither necessary nor desirable, that Europe can work out its destiny through international co-operation without tampering with the sovereignty of individual states.

"In periods of international goodwill when there is a compelling need for working together co-operative institutions operating under a rule of unanimity have proved their usefulness. There is a serious doubt, however, that they are built for heavy weather and that institutions which

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President Rene Mayer paid a call upon President Eisenhower on February 7th during a four day official visit in Washington. During their talk, President Eisenhower expressed his continuing strong, personal interest in progress towards European unification.

embody the veto power can function effectively when the interests of the participating states diverge. In contrast to such institutions, I should like to stress that the Schuman Plan Treaty gives the Coal and Steel Community powers which we fortunately have not yet had to employ but which enable the High Authority in times of economic crisis—of scarcity or serious deflation—to cope with the emergency.

The American Experience

“Progress through co-operation without delegation of sovereignty is an idea which, I believe, with some variations, was tried and found wanting in your Articles of Confederation and finally rejected in Philadelphia in 1787 by that band of inspired men who created your Constitution establishing true federal institutions. In adverting to this experience I am following the advice of a distinguished and far-seeing compatriot, Alexis de Tocqueville, who exhorted us in the preface to the twelfth edition of his great work, “Democracy in America”:

“Where else could we find greater causes of hope, or more instructive lessons? Let us look to America, not in order to make a servile copy of the institutions that she has established, but to gain a clearer view of the polity that will be best for us; let us look there less to find examples than instruction; let us borrow from her the principles, rather than the details, of her laws.”

“Faithful to de Tocqueville’s admonition, the statesmen who drafted the Schuman Plan Treaty borrowed an important principle from your experience. They provided that the participating states would relinquish a portion of their sovereignty to a set of federal institutions. More-

over, in order to assure that these institutions would have ample time to carry out the tasks assigned to it, these sovereign powers were delegated for a period of fifty years.

The Surrender of Sovereignty

“Under the terms of the Treaty, the High Authority, which is the executive branch of the Community, can exercise most of its powers without prior approval of the member governments. Some have attacked this abandonment of sovereignty. If sovereignty means the power to destroy one’s self and one’s neighbors because of failure to adapt the industrial and administrative organization of a nation to the needs of the time, I see little to deplore in the surrender of such a sovereignty. On the other hand, nothing about the Schuman Plan Treaty requires or encourages the weakening of true national loyalties or the dilution or dissipation of national cultures. I shall never be persuaded that in seeking to become a better European one becomes a worse Frenchman any more than that in becoming a good American one needs to weaken his loyalty to Texas.

Limitation of Nation-Members

“Nor am I constrained to reject the idea of federalism merely because insistence upon federal principles may tend to limit the number of countries who are prepared to become the initial adherents of European institutions. The European Coal and Steel Community contains the possibility of expansion through the participation of additional members as the Community proves its effectiveness in operation. Growth by the gradual accession of new participating states has much to recommend it since in order for the single market to be operative there cannot

be too wide disparities between conditions in the national markets which are incorporated. By a gradual geographical expansion the process of assimilation and adaptation can be geared to a manageable pace.

"All this is very well, some people have said to me, but you must respect the reluctance of your neighbors, right or wrong, to enter into a full federal arrangement. Is it not important, they say, to avoid an unfortunate situation wherein the British will not participate? I think we have found at least a partial answer to this question. The signatory nations to the Schuman Treaty participate fully in the federal institutions of the Community while the United Kingdom, through a Treaty of Association with the Coal and Steel Community, co-operates with its federal institutions. This formula, I believe, may give us the best of both worlds. And I see no reason why it should not be utilized more broadly pending the acceptance by other nations of federal principles."

Lessons for the Future

M. Mayer also discussed the Coal and Steel Community as a valuable pilot program for further integration moves.

He underlined the importance of the Schuman Plan's transitional measures designed to help ease the shock to highly-protected segments of a national economy and to labor during the change-over from a national market to a highly competitive single market. Another necessary instrument for expanding economic integration, and particularly for the development of nuclear energy, M. Mayer said, was an investment fund on a European scale.

M. Mayer concluded by saying: "There is without doubt a new spirit in the drive toward a United Europe. The progress of this movement has benefited greatly from the concrete demonstration in Luxembourg, that federalism in Europe is not only workable but, in fact, essential to an increasing economic activity and a rising standard of living. We still have much to do but we have hope and faith in the future. I am encouraged—particularly after my trip here—that in this great enterprise to which we are dedicated, we have the full sympathy and encouragement of your country. What must be done we must do as Europeans, but at the same time we recognize that the fate of Western Europe cannot be separated from the fate of the free world. United Europe, for us, is not only an article of faith, it is policy of insurance."

COAL MARKET'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY

February tenth this year marked the third anniversary of the single market in coal, when the first "European coal" rolled across frontiers free of all customs duties, quota and currency restrictions, and price and transport discriminations.

Speaking at a special press conference in Luxembourg before more than eighty journalists from the six Community countries, Franz Etzel, Vice-President of the High Authority, reviewed the three years of progress towards European integration. He said, that the change to a single market had been possible without 'dirigisme' or compulsion, and without gross disturbances in coal and steel prices. Despite market changes, French and German steel prices had changed only very slightly. The coal market, on the other hand, remained tight in face of increased demands. General industrial production had increased by 31.6 per cent since 1952, but hard coal production by only 3.2 per cent. While this posed no immediate problem of coal shortages, it did in the long run indicate that more coal would have to be imported from the United States. This in turn raised freight problems, which could be solved either by the establishment of charter contracts or by construction of the Community's own coal-carrying vessels.

However, as M. Mayer, President of the High Authority, had already stressed in a recent speech in Luxembourg, the coal problem could not be divorced from the problem

of energy as a whole, and in particular, that of atomic energy. "Euratom", similarly, could not be considered apart from the Messina proposals for a general single market for all products. He expressed belief that new steps could be made more rapidly in view of the experience gained in the Coal and Steel Community, whose Common Assembly, Council of Ministers, and Court of Justice, Herr Etzel believed, any atomic authority should share.

"Time", declared Herr Etzel, "is against Europe: the danger to freedom has not lessened. Soviet Russia's sixth five-year-plan provides for increases of more than 50 per cent in steel and hard coal production, 90 per cent in oil production, and 88 per cent in hydro-electric capacity. These plans give an added urgency to the development of the European spirit and of the 'European Man'."

Franz Etzel, first Vice President of the High Authority, who played a leading role in the two years negotiations which resulted in the break-up of the Ruhr coal sales cartel
GEORG.



RUHR COAL CARTEL DISSOLVED

High Authority Approves New Organizations

The German coal cartel GEORG (Gemeinschaftsorganisation Ruhrkohle) which handled the yearly sale of 80 million tons of Ruhr coal, will cease to exist on March 31.

The High Authority on February 15 crowned two years of tough, patient negotiation with the Ruhr mine-owners when it approved detailed plans for an entirely new sales organization along broad lines laid down by the High Authority and based on the competitive principles of the Community Treaty.

From April first, Ruhr coal will be sold by three independent sales agencies, to be known as Geitling, Mausergatt and Präsident. These will be formed from the 55 companies which constituted GEORG. The grouping has not been made regionally, but in such a way as to enable each of the sales agencies to have available a full range of the coal qualities necessary to meet all demands.

The dissolution of GEORG means that one-third of the Community's coal output—enough to give GEORG an overwhelmingly powerful position on the Community coal market—will pass from a monolithic central cartel to three independent companies, with separate pricing and selling conditions, and entirely separate business and accounting organizations.

Each company is expected independently to handle sales of some 15 million tons of Ruhr coal and five to six million tons of coke a year within the six-country single market. Exports to other countries will be handled by a separate export company. No personnel links will be permitted between the managements of the three companies, and each must have separate sales agents.

Easier Access to Ruhr

Direct access to the Ruhr by wholesale coal dealers in the Community will be substantially eased by the cartel break-up. In order to buy directly from the new sales agencies, a wholesaler will have to meet three conditions. He must sell:

- 1) a total of 75,000 tons of Community coal in a year;
- 2) 40,000 tons of Community coal in a year in his own sales area; and
- 3) 12,500 tons yearly of coal bought from one of the new Ruhr agencies.

Previously, to buy direct from the Ruhr, wholesalers had to handle 48,000 tons of Ruhr coal a year; this criterion will continue to apply during a transition period of one year from April 1, 1956.

To carry out a specific list of tasks for which joint co-operation is needed, the three sales agencies will be allowed to set up under their control a Joint Office which will be responsible for co-operation in emergency situa-

tions, estimates of production and sales, the loading of sea-going ships, and the pooling of transport costs up to f.o.b. Ruhr ports or f.o.b. seaports. The Joint Office will also carry out functions, not in contradiction to the Community Treaty, which were previously carried out by GEORG, such as joint fuel research, publicity and market research.

The Joint Office's main task, however, will be to supply large consumers, which means those who place orders for more than 50,000 tons yearly. To do this it will control a central stock through which not more than 22 million tons a year will pass—ten million tons for the West German Federal State Railways and up to 12 million for other large users.

Regular Supplies and Full Employment

There were two conditions upon which the Ruhr mines, German consumers, and also the German Government and Trade Unions, laid insistent stress throughout the long negotiations. These were the maintenance of a regular supply of the right qualities of coal to all consumers at times of heavy demand and of assurance of full employment at all mines should demand become slack.

New conditions provide that when orders for coal exceed supply, fewer central stock orders will be placed with the sales agency or agencies which have the most difficulty in meeting customers' needs for certain qualities.

Similarly, when demand becomes slack in any particular area, the laying-off of workers would be avoided by passing orders for the central stock to the mines hardest hit by the decline in orders.

High Authority Keeps Right of Veto

The High Authority retains its full powers under the Treaty to fix maximum prices and to allocate coal supplies throughout the Community in the event of a crisis shortage. It also has full right of veto over any central arrangements which the three new sales agencies in the Ruhr will be entitled to make when demand exceeds supply or when particularly sensitive groups—such as domestic users or public supply and transport undertakings—have been hit by shortage.

All Interested Groups to Have Say

Finally, a Consultative Committee of nine producers, nine trade unionists, and nine representatives of consumers and dealers from all the Community countries, will be set up to debate any problems arising from the activities of the Joint Office and to report to the High Authority. High

Authority and German Government representatives will be able to participate at all meetings. The Committee will meet regularly three times a year and can be convened at any time on the demand of eight of its members.

Competition At Last?

One of the toughest problems which the High Authority inherited when it took office in 1952 has been disposed of by the re-organization of GEORG. A single cartel has been replaced by three independent companies; buyers of Ruhr coal no longer must depend upon a single source of supply on a take-it-or-leave-it price basis. Also, publicity and a large degree of public supervision, together with the High Authority's power of veto on any new restrictive selling arrangements, are counted upon to help keep the public interest foremost.

The new solution, made within the framework of limiting economic and social considerations, by no means fulfills conditions for perfect or absolute competition. High Authority economists were well aware, as were many independent European observers, that a less-than-perfect solution to the cartel problem in the Ruhr would be found. But they also realized that in a market which had been organized for decades, and in which the need for regular supply and full employment have been primarily the conditions of its operation, the abrupt disappearance of all organized coal selling would have caused serious dislocation. In a recession, workers would have been laid off and valuable coal supplies lost, although both would be needed immediately upon an upswing in market activities. Therefore, the High Authority sought to transform GEORG rather than destroy it. In doing so, it has been able to bring Ruhr coal-selling activities in line with competitive principles set forth in the Treaty without losing the good will of organized labor, the German Government, or of the Ruhr itself.

It still remains to be seen what degree of competition the new system will bring. Referring to the decision, *The London Economist* commented recently:

"The new arrangement will not mean competition in the present coal market, when every ton of Ruhr coal can be sold without difficulty at the ceiling price. But it does mean that the actions of the new sales agencies and the central bureau will be subject to continuing scrutiny by an impartial body and that the possibility (however slight) of competition will exist in a buyers' market. Some will consider this a small mouse for almost three years' labor. But, as the impeccable behaviour of GEORG during the period of negotiation has demonstrated once again, the restraint of publicity can be a real one."

It appears that the key to the success of the new set-up and of cartel dissolution moves in other countries will be the effectiveness of the High Authority in exerting its powers of veto and control.

Communique Issued by the State Department Following President Mayer's Washington Visit, February 6 - 9

During the past three days, the President of the High Authority of the European Community for Coal and Steel, M. René Mayer, has been in Washington for an exchange of views with officials of the United States Government.

President Mayer called on President Eisenhower. M. Mayer discussed with President Eisenhower developments in the European Coal and Steel Community and its prospects for the future.

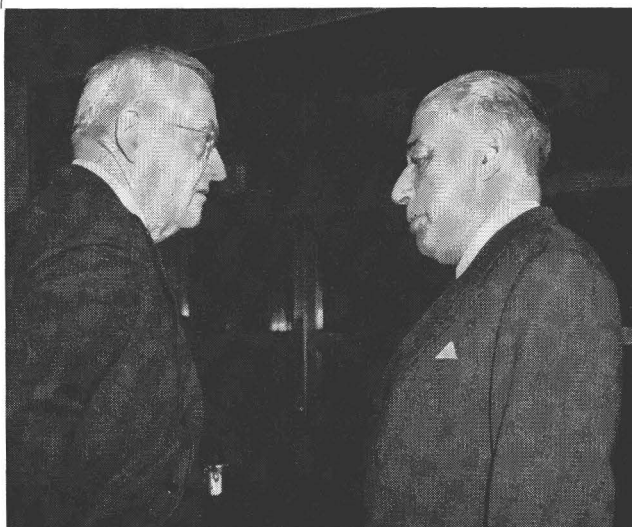
The President expressed to M. Mayer the friendly interest of the United States in the program of the European Coal and Steel Community, and in the activities of this first supranational institution in Europe. He assured M. Mayer that the United States regards continued progress towards European integration as a vital contribution towards security, welfare and freedom during the years ahead.

In addition to his conversation with the President, President Mayer discussed questions of mutual interest between the European Coal and Steel Community and the United States, among other things the present situation of coal and scrap markets. These conversations took place with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Interior, the President of the Export-Import Bank, and the Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve System.

As President of the Executive of Europe's first supranational institution, M. Mayer reviewed the achievements of the European Community for Coal and Steel; this review was also made in relation to other initiatives being taken in Europe to extend European economic unity.

During President Mayer's call on Mr. Dulles, the Secretary of State pointed out that the United States had recognized the importance of its friendly relationship to the European Community for Coal and Steel by establishing recently a Mission to the High Authority headed by an officer of ambassadorial rank. President Mayer and Secretary Dulles voiced the expectation that this Mission would contribute to the strengthening of the close and cordial relations which exist between the European Community for Coal and Steel and the United States.

President Rene Mayer conferred with U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other State Department officials during his visit to Washington last month.



Luxembourg Stamp Issue to Commemorate Fourth Anniversary of Establishment of the Coal and Steel Community

Three stamp designs selected from 109 entries submitted by artists in the six Community countries were awarded prizes by an international jury in Luxembourg this month. The prize-winning designs will be issued as commemorative stamps by the Luxembourg Government on August 10, 1956, marking the fourth anniversary of the establishment in Luxembourg of the headquarters for the Coal and Steel Community.

Prizes of 10,000, 6,000, and 4,000 Belgian francs were awarded to winning designers. They were: Franz Kinnen of Luxembourg, first prize; Jules Kayser of Luxembourg, second prize; and P. Wetselaar of the Netherlands, third prize.



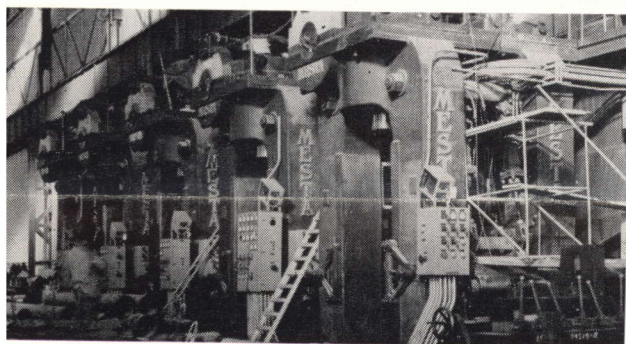
High Authority member Enzo Giachero and Luxembourg Finance Minister Pierre Werner view award winners in international stamp design competition sponsored by the Luxembourg Government for a special issue of stamps to commemorate the fourth anniversary on August 10, 1956 of the European Community for Coal and Steel.

Collectors who wish to obtain a set of the issue may apply to the Office des Timbres, Postes-Télégraphes-Téléphones, 8a Avenue Monterey, Luxembourg.

ALL-TIME RECORD LEVELS FOR COAL AND STEEL PRODUCTION SET IN 1955

Final figures on 1955 coal and steel production within the Community show steel production at 52,552,000 metric tons of ingot steel, or 19.9 per cent more than was produced in 1954. Coal production rose 1.9 per cent to 246,352,000 metric tons over 1954.

STEEL PRODUCTION



	1955	1954	
Belgium	5,872,000	4,994,000	+ 17.6%
France	12,583,000	10,626,000	+ 18.4%
Germany	21,335,000	17,435,000	+ 22.4%
Italy	5,397,000	4,175,000	+ 28.3%
Luxembourg	3,226,000	2,828,000	+ 14.1%
Netherlands	973,000	929,000	+ 4.7%
Saar	3,166,000	2,805,000	+ 12.9%
Community total	52,552,000	43,792,000	+ 19.9%

COAL PRODUCTION



	1955	1954	
Belgium	29,960,000	29,249,000	+ 2.4%
France	55,324,000	54,405,000	+ 1.7%
Germany	130,708,000	128,035,000	+ 2.1%
Italy	1,136,000	1,074,000	+ 5.8%
Netherlands	11,893,000	12,071,000	+ 1.5%
Saar	17,331,000	16,818,000	+ 3.1%
Community total	246,352,000	241,652,000	+ 1.9%

The next two-month period will see the development of a two-pronged thrust towards European unity among the continental European nations.

Action Committee for a United States of Europe

M. Jean Monnet's Action Committee for a United States of Europe is slated to meet again on April fifth. It proposes to discuss parliamentary approval by the six Community countries of its January declaration on atomic energy, as well as the application in practice of the Messina resolutions of last year urging further European economic integration. The Committee is composed of some 33 delegates from government and opposition parties and from trades unions in the six Community countries.

At its January meeting, the Action Committee resolved to press for an atomic energy Community and for the establishment of a Common Market. Such a Community, it said, should share with the European Coal and Steel Community its Council of Ministers, Court of Justice, and Common Assembly, with this last institution enlarged for its new duties.

The Brussels Report

Meanwhile, March 15th will see the completion of the Euratom report now being drafted by expert committees appointed in Brussels on February 11th by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the six Community countries. The Euratom proposals differ from M. Monnet's in that they do not rigidly exclude the development of atomic energy for defense purposes; they likewise leave open the question of central ownership of nuclear installations. But both are agreed on the necessity for joint development and control of atomic energy in Europe, and on the desirability of closer relations with Great Britain. At the Brussels meeting, M. Christian Pineau, French Foreign Minister, reported a verbal assurance from the British Ambassador in Paris that Britain would do all in her power to support the proposed Joint Atomic Energy Agency, and to make a working agreement with it.

Last month, speaking before the Luxembourg Council of the European Movement, Coal and Steel Community President M. René Mayer:

"We wish wholeheartedly to see this undertaking succeed, and at the same time believe it our duty to insist on the need for preserving—in whatever political structure may be decided on—the concrete possibility of achieving a joint energy policy. The problems of energy can no more be separated from each other than they can be solved on the national scale alone. If various European authorities are to come into being, there must exist between them a sufficiently close relationship to enable the practical formulation of a joint policy."

OEEC Atoms-for-Peace Plan

Some Europeans have feared that a recent project sponsored by the 17-nation Organization for European Economic Co-operation for certain "joint undertakings" in the nuclear field would conflict with EURATOM. However, they were reassured by Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Harold Macmillan, recently who, speaking as chairman of the OEEC's ministerial committee, declared that he saw no reason why the EURATOM should not be able to operate side-by-side with the OEEC's plan without political conflict.

The OEEC plan would provide for certain co-operative projects among the member nations for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The OEEC plan would be drawn up by representatives of participating nations and subject to the unanimous approval of member governments.

By contrast, EURATOM proposes the pooling under a federal authority of the future atomic energy resources of the six Coal and Steel Community nations and would require a treaty ratified by the six nations to bring it into being.

Mr. Macmillan joined other observers of the European scene in expressing belief that participation in the OEEC plan would not preclude membership by any nation in EURATOM.

New Book Deals with Community

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY: EXPERIMENT IN SUPRANATIONALISM by *Henry L. Mason*; Martinus Nijhoff (The Hague), publisher, 153 pages. \$2.25.

Published in the Netherlands in December, 1955, this book by Professor Mason of the Political Science Department at Tulane University, is the most complete and concise book to appear in English devoted to the Coal and Steel Community. His careful organization of material and clear presentation is rewarding. The first portion of the book is devoted to a chronicle of events and debates leading up to the ratification of the Schuman Treaty. The central part of the book is taken up with an examination of the legal structure of the Coal and Steel Community and the functions and powers of its institutions as defined in the Treaty. Finally, the book discusses the actual operation of the federal institutions of the Community from 1952 through 1954, including the development of policy and reactions from member nations to Community activities.

Although Professor Mason's book falls short by more than a year in discussing the Community's activities, it is an excellent textbook and general reference volume for use in studies connected with the Coal and Steel Community.

NEWSBRIEFS

High Authority Vice President to Visit U. S. and Canada

M. Albert Coppé, Vice President of the High Authority, will visit the United States and Canada on April second for a two-week tour which will take him to New York, Washington, Detroit, Chicago and Montreal, Canada. On April fifth, M. Coppé will address the Detroit Council on Foreign Relations, and on April tenth he will speak before a combined Benelux-American Chamber of Commerce audience in New York on "The Economic Regeneration of Western Europe." His tour will also take him to Montreal for an address before the Belgium-Canada Association. M. Coppé last visited the United States in April of 1955.

Belgian Government to End Trade Discrimination Acts Following High Authority Injunction

The Belgian Government has agreed to take steps toward ending discriminatory practices involving trade in Community products which have been in direct violation of the Coal and Steel Community Treaty. Following intervention by the High Authority, the Belgian Government agreed to end the granting of exemptions from the turnover tax on Community products destined for public and semi-public enterprises.

It also moved to end a state monopoly on river barges for the transport of coal from the Ruhr to Belgium. The state-run company controlling the river barges had required coal importers to charter barges at rates fixed by the government.

Belgian Economics Minister Lauds High Authority

Following a meeting of the Community's Council of Ministers in Luxembourg last month, Jean Rey, Belgian Economics Minister and President of the Council of Ministers, praised the High Authority for its close working relationship with the Council over the past three years.

M. Rey declared that without the mutual confidence existing between the Executive of the Community and the ministerial group representing the six member nations, much of the progress made in the past three years would have been impossible. He cited several steps initiated by the High Authority such as the agreement to end extra rail transport charges at frontiers and the "labor passport" agreement. M. Rey said that without the supranational powers of the High Authority, the six governments could not have taken decisions leading to a solution of these problems. These accomplishments, he said, were lessons which the Ministers of the Six would keep in mind when

they met in Brussels to discuss further steps towards European economic integration.

Italian Barriers Lowered

On February tenth the High Authority reduced to 8.25 per cent the maximum amount of import duty that the Italian Government can levy on Community coal. In 1955, the maximum levy was 11.5 per cent. The move was in line with the High Authority's policy as set forth in the Treaty requiring a progressive reduction of tariff protection for Italy's coal and steel economy over the five-year transition period.

Community Production Up

Community steel production for January 1956 reached a new record figure of 4,690,000 metric tons—some 300,000 tons higher than the monthly average for 1955. Pig iron and ferro-alloys production for January was 3,641,000 metric tons, some 200,000 tons above the 1955 monthly average. Coal production rose more than a million tons over the monthly average for 1955, reaching a total of 21,625,000 metric tons in January 1956.

New Consultative Committee President

Belgian steel representative, Pierre van der Rest, President of the Comité de la Sidérurgie et du Groupement des Hauts-Fourneaux et Acieries Belges, has been elected President of the 51-man Consultative Committee to the High Authority, succeeding M. Albert Métral, of France.

Study Unit for Schools Available

Below are the contents of the new study unit "Building a United States of Europe". Kits are available to schools and study groups. The only charge is \$1.00 to cover handling and mailing charges. Write to: INFORMATION SERVICE, European Community for Coal and Steel, 220 Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.

