



*Bulletin from the*

# EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS

INFORMATION SERVICE • 236 SOUTHERN BUILDING, WASHINGTON 5, D. C. • Telephone NAtional 8-5070

## COMMUNITY STEPS UP AID TO OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HAS BEEN SPEEDING UP its multimillion-dollar aid program for the approximately 20 countries, most of them in Africa, which are associated with it. More funds are expected to be approved for the last nine months of this year than were allotted during the first 27 months of the program. At the same time, it has been made clear that newly independent countries need not forfeit their association with the Common Market.

Through March 31, 1960, the Overseas Development Fund had earmarked \$67 million for economic and social projects overseas. Between then and October 1, 1960, an additional \$45 million has been appropriated, and upwards of \$90 million more is expected to receive approval before the end of the year.

Through October 1, 117 projects, amounting to \$112 million, had been approved by the Community. Of these, 69 projects representing \$56 million are already under way. Forty new projects should receive approval by the end of the year, making a total of 157 in the program with a value of \$195.3 million.

Monies distributed by the Overseas Development Fund are in the form of non-repayable grants and come from the \$581.25 million program established by the Treaty of Rome for the first five years, 1958-63. So far, 372 proposals have been submitted, requesting \$506 million in aid. The Community's policy has limited approval to a maximum of \$227 million by the end of the first three years of operation, January 1, 1961.

Probably no more than 25 per cent of the aid funds approved will actually be spent by the end of 1960. During 1961, construction will gain momentum, and actual expenditures are expected to exceed \$60 million. Much of the initial delay in getting programs under way has been due to political and administrative changes in the countries benefitting from the fund.

Aid funds are divided broadly between economic and social projects. Of the projects expected to have been approved by the end of 1960, about one third (33 per cent) have been for social development, 11 per cent for education and technical training, 16 per cent for public health and sanitation projects, and 6 per cent for municipal administration. Of the remaining 67 per cent, 11 per cent represent research studies and 56 per cent are broken down as follows—41 per cent for infrastructure investment such as roads, railways, harbors, 15 per cent for production facilities.

Recent examples indicate the types of projects initiated by the Community aid program. On August 11, the Council of Ministers approved a Common Market Commission proposal to grant a provisional sum of \$3,241,000 for building two new quays in the harbor of Pointe-Noire. This port, at the terminus of the Congo-Ocean Railway is not only the sole seaport of the Congo Republic but is also the main

### IN THIS ISSUE

page

- 3 THE ACTION COMMITTEE'S FIVE POINTS
- 4 RAPID EXPANSION OF TRADE
- 5 COMMON MARKET IN THE GATT
- 5 ADVANCES IN FREE WORLD COOPERATION
- 6 EURATOM ADVANCES ON TWO FRONTS
- 6 EURATOM ON HEALTH AND SAFETY
- 7 ACTION URGED FOR EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY
- 7 NEWSBRIEFS
- 8 PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

port for three other Central African countries—Gabon, Chad, and the Central African Republic.

The two new quays, required for the extension of forestry and mining operations in Ogowé, will give the harbor a total of seven. They will be built after a public call for tenders and, though financed by the Development Fund, will become the property of the Congo Republic (Brazzaville).



*New school in Douala, Cameroon, is typical of social projects receiving aid grants from the Common Market's Overseas Development Fund.*

Examples of social development projects approved in Central Africa are:

*Central African Republic:* Public health buildings, \$276,000.

*Gabon:* Three schools for apprentices, \$406,000.

*Chad:* Dredging the St. Martin Basin, \$1,014,000.  
Rebuilding 50 bush schools, \$912,000.

*Sudan Republic:* Irrigation of the Agricultural Technical College station at Katibugu, \$74,000.

*Dahomey:* Secondary hospital at Paraku, \$594,000.

### ***Independence and the Future of Association***

The recent achievement of independence by most of the overseas countries associated with the Community has posed a problem not dealt with by the Treaty of Rome. Common Market Commission President Walter Hallstein said in Strasbourg last June that there could be no question of waiting till the present five-year Convention on the Overseas Countries expired before solving the question of the relationship between the newly-independent overseas countries and the European Community. He believed that an empirical solution could operate satisfactorily for both sides

in the interim and that independence should not be considered a reason for putting an end to association. This solution was approved by the Council of Ministers the same month.

During a visit in June and July to some of the African countries associated with the Community, Professor Hallstein reported that he found a spirit of understanding for the benefits of the Community links. After talks with President Fulbert Youlou and High Commissioner Georgy in the Congo Republic (Brazzaville), he said that the exchange of views would promote closer cooperation between the countries of Central Africa and the European Economic Community.

The Development Fund grants are contributed to by the six member countries of the Community, for the first five-year period, in the following proportions: 200 million dollars each from France and the German Federal Republic; 70 million dollars each from Belgium and the Netherlands; 40 million dollars from Italy, and 1.25 million dollars from Luxembourg.

Grants have been scheduled to be allocated to the associated member countries on the following basis of past affiliation: The French Community, 511.25 million dollars; the Netherlands, 35 million dollars; Belgium, 30 million dollars; and Italy, 5 million dollars.

### **TOTAL GRANTS (PROJECTED) BY END 1960**

(in millions of dollars)

Country	Social Projects	Economic Projects	Total
Seven countries formerly part of French West Africa <sup>1</sup>	32.8	55.4	88.2
Four countries formerly part of French Equatorial Africa <sup>2</sup>	10.9	18.9	29.8
Madagascar	3.0	22.9	25.9
Cameroon	1.0	9.5	10.5
Congo (Leopoldville)	3.0	7.0	10.0
Netherlands New Guinea	10.0	—	10.0
Togo	5.0	5.0	10.0
French Territories <sup>3</sup>	0.6	5.8	6.4
Ruanda-Urundi	1.0	1.5	2.5
Somalia	2.0	—	2.0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>195.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta.

<sup>2</sup> Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon.

<sup>3</sup> Comoro Archipelago, French Oceania, French Somaliland, Miquelon, New Caledonia, St. Pierre.

## **Overseas Countries and Territories Associated with the EEC**

### **AFRICAN ASSOCIATES**

Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Dahomey, French Somaliland, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritanian Islamic Republic, Niger, Ruanda-Urundi, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta.

### **OTHER ASSOCIATES**

Comoro Archipelago, French settlements in Oceania and

the Southern and Antarctic Territories, Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) and dependencies, Netherlands New Guinea, New Caledonia and dependencies, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Population of the Associated Countries and Territories:  
53 million.

Total population of the Community with Associates:  
223 million.

# THE ACTION COMMITTEE'S FIVE POINTS

## Monnet Group Urges Wider Community Membership, Single Executive

THE ACTION COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE has proposed a five-point program to strengthen the Community and streamline its organization. The program is contained in a joint declaration of five resolutions which were adopted unanimously at the Committee's eighth session held in Paris July 11. The resolutions include a recommendation that Great Britain and other European countries join the Community and proposals for a single executive, direct election of members of the European Parliament, anti-cartel measures, and an aid program coordinated through the new OECD.

The 40-man Action Committee, headed by Jean Monnet, first president of the High Authority of the ECSC, is composed of representatives of the major political parties and non-Communist trade unions within the six member countries.

A summary of the five resolutions follows:

### 1. A Single European Executive

The three-years' experience of the European Communities demonstrates that in order to establish common policies and to achieve economic union, it is essential to merge into a single European Economic Executive the existing three executives—the High Authority and the Euratom and Common Market Commissions. Just as there is a single Parliament, a single Court of Justice, and a single Council of Ministers, so it is necessary to establish a single executive as soon as possible.

The Committee requests that the Council of Ministers, after consulting with the Parliament and the executives, call a conference of representatives of the member states to come to an agreement on this merger. The agreement should be limited to fusion of the three executives. The European Economic Executive would take over the functions of the present three executives, as laid down in the treaties.

The Committee also urges member states to submit the agreement to their national parliaments in time for ratification before mid-1961.

### 2. The European Parliament

The Committee supports the objectives of the resolution of May 17 of the European Parliament proposing a draft convention leading to election of representatives by universal suffrage.

The Committee considers that procedures necessary to bring a convention to a successful conclusion should be accompanied by an examination of the powers granted to the Parliament during the present transition period.

The strengthened Assembly would be a symbol of the economic unity of Europe.

### 3. Anti-Cartel Measures

The Common Market Treaty establishes the anti-trust law of the European Economic Community. This provides for the intervention by the common institutions, independent of action by member states.

The Committee requests that the Commission, in accord-

ance with the treaty, submit to the Council of Ministers a plan for the application of the Common Market's anti-trust law before the end of 1960.

Putting this regulation into effect is indispensable, in the view of the Action Committee. A number of concentration agreements were proposed or concluded before the establishment of the Common Market. Although some of these could contribute to progress, such agreements point up the danger that the new, large market might be unfairly dominated by monopolies and cartels, instead of being at the service of the consumers, working for the needs of all citizens.

### 4. Great Britain's Membership

The Committee, echoing the wishes of the great majority of the citizens of its countries, fervently hopes that Great Britain and other European countries will simultaneously become members of the Coal and Steel Community, Euratom, and the Common Market, which comprise three elements of a single reality. This reality is the economic unification of Europe which is now under way and which is opening the road to political unity, the exact nature of which cannot yet be foreseen.

### 5. Aid to Less-Developed Countries

The Action Committee supports a coordinated aid program for less-developed areas of the world, a program which would include the support of other countries, notably the United States and Great Britain, and which would be administered through the OECD. Europe, once again one of the world's major centers of production, can help raise the living standards of the less-developed areas, and the Committee urges the Common Market Commission to propose to the Council of Ministers ways and means for member countries of the Community to contribute to this new program.

The Committee notes that the less-developed countries are incapable today of advancing by their efforts alone the prospects and living standards of their areas of the world. Such improvement is a vital factor in achieving world equilibrium which would be the basis for easing East-West tensions.



*Jean Monnet heads 40-member Action Committee from his headquarters in Paris.*

# RAPID EXPANSION OF TRADE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

## Figures for First Half of 1960 Show Spectacular Gains

TRADE BETWEEN THE SIX MEMBER COUNTRIES of the European Community, which increased 19 per cent in 1959 over 1958, has shown even more spectacular growth during 1960. In the first half of the year, it jumped almost 34 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of 1959.

The most rapid advance continued in Italy, whose exports to the rest of the Community in the first half of this year were more than 59 per cent greater than for the 1959 period. France also continued to make rapid headway in other Community markets with an increase of 46 per cent.

The following table gives details for each of the Community countries:

### EXPORTS TO OTHER MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE COMMON MARKET

(in millions of dollars)

	First Half 1959	First Half 1960	Percentage Change
Belgium-Luxembourg			
Economic Union ..	710	927	+30.6
France .....	688	1,003	+45.8
Fed. Rep. of			
Germany .....	1,256	1,601	+27.5
Italy .....	333	530	+59.1
Netherlands .....	715	890	+24.5
Total Community ...	3,702	4,951	+33.7

This impressive trade expansion within the Common Market did not occur at the expense of trade with other countries: for both Community imports and exports recorded large increases, with the rise in imports even greater than that in exports. Imports from outside the Community in the first half of 1960 rose by nearly 24 per cent over the

corresponding period of 1959, and exports rose by nearly 22 per cent. Here again, as is shown by the following table, the performance of France and Italy was remarkable, though in Italy the rise in imports was considerably higher than that in exports.

### EXPORTS OF COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES TO THE REST OF THE WORLD

(in millions of dollars)

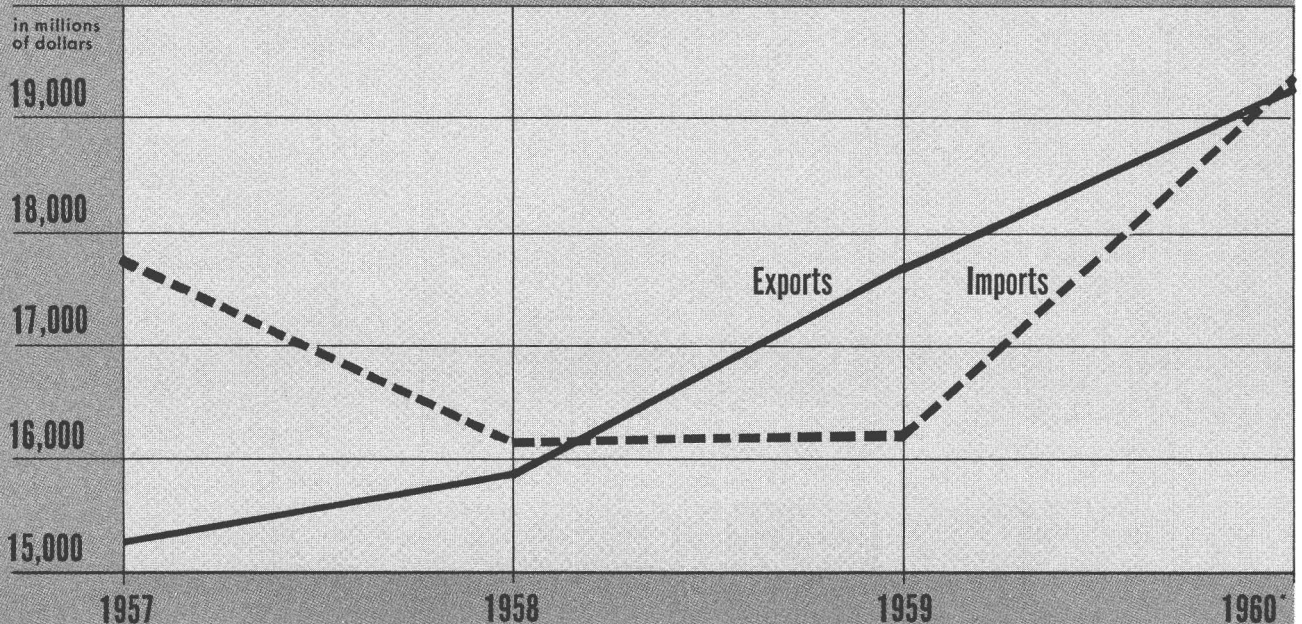
	First Half 1959	First Half 1960	Percentage Change
Belgium-Luxembourg			
Economic Union ..	847	988	+16.6
France .....	1,919	2,491	+29.8
Fed. Rep. of			
Germany .....	3,258	3,858	+18.4
Italy .....	939	1,272	+35.6
Netherlands .....	974	1,051	+ 7.9
Total Community ...	7,937	9,660	+21.7

### IMPORTS OF COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD

(in millions of dollars)

	First Half 1959	First Half 1960	Percentage Change
Belgium-Luxembourg			
Economic Union ..	877	1,035	+18.0
France .....	1,897	2,287	+20.5
Fed. Rep. of			
Germany .....	2,766	3,417	+23.5
Italy .....	1,201	1,717	+43.0
Netherlands .....	1,067	1,215	+13.9
Total Community ...	7,808	9,671	+23.9

## COMMUNITY EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES



\* Projection based on figures for the first six months of 1960 SOURCE: Bulletin Général de Statistiques, 1960, No. 9

# COMMON MARKET OPENS NEGOTIATIONS IN THE GATT

## Commissioner Rey Heads EEC Delegation To Fix Common External Tariff

WHAT HAS BEEN TERMED THE MOST IMPORTANT SESSION of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in its 13-year history opened September 1 in Geneva. The first part of the session, expected to last about three months, precedes the multilateral trade negotiations beginning next year and is concerned with fixing the European Economic Community's common external tariff.

Jean Rey, EEC Commissioner with special responsibility for foreign affairs, led the delegation from the Brussels headquarters. In his opening address, he pledged full Community support to the 42-nation organization and pointed out that the Community was presenting a common tariff which was generally lower than the average of the tariffs of the six member nations. Once this common tariff is consolidated in the GATT, he said, the Community favored an across-the-board tariff cut in multilateral negotiations.

The Community feels according to Commissioner Rey, that the talks going on in the GATT can contribute concretely to the solution of the problems which now exist between the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and also can result in resolving certain problems connected with the less-developed countries.

### *The Moving Spirit Behind Free Trade*

Mr. Rey stressed that the authority of GATT was extending and growing stronger and that matters handled by the contracting parties were becoming more complex. The Community, he said, considered GATT to be not only the guardian, but also the moving spirit behind the constantly growing freedom in world trade.

Speaking of the renegotiations under Article XXIV (6) of the GATT—first part of the current negotiations in Geneva—Mr. Rey said that their sole purpose was to translate into the common tariff, and on an equivalent level, the



*Chief negotiator at the GATT:  
EEC Commissioner  
Jean Rey*

tariff concessions previously granted in the four tariffs of the member states. In this part of the conference, the Community could not be called upon to grant compensations which would be more extensive than those required by the withdrawal and modification of concessions resulting from the introduction of the common tariff.

### *Reciprocity Sought for 20-Per-Cent Cut*

Not before the end of these renegotiations, the Commissioner said, would the Community be in a position to enter into the multilateral negotiations proposed for the second part of the conference. The 20-per-cent customs reduction, effective January 1, 1961, which would be the basis for the calculation of the common external tariff, would be provisional; but the Community was prepared, subject to reciprocity, to make it binding during the tariff conference.

Mr. Rey recalled the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers of the EEC on May 12 and communicated to the contracting parties. The Community, he said, felt that an across-the-board reduction would prove the simplest method of liberalizing trade. However, should certain countries find it difficult to proceed along these lines, the Community was prepared to seek a balance by other means.

# ADVANCES IN FREE WORLD COOPERATION

## Committee of 21 Reaches Agreement for New International Organization

THE COMMITTEE OF 21, representing the 18 countries of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC),\* the United States and Canada, and the Common Market Commission decided this summer on the basis for a new Atlantic economic organization. To be called the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the new institution will eventually replace the OEEC, which was established in 1948 to help restore Western Europe's war-wrecked economy. In the new organization, the U.S. and Canada will be full members instead of associate members as in the OEEC.

Following agreement at the Paris meetings in July to

submit a draft convention to the 21 members for signature before the end of the year, Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon said that the decision represented "a major step forward in free-world cooperation."

The Committee of 21 noted that the enormous economic progress achieved in recent years in Western Europe together with the return to convertibility had made it possible to consider a major reorganization of the OEEC. The group agreed that the new organization should take on objectives somewhat different from those of its predecessor.

The new OECD will be designed to provide a discussion platform for trade talks among members, to assist in harmonizing efforts of its members toward aiding the less-developed countries, to coordinate economic policies to assure progress and stability in the economy of the world, and to help promote a general improvement in living standards.

\* OEEC member countries are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

# EURATOM ADVANCES ON TWO FRONTS: RESEARCH AND POWER

## Ispra Research Center Opens—SENA Power Plant Approved as Joint Enterprise

TWO RECENT DEVELOPMENTS have pushed Euratom ahead in the fields of research and power-reactor construction. The first research center has been opened, and a new nuclear power plant has been approved. Following ratification July 19 by the Italian Parliament of the agreement between Euratom and Italy to share the research center at Ispra, some 500 nuclear scientists from all six member countries began their work at the center on the shores of Lake Maggiore in Northern Italy. By the end of 1962, Euratom will employ approximately 1,500 researchers at Ispra.

The Council of Ministers also has approved the SENA project (Société d'Énergie Nucléaire Franco-Belge des Ardennes) for construction of a 200- to 250-megawatt nuclear power plant as a joint enterprise under the U.S. Agreement for Cooperation.

### *Ispra First of Four*

ISPRA is one of four joint research establishments to be set up by Euratom. The other three will be the Central Nuclear Measurements Bureau at Mol, Belgium, already well under way; the Transuranic Elements Institute at Karlsruhe, German Federal Republic; and the research center at Petten, the Netherlands.

Under terms of the agreement between Euratom and the Italian Government, Euratom will appropriate \$40 million for new equipment and installations to speed Europe's nuclear-power-reactor technology, instrument research, research in the field of raw and processed materials, and the training of nuclear scientists. An Italian program sponsored by the Italian National Committee for Nuclear Research at Ispra will continue to concentrate on neutron

and solid-state physics, metallurgy, and reactor performance measurement.

The research program aims at bringing atomic energy to competitive levels with production of electricity from conventional fuels. One of the new installations at Ispra will be a high-performance computer center for joint use by the Italian atomic power program and Euratom. Euratom also intends to establish a European school at Ispra modeled along the lines of the three already in existence in Luxembourg, Brussels and Mol.

### *SENA to Benefit from Special Advantages*

EURATOM HAD REQUESTED the Council of Ministers to approve as a joint enterprise the construction of a 200,000 kilowatt nuclear power station at Chooz, on the Franco-Belgian border, which will be operated by the Franco-Belgian Nuclear Energy Society of the Ardennes. The Council's approval of its request in July means that some 435,000 kilowatts of nuclear electrical generating capacity will be developed within the Community under the joint U.S.-Euratom program. The other major plant is the SENN project in Italy.

The SENA program will benefit from various tax and customs exemptions as a joint enterprise and thus is expected to give impetus to the drive toward bringing nuclear power costs down to the level of conventional power costs. Information gained from the development of SENA will be made generally available to others seeking it. It is hoped that SENA will result in reducing economic risks to a point more attractive to private enterprise. The type of reactor to be installed at Chooz—boiling water, pressurized water, or organically moderated—has not yet been determined.

## EURATOM HOLDS CONFERENCE ON HEALTH AND SAFETY

### Four-Day Symposium Draws 250 Experts from 15 Countries

SOME 250 NUCLEAR-ENERGY experts from 15 countries including the six member nations of the Community, the United States, and Great Britain took part in the four-day "International Symposium on Legal and Administrative Problems of Protection in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy" held in Brussels September 5 through 8. The conference, sponsored by the European Atomic Energy Community, was followed by a visit on September 9 to the Belgian Nuclear Research Center at Mol which is soon to become one of Euratom's four research centers.

The meetings marked the first large public conference held by Euratom since the Community came into being January 1, 1958. It was set up in conformity with Article 30 of the treaty which states, in part: "Basic standards for the protection of the health of workers and of the general public from the dangers arising from ionizing radiation shall be established within the Community." The standards themselves were drawn up by the Euratom Com-

mission during its first year of operation and approved by the Council of Ministers in February, 1959, representing the first international nuclear safety laws to be binding on national governments.

Ten American experts participated in the symposium: Donald G. Allen, Deputy General Counsel of the New England Power Service Company of Boston; Dr. William H. Berman, Project Director of the University of Michigan's Atomic Energy Research Project; Dr. Thomas S. Ely of the Atomic Energy Commission; Prof. Samuel D. Estep of the University of Michigan Law School; Edwin E. Ferguson, AEC Deputy General Counsel; R. L. Kirk, Deputy Director of the AEC Division of Licensing and Regulation; Herbert Parker, Manager of the General Electric Company's Hanford Laboratories; David Toll, Counsel for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; Dr. Leslie Silverman, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards; and Dr. Charles Williams, Vice

President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Prof. Enrico Medi, Vice President of the Euratom Commission, stressed the need for adequate nuclear legislation in his speech opening the conference. He was followed by the Ministers of Health from Belgium, France, Italy, and the Netherlands and the German Secretary of State for Nuclear Energy, Dr. W. Cartellieri, who called for "intimate international cooperation and exchange of ideas." The gathering of these six high officials represented the first series of public declarations by government ministers on the subject of basic health standards. All of the

speakers emphasized the need for further collaboration in order to guarantee the adoption on an international level of satisfactory standards of protection.

The four days of conference proceedings were broken down under the following general classifications: "Basic Legislation on Radiation Protection," "Workmen's Compensation and Radiation Injuries," "The Licensing of Nuclear Installations and Materials," and "International Control of Radioactive Contamination—Water, Air, Soil."

All talks presented by the speakers as well as summaries of the discussion periods will be published in the near future as the official proceedings of the conference.

## ACTION URGED TO CREATE EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENT ÉTIENNE HIRSCH of Euratom spoke out against the delay in establishing the new European University in a talk before the Scientific and Technical Research Committee of the European Parliament, meeting in Brussels September 9. In his plea, M. Hirsch emphasized the importance of moving ahead with the project as a symbol of European unification.

Explaining the advances already made toward setting up the university in Florence, M. Hirsch deplored that the project had been interrupted by the inability of the Council of Ministers to reach a unanimous decision.

The Parliamentary Committee last May gave its full support to the university when it submitted its report to the Parliament. The Committee recalled that the Parliament had in turn given its unanimous approval and re-

quested that at the next session, scheduled for October 12-18, it issue another demand for agreement from the Council.

Proposals for the university, which will come under the direct responsibility of Euratom, call for a five-year curriculum leading to a degree of Doctor of the European University. After opening with approximately 250 students, it would expect to enroll about 500 new candidates each year. Plans had called for beginning the first semester in the fall of 1961.

The September meeting of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee was chaired by Hugo Geiger, a member of the German Bundestag. Besides President Hirsch, the Euratom Commission was represented by Vice President Enrico Medi.

## Newsbriefs

Common Market  
Euratom  
Coal & Steel Community

### Netherlands Supports European Political Unity

THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT has publicly endorsed propositions for strengthening the unity of Western Europe, including its political unity, Queen Juliana stated in a speech opening the Parliament at The Hague on September 20. The government is similarly backing, the Queen said, the formation of the new international Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to replace the OEEC.

The Queen pointed out that her government will do all it can to support the acceleration of the Common Market but must emphasize that due consideration be given to Dutch interests in the fields of transportation and agriculture.

### HA Offers Third Loan in U.S.

THE HIGH AUTHORITY of the ECSC filed a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on September 20 concerning a proposed public offering of securities. Formal signing was expected to take place between representatives of the High Authority

and the underwriting group before the end of October. This marks the third public loan that the HA has negotiated in the United States.

A \$25-million issue of 20-year secured bonds and a \$10-million issue of serial secured notes maturing in 1963 through 1965 make up the total of this third offering. The first loan, also of \$35 million, was made in April, 1957. The second, issued in June 1958, amounted to \$50 million and was quickly oversubscribed.

An underwriting group managed by Kuhn, Loeb & Company, the First Boston Corporation, and Lazard Frères and Company will manage the new offering. All High Authority loans are secured under the Act of Pledge signed between the High Authority and the Bank for International Settlements in Basel.



GIUSEPPE CARON, Vice President of the EEC Commission, heads the Administrative Council of the new Joint Information Service of the three Communities. Other members of the committee are Commissioner Emanuel Sassen of Euratom and High Authority Member Albert Wehrer of ECSC. J.-R. Rabier has been named Director of the Joint Service.

## Free Circulation of Nuclear Workers

THE EURATOM COMMISSION has completed a draft set of rules for applying a principle of free circulation of nuclear workers throughout the six Community countries.

After approval by the Council of Ministers, the rulings would suppress all restrictions, based on nationality, on access to skilled posts in the nuclear field, subject to reservations relating to public order, safety, and public health. Under the rulings, only a work contract will be needed to allow workers to accept a nuclear post in any of the six countries.

## New Missions to Community

THREE COMMONWEALTH countries have recently established diplomatic missions to the Common Market. Canada was the first, on April 25, its head of mission being Sydney D. Pierce, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium. Three days later New Zealand's representative G. R. Laking (Acting High Commissioner in the United Kingdom) presented his credentials, and in the first week of May, Sir Edwin McCarthy (Australian Ambassador in the Netherlands and Belgium), was appointed head of his country's mission to the Community. Mr. Pierce, Canadian representative, has also been accredited to Euratom and the ECSC.

Other countries which have recently accredited representatives to the Common Market are Brazil—Augusto Frederico Schmidt, June 14, 1960—and Morocco—Abderrahim Harkett, July 26, 1960.

Missions and delegations accredited to the Common Market now total 16, while 11 are accredited to the ECSC and nine to Euratom.

## Publications Available

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE HIGH AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR 1959, 22 pages ..... free

ANNUAIRE-MANUEL DE L'ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE EUROPÉENNE, 1959-1960, Organization of the European Communities as of April 1960 and activities of the European Parliament in 1959, 527 pages .....\$5.00

LES BUDGETS FAMILIAUX DES OUVRIERS DE LA CECA, 1956/57 (*Informations Statistiques, Série Statistiques Sociales, No. 1, 1960*). Results of a survey of the expenses and consumption of 2,000 workers in the coal and steel industries of the Community, 436 pages .....\$1.00

LES GRANDES RÉGIONS AGRICOLES DANS LA CEE (*Études, Série Agriculture, No. 1, 1960*). Joint EEC-OEEC study of 32 main agricultural regions of the European Community. Provides information on the natural conditions, pressure of agricultural population, farming structure, use of soil, stockbreeding, yields, etc. (German edition also available.) 60 pages, 5 maps .....\$1.40

CARTE DE TRAVAIL (CECA)—A wall chart showing type, production, and location of iron and steel plants in the Community as of January 1, 1960. Legends in Dutch, French, German, and Italian .....\$1.20

BIBLIOGRAPHIES DE LA HAUTE AUTORITÉ:

No. 18, Pays de l'Est, 1947-1959 ..... free

No. 19, Automation, 1949-1959 ..... free

No. 20, Énergie, 1946-1959 ..... free

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

236 SOUTHERN BUILDING, WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

Return postage guaranteed

BULK RATE  
U. S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
PERMIT NO. 41445

