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EEC COUNCIL NEARS GRAIN PRICE DEADLINE

Ministers Progress on Technical Aspects of Mansholt Plan

THE EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS will discuss during December the fixing of a common Community cereals price in an effort to meet its mid-month deadline.

Agricultural meetings were scheduled for December 1-2 through 19.

In June, the Council postponed until December 15 its target date for adopting the "Mansholt Plan" for a single EEC grain price. The proposal had been scheduled for approval on July 1. The price proposal of the EEC Commission was not adopted in June because of the opposition of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The German government would have to adjust its domestic cereal price level substantially downward under the Commission proposal. On the other hand, France, the largest Community exporter of grains, has been pressing for solution of the problem in order to gain markets for its produce.

Italy Raises Objections

On November 16, Italy joined that battle by objecting to the Mansholt Plan in its present form. Italian Agriculture Minister Ferrari-Aggradi proposed that the common price level be introduced in 1970 instead of 1967 as proposed by the Commission. He also objected to the proposed price relationship between wheat and other grains.

Aside from the Italian objections, considerable progress was made on such aspects of the Mansholt Plan as price regionalization and the revision clause. In the original proposal, regional price levels would be determined by the grain target price—the base price for grains—decided in the marketing center of the Community region with the least adequate domestic supplies. Regional prices would vary according to transportation costs and intervention prices which prevent the local market price from dropping below a certain level.

The Commission proposal also included a revision clause allowing the proposed price levels for 1966-1967 to be changed by unanimous Council vote until September 1965 to account for possible changes in market conditions such as purchasing power, production or consumption trends, or world market prices and demand.

The Council also set quality standards for Community

asparagus and cucumbers and discussed quotas for German wine imports from France to Italy.

The major achievement of the Council of Ministers during November was its agreement on an exceptions list for the Kennedy Round trade negotiation. The Council finalized the list on November 15 and it was submitted to the General Secretary of the GATT on November 16. (See story page 2)

Customs Union Speed Up Postponed

At an earlier meeting November 10, the Council postponed decision to speed up the completion of the customs union and consideration of the German government's plan for European unity (see page 5). The French delegation stipulated that decisions must be taken in agriculture, particularly the fixing of a common grain price, before it would accept speedup in the industrial sector.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives (of the six member governments to the Community) to examine the Commission and German proposals for discussion by the ministers at the end of January. Under the Rome Treaty the member states are scheduled to reduce intra-Community custom duties by 10 per cent on January 1, 1965. The Council must then decide on a timetable for eliminating the remaining duties.

The Council will also decide in January on an action program for 1965 in line with an Italian proposal of

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February 1964. The Permanent Representatives will base their suggestions to the Council on the Italian proposals concerning the Community's internal development, the Kennedy Round negotiations, relation with underdeveloped countries, and general policy for the association of non-member countries with the Community.

EEC Commission Vice President Robert Marjolin said during the meeting that great strides had been made in restoring Italy's balance-of-payments and that its economy had generally improved. He also pointed out the Community production and trade were developing favorably but that costs and prices still remained high.

Mr. Marjolin pointed out that the Community governments had applied the anti-inflationary measures recommended by the Council April 14 in a satisfactory manner to their budgetary and fiscal policies. He said that esti-

mates of government expenditure in the six countries during the fiscal year 1965 would not increase by more than the five per cent recommended by the Commission.

Luxembourg Proposals To Be Discussed

The ministers again considered the planned merger of the Community executives. Compromise proposals submitted by Luxembourg on the location of the Community institutions will be discussed with the office of the European Parliament.

The problem of Austria's possible economic link with the Community was also examined. The ministers were not able to decide on terms under which the Commission could begin negotiations but hope to reach an agreement in December.

EXCEPTIONS BARGAINING IS NEXT STEP IN KENNEDY ROUND

Talks Confirmed With November Presentation Of U.S., EEC Lists

THE NEXT STEP in the Kennedy Round will be a bargaining session between major participating countries over lists of products to be completely or partially exempted from the trade negotiation.

The Kennedy Round resumed November 16 in Geneva with the presentation of exceptions lists by the principal industrial nations participating in the negotiation. The lists of items to be completely or partially exempted from negotiated tariff cuts were deposited in sealed envelopes on the desk of GATT Executive Secretary Eric Wyndham White.

Exceptions lists were presented by the European Economic Community, the United States, Great Britain, Finland and Japan. Austria and Switzerland offered all their products for negotiation in return for reciprocal treatment in tariff cuts by other countries. Canada presented a list of products for negotiation. Depositions from Denmark, Sweden and Czechoslovakia did not request exceptions or reciprocity. Copies of the lists have been presented to the participating countries for examination before the beginning negotiations.

Ceremony Makes History

Mr. Wyndham White called the presentation "a historical moment in the history of GATT." He said that "it marks in effect the initiation of the Kennedy Round negotiations from which all of us and the world at large expect important results."

Uncertainty over the re-opening of the Kennedy Round, officially begun in May 1964, was first lifted when the United States relaxed its demand for an agreement with the EEC over the method of agriculture negotiation as a criterion for submitting its exceptions list. Governor Christian A. Herter, the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations made the following announcement on November 3:

"The United States has notified the Executive Secretary of the GATT, the Commission of the European Economic Community, and its major trading partners that it is prepared to table its industrial exceptions list, together with other key countries in the GATT, on November 16, the

date earlier agreed to in GATT. Discussions as to the treatment of agricultural products continue. It is expected that the substantive negotiations on both industrial and agricultural products will begin at an early date in 1965."

Council Session Prolonged

The EEC Council of Ministers on November 11 began labored discussions over the Community's exceptions list. The sessions lasted four days and one night.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville cleared the way for agreement at the opening session by stressing that a Council decision on a common grain price would not affect the beginning negotiations on industrial products or a decision on the exceptions lists.

However, both France and Italy wished to broaden the Commission's proposed list, which comprised about 14.2 per cent of the Community's dutiable imports. Germany, on the other hand, stood to benefit from the large industrial cuts if such products as machinery were kept off the list. Belgium also was anxious to protect her automobile industry.

During the discussions, the Council enlisted the aid of Committee 111, composed of leading trade policy officials from the member governments. The Committee discussed various products to be exempted and prepared possible compromises for consideration by the Council of Ministers.

The Council agreed November 15 on a list of products for complete and partial exemption from negotiation of Kennedy Round tariff cuts. The list comprises about 19 per cent of total EEC dutiable imports.

Hallstein Lauds Agreement

The agreement was hailed by President Walter Hallstein of the Common Market Commission as a good beginning toward the success of the trade negotiations. President Hallstein's following remarks came during a German television interview.

"In a negotiation, lasting nearly 24 hours with almost no interruption, a great battle took place and was won by the European Community.



Kennedy Round briefing: Sicco Mansholt (left), Vice President of the EEC Commission, and Jean Rey, EEC Commissioner, are shown at a press conference following their last discussions in Washington with United States administration officials concerning the Kennedy Round. The negotiations began in May.

"The battle concerned the world-wide negotiations on tariff reductions getting under way now in Geneva, which aim at nothing less than a possible 50 per cent reduction of all duties. The result of these reductions, if achieved, will give a new and powerful impulse to world trade.

"The discussions concerned primarily exceptions to these general reductions. For this purpose, the Commission drew up a deliberately short list in order to guarantee the greatest conceivable success of the Geneva negotiation. The governments of the member states would have wished to make additions to this list, which had they been approved, would have resulted in a list two and one-half times as long as the Commission's. In the negotiations, the proposed additions to our list were limited to about a one-third increase. This means that, of the Community imports subject to tariffs, 70 per cent would come under the general rule (of 50 per cent reduction), about 20 per cent would also be subject to tariff reduction but less than the general rule of 50 per cent, and only 10 per cent will be completely excluded. . . .

"We are delighted at this success. First, because of the success itself, and second, because we would like to interpret it as a good omen for the next great and difficult question that we must settle immediately—the creation of a European price for cereals."

Steel Tariff Set

The Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community also agreed November 11 on a common position for the negotiation of coal and steel. The ministers decided to fix a common steel tariff of 14 per cent to be negotiated downward in the Kennedy Round. Coal will be offered for normal linear reductions. The Council gave the High Authority a mandate to represent the Community member governments in the tariff cutting talks. Agreement on the steel tariff was reached after the consultation by the High Authority with major non-Community countries.

Numerous steps were necessary for the Commission to

prepare an exceptions list which would account for the interests of the entire Community.

In its December 1963 directives, the Council specified that the Community list should not be the sole sum of products which the various member states would wish excluded. However, the Commission was also bound by the Geneva criteria that only vital national interests justify an exception to the overall rule.

The Commission first consulted with the organizations representing all sectors of industry at the Community level. These talks produced, in general, suggestions for excluding the widest range of goods possible. The Commission then conferred at length with experts of the national governments.

This information was sifted and consolidated by the Commission's experts into a final list representative of the Community. The list was examined and approved by the Commission early in October. After scrutiny by Committee 111, it was presented to the Council to settle differences requiring top-level decisions or compromises.

Community Negotiates As One

The Community is negotiating as a unit in the Kennedy Round as required by the establishment of the common external tariff, the first element of a Community commercial policy. Rome Treaty, Article 111, specifies that "the Commission shall conduct these negotiations (on tariff matters) in consultation with a special committee appointed by the Council to assist the Commission in this task and within the framework of such directives as the Council may issue to it."

The Council of Ministers decided in December 1963 to participate in the Kennedy Round and accepted the goal of a 50 per cent industrial tariff cut (on certain conditions). At the same time, the Council gave the Commission negotiating directives for both the industrial and agricultural portions of the Kennedy Round. These directives, based on Commission proposals, outlined the Community's plan for

binding farm support policies of all kinds and stated conditions for industrial tariff cutting.

The Commission has been negotiating in Geneva under these directives in constant consultation with the special committee ("Committee 111"). They meet at least once a week in Brussels or Geneva to discuss short-term trends and problems of the negotiations. The Committee enables the Commission to keep informed of the member states' views without limiting its negotiating authority.

Council Kept Informed

In addition, the Commission has reported regularly at the monthly Council meetings of ministers on the progress of the trade talks. The Council has generally endorsed the Commission's procedures in the negotiations but reserves the right to issue new directives on such occasions. The final outcome of the Kennedy Round will be subject to Council approval.

The Kennedy Round began officially in Geneva on May 4, 1964, after 12 months of preparatory debate on the methods and scope of the negotiations. The current talks were made possible by congressional passage of President Kennedy's Trade Expansion Act in 1962 which expanded substantially the authority of the United States administration to negotiate reciprocal tariff reductions in agreement with other countries. The Act authorizes reciprocal tariff cuts of up to 50 per cent to be made on almost all dutiable products.

The declaration of the Kennedy Round program and goals, adopted by the GATT contracting parties at the opening session, confirmed the rate of 50 per cent as a working hypothesis for linear reduction. The contracting parties also agreed for the first time that agricultural trade, non-tariff barriers, and steps to lower barriers to trade of the less-developed nations would be considered. All the contracting parties to GATT, now numbering over 70, are participating in the negotiations.

The main feature of the negotiation on industrial products is the 50 per cent across-the-board reduction. The EEC has insisted that disparities (excessive gaps between the tariff levels of countries) also be considered in order to achieve a fair balance in reciprocity. Discussion of this problem, long-debated in the preparatory stages, has been temporarily suspended for solution at a later date.

Non-Tariff Barriers Discussed

A special committee of GATT has begun negotiations on reducing non-tariff barriers. The restrictive effect of these impediments to trade can be even greater than that of tariffs and its importance will increase as duties are slashed. The negotiators will focus their attention on this problem after the tariff cutting situation becomes clearer.

The United States' essential concern in seeking the inclusion of agriculture in the trade talks was to obtain assurances for its farm exports to the Community, which it felt to be endangered by the EEC's farm policy. The Community has proposed that farm support policies of all trading countries be brought within a general framework of negotiated concessions. This plan has been discussed in the agricultural subcommittee of the GATT tariff negotiating committee. The Community and the United States have conducted informal talks since this summer in an effort to reach agreement on the agricultural 'ground rules.'

Another GATT committee will seek ways in which less-

developed countries can benefit from the removal of restrictions affecting their export trade.

"It is in the course of the negotiations, and after all problems have been explored, that it will be possible to elaborate the general solutions and necessary compromises," EEC Commissioner Jean Rey said at the official Kennedy Round opening. He also pointed out that the negotiations will last through much of 1965 and even into 1966.

Community Negotiating Team



Theodorus Cornelius Hijzen



Pierre Schloesser

THE EEC COMMISSION'S negotiating team in the Kennedy Round is led by a 48-year-old Dutchman, Theodorus Cornelius Hijzen, who has been associated with the Communities since their inception.

A member of the Dutch ministry of economic affairs from 1940 to 1958, he represented the Netherlands from 1952 to 1958 in COCOR, the coordinating committee which prepared the ECSC Council of Ministers meetings. In 1956, he was deputy head of the Dutch delegation for the Rome Treaties negotiation, and as soon as the European Economic Community was created in January 1958, he joined its external relations department.

Director of the department's division for general affairs and international organizations, Mr. Hijzen was also made special representative of the Commission for the commercial negotiations in GATT in 1963.

Working closely with Mr. Hijzen in the Kennedy Round talks is another Dutchman, Pierre Schloesser, head of the Commission's external relations section for the United States and GATT. Mr. Schloesser, 41, was a member of the Dutch foreign economic service and worked with Mr. Hijzen in the Rome Treaty negotiation. He also joined the Community in Brussels in 1958.

The two Commission negotiators are complementary. Mr. Hijzen, an economist, is tall and thin and known for his rapid grasp of essentials. Schloesser, a jurist, is short and stocky. An extrovert, he is an irrepressible debater and a persuasive troubleshooter. Both men are expert linguists, negotiating with equal ease in English, French, German and Dutch.

The negotiating team is completed by other senior members of the Commission staff for specific parts of the talks.

GERMANY PROPOSES TWO-PART PLAN FOR EUROPEAN UNITY

Plan Calls For Political Advisory Committee, Customs Union Speed-Up

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT made public November 6 in Bonn its proposals for advancing European unity.

Following is a translation of the official text announced by the German Foreign Ministry:

"The German government has transmitted proposals to the other member states in the European Communities, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, which provide, in Part I, for cooperation in the field of foreign policy, defense, and cultural affairs. Part II provides for progressive development of European unification in the fields of industrial and social policy.

"The proposals represent a contribution to the efforts made to strengthen and extend the association of the member states of the European Communities and thus to provide further impetus to the unification of Europe.

"The German government is convinced of the necessity of a progressive European unification as one of the great tasks of our era.

"Its premise is that its partners—like itself—do not wish to let the existing policy stagnate, but desire to continue it. The German government based its considerations regarding cooperation in the fields of foreign policy, defense and culture on the proposals and drafts works out during 1961-1962 in the course of negotiations by the study commission of the six EEC nations."

Spaak Proposals Included

"The German government has also included in its deliberations the suggestion made by Mr. (Paul-Henri) Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, the decisions of the European Parliament and the Assembly of the Western European Union as well as other proposals which have recently been made for European political cooperation. The German government advocates a step-by-step procedure in order to avoid difficulties which were encountered in the past and the emergence of new difficulties.

"In the first stage, the governments are to prepare for a closer union and to fix the prerequisites for the entry of other European states. Consultations between governments should begin during this stage with an aim of reaching as far as possible a common position in all important matters, and primarily in questions of common interest.

"An advisory committee, whose members are to be appointed by the governments and are to serve only the common interest, should assist the governments. The European Parliament should be included in the political cooperation from the beginning. The proposed cooperation should serve to strengthen the Atlantic alliance."

Customs Union Acceleration Suggested

"It should not impair the development prescribed in the European Community treaties, but rather Part II of the German proposals should serve to strengthen this. The German government hopes that a faster realization of the customs union will provide an impetus for a speedier establishment of an economic union.

"It therefore suggests in Part II of its proposals that the internal industrial and agricultural customs duties be cut by an additional 10 per cent from January 1, 1965. The

20 per cent remaining in the industrial sector should be envisaged for elimination as from January 1, 1967 onwards, and be finally decided upon when completion of the common agricultural policy is also in view.

"The common customs tariff should be applied earlier than scheduled. Taxes should be harmonized hand-in-hand with the reduction of tariffs, and the tax frontiers be eliminated completely by the end of the transition period.

"In the field of agricultural policy the difficult task of equating prices should be undertaken at the appropriate time by drafting the market regulations in stages with regard to factors lying outside the agricultural policy. This must ensue, for a common market is inconceivable without a common agricultural policy and an agricultural policy must have common prices."

Agricultural Coordination Urged

"Mutual consideration among Community partners is therefore required. Furthermore, the establishment of the agricultural market calls for coordination of different marketing systems.

"The shaping of common economic policies requires increased cooperation in business-cycle policy and agreement on considerations of economic and financial policy. The single community, which will be formed by the amalgamation of the three Communities, should be given financial sovereignty.

"The following developments seem called for in the continued development of the existing Communities: a common monetary policy; adjustment of national budgetary policies; and ultimately the merging of the three Communities into one that would embrace the entire economy of all the member states. At this point, the European Parliament should be given genuine parliamentary authority.

"In the shaping of foreign policy with the aid of the common trade policy, the open character of the Community should be confirmed. The Kennedy Round should be successfully completed, a close relationship established with EFTA (European Free Trade Association) and satisfactory links forged with the developing countries.

"The German government proposes that the suggestions contained in Part I be discussed at a government conference of the six states. The ideas formulated in Part II should be considered in the appropriate competent organs of the European Communities."

High Authority Floats Third Loan In Netherlands

The High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community concluded in September an agreement with a Dutch banking syndicate to float a \$6.9 million loan on the Dutch capital market.

Twenty-year bonds will carry a 5¾ per cent annual interest rate. This is the third loan that the ECSC has raised in the Netherlands, bringing the High Authority's total borrowings in 1964 to \$95 million. Since 1954, the ECSC has issued loans totaling \$472 million.

The present issue will finance investments in the Community coal and steel industries.

GRAIN PRICE ACCORD CALLED KEY TO EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

HANS VON DER GROEBEN, member of the Commission of the European Economic Community, November 20 declared that the movement for European unity depends in a large part on agreement on a common Community grain price.

Mr. von der Groeben's statement was made at a meeting in the Gildernhaus in Bielefeld, Germany.

"Our problem today," he said, "is no longer just the question whether further progress can be achieved. It is that the basis of our entire policy may be in danger."

Following are highlights of Mr. von der Groeben's speech:

"In this situation, it is necessary to recall the objectives which European policy has so far pursued.

- A large European market, which was necessary in order to give full play to the productive forces of our people.
- A Europe which, using this foundation, would move on to political unity, and
- An Atlantic partnership in which this Europe would be linked with the United States of America on a footing of equality.

"These aims are not only still valid, they are still attainable. The success which the EEC has achieved even in the current year provides good reason for such optimism."

In particular, Mr. von der Groeben referred to the positive results beginning to emerge from the economic policy recommendations made by the EEC Council of Ministers to combat inflation and the Council agreement on the Kennedy Round exceptions list.

"Behind these events, which appear rather technical, lies much of the Community's common industrial policy. We have succeeded once again in demonstrating our liberal policy to the entire world. The result has not been to cut it (the Community) off from the surrounding world, but, on the contrary, that it is proving to be a decisive stimulant for world trade.

"In this way, the Community proved to be the basis of any European policy. The starting point for a solution of the present crisis therefore also lies in the European Economic Community. In the EEC, there is no getting around the fact that the question of grain prices must first be solved. In the industrial field, the interpenetration of markets to form a common internal policy has already made great advances.

"Agriculture is still largely broken up into six national markets, as it was when the European Economic Community began. In solving the grain price question, the French interest has to be considered in the same way as the legitimate claim of German agriculture to facilitate the adaptation of agriculture to the modern industrial economy and to the Common Market.

"Moreover, it has become clear that the progress of economic integration must henceforth be accompanied by cooperation in foreign policy and defense policy. Here, very different conceptions still confront each other. For this reason we cannot begin with integration in these fields. But we can gradually move toward co-operation, starting with genuine consultations, for it is better to speak with each other than to act without reference to each other.

"Once the grain price question has been solved, the Fed-



*Hans von der Groeben
Commissioner
European Economic Community*

eral government's European proposals could quite well serve as the basis for further action. Continuation and completion of economic integration therefore appears increasingly as the key by which political problems besetting Europe and its relations with the other countries of the free world could be resolved."

The grain price is a key factor in determining the amount of domestic production. Imports of a number of farm commodities are influenced by the grain price under the Community's variable levy system. On June 3, 1964, the Council decided to maintain last year's upper and lower target price limits for cereals for the 1964-65 marketing season and deferred until December 15, 1964 decision on a single grain price to be applied later.

The common soft wheat price proposed under "the Mansholt Plan" is \$10.63 per 100 kilograms (220 lbs.). The current French price is \$10.02 per 100 kilograms. The current German price is \$11.89 per 100 kilograms.

Eighty-five per cent of the Community's farm production is now regulated by the EEC common agricultural policy. The regulations cover rice, dairy products, beef and veal, cereals, pork, eggs and poultry, fruit and vegetables, and wine, but common prices for some of these commodities remain to be set.

Community Reports Record 1964 Grain Harvest

The 1964 grain harvest has set a new Community record, according to figures published by Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Total grain production reached 58.6 million metric tons compared with the previous record crop of 58.2 million metric tons of grain harvested in 1962. The figures include corn production but exclude rice.

The yield per acre of 2400 lbs. surpassed by approximately 440 lbs. the average productivity of the last five years. The record harvest was also due to the long, dry summer and increased acreage in wheat and barely as compared with the five-year average.

The 1964 wheat crop, 29 million metric tons, failed to reach its 1962 record level of 29.6 million metric tons due primarily to a decline in the French harvest. Approximately 13.6 million metric tons of wheat were harvested in France representing a drop of 500,000 tons compared with 1962. The Italian wheat crop also declined in comparison with its outstanding tonnages of recent years. Record harvests were reported in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands.

BRITISH SURCHARGE PROMPTS EUROPEAN CONCERN

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION to impose a 15 per cent surcharge on manufactured and semi-manufactured goods entering the United Kingdom after October 27 has provoked widespread discussion and criticism in Europe.

The criticism stemmed from Britain's failure to consult its trading partners prior to imposing the tax and the infringement of the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Stockholm Treaty, establishing the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). The General Agreement on Tariff and Trade allows member states to impose quantitative import restrictions but not tariff surcharges. Under the Stockholm Treaty, EFTA countries may levy import quotas as emergency measures.

Consultation Requested

At the Western European Union meeting in Bonn November 17, Netherlands Foreign Minister J. M. A. Luns emphasized the need for an effective consultation procedure within the Union to ascertain the effects of the surcharge. This suggestion was rejected by Douglas Jay, President of the British Board of Trade, on grounds that the duration of the measure must remain secret to be effective. He pointed out the surcharge was temporary.

The measure, he said, is destined solely to check the rapid rise of imports to the United Kingdom in 1964. Total imports to Great Britain rose 16 per cent during the first nine months of 1964 compared to the same period of 1963. Imports from both the European Community and the European Free Trade Association increased 23 per cent. The surcharge would not reduce this year's rate of imports to the 1963 level, he said, and must be considered as part of an internal anti-inflationary policy.

EEC Commissioner Jean Rey said that the Commission fully understands the dilemma of the new British government confronted with a crisis which it did not author. However, he said, the lack of consultation or forewarning on the part of the United Kingdom has caused a deep reaction which still persists.

The Community, he pointed out, is the British partner most directly affected by the surcharge despite the fact that it is the only partner with whom the United Kingdom has had a trade balance surplus during the first half of 1964.

Mr. Rey said that the measure menaces the Kennedy Round. "It will be difficult to obtain EEC Council agreement on tariff reductions unless the United Kingdom promises to eliminate the tax before the beginning negotiations."

British Assurances Asked

He also asked for assurance that the measure would not be imposed again after the resulting Kennedy Round reductions. In the absence of a calendar for the elimination of the tax, Mr. Rey pointed out, the Community would find demands for retaliation hard to resist. He criticized the United Kingdom for not respecting its obligation to consult with the European Coal and Steel Community in the Council of Association.

Sicco Mansholt, EEC Commission vice president, said that the Commission's public position concerning the British measure resulted from "a general anxiety for the reinforce-

ment of a system of discipline and of free international trade and a desire to react in the interest of the Community."

Commission Issues Statement

The EEC Commission issued October 29 in Brussels the following statement:

"The Commission has followed, with the sympathetic interest natural in the case of a friendly country, the development of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It is aware of the difficulties facing those directing British economic policy.

"Countries trading with Britain, including the European Economic Community, are seriously affected by the measures taken by the British government, and the Commission has asked itself whether measures increasing protection are in fact appropriate. It feels that they are not.

"The Commission finds it regrettable that the British government made no prior approach to the countries with which it has trade relations and which are fellow members of several international organizations.

"The Commission feels that it is vital that these measures—especially in regard to the eventual length of their application—should not hamper the current GATT negotiations. Consequently, it takes the view that they should be withdrawn as soon as possible. The Commission will plead to that end at the consultations with the contracting parties of GATT."

The EEC Commission determined on the same day that an average of 63 per cent of the Community exports to Great Britain would be subject to the 15 per cent surcharge. The member countries' exports are affected as follows: Germany 84 per cent; France 66 per cent; Italy 63 per cent; Belgium-Luxembourg 62 per cent; and the Netherlands 40 per cent. The estimates were based on 1962 Community trade figures.

Dutch exports are less harmed because they mainly comprise food products which are exempt from the surtax. The other five Community countries are more affected because their sales consist of a greater proportion of vehicles and engineering products, beverages and tobacco, chemical products and other manufactured goods.

The Commission instructed its departments to investigate in detail the consequences of the surcharge on Community trade in each sector of industry.

"If it is a question of the British surcharge on imports lasting only a few months, then it is not a very serious matter," Commission Vice President Robert Marjolin said. "The measures taken by the Labor government should correct the British imbalance of payment in the quickest possible way, and it is hardly likely that they will have an adverse effect on any possible negotiations between Great Britain and the Common Market."

High Authority Regrets Tax

The High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community also on October 29 expressed its regret over the British measure in the following statement:

"The High Authority has been officially informed of the

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DEBATES ROLE IN MERGED COMMUNITY

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT considered October 21 in Strasbourg its future role in the proposed merged Community.

Discussion centered on an oral question put to the Commission of the European Economic Community by Mrs. Kate Strobel, German president of the Socialist group. This was the third debate on an oral question by Parliament members since the assembly amended its rules in June 1962 to allow discussion on questions other than those presented in writing to the Community executive branches.

The Parliament was also concerned during its three-day meeting beginning October 19 with political union, the common grain price, and the EEC Commission's Seventh General Report.

The procedure of an oral question was used by the Socialists so that the Parliament could discuss its interests in the forthcoming merger. Debate on the question had been postponed by the Parliament during its September meeting. At that time and during the November session, the Socialists failed, against combined Christian Democrat and Liberal opposition, to include in the agenda a report and a resolution on merger issues.

Socialists Use 'All Legal Means'

Mrs. Strobel said that the Socialists had insisted on raising the question because they felt it vital "to use all legally admissible ways to strengthen and secure democracy."

"The Community," she said, "is entering more and more into a phase of common policies. Yet all the actions and decisions of the Council of Ministers are becoming increasingly removed from the influence and control of the national parliaments, without transferring corresponding rights and duties to the European Parliament. . . . We must associate the people of our Communities, the citizens of our national states, with the policies of the Community through the European Parliament. Without the participation of the broad masses of the people, integration will lose its political value as it grows and become a purely technical matter."

Mrs. Strobel pointed out that the merger of the Executives would strengthen the power of the Community institutions, particularly the single Commission, which she called "a body with strong political powers."

"In the same measure as the merger increases the powers of this body, so must the powers of the European Parliament be strengthened," she said.

Mrs. Strobel explained that the Socialists were not advocating either Strasbourg, Luxembourg or Brussels as the site of the Community institutions. However, she said that the Parliament could not effectively control the Executives unless its administration, plenary sessions and committee meetings were in the same location as the Executives.

Hallstein Answers

Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, listed the following points in answer to Mrs. Strobel's question:

- The Parliament's powers of control must be strengthened simultaneously and parallel with the merger.
- National parliaments should ensure more vigorously the strengthening of the European Parliament's powers, but should not make this a pre-condition for progress of the Communities.

- The Commission stood firm on its proposal for a single executive of nine members—a proposal approved by the Parliament in October 1961. The Commission recognized that an important group of the parliament did not share this view.

- Trade union interests should have sympathetic representation in the single Executive. However, the question of co-opting a trade union member would not arise in a nine-member body.

- The European Parliament should be consulted on its location. The Commission felt that it should be in the same city as the Executives. In any case, it is essential that the Parliamentary committees meet regularly in the same place as the Executives.

- The Commission would use all its powers under the Rome Treaty against any failure to observe a Council decision or any effort to nullify the effectiveness of the principle of majority vote provided in the Treaty. Failure to observe the principle would lead to a grave crisis. Re-introduction of the right of veto would represent a serious danger for the future development of the Community and for its very existence.

Democratic Control Supported

Christian Democrat Chairman Alain Poher disagreed with the use of an oral question for what he called "propaganda purposes." However, he stated concern over democratic control of the Community institutions' powers. He particularly objected to manner in which the Council of Ministers and other Community officials ignored Parliamentary opinions.

René Pleven, Liberal group leader, also disapproved of the oral question procedure but stressed the dangers involved in the gradual extension of the "no man's land" between the powers of the European Parliament and those of the national parliaments.

High Authority President Dino Del Bo of the European Coal and Steel Community said that the merger of the three Community Executives must be accompanied by a reinforcement of the powers of the European Parliament.

President Del Bo recalled the commitment to strengthen the European Parliament's powers made frequently by the member governments foreign affairs ministers. "This commitment must be honored," he said.

He pointed out that the Parliament could aid in the task by choosing subjects of international implications for debate and the Community Executives could also help by consulting the Parliament.

President Del Bo said that the High Authority favored a single executive of 15 members for more adequate representation of the different democratic forces in the six member states. Fourteen members should be designated by the member governments and one co-opted by the other members, he said.

Del Bo Urges Trade Union Participation

Trade union representatives should also participate in the executive governing the European economy, he said. "The presence of a co-opted member had greatly facilitated carrying out the High Authority's tasks, particularly as they affected workers in the coal and steel industries."

Strengthening the Parliament's powers was also supported by Jean-Noel de Lipkowski, French member of the Union for a National Republic, in his political unity speech to the European assembly October 20.

"I see nothing shocking," he said, "in the aspirations toward an extension of the powers of the European Parliament. This assembly should increasingly abandon its technical pre-occupations and regain a political role."

Mr. de Lipkowski suggested the following ways through which the Parliament's political role could be recovered:

- Strengthening budgetary control.
- Extending consultations on major problems, particularly political union.
- Regular presentation of action programs by the six member governments and Commission members.
- Intensifying the procedure of questions followed by debate.
- Justification by the Council and Commission for ignoring the Parliament's opinions.

Mr. de Lipkowski opposed direct elections prior to the extension of the Parliament's powers. He pointed out that ". . . the Parliament is not equipped to debate as a Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage."

Start On Unity Urged

He advocated, however, moving ahead on plans for political union. "Mr. (Harold) Wilson's team chose as one of

the fundamental themes of its election campaign opposition to Britain's entry into Europe," he said. "We hope that one day Britain's new team will reverse this attitude. But we are not there yet, and since October 15, we must consider the British bar on political union as lifted—temporarily at least."

"Thus a cause of disagreement has disappeared," he said, and there is no longer any reason for refusing to go ahead with plans for political union. . . . We must now move toward that common will which will one day impose itself on national reaction.

"We must foster what already exists—develop whenever possible the Community approach—and when this is not possible . . . prepare for a new burst of Community spirit by cooperation. . . . There is a political Europe which we can immediately achieve by setting up the mechanisms of cooperative consultation at the government level so as to explain and harmonize and tomorrow to unify the different views in foreign policy.

"To build this Europe, we must first talk about it. We deplore the fact that the projects of political cooperation have been abandoned since April 17, 1962. We are ready, at any moment, to resume the conversations on this subject with our partners. . . . We are free of the British mortgage. With this apple of discord cast aside, there are no longer any reasons for not resuming our advance together."

Mr. de Lipkowski also praised the recent proposals of Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak for renewing



talks on political union. "So far we are all agreed on the aim," he said.

"The aim is European federation. . . . But we have differed greatly about the means. Now it looks as if our views on the means are drawing together. Those who were under suspicion have proved that they play the Community game in accordance with the Treaty. The others have realized, that in such vital fields as diplomacy and defense, you cannot yet entrust these means to a Community organization. . . . We can only reach the eventual aim of a European federation by successive stages, which must necessarily pass through that of cooperation in the political field."

Points of departure for new political talks already existed, Mr. de Lipkowski pointed out. They were the Bonn Declaration of July 1961 and Fouchet Plan. "Cooperation," he said, "should be set in the following framework: A council in which the heads of state and government of the six countries would meet regularly, a permanent secretariat to assure continuity of action, and a political commission charged with preparing the decisions of the council and ensuring their application."

"The activity of the Brussels Commissions and that of the Community Council of Ministers," he said, "should not be hampered, but . . . strengthened by establishment of this union."

Parliament member Alain Poher, French Christian Democrat, said that Mr. de Lipkowski's speech contained ". . . moderation . . . objectivity, and the hope of certain renunciations of doctrinaire struggles."

Belgian Socialist Fernand Dehousse said that the speech confirmed his impression "that a thaw had started in the negotiation on political union. The prior condition of British participation does not mean in any way that British participation is not still desired. The door remains open, wide open, but British entry is no longer a 'sine qua non' condition of progress and success in the negotiations."

Italian Christian Democrat and former Prime Minister Mario Scelba said that the British "mortgage" was lifted for at least five years. "A better future seems to be taking shape," he said, "at least if the French government reacts

as Mr. de Lipkowski has done."

At this point in the debate, news reached Strasbourg of the French government's statement that day strongly urging agreement on Community agricultural prices. The Parliament then turned from discussion of Mr. de Lipkowski's speech to the farm question.

French Liberal Roland Boscardy-Monsservin, chairman of the Parliament's Agricultural Committee, urged a Community decision on fixing common levels for the farm guidance prices. The solution of these problems, he said, would permit rapid progress in the rest of the common agricultural policy. "Is it not time, after all our efforts," he said, "that we finally achieved some definite result?"

EEC Commission Vice President Sicco Mansholt said that the Parliament's anxiety about the consequences of failure to reach agreement on grain prices by December 15 was fully justified, particularly in view of resuming GATT trade negotiations in January.

Parliament Votes For Grain Price

The Parliament voiced its concern in a resolution on the EEC Commission's Seventh Annual Report. The resolution urged the Council to fix the common grain prices by December 15, in accordance with the decision taken last June and July. It also asked the Commission to submit to the Parliament and the Council proposals for fixing, by January 15, 1965, common prices for other major farm products. The resolution also called for development of a real Community policy for agriculture, particularly in the field of prices. The Parliament said that the Commission must have farm prices in order to fulfill its mandate in the Kennedy Round negotiations.

The resolution was based in part on a report by French Liberal member André Rossi. (See story page 13.) In the report, Mr. Rossi pointed out that the size and importance of companies is bound to increase in an era of trade liberalization. Consequently, the need is greater to increase the Parliament's powers, to organize trade unions on a Community basis, and to introduce common economic and regional policies.

Western European Growth Aids Eastern And Developing Countries

Most Eastern European countries still appear to be benefiting from favorable market conditions in Western Europe, according to the Economic Bulletin for Europe, published in September by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

In 1963, buoyant Western European demand for raw materials, livestock products and other foodstuffs aided the Eastern European countries when other economic influences were adverse. The Russian grain harvest had been poor in 1963 and economic conditions in Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia were generally sluggish, the bulletin pointed out. The credits granted to developing countries added to the deficits incurred by Eastern European countries.

In 1963, most Eastern European governments restricted their imports, which increased by only 7 per cent, com-

pared with 9.6 per cent in 1962. The growth rate of their exports fell from 11.2 per cent to 7.8 per cent. The growth rate of Russian exports, in particular, contracted sharply from 17.3 per cent to 3.4 per cent.

In Western Europe, the report said, "a faster rate of expansion was experienced by Community countries in the first half of 1964, except in Italy, where recovery measures have, nevertheless, had an astonishingly quick effect." Among the members of the European Free Trade Association, only Great Britain and Denmark failed to improve their trading positions, the bulletin said.

Western European economic growth is also aiding the developing countries, the report said. "Their exports to Western European countries rose by 9 per cent in value in 1963, compared with 7 per cent in 1962. About one-third of the improvement was due to higher commodity prices."

STEEL CONGRESS PROPOSALS PROVIDE ECSC ACTION PROGRAM

High Authority To Study Suggested European Steel Institute

PRESIDENT DINO DEL BO of the European Coal and Steel Community's High Authority said October 30 in Luxembourg that proposals of the first International Steel Utilization Congress would form the nucleus of an action program to rejuvenate the Community's building and construction industry.

President Del Bo made this statement at the closing session of the three-day Congress. The Congress was attended by over 1000 scientists, architects, industrialists, and government representatives from 25 countries.

The program, he said, would not only be a responsibility of the High Authority but would become an equal obligation for a single merged executive.

Spreading Information Is First Task

The High Authority, Mr. Del Bo said, will undertake as its first task the dissemination of the Congress' results and information to acquaint the people of the Community with the latest technical and scientific facts. In this connection, the High Authority will examine a proposal for a European study center for steel utilization.

President Del Bo also listed other problems, revealed by the Congress, to be included in the High Authority's action program. They are:

- Searching for new materials to meet future building requirements.
- Studying new building needs and demands for steel.
- Coordinating member states' regulations concerning building safety, fire prevention, and sound proofing.

This bridge in Germany is an example of new and efficient utilization of steel.



- Conducting a systematic study of upkeep costs of steel construction.

The latter proposal, Mr. Del Bo pointed out, emanated from the Congress' discussion on the relative cost of steel versus other building materials. The participants found that 3½ to 4 million metric tons of steel were replaced by materials such as plastics, concrete, or wood in 1963. However, new uses have been found for steel making it competitive with these products.

In a speech entitled, "Problems and Trends in Steel Construction from the American Angle," Professor George E. Danforth of the University of Chicago pointed out that although steel is frequently more expensive than other materials to install, it requires less upkeep. As an example, he referred to a building in Chicago in which stainless steel curtain walling was 18 per cent more expensive than any equitable substitute but wore much longer in the city's corrosive atmosphere.

The Congress participants also proposed research studies in forms of prefabrication, combined use of concrete and steel in building, and new methods of increasing earthquake resistance by using new flexible steels.

Additional Consultation Is Urged

The seven working groups of the Congress resolved that producers, engineers, architects, and builders should collaborate more closely with one another. The working groups discussed the following areas: bridges, elevated roads and flyovers; roads and roadway accessories; structural steel framework; prefabricated buildings and mass-produced building units; new methods in building plans and calculation of steel construction; and building-site organization and improvements in productivity.

President Del Bo said that the large participation of experts and specialists from non-member countries attested to the open nature of the Community. He pointed out that the problems of steel utilization were of great importance to many countries and too vast to be tackled by the ECSC Community alone.

The Congress was initiated by the High Authority to investigate ways of increasing steel consumption minimized by the advance of technical efficiency. For every metric ton of steel used in the average automobile today, 1.3 tons were needed 10 years ago. Twenty to 30 per cent less steel is needed for a standard steel road bridge or steam boiler than 15 years ago. The steel industry itself has actually contributed to the fall in specific consumption by developing new, lighter-weight and stronger steel products.

The High Authority's action was prompted by the concern of steel industries over ways to employ the world's rapidly-growing steel capacity. For nearly 10 years, the Community has concentrated on expanding steel production to cover the high postwar demand. Today, the High Authority feels that products must be improved to meet the requirement of consumers on a high competitive market.

The building and construction industry consumes about one-fourth of the Community's steel production and provides a substantial market for new high-quality forms of steel.

COMMISSION GRANTS 'NEGATIVE CLEARANCE' TO DUTCH BUILDERS

Community Anti-Trust Policy Begins To Emerge Through Year's Decisions

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ruled October 30 in Brussels that an export agreement between firms of the Dutch Engineers and Contractors Association (DECA) does not violate Common Market anti-trust policy.

This was the first time that the Commission ruled on an agreement between business firms engaged in services. The Commission granted DECA a "negative clearance" (from anti-trust action). At the same time, it recognized that the Rome Treaty's rules on competition apply to services as well as goods and that the building and construction industry must comply with those rules.

DECA represents four Dutch construction firms and their associates and subsidiaries. The firms have agreed to cooperate on building and construction orders exceeding \$550,000 from non-Community countries. The orders will be handled by a central office to which the firms report their production capacity and intention to bid.

The Commission ruled that the agreement does not restrict competition in the Common Market and affects only those markets outside the Community. Consequently, the Rome Treaty rules on competition do not apply to the agreement, the Commission said. This is the fourth negative clearance granted by the EEC Commission.

Anti-Trust Policy Materializes

During the past year, the nature of the Common Market's anti-trust legislation has begun to emerge through a series of judgments which provide a basic frame of reference for lawyers and businessmen. Based on the Rome Treaty and the implementing Regulation 17, issued by the Commission in March 1962, these decisions are intended to establish the legality of broad categories of trade agreements and to create a body of case law supplying detailed guidance to the emerging policy.

The Rome Treaty's Article 85 bans, in principle, agreements affecting trade between member countries which prevent, restrict or distort competition within the Common Market. Such agreements are automatically null and void. Under Regulation 17, the onus of proving these agreements to be otherwise is placed upon the firm. The firm must seek authorization by registering these agreements with the EEC Commission. The Commission can issue negative clearances for any agreement found not to infringe the Treaty. It can also ban cartels or agreements discovered to be incompatible with Article 85.

Community anti-cartel rules are immediately applicable in member countries and can become involved in cases brought before national courts of law. Both the EEC Commission and the Communities Court of Justice have been requested on various occasions to give preliminary rulings which would enable national courts to pronounce on these cases. The Commission's decisions are directly enforceable and are backed by the power to impose fines of up to \$1 million.

In applying Regulation 17, the Commission has been trying to reduce the mound of undecided cases by dealing with them in groups and to develop a body of case law to help firms discover whether or not their agreements infringe the Treaty's anti-trust rules.

Group Exemptions Considered

The EEC Commission has always considered that it was empowered by Regulation 17 to exempt certain general categories of agreements from the Treaty's anti-trust provisions. This right was disputed by the EEC Council of Ministers. The Commission, subsequently, submitted a draft decision under which the Council would formally empower it to grant "group exemptions." This draft is presently being examined by the Council of Ministers. Its adoption is uncertain. Some circles are in favor of the Council retaining the right to rule on the basis of proposals from the Commission. Alternatively, the existing consultative committee of national experts could share the decision-making power with the Commission in the same way as do the management committees under the common agricultural policy.

In addition to sifting the 36,000 registered agreements into groups, the Commission has been examining some of them with a view to taking individual decisions. These judgments would stand as precedents and indicate the trends of Commission policy to firms involved in similar agreements.

Various decisions made by the Commission over the last 18 months show how the body of case law is steadily emerging.

In July 1963, the Commission acted on a cartel arrangement in the Belgium building-tiles industry. Under the agreement, some 30 manufacturers agreed to sell tiles on the Belgian market only to about 900 'recognized' dealers who were party to the agreement. The dealers were bound to purchase the tiles from the 30 manufacturers. Rather than ban the agreement, the Commission recommended changes needed to make the arrangement compatible with the Treaty. The convention has since been altered and the pottery manufacturers have applied for a negative clearance.

Negative Clearances Granted

The Commission granted its first negative clearances in 1964. The cases were chosen to clarify the position of firms in non-member countries having trading agreements with Community firms. One case involved the exclusive dealership agreement between a French manufacturer of artificial textiles, Grosfillex, and its Swiss agent, Fillistorf. The other case concerned the agreement between Nicholas Frères of Paris and the British firm, Vitapro. Before granting negative clearance to these agreements, the Commission's main concern had been to establish whether they limited free competition across frontiers within the Community.

Negative clearance was also given to an agreement under which the Brussels firm, Mertens and Straet, sell brakes, serva-brakes and accessories manufactured by the United States Bendix corporation. The agreement did not contain an exclusive-agent provision nor any limitation of the marketing area. The Belgian agent could sell the products of Bendix competitors and Bendix reserved the right to designate other distributors or to sell directly to Belgium.

(continued on page 16)

COMMON MARKET'S PROGRESS TOO ADVANCED TO TURN BACK

Common Farm Policy Keystone Of Economic Unity, Kennedy Round

by **ANDRÉ ROSSI,**

*French member of the
European Parliament
Liberal Group*



Many persons are worried, or at the very least, disturbed, by the conflicting trends currently abounding in Europe.

At the very moment the European Parliament was attempting to reconcile differing attitudes toward a federal Europe, France threatened to withhold her participation in the Common Market.

Supporters of European unity must hold fast to the economic unity of the Common Market of which the common agricultural policy is a keystone. It would be a delusion to attempt Europe's integration while excluding from the economic benefits its farmers, one-fourth of the population. In the international sphere, a Community unable to negotiate for its entire economy would receive no real recognition as a single unit.

The political significance of the Rome Treaty is another point to which we must cling. The Treaty is more than an agreement for economic cooperation or the most important commercial treaty ever signed on our Continent. It is a political treaty with a political aim—the federation of our six countries.

Far-Sighted Approach Advocated

Consequently, the six governments should give up "horse-trading" attitudes toward the Community and consider all problems in relation to the overall process of integration. It is often regrettable that governments in turn accept or reject moves toward integration according to their particular national interests.

As a consistent advocate of unity in all spheres including political, I urge the fixing of a common European price for agricultural products. The price should be set immediately for grain and in a few months for the other products in conformance with the January 15 deadline set by the European Parliament.

Settling these common prices is a European obligation. It is also an international duty for the successful outcome of the Kennedy Round. In addition, it carries a moral obligation. The Rome Treaty would not have been ratified without the acceptance of its strongest supporters, the farmers.

Within the complex mechanism of the Common Market, each member has power to bring about a particular interpretation of the Treaty. The gains, while not spectacular, are still significant. However, is it possible to sanction to leave the Common Market in order to achieve these gains?

Legally, no clause exists allowing a country to leave the Community.

Europe's Future Examined

However, there are reasons for the uncertainty over the future of the Common Market. We are behind schedule in many aspects of the energy, transport, and regional policies as well as in the field of farm prices and common commercial policy.

On the other hand, the balance sheet shows notable achievements. Some of the changes have been striking such as the lowering of customs duties and the association agreements with other countries. Others, more obscure, have been no less important. Few days pass without the application of new regulations, unnoticed by the general public, which nevertheless bind tightly the six countries' economies.

Companies, capital markets and trade patterns have also been knitted together. Finally, the Common Market is known and considered by everyone engaged in any economic activity.

These are the most immediate arguments in favor of the irreversibility of the Community. Little imagination is needed to see the consequences of breaking up the Community on short notice.

First, the withdrawal of one country would not solve the agricultural price-fixing problem. On the contrary, the hope of finding additional farm markets would vanish. Industry would be hard hit by the probable tariff reprisals. Nor should the overseas reaction be ignored. It is easy to think only of internal aspects of the Common Market and the competition between its six members, while overlooking the real challenge of tomorrow. This challenge is the six competing as one against the great world industrial powers.

Community Is Still Behind

Community firms are often far down in the listing of world-wide industrial companies. The Six are also behind in scientific research and invention patents. For example, only 16,000 out of 42,000 patents registered in France in 1963 originated domestically, while the United States produced 90,000 and Japan 200,000.

These figures give sufficient evidence for a country not to leave the Community or to enter the Kennedy Round alone. French agriculture can defend itself much better inside than outside the Common Market. Theoretically, therefore, a member country could leave the Community but only at the price of undergoing the greatest slump in its history.

We are "condemned to live together." The ghosts of the past still haunt us occasionally but the future of European unity is already certain enough for us to exorcise them.

Guest authors and speakers cited in *European Community* express their own views and are presented to enlarge the forum of Atlantic opinion.

FARM POLICY COVERS 85 PER CENT OF EEC OUTPUT

Regulations For Dairy Products, Beef and Veal Become Effective

EIGHTY-FIVE PER CENT of the Community's farm production is now covered by the EEC common agricultural policy with the entry into force on November 1 of the regulations for dairy products and beef and veal.

The common agricultural policy has covered cereals, pork, eggs and poultry, fruit and vegetables and wine since August 1962. Rice production and trade in the six member countries came under the CAP on September 1.

Cattle-raising and milk production are the most important source of farm income (35 to 40 per cent) in five of the member countries. Only in Italy are labor intensive crops most important, with cattle representing no more than 19 per cent of production. In 1962, the total Community production of dairy products was \$4.7 billion and livestock was \$3.5 billion.

Milk System Similar to Cereals

The organization for milk and milk products is similar to the cereals market. The system provides for levies on imports and refunds on exports, target prices, market intervention for butter, and a safeguard clause. The dairy market will be controlled to a great extent by the butter support system. This system will fix the time, the price and the conditions under which premium-quality butter can be withdrawn from the market and placed in stock by both private and public agencies. Dairy imports are liberalized. However, certain dairy products including butter will be subject to import and export licenses so that the market can be determined at any time.

The large number and diversity of milk products has required their division into groups. Each group has a pilot product in order to facilitate the calculation of levies. A

similar system of grouping has existed since 1963 for pork and pork products.

During the transition period to end by 1970, the Council of Ministers will decide each year on price alignment measures to be applied by the member states. The ultimate objective is a single price for each group of products. The Commission is expected to submit proposals on these measures at the beginning of 1965.

National aids will still be permitted during the transition period under certain conditions. Each year, the Council will fix the amount by which these aids are to be reduced in order to bring national target prices into line by the end of the transition period. At the single market stage, the producer's income will be provided in principle solely by his earnings on the market. National aids will be forbidden but Community aids can be granted if necessary.

By July 1, 1965, the Council must also adopt rules for fresh milk.

Beef Imports Liberalized

The beef market organization lies between the system for cereals and pork. Imports are liberalized. Guide prices and an optional system of intervention are provided as opposed to compulsory intervention in the cereals and dairy products markets. Depending on the market situation, customs duties will be coupled with levies.

Sizeable tariff quotas at reduced duty have been granted for frozen meat. These consist of a quota bound under GATT and a supplementary quota, both for meat intended for processing. Licenses are compulsory for imports of frozen meat. Guide price and levies will be replaced by an optional system of import licenses for a number of other products (offal, sausages, meat preserves and preparations, and salted, dried or smoked meats).

The upper and lower limits of price brackets are aligned during the transition period. In each preceding year, the gaps between national guide prices are progressively closed by Council decision.

The divergences between wholesale prices are much smaller for beef than for some other agricultural products especially cereals and milk. The system also allows optional refunds on exports to non-member countries and a safeguard clause.

The 1962 trade in these livestock products was as follows (in \$ millions):

| | Intra Community trade | Imports from non-member countries | Exports to non-member countries |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Milk products | 126 | 113 | 240 |
| Cattle and beef | 88 | 204 | 61 |

As shown in the above table, the Community is a net importer of beef and veal and a net exporter of milk products. In 1961, the Community's net imports of cattle for slaughter represented 22.6 per cent of the world cattle exports and beef and veal 3.3 per cent. The Community's net exports of milk products amounted to 12.7 per cent of total world milk exports.



Western Flanders: This Flemish girl gathers the year's carrot crop in western Flanders, a region containing fertile soil for growing grains, flax, hops and chicory.

Community Congratulates President Johnson On Election Victory

The executive branches of the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community, sent telegrams of congratulation November 5 to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Following are the official texts of the telegrams:

"May I convey, on behalf of the Commission of the European Economic Community and for myself, our warmest congratulations on your election as President of the United States of America. I take this occasion, that has so overwhelmingly demonstrated to the world the confidence felt by the American people in your leadership, to express our heartfelt wishes for your happiness and for success in the labors you have undertaken in the service of your countrymen and of the free world. Your country and the European Economic Community have in the past years striven to resolve as partners problems too vast to be resolved in isolation. We are convinced that in the years ahead and, in spite of all impediments, we shall together accomplish the task imposed on us by history."—WALTER HALLSTEIN, *President of the EEC Commission.*

"My colleagues of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and myself send you our warmest and sincere congratulations on your election. The measure of your success confirms the great confidence that your leadership has already inspired in the American people. We look forward with equal confidence to a period of ever closer cooperation and developing friendship between the Community and your country under your presidency. Please accept, Mr. President, our very best wishes for every good fortune and continuing success."—DINO DEL BO, *President of the ECSC High Authority.*

"Upon your election by the American people I extend to you, on behalf of my colleagues of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community and for myself, our warmest congratulations. The Euratom Commission is pleased with your success and hopes that the existing close ties between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community will be strengthened during your presidency."—PIERRE CHATENET, *President of the Euratom Commission.*

Court President and Advocate General Appointed

Judge Charles Leon Hammes, a Luxembourger, was appointed President of the Court of Justice of the European Communities for a three-year term on October 9.

Judge Hammes, a member of the Court since 1952, succeeds Judge A. M. Donner of the Netherlands. Judge Donner will be President of the Second Chamber of the Court for one year. Judge Robert Lecourt of France has been appointed President of the First Chamber of the Court.

Judge Hammes was born May 21, 1898, in Falk. He studied law at the universities of Munich, Lyon, Aix-en-Provence, Brussels and London. He received a doctorate of law in 1922 and proof of qualification for judicial office in 1925.

He served a varied judicial career in Luxembourg. In August 1945, Judge Hammes became councillor at the Luxembourg Superior Court of Justice and in December, 1955 was honorary justice of the High Court in Luxembourg. He became a member of the State Council in November 1951 and a member of the committee for litigation in December 1951. He was also President of the Luxembourg Committee at The Hague conference for international private law.

In 1959 and 1960, he headed the delegation at the eighth and ninth conferences for international private law in The Hague. He was also a member of the commission of the Benelux countries for the unification of laws and vice president of the administrative council on the International University for Comparative Science in Luxembourg.

The representatives of the governments of the Community member states on September 18 appointed Joseph Gand of France as Court Advocate General to succeed Maurice Lagrange. Mr. Gand, born in Lille, in 1913, served in various positions in the French government administration and judicial services. He was the government com-



*Judge Charles Leon Hammes
President
European Court of Justice*

missioner in the claims section of the Council of State on three occasions since 1946 and was appointed assessor of the claims section last January. A Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, Mr. Gand was appointed a Councillor of State in August 1963.

Commission Grants 'Negative Clearance' To Dutch Builders

(continued from page 12)

The Commission for the first time on September 21, 1964 warned a series of firms that their cartel might be found incompatible with the anti-trust rules. Under Regulation 17, fines cannot be imposed from the period between notification and the Commission's final decision. The Commission's warning, which followed a first examination of the case, lifted this immunity for an agreement involving firms in the gravel and building materials sector in France, Germany and Benelux. The firms, both producers and users, agreed to trade only with other parties to the agreement. Each firm was also bound by an individual contract to the cartel as a whole. The arrangement was similar to that of the pottery convention. The Commission intended to induce the firms to align with the EEC anti-trust law without resorting to direct legal action.

Grundig-Consten Agreement Banned

The Commission's decision in September to ban the trade agreement between Grundig and Consten was undoubtedly the most significant. For the first time, the Commission declared the terms of trade link directly incompatible with the Treaty. In explaining its decision, the Commission invoked economic as well as juridical arguments.

The Commission has indicated from the beginning that exclusive dealership agreements as such as not necessarily incompatible with the Treaty. The blanket clearances referred to above apply to whole categories of such agreements. The agreement between the Grundig Sales Company (Germany) makers of such electronic equipment as radios and tape recorders and the Consten Company of Paris was intended not only to make Consten the German firm's sole French agent, but to protect its position as sole distributor of Grundig products anywhere in France.

The affair was examined by the Commission as a result of a case brought to the French courts. Consten had taken legal action against a rival firm, UNEF of Paris. UNEF had been importing Grundig products from German wholesalers to sell on the French market. These products did not bear the trade-mark "GINT" granted by Grundig under a supplementary agreement with Consten. UNEF took the case to the Paris Court of Appeal. The Paris Court suspended judgment while awaiting an EEC Commission ruling on the compatibility of the Grundig-Consten agreement with Common Market rules.

The Commission based its decision first on grounds that Grundig and Consten were restricting competition by impairing the freedom of business activity of firms not party to the agreement. Retailers were being denied the possibility of buying from other suppliers. The Commission holds that retail competition is essential for that particular class of goods. The fact that UNEF was able to import from German wholesalers and still sell at competitive prices (finding customers despite the sales and service facilities available to Grundig as direct agents) proved that the Grundig-Consten agreement was not in the interest of the consumer.

At the same time, the Commission decided that the Grundig-Consten arrangement was "liable to affect trade between the member states." The agreement was intended to keep trade between the two countries entirely in the hands of the two firms. The resulting limitation of competition, the Commission pointed out, was evident in the

price differences between Grundig products in Germany and in France.

The Commission will examine each case of this kind on its merits in other sectors. Depending on different economic conditions, the advantages of exclusive dealerships agreements in terms of improved production and distribution could justify their existence.

The cases referred to above are the first decisions outlining the shape of the EEC's anti-cartel policy. The Commission's work in this field has been slowed by a mass of material and an acute shortage of staff. However, the Common Market's executive branch has also been intentionally cautious in setting precedents in this vital area. The benefits derived by consumers from the creation of the Common Market will depend to a considerable extent on the stringency and success of the anti-cartel rules.

Heinrich von Brentano



HEINRICH VON BRENTANO, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1955 to 1961, died on November 14 in Bonn.

Dr. von Brentano, a strong supporter of European unification, was 60 years old.

A lawyer, Dr. von Brentano was arrested several times during the Nazi regime in Germany, notably in connection with the July 20, 1944 plot to assassinate Adolf Hitler. In 1949, he was elected to the Bundestag.

His resignation as foreign minister in 1961 resulted from his differences with the free Democratic Party within the government coalition. He was, however, over-whelmingly reelected chairman of the Christian Democratic Union parliamentary group, a position which he held from 1949 until death. He served inactively from December 1963 following a serious operation.

President Walter Hallstein of the Common Market Commission sent the following telegram to former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer:

"May I, on behalf of my colleagues of the Commission of the European Economic Community, express my heartfelt condolences for the irreparable loss which you and the Christian Democratic Union have suffered through the death of Heinrich von Brentano. His untiring efforts for the strengthening of German democracy, for the aims of German foreign policy, and for the unification of Europe have become a fundamental part of German and European policy. His upright character, and the cooperation which his unswerving loyalty called forth from all who came into contact with him, remain with us as a permanent legacy."

Piero Malvestiti



PIERO MALVESTITI, President of the European Coal and Steel Community High Authority from 1959 to 1963, died November 5 in Milan after a long illness.

Mr. Malvestiti was 65 years old.

The first Italian President of the High Authority, he had a distinguished record both in his own country and as a Vice President of the Commission of the European Economic Community.

Born at Apiro (Macerata) in 1899, he was decorated for his service as an officer in World War I. He then joined the staff of the Banca Popolare of Milan, where he worked for the following 12 years. During this time, he was active in the ranks of the Catholic Action trade union. After the Fascists came to power, he founded in 1928 the Movimento Guelfo d'Azione which worked with other opponents of the new regime.

For these activities, he was arrested by the secret police in March 1933 and eventually sentenced to five years' imprisonment and an additional three years of police supervision early in 1934. Following his release, he retired to private life, but in 1942 concluded an agreement with Alcide de Gasperi for the fusion of the Movimento Guelfo and the Partito Popolare (also banned by the Fascists).

After the fall of the Fascist regime and the occupation of the northern and central parts of Italy by the Nazis, Mr. Malvestiti went into exile in Switzerland but from there returned to play an active part in the resistance movement. Seriously wounded during guerrilla fighting in October 1944, he was forced to seek refuge again in Switzerland but reentered Italy early in 1945 to participate in the liberation of the northern part of the country.

Elected a member of the executive of the Christian Democrat Party, and of the constituent assembly of the new republic, Mr. Malvestiti played an active part in the recreation of the political life of the new democratic state. Under-secretary of State of the Treasury from 1945, he presided over the Italian Committee for the Marshall Plan. He was then successively Minister of Transport (July 1951-July 1953), and Minister of Industry and Commerce (1953-1954). On January 7, 1958, he was nominated Vice President of the newly formed EEC Commission.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Carla Malvestiti.

EEC-Turkey Association Becomes Effective

Turkey became formally associated with the European Economic Community with the ratification October 28 of the

association agreement signed in Ankara on September 12, 1963.

The association became effective officially on December 1. The Council of Association of Turkish and Community representatives was also scheduled to meet for the first time on that date.

The form of Turkey's association, similar to that of Greece's which became effective November 1962, envisages eventual membership in the Community. The agreement provides for a customs union between Turkey and the Community to be achieved in three stages. During the preparatory stage, estimated to last five years, Turkish tobacco, raisins, dried figs and hazel-nuts (comprising 40 per cent of Turkish exports) will be granted tariff quotas at preferential rates in the Community. The European Investment Bank will also extend to Turkey development loans totalling \$175 million.

The preparatory stage will be followed by a transitional stage lasting 12 years in which the customs union will be progressively introduced. Community and Turkish policies will be gradually aligned in the fields covered by the Rome Treaty such as free movement of workers, right of establishment, harmonization of legislation, economic and commercial policy, and competition.

The last definitive phase will be based on the customs union introduced in the preceding stage by the application of a supplementary protocol to be drafted by the Association Council and will involve increasingly close co-ordination of the economies of the parties to the association.

This phase will represent the conclusion of the process by which Turkey will be integrated with the Community in an association framework. Turkey will then be able to apply for full membership in the Community and accept all the obligations of the Rome Treaty.

Pope Paul Grants Audience To President Hallstein

HIS HOLINESS POPE PAUL VI urged the safeguarding of Christian ideals in the shaping of European unity during a private audience with Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, in Rome October 15.

The Pope made the following remarks during the meeting:

"For many years, you have devoted yourself to the noble task of laying the foundations of a united Europe. We gladly give all the assistance we can to this great endeavor. Your task, however, undertaken with so much love and care, and progressing despite all the difficulties in its way, will come to its highest fulfillment only if the Christian ideals common to the individual nations of Europe continue to be safeguarded and promoted. So too will the forms peculiar to each nation, which are linked by common ethical principles. By the moral law, which as we are told in the Epistle to the Romans (Ch. 2, v. 15) is written in the hearts of all men by their Maker. Through this law, Christianity inspires men and nations with a strength that no human agency can offer. It brings the separate nations of Europe together in a profound inner unity and in doing so provides the surest safeguard for social justice and for the real peace that all men desire."

British Surcharge Prompts European Concern

(continued from page 7)

measures taken by the government of the United Kingdom which has proposed to consult the High Authority on these within the framework of the Council of Association.

"The High Authority has stressed that the temporary levy on imports of 15 per cent introduced by the United Kingdom government is a serious obstacle to trade. It intends to examine the conformity of this measure with existing international agreements on the occasion of the above-mentioned consultations which it has requested should take place without delay.

"While fully appreciating the necessity for the United Kingdom to improve its balance of payments and to adopt a policy which contributes effectively to this, the High Authority strongly hopes that it will be possible to avoid any hindrances to trade between the United Kingdom and the Community caused by unilateral charges which, if they were to last, could only harm its development.

"In the interval, a meeting of the Trade Relations Committee of the Council of Association between the United Kingdom and the ECSC has been fixed for Friday, October 30."

The High Authority estimated that the surcharge would reduce Community steel exports to Britain by about one million metric tons a year. This reduction would result from an expected decline in direct steel sales to the United Kingdom and lower sales of processed steel products.

U.K.-ECSC To Review Effects

The Trade Relations Committee of the United Kingdom-ECSC Council of Association decided October 30 in London that the results of the surcharge should be reviewed constantly to avoid unnecessary damage or dislocation of trade.

On the same day, the Council of Permanent Representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade appointed a special committee of financial experts to consult with Britain no later than "early December." The Committee of 12 nations, the EEC, and experts from the International Monetary Fund will examine Britain's balance-of-payments difficulties and the possible effects of the British measures on GATT members' economies. The GATT Council will determine the appropriate action to be taken on the basis of the Committee report.

The communiqué of the meeting said that the surcharge "had caused widespread concern" among GATT members. "Unless these measures were strictly temporary and were replaced by internal measures the situation could become more deep-rooted as the charges come to have an increasingly protective effect."

Council Of Europe Adopts Resolution

The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe November 4 in Strasbourg adopted a resolution stating that the surcharge "cannot fail to have serious repercussions on international trade, particularly intra-European trade." The resolution asked that the surcharge be lowered and then abolished as soon as possible. The national parliament representatives of the 17 member countries accepted the resolution by a show of hands. Approximately 15 members voted for the resolution, none against, and about 60 abstained.

During the debate, Anthony Crosland, Britain's Eco-

nomie Secretary of the Treasury, said that his country supported the principles of free trade as firmly now as in the past and would remain loyal to its international responsibilities. In addition, he said, Britain supported equally the principle of consultation, but the position of sterling as one of the two world reserve currencies made consultation in this case impossible.

Mr. Crosland regretted the effect which the surcharge would have on other countries. He said, "that there is no method known to man of correcting a \$2.24 billion deficit in the balance-of-payments which will not have painful consequences for other countries."

The measures, he said, inflict the minimum amount of harm, are non-discriminatory, temporary, and coupled with long-term domestic measures which should result in the recovery of the British economy. The surcharge would be fully reviewed "within six months," he said.

Group Of Ten Authorize Loan

The Economic Policy Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development proposed November 6 in Paris that the "Group of Ten" provide \$400 million toward a loan to Britain. The Paris Club of 10 nations, the United States, Canada, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Japan and Britain, issued the following press release:

"The representatives of the countries in the 'Group of Ten' met in Paris on November 7 to consider a proposal of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for activation of the General Arrangements to Borrow. Agreement was reached on providing supplementary resources to the Fund for use in meeting drawings by the United Kingdom whenever such drawings may occur under the existing stand-by arrangement between the United Kingdom and the Fund. The members of the 'Group of Ten' have requested Working Party 3 of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to continue its review of the balance-of-payments position of the United Kingdom and the measures being taken to restore equilibrium."

Britain was authorized to borrow \$1 million from the IMF but the Fund lacked the cash to cover the agreement. The loan from the Group of Ten was obtained by Britain's promise to remedy its balance-of-payments deficit and to allow no favored nation treatment under its import surtax.

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA), of which Britain is member, has been conducting a series of meetings in Geneva since the tax was imposed. The Joint Council of EFTA and Finland met on October 29. During the meeting, they proposed that a study be made of the British economic situation to be presented to the EFTA Ministers meeting in Geneva November 19-20.

Following their discussion, the EFTA consultative committee issued a communiqué of its meeting November 9. The communiqué read in part: ". . . Representatives of both sides of industry from the other EFTA countries expressed their regret both at the manner in which the import surcharge had been imposed and at the effects the surcharge would have on the industrial exports of Britain's EFTA partners.

"There was a general desire to avoid the recurrence of such a crisis situation in an EFTA country. In this connection, there was general agreement on the desirability of bringing into effect the procedures laid down in Article

30 of the Stockholm Convention. This Article provides for periodic exchanges of views on economic and financial policies of each EFTA country which would affect the economies of other member states. It was noted that the EFTA Working Party which is to meet in Geneva on November 12-13 to examine the British situation and its effects on the other EFTA countries was an example of Article 30 in action.

"The Consultative Committee was unanimous in asking for the earliest possible relaxation and removal of the British import surcharge."

Germans Pay Highest Taxes In The Community

Germans pay the highest taxes in the Community, closely followed by Luxembourgers, according to the Common Market Commission.

The figures were released by the Commission in answer to a question asked in the European Parliament by René Pleven, the French deputy and former prime minister. The figures, prepared by budgetary experts, showed the percentage of the national income of each Community member country represented by the fiscal receipts of national governments and local authorities in 1957, 1959 and 1961. In all three years, Germany showed the highest percentage. In 1957 and 1959 Belgium held the last place, losing it to Italy in 1961.

PERCENT OF TAXES PAID BY MEMBER STATES

| | 1957 | 1959 | 1961 |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| Belgium | 18.5 | 19.5 | 20.5 |
| France | 22.0 | 23.1 | 22.9 |
| Germany | 23.8 | 24.0 | 25.1 |
| Italy | 19.4 | 19.9 | 19.8 |
| Netherlands | 23.2 | 20.9 | 24.9 |

The Commission cautioned that these figures are based on statistics which cannot always be strictly compared.

EEC-Nigeria End Second Round Of Trade Talks

The second round of formal negotiations between Nigeria and the Common Market took place in Brussels October 19-23.

The talks primarily concerned the various trade concessions to be accorded by each party. Neither the EEC Commission, negotiating on behalf of the Common Market, nor the Nigerian delegation reached an agreement and negotiations were postponed for additional instructions.

Community Steel Output Reaches New Peak

Community crude steel output in the first nine months of 1964 was 12.5 per cent greater than in the same period of 1963, according to the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.

Yearly Community steel output has varied between 73 million metric tons and 73.5 million metric tons since 1961.

Compared with the first nine months of 1963 Community steel output rose from 54.3 million metric tons to 61.1 million metric tons. Production increases by individual countries ranged from 11.1 per cent or 14.4 million metric tons in France to 19.2 per cent or 27.9 million metric tons

in Germany. Italy, alone, showed a decline during the nine-month period, 7.6 per cent or 7 million metric tons.

Community coal output at 173.9 million metric tons was also 3.1 per cent higher this year than in the first nine months of 1963. However, France showed the only appreciable increase, 15.3 per cent or 39.1 million metric tons. German and Belgian output barely increased while production fell slightly in the Netherlands.

Commission Proposes Oil Stock Requirement

The EEC Commission submitted October 28 to the Council of Ministers a draft directive requiring member states to keep permanent stocks of oil products.

The directive prescribes that the oil stocks of each member state correspond to at least 65 days of the preceding year's average domestic consumption. Up to 15 per cent of the compulsory stocks could be derived from domestic production.

The products would include petrol, aviation spirit, kerosene, diesel oil and fuel oil.

Stocks held by one member state for businesses in another Community country could be considered as available to fulfill the requirement. This provision would prevent intra-Community oil trade from being restricted by the stocking to be imposed on oil companies.

The proposal stipulates that the member states present to the Commission quarterly statistical reports on available stocks. The Commission, in turn, would submit to the Council a yearly report on the application of the directive. After consulting the member states, the Commission would also suggest measures to remedy any depletion of the Community's petroleum supplies.

Euratom, U.K. Sign Plutonium Supply Contract

The European Atomic Energy Community and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority signed November 9 in Brussels a contract for the supply of 45 kilograms of plutonium oxide to the Community.

The plutonium will be used to complete the first fuel charge of the experimental fast reactor, Rapsodie, in Cadarache, France. The reactor is being constructed by the French Atomic Energy Commission in association with Euratom.

The plutonium will be shipped in equal amounts in March and in April 1965. The material is being supplied under the terms of a cooperation agreement between the United Kingdom and Euratom signed in February 1959. The agreement was concluded to provide cooperation and exchanges of information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

This is the second contract for the supply of plutonium by the United Kingdom to Euratom. The first contract, signed in May 1963, also provided 45 kilograms of plutonium to be used in the first half of the Rapsodie fuel charge.

The Rapsodie facility is part of the overall United States-Euratom program of cooperation in fast neutron reactors signed May 27, 1964. Under this cooperative agreement to develop a fast breeder technology, the eighty-eighth session of the United States Congress passed legislation to supply substantial quantities of plutonium to fuel additional French and German facilities.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY, Quarterly Survey No. 3, 1964, Commission of the EEC, Brussels, September 1964, 107 pages\$2.00

THE COMMON MARKET: INWARD OR OUTWARD LOOKING?, by Robert Marjolin, Vice-President of the EEC Commission. *Community Topic* No. 12, European Community Information Service, Brussels, August 1964, 11 pages free

A brief paper with statistical annexes on foreign trade and comparative tariff levels.

EURATOM: ISPRA, European Community Information Service and the Official Spokesman of the Euratom Commission, Brussels, 1964, 32 pages free

An illustrated brochure describing Ispra, the Euratom atomic research center in Northern Italy.

LABOR IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY NO. 5, October 1964, 16 pages free

This issue contains a summary of the social developments in the Community in 1963. Also discusses social security in Belgium.

WHERE THE COMMON MARKET STANDS TODAY, *Community Topic* No. 13, European Community Information Service, 15 pages free

Text is based on a speech by Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the EEC, to the European Parliament on June 18, 1964. Reviews the Community's achievements and present goals.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EEC AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN THE MEMBER STATES, address by Hans von der Groeben, member of the EEC Commission, to the European Conference of Public Enterprises, Berlin, September 14, 1964, 26 pages free

THE UNITY OF THE DRIVE FOR EUROPE, address by Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the EEC at the opening session of the Seventh Conference of European Local Authorities, Rome, October 15, 1964, 26 pages free

NOTICE

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, the High Authority has published on October 28, 1964 its Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1964 and its Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the fiscal year 1963-64. This information has been published in connection with European Coal and Steel Community bonds issued in the United States under applications:

- A—16929 dated April 16, 1957
- A—17648 dated July 7, 1958
- A—19218 dated October 18, 1960 and
- A—20452 dated May 15, 1962

This supplemental information to bond holders has been deposited with The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.

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COMMON MARKET • COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY • EURATOM

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This index has been prepared especially for librarians, journalists, students, and readers who maintain a file of the bulletin *European Community*. It is the sixth index issued since the bulletin was first published in October, 1954.

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