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FIVE RENEW APPEAL TO FRANCE TO END COMMUNITY BOYCOTT

1966 Draft Budgets for EEC, Euratom Approved in Principle

THE EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS renewed in Brussels its appeal to France to resume participation in the Community institutions.

The Five issued a communiqué on November 30 authorizing Emilio Colombo, Italian Finance Minister and current Council chairman, to present their common position to the French government. Mr. Colombo met with French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville in Rome on December 8 but neither official commented on the meeting.

The Council's communiqué followed a series of diplomatic meetings in Paris earlier in the month during which France reportedly indicated willingness to talk with the foreign ministers outside the Community framework in a location other than Brussels.

Council Issues Communiqué

Following is the text of the Council's communiqué:

"1. The representatives of the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands meeting at the Council on 29 and 30 November 1965 have taken note of the reception accorded by the French government to the letter of the President in Office of the Council, dated October 27, 1965.

"2. They have empowered the President of the Council to make known the common position of the five governments to the French government.

"3. They still believe that the problems under discussion must be solved with due regard to the rules of the Treaty and within the framework of the institutions.

"4. They regret that the French government has not considered it possible to resume the negotiations, which were interrupted on June 30, immediately. They renew their appeal of October 27, 1965 that the French government assume its place in the Community institutions and that the special Council meeting take place in Brussels as soon as possible."

Draft Budgets Approved in Principle

The ministers approved in principle the 1966 budgets for the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community but postponed formal adoption subject to France's opinion by written procedure.

Following approval by France, the draft budget will be presented to the Parliament for its opinion and possible amendments.

The budgets are considered final if the Parliament either expresses its approval or does not transmit an opinion to the Council within one month after receiving the draft budgets. The Council must discuss any amendments by the Parliament with the institutions concerned before it adopts the budgets.

In the event that the budgetary procedure is not completed by January 1, 1966, the Rome Treaty's Article 204 provides for the use of an emergency measure to ensure the continuance of Community funds. Member states would contribute each month, on a provisional basis, one-twelfth of the previous year's appropriations.

The sums approved totalled \$41 million for the EEC operational budget (representing slightly more than an 8 per cent increase over last year), \$21.6 million for the European Social Fund and approximately \$300 million for the Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund's retroactive payments for the 1964-65 season. A total of \$90.5 million of new funds was approved for Euratom research compared to \$83.4 million for 1965, and \$9.5 million was allotted for administration.

Five To Reduce Internal Duties

The five ministers also declared that their respective countries would reduce internal customs duties 10 per cent on

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LEADERS DEBATE BRITAIN'S POSITION IN EUROPE

Interest Heightens Over Possible Britain-EEC Merger

STATEMENTS IN NOVEMBER on the Community crisis indicated that obstacles to an eventual Britain-EEC merger were weakening on both sides of the English Channel.

Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak and EEC Commission Vice President Sicco Mansholt referred early in the month to the possibility of British membership in the Community if the Six could not find a satisfactory solution to the crisis.

Mr. Spaak made the following statement in support of an independent EEC Commission during a television interview on November 3 in Brussels (see page 3). "A Europe without France is really a desperate solution, a solution of the very last resort, if no other means is found of agreeing on a reasonable compromise."

"If matters took such an extraordinary (and also unhappy) turn that France were to withdraw, it is possible that the Five would look for other partners," he said. "I leave it to your fertile imaginations to decide who these might be."

Free Trade Area Offers No Solution

Vice President Mansholt told an extraordinary meeting of the European Movement in Rotterdam on November 13 that a free trade area would not solve the Community crisis.

"A free trade area with Britain would not make sense," he said. "In the first place, it would mean the end of political unity in Europe, and in the second place, it would offer no solution to the essential problems, whether economic or political."

Mr. Mansholt was referring to the possibility of the Five having to maintain the Community without French participation. This possibility might arise, he said, not because the Five would be forming a bloc against the sixth member of the Community but because of the situation provoked by France.

"The Community could open negotiations with other partners, such as Britain," he pointed out. "What has recently been said in England is therefore encouraging. We can now see a development which opens up prospects for the future: Britain turning toward Europe as foreseen in the Paris and Rome Treaties. . . . No single opportunity can be missed in this direction, for the question of making the Community outward-looking is one of the vital aspects of the spirit of the Rome Treaty—an aspect that we must not again disregard through neglect."

Erhard Supports Open Community

The prospect of a Europe open to other countries, particularly Britain, was also stressed by German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard in a foreign policy statement in November. "Our goal," he said, "must remain not to confine European union to the Common Market countries alone but to include in time the whole of free Europe."

"We trust therefore that more countries will join in that union. It is obvious that we should have in mind Great Britain in the first place, but this appeal also goes to the Scandinavian countries and ultimately to all those who want a Europe of the free and equal. We should, particularly in the present situation, not lose sight of this idea."

Chancellor Erhard pledged the government's support for the past achievements of the European Communities. "We shall carefully consider all dangers threatening the good work which has already progressed far, if the foundations of concluded and effective Treaties are called in question. We are prepared to continue to render our contribution to European economic union."

De Gaulle Sees Britain Nearer

President Charles de Gaulle also indicated on November 24 in Paris that Britain was edging closer to the Community. His statement to the French Cabinet was reported by Alain Peyrefitte, Minister of Information. According to Mr. Peyrefitte, the President said:

"A certain number of signs indicate that the conditions which hindered Britain's rapprochement with the continent of Europe in the past, are now beginning to weaken. The problem seems to be ripening in a positive direction. If this development should take more precise form, it would be considered with sympathy by France."

Edward Heath, British leader of the Conservative Party, said in a television interview the same day that the General's statement "indicates a step forward in the understanding between ourselves and the President of France . . . along the path toward British membership in the Community. There remain problems to be resolved both in the Community and in Britain which preclude any initiative in the near future . . ." Mr. Heath had met in Paris on November 22 with top French officials.

British Politicians Discuss Relations with Community

British political party members continued discussions on England's position in relation to the Community crisis. Renewed interest in the Community was stimulated by the publication on October 7 of the Conservative party's policy statement advocating British membership in the Community at the earliest favorable opportunity.

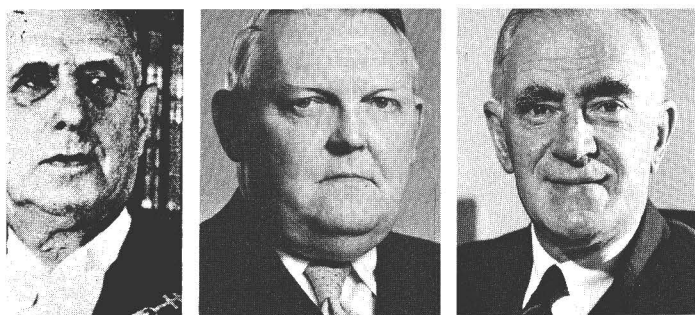
Members of Britain's three political parties presented opinions on England's future position in Europe at the bi-annual Round Table Conference on European Problems at the House of Commons on November 16-17.

Lord Gladwyn, chairman of Britain in Europe, called for a British declaration about its European policy. "The time has come when it is possible to say that Britain is ready to accept the Rome Treaty," he said.

Criticizing the concept of a "Europe of States," he pointed out that Europe could not be built without a supranational element and that revived nationalisms could only lead to the domination of the continent by one, or perhaps both, of the great powers.

Conservative Member of Parliament Peter Kirk said that the crisis did not concern farm policy but the deliberate retreat from the principles of the Rome Treaty by one member government. "It is an attempt to assert that the nation state is paramount," he said.

He warned the 250 conference participants from European industry, trade and government that virtually every-



President
Charles de Gaulle

Chancellor
Ludwig Erhard

Foreign Secretary
Michael Stewart

where the idea of nation state is once more gaining the upper hand and halting the march toward supranationality.

Mr. Kirk referred to the agreement that Britain should not try to capitalize on the crisis. However, he asked, "How long can the growing European feeling in Britain be rebuffed? How long can Britain wait?"

Member of Parliament Mrs. Shirley Williams, chairman of the Labor party's committee for Europe, said that the underlying principles of the crisis concerned questions of democratic structure. She affirmed the necessity for majority voting in the Council, increased powers for the European Parliament and direct election of its members.

Labor's Five Conditions Debated

Mrs. Williams said that the Labor party's 'five conditions' for British entry into the Community should be understood in a changing context. (The conditions, stated at the time of British negotiations in 1961-1962, were Commonwealth safeguards, freedom for individual foreign policy, fulfillment of Britain's commitments to EFTA, freedom for economic planning, and agriculture guarantees.)

Independent economic and foreign policies, she said, mean very little in the world in which we live, as does sovereignty, which is a "genuflexion to the past."

Mrs. Williams pointed out that EFTA relations were more important for Britain than Commonwealth ties. However, the Community's agricultural policies would pose problems for any British government contemplating Community membership and more flexible monetary policies by the Six would be welcomed, she said.

Walter Padley, Minister of State in the Foreign Office, said that officially he would not define British policy toward the Common Market. However, he pointed out that the Common Market had to succeed in the interests of Europe and the entire world.

As chairman of the Labor party, he said that its five conditions had not challenged the Rome Treaty, the powers of the Commission or the principle of majority voting during Britain's negotiations for Community membership.

Government's Position Clarified

The Labor party's five conditions were also analyzed by Lord Walston, parliamentary under-secretary of the Foreign Office, at a 'teach-in' at Cambridge University on November 21.

His remarks generally followed those made by Mrs. Williams during the Round Table conference. However, he pointed out that although the party's conditions presented few problems, the government felt that any positive approach to the Six during the Community's difficulties would be inappropriate. "We do not want to drive a wedge between the Five and the French," he said.

Christopher Soames, Conservative's Shadow Foreign Minister, urged the British government "to state without more ado that Britain wants to join Europe." He said that the two

changes demanded by General de Gaulle—reduction of the EEC Commission's powers and the abolition of majority voting—attack the very provisions which enable disputes to be resolved and deadlocks overcome.

A satisfactory solution to the crisis was also advocated at the 'teach-in' by Duncan Sandys, former Conservative party Secretary for the Commonwealth. He said that supporters of Europe hoped the crisis would be resolved, but not at the price of dismantling the Community's structure.

"The political advantages of joining the European Community are greater and even more exciting than the economic advantages," he stated. "If we want a seat at the top table, if we want to be heard, we must join together with others . . . Europe must either unite or be ignored."

Conservative Demands Declaration of Intent

Conservative Member of Parliament Eldon Griffiths also demanded a declaration of intent from the British government. Mr. Griffiths asked Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart on November 22 whether the government would say "that, when conditions permit, it is their intention to join the Community and throw the weight of Britain on the side of those who want to lead into a more outward-looking direction?"

Mr. Stewart replied that "making British entry apparently a factor on one side or another in the present disagreement in the Community would be most unfortunate. The Prime Minister has made it clear that we are ready and willing to join a European Community provided essential British interests could be safeguarded. . . . The five conditions still stand and are essential, but some of them appear much less difficult of fulfillment than when they were first formulated."

Spaak Defends EEC Commission's Independence

Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak called France's boycott of the Community institutions "not quite legal" in a television interview on November 3 in Brussels.

"I feel that what France is doing, in refusing to attend the Council meetings, is, first, out of proportion with the events in Brussels, and second, not quite legal," he said.

"If nationalism or chauvinism develops in one country, it is extremely hard to prevent it happening in others. I feel that no one in Europe wants to kow-tow to America. . . . Those who started the European movement wanted to make Europe an entity that would be strong enough to be an equal and valid partner of the United States.

"A Europe without France is really a desperate solution, a solution of the very last resort, if no other means is found of agreeing on a reasonable compromise," he pointed out. "If matters took such an extraordinary (and also unhappy) turn that France were to withdraw, it is probable that the Five would look for other partners. I leave it to your fertile imaginations to decide who these might be."

"One or two tactical errors (by the Commission) . . . in no way warrants an attempt to change its rights or responsibilities, which would mean tampering with a basic element in the Rome Treaty," he said. ". . . It would be dangerous to meddle with the Commission's responsibilities . . ."

Mr. Spaak pointed out that certain interpretations were perhaps possible concerning majority voting. However, he said that France's objections must be known more precisely.

ROME TREATY AIMS FOR COMMUNITY OPEN TO WORLD TRADE

Temporary and Permanent Factors Work Toward Liberal Community Attitude

by Guido Colonna di Paliano, EEC Commissioner responsible for internal market affairs

THE COMMUNITY HAS BECOME over the past eight years the first commercial power in the world, the first importer and the second exporter after the United States.

Imports from third countries have risen during that time by 66 per cent and exports by 52 per cent. The Community's trade balance has deteriorated from a substantial surplus in 1959 to a deficit of about \$2.7 billion in 1964.

Germany has remained by far the most important importer in the Community and accounted for over 35 per cent of the total imports by the Six in 1964. The position of the Benelux countries has stayed about the same in relative terms. France has not responded as might have been originally expected to the lowering of its tariff system. Its imports from the outside world have increased in absolute terms accounting for 18 per cent of the total imports of the Community from non-member countries.

Germany's Surplus Weakens

Germany is also the only member state which has constantly shown a balance of trade surplus. However, this surplus is tending to diminish. The other member countries, particularly Italy, share the overall deficit. Italy accounts for one-third of the deficit.

The position of the member countries in relation to trade with the outside world is offset sometimes by their relative status in intra-Community trade. The establishment of a common external tariff did not result in the acceptance by the low-tariff countries of the traditional protective policies of Italy and France.

The establishment of the Common Market has given rise to a different problem. This problem consists of an excessive concentration of member countries' exports on the internal Community market, a trend which might entail risks for the stability of the Community balance of payments. It is likely that certain member countries will have to make a greater effort than before to promote exports to the outside markets.

The industrialized countries of the world account for about two-thirds of the exports of the Community. Trade with developing countries has been far less dynamic. Imports and, particularly, Community exports have been lagging in relative terms. Trade with state-trading countries has remained more or less stable in relative terms at a fairly low level.

Community imports from the EFTA countries have increased by 83 per cent, against a rise in exports to the EFTA countries of only 78 per cent. The balance of trade has remained largely positive for the Community. However, the Community trade balance with the United Kingdom has

changed from positive in 1958 to substantially negative. The Community's plus balance with Sweden has diminished over eight years by about one-half.

Community Shows Deficit in U.S. Trade

United States-Community trade has developed vigorously. However, the trade balance showed a deficit of over \$2.5 billion in 1964. Developing countries also earned almost \$3 billion on their surplus with the Community in 1963. Similarly, state-trading countries have gained considerable amounts from the Community.

These figures indicate *inter alia* that the Community's foreign trade is still heavily concentrated on the highly industrialized countries of the world, in particular the United States and the EFTA countries. The Community should endeavor to achieve in the future a greater geographical diversification of its sources of supply and trading outlets.

The Community remains heavily dependent on external trade for basic products while exporting manufactured goods. This is a traditional pattern for the Community members, especially Germany. Raw materials, fuel and foodstuffs will continue to weigh heavily on the Community's import bill.

Particularly significant in the composition of the Community's imports is the growing importance of manufactured goods. This is a change from past trends. This change is explained by various factors both transitory and durable—the high demand stimulated by the rapid expansion of the Common Market, the rise in internal prices and, the gradual opening of the Common Market to greater external competition.

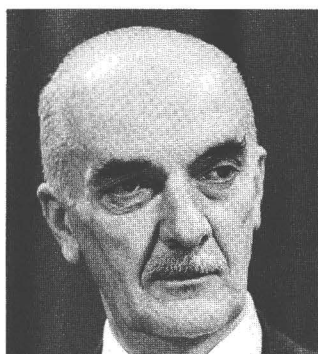
The Community's foodstuff imports have remained at a very high level contrary to early forecasts on the results of the gradual establishment of a common agricultural policy on trade with non-member countries. The Community balance of trade for these goods in 1963 was negative to the extent of over \$3 billion.

Commercial Policy Harmonization Lags

The progress achieved to date in the establishment of a free internal market and of a common protection regarding the outside world should have had as a logical counterpart an early harmonization of the other aspects of the member states' commercial policies. Unfortunately, this has not proved possible.

This is unfortunate because it introduces an element of uncertainty in the trade relations both within and outside the Community. Any member country fearing the distortion of trade from a unilateral commercial action by another country can seek authorization to adopt safeguard measures which inevitably restrict the free movement of goods within the Community.

The most important contribution which the Community is prepared to make to the expansion of international trade is the Kennedy Round. It represents to the Community, since the limited exercise of the Dillon Round, a welcome opportunity for the low-tariff members to reduce the level of the common external tariff. It seems highly significant that the



Guido Colonna di Paliano
EEC Commissioner



World trade: Agricultural goods are unloaded in Amsterdam harbor.

high-tariff countries of the Community (France and Italy) agreed initially to Community participation in the Kennedy Round and accepted, at least as a negotiating method, a linear reduction of 50 per cent across-the-board.

France and Italy were in a position to agree to Community participation in the Kennedy Round essentially because the establishment of the EEC created for those two countries secure commercial outlets and offered the guarantee of a lasting solidarity which would cushion if necessary the impact of increased competition from the outside.

The establishment of the list of goods to be totally or partially excluded from the 50 per cent reduction was a major undertaking for the Community. It took the Commission and national experts months of laborious negotiations with industrial representatives to identify and assess the difficulties which the linear reduction might have for each industry in each country.

Exceptions List Represents Compromise

The list could not be but a compromise between six countries still having different commercial policies and traditions but bound together by a process of progressive integration. The judgment of this list would have to be quite different and far more severe if the six countries were already fully integrated.

Now, if we look at the international trade situation since 1958 and the Community's actions so far, we can conclude that the movement has been toward reducing protectionism. Competition on a wide scale is now accepted as a necessary rule of economic life throughout the Community. I would like to underline the importance of the statement by the head of the French Republic on September 9 about the necessity for the French economy to accept free competition as a rule.

The situation of the Community, however, must be regarded in every respect not as a static one but as dynamic. What has been achieved or undertaken so far within the framework of the Rome Treaty was possible because of the certainty that the Treaty would be executed fully.

Thus the gradual opening of the internal market to competition from outside was linked to the gradual integration of

the six economies, including the eventual establishment of a common commercial policy. The successful continuation of the Kennedy Round is bound to be linked with the ultimate definition by the Community of its own agricultural policy, and with the early establishment of the common level of price support of the farm production of the Community.

Rapid Treaty Use Urged

The virtue of the Rome Treaty resides in the logical interconnection of actions in every field of the economic life of the member countries, converging toward the establishment of a final situation in which the economic and social interests of the members become identical to those of the entire Community.

There can be no satisfactory balance of advantages and disadvantages for any country or group of interests within the Community as long as the process of integration remains incomplete. Therefore, the movement toward the complete execution of the Treaty should continue at a quick pace through the smooth and swift interplay of the Community institutions.

The trends reveal a natural enduring opening of the Common Market to trade with the outside world. No doubt, there are temporary factors at play, but the permanent factors are more important. Trade within the Community has a direct effect on economic growth. This growth in turn has a positive effect which can be measured practically from year to year by the demand of goods from other countries.

Actions by the Community to extend as far as possible the area of free movement of goods have been inspired by a liberal approach which so far has been stronger than all the economic difficulties arising from the incomplete integration of the six economies. This should lead us to expect that the attitude of the Community would be far more liberal when integration is brought to its ultimate conclusion. In order to sustain this open attitude to the outside world, it is necessary that no sudden interruption should occur in the process of economic integration.

The Community is undergoing at present certain serious difficulties. We must anticipate that these difficulties will inevitably have a delaying effect on the operation of the Community. This is to be regretted. However, it must also be recognized that the process of bringing six countries together in the economic and social field according to the rules of the Rome Treaty is a very difficult operation, so difficult that some setbacks sooner or later were inevitable. But operations exist, such as the Kennedy Round, for which the time available for a satisfactory conclusion is not of an indefinite duration.

Community Farm Incomes Up in 1963

Income of Community farmers rose 5 per cent in 1963 compared to the previous year, according to the fourth quarterly report of *Statistique Agricole*.

The report, published by the European Community Statistical Office, showed that farm incomes increased 12 per cent in Germany and Belgium, 5 per cent in France and the Netherlands and 1 per cent in Italy. Luxembourg farmers' income remained about the same as in 1962.

The increase in Germany resulted mainly from rising production. In the other Community countries, the relative increase in farm prices was responsible for the income rise.

ECSC FEARS WORLD STEEL OVERPRODUCTION

High Authority Expects Capacity Surplus To Continue

THE ECSC HIGH AUTHORITY has expressed concern recently over the expansion of world steel capacity.

High Authority President Dino Del Bo said during a press conference in Japan that steel output throughout the world is tending to outstrip demand. He pointed out the need for maximum efforts by countries to increase industrial steel consumption.

President Del Bo's statement followed talks on November 14-18 with Emperor Hirohito and representatives of the Japanese government and of the iron and steel industry. Members of the High Authority and the Japanese government agreed in September to exchange information regularly on steel market trends.

Excess Supply and Lower Prices Result

Increased capacity and slower expansion in international steel trade has resulted in excess supply and lower prices, according to the High Authority. The amount of unused capacity grew from 2.2 million metric tons in 1955 (excluding the United States) to 12.5 million metric tons in the good trading year of 1964 and 22.2 million metric tons in the bad trading year of 1962. Including the United States, which has a strategic production reserve, the 1964 total of excess capacity reached 44 million metric tons and 71 million metric tons in 1962.

World capacity reached 486 million metric tons by 1964 compared to 284 million metric tons in 1955 according to High Authority estimates.

ECSC-U.S. Growth Largest in Early Years

In 1955-60, the largest growth in steel capacity was recorded in the Community and the United States, while capacity expanded at a higher annual rate during 1960-1964 in Japan and the Soviet Union. The Community and the United States were the only major regions of the world to experience a lower annual rate of increase during the 1960-1964 years than in the previous period.

A more rapid annual increase in capacity occurred in the traditional importing countries in the 1960-1964 period compared with five years before. Capacity grew 2.9 million metric tons a year in contrast with only one million metric tons annual increase in the earlier period. An annual capacity growth of 5.1 million metric tons is forecast for the 1964-1970 period in the former importing countries—a higher rate than that predicted for any other group of nations.

The large increase in steel-producing capacity has also been accompanied by the relative decline in world import requirements. World steel imports, excluding the five major world producers (the United States, ECSC, USSR, Japan and Britain), rose from under 12 million metric tons crude steel equivalent in 1953 to 19 million metric tons in 1958. However, they only totalled 21 million metric tons in 1963.

Community's Market Share Falls

In addition, the Community's share of the world steel exports has declined because of increasing competition from the growing number of steel-producing countries and worldwide expansion in new capacity.

From 1953 to 1960, the Community's share of the steel

trade remained fairly stable at about 45 per cent. It declined between 1960 and 1963 from 44 per cent to 32 per cent (although remaining static in terms of tonnage).

The United States' share of the market fell during the same period from 17 per cent in 1953 to 6 per cent in 1963. Britain's position declined somewhat less and rose slightly between 1960 and 1963 from 9.2 per cent to 9.9 per cent of the total world trade in steel.

Japan and a number of smaller exporting countries such as Austria, Sweden, South Africa and Australia have been the main beneficiaries of the decline in the traditional steel-exporting countries' positions. Japan's share in the market has nearly tripled from under 6 per cent in 1953 to 15 per cent in 1963 when it exported about 4.2 million metric tons.

The relative decline in the Community's steel exports occurred chiefly during the period 1961-1963. Steel exports recovered in 1964 although they remained below the 1960 record of 14.4 million metric tons crude steel equivalent.

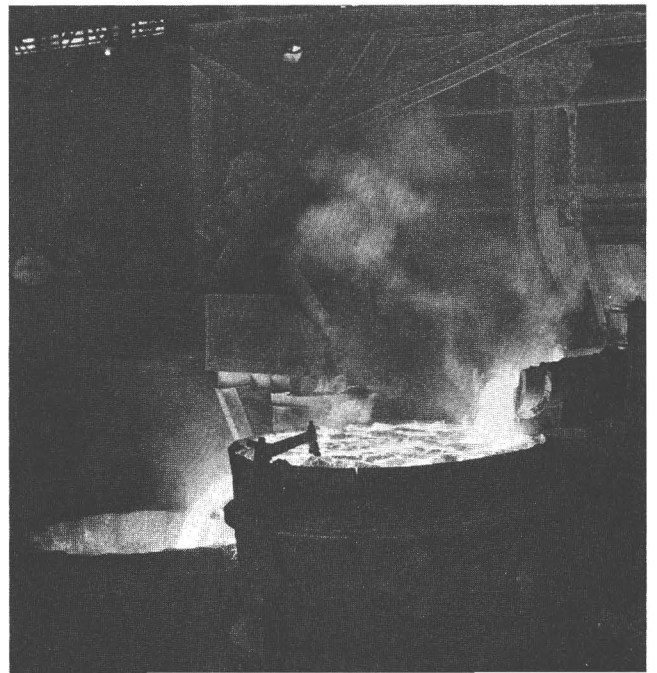
Community imports rose considerably in 1963. They reached 4.2 million metric tons of crude steel equivalent before falling again in 1964 to 3.4 million metric tons. However, this figure was higher than the 2 million metric tons a year average at the end of the 1950's.

World Steel Pattern Affected

These movements in the Community's steel trade balance reflect widespread changes in the pattern of the world steel trade, the High Authority pointed out. Community figures show that for the last five years world trade has continued to expand only among Western European countries and North America. The volume of the Community's steel trade has shrunk since 1960 with regions other than Africa and Australia where it has been stable since 1955.

The High Authority attributed this trend to the increasing number of countries building steel industries.

The High Authority predicted that the 16 countries presently importing their steel needs are likely to start their own industries before 1970, bringing the total number of steel producing countries to 67.



STEEL CONGRESS ENDORSES COMMUNITY RESEARCH DRIVE

Participants Recommend Projects to ECSC High Authority

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS on Steel Production and Utilization recommended to the ECSC High Authority a four-point program to increase Community research in steel processing.

Over 1,200 technicians, engineers, experts and industrialists from 44 countries attended the congress sponsored by the High Authority on "Progress in Steel Processing" on October 26-29 in Luxembourg.

They suggested the following projects by which the High Authority could encourage additional research in the member states.

- Provide financial assistance for fundamental research on the training and role of industrial designers.
- Organize periodical (every three years) symposiums or seminars for experts to discuss progress in processing techniques such as welding and the cold forming of steel and to promote common research programs.
- Assure better distribution of research information and results.
- Organize a third International Steel Congress.

Expanding Steel Capacity Prompts Meetings

The first steel congress, "Progress in Steel Construction," was devoted to discussion of requirements and facilities, production forecasts and trends in demands in the building sector, which consumes about 25 per cent of Community steel production. The High Authority's purpose in organizing the congresses was prompted by the concern of steel industries over ways to employ the world's rapidly-growing steel capacity (see story opposite page).

Technical aspects of better methods of steel production to meet today's increasing requirements were examined during the second congress. Four specialized working groups discussed steel and industrial design, surface treatment of steel, cold-forming of steel, and modern jointing and assembly techniques. A special committee was also created to study the problems of steel utilization in developing countries.

Congress chairman Franz Etzel, former Finance Minister of Germany, said that immense prospects exist for further technical development of steel as a basic 20th Century material. Physicists have claimed recently, he pointed out, that steel's maximum possible resistance is incomparably greater than anything achievable today.

The former Vice President of the High Authority said that new markets for steel were opening and old markets could be further expanded. This achievement, he pointed out, depended solely on the steel industry's ability to measure up to the challenge.

Close Cooperation Urged

Mr. Etzel's suggestion for close cooperation between producers, processing industries and consumers for effective steel marketing was endorsed by the conclusions of the working groups. The study group on industrial design stressed that the designer can only work effectually as a member of a product development team, sharing responsibility equally with engineers and management.

It also declared that pre-fabricated steel structures offered

the greatest potentiality for development. Prefabrication, the group pointed out, permits use of large quantities of steel for homes, schools and factories at a price which could eliminate overcrowding.

The need for new government legislation to increase steel utilization was emphasized in a report on the use of pre-fabricated steel parts in school-buildings in Britain. The report pointed out that more extensive use of high yield fire-resistant steel needing no protection was limited by out-dated legislation.

Another steel development possibility was revealed in a report on North American Aviation's XB-70A aircraft capable of sustained flight at 2,000 miles per hour. Four new steel alloys have been developed to withstand at high stress temperatures up to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit in the structural area surrounding the engine and 450-630 degrees in other areas of the plane. Sheet steel as thin as 0.006 inches was used.

The Congress served primarily as a forum for the exchange of views and information. Official papers were submitted by participants from Community member states and other countries including Britain, the United States, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Japan, Mexico and the Ivory Coast.

Developing Countries Stress Information Needs

The special committee on utilization of steel in developing countries stressed the need for increased international cooperation to keep the less-developed countries informed of technical advances in more highly industrialized economies.

Additional research was also urged, particularly, for problems of surface protection of steel in tropical climates. The group encouraged more reliance on reserves of cheap labor for steel processing in the developing countries. The study group expressed the wish to continue at a future steel Congress discussions on such matters as capital acquisition and the simplification of assembly methods.

High Authority President Dino Del Bo said that the possibility of a third Congress next year was being examined. He emphasized the Treaty obligations which had led the High Authority to organize the two steel congresses.

The main objective of the two congresses was the same, he pointed out. It was to render steel, the principal basic industrial product, more competitive with new industrial products and ensure steel's increasing contribution to raising living standards and the creation of new activities as prescribed by the Treaty.

Congress Reflects Solidarity

Franz Etzel, said in a closing address, that the Congress had demonstrated European solidarity and had offered suggestions which would undoubtedly open new vistas for steel.

He pointed out that steel's properties had been mechanically and technically improved. However, he said that steel could be further developed until pliable but strong, colored or transparent, sound-proof and warm, resistant to attack, attractive and inexpensive.

He urged the Community countries to conduct a large scale concerted research drive. Without such efforts, he said, Europe could become a scientifically underdeveloped continent.

PROGRESS HINGES ON LASTING ECONOMIC-POLITICAL INTERPLAY

by **Walter Hallstein**, *President of the EEC Commission*

FOR MONTHS the European Economic Community has occupied the headlines in the papers and news broadcasts. It is going through the most serious crisis since its creation in 1958.

Many ideas have been presented on solving this crisis. Some persons recommend removing the political element from the Community and confining it to economic matters. The European Economic Community today is socio-economic and political.

A modern national economy is riddled with the most varied forms of government intervention. Economic and social life is no longer purely private—if it ever was. Modern industrial society rests on the carefully balanced interplay of private freedom and public order.

Unified Order Requires Supervision

This applies in the national sphere, but it is also true of the European. The merging of six European national economies into a large economic unit is not only a matter of private initiative and private business which form its basis. In a large European economic unit, a public authority must exist to assume the necessary functions of establishing order.

The existing governments could undertake this task for their countries. However, nothing would have changed from the old system of each government looking after its economic area with no one seeing that a unified order emerges in the large scale economy of the Community.

Once this large economic area exists, it must also be administered in the widest sense of the word. Functions similar to those fulfilled by national governments in their own economic areas must be performed. This is the job of the Community institutions.

Here we are confronted by mountains of misconceptions. One frequent statement is that the public authority for the whole Community would exercise control independently of governments; that it would have overriding powers to govern and give orders on its own technocratic sovereign power. This is a crude misrepresentation. The presence of the state in the economy could in theory be organized in this manner. However, this practice does not exist in the European Communities. The Rome Treaty chose a different solution.

Initiating Community policy: Seated at the conference table are the following members of the EEC Commission (clockwise): Vice President Sicco L. Mansholt (holding pipe), responsible for agriculture; Henri Rochereau, overseas development; Vice President Robert Marjolin, economic and financial affairs; Lambert Schaus, transport; Vice President Lionello Levi Sandri, social affairs; Guido Colonna, interior market; Hans von der Groeben, competition; President Walter Hallstein; Emile Noel, Executive Secretary of the Commission Secretariat; and Jean Rey, foreign affairs.

The public authority, which ensures the existence of this European economic entity and assumes those functions essential to a modern economy, is represented by Community institutions in which the governments of the member states have the last but not the only word.

There are four Community institutions: the Council, the Commission, the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice. There are also ancillary organs, the chief of which is the Economic and Social Committee. The Council and the Commission share the task of creating Community law and Community policy. The other bodies have advisory and supervisory powers.

Council Legislates; Commission Initiates

The Council, composed of ministers of the member governments, makes legislative decisions. The Commission, a body of nine "Europeans", has the sole power to initiate legislation. The central element in the Community's constitution, and its most original feature, is the relationship between the Council and the Commission. The Rome Treaty provides that a dialogue exist between these two bodies. The dialogue is intended to ensure that the particular interest of individual member states are weighed against the overall interest of the Community represented by the Commission.

Significantly, it is the small states of the Community that attach so much importance to the European Community. They see in it their natural protector against the greater weight of the larger countries. The Commission will oppose these smaller countries only in the true interest of the Community.

The Commission also exercises administrative functions, particularly in the following cases: ensuring compliance with the Treaty and the rest of the body of Community law; applying Community law in such fields as agriculture and competition; operating the safeguard clauses; and representing the Community in its relations with the outside world.

The relationship between the Council and Commission is the balanced, cautious arrangement established by the Rome Treaty. These institutions naturally deal with politics. They make policies for agriculture, transport, customs, commercial, economic and monetary matters.

They establish as an economic necessity a legal order that applies in all six member states. Without actually consti-





Legislating Community action: Ministers of the six member states meet in the Council, with the Commission present, to decide Community policy.

tuting a government, they exercise functions indispensable to the modern economy and that are executed in the member states by the governments. These institutions cannot be set aside or stripped of their powers without halting progress toward a unified economic area embracing the member states.

Shifting Power Balance Can Cripple Institutions

The organs of the Community can be rendered ineffective in other ways than by eliminating them. They can be hamstrung by shifting their carefully arranged balance of powers. What, for instance, would be the consequence if the Commission, instead of being an independent organ, designed and able to work alongside the Council, were to become a secretariat dependent on the governments, an administrative agency of subsidiary importance?

Here is one example to illustrate the significance of this problem. The Rome Treaty recognizes that the substantive content of the various common policies cannot be worked out in inter-governmental negotiations alone. Such a method was not expected to produce results. The Rome Treaty therefore entrusted the task to the Community institutions.

Experience with agricultural policy has shown that, to prepare and apply a unified policy for a specific sector, the Commission must dispose of a measure of political momentum. Because the common agricultural policy is the indispensable complement to free movement of industrial products, the Commission has been very active in this sector.

Agricultural policy is, as a result, further advanced than common policy in other fields. Commercial, tax and economic policies, for example, are far behind the stage reached in agricultural policy. Essential changes in the Commission's importance and functions would drastically reduce the chances of progressing further with these other common policies.

Politics Indispensable for Economic Policy

Consequently, Community institutions must exist for the establishment of a Community economic policy. How can politics be divorced from economic policy? The elimination of the political aspects of the Community would be tantamount to abandoning all idea of an European economic policy and of a large-scale economy for Europe.

The merging of national economies in the continent by unifying the economic and social policies of the participating countries is part of the process of political unification of Europe. This unification is not confined to individual sectors of the public life of Europeans such as their economic and social life. It aims at a new ordering of all political power in Europe, a coalescence of the states in Europe, that will ultimately embrace foreign policy and defense.

The basic question of the organizational structure of political unity has already been settled. It will be found in the Treaties of Rome and Paris. The formula chosen is the Com-

munity: Coal and Steel Community, Atomic Energy Community, Economic Community.

This solution is a compromise between the unitary concept (the "supra-national") and the concept of alliance, co-operation, confederation or whatever we call the loose forms of collaboration. This Community solution is valid by virtue of law, and that is one of the most basic principles of Western civilization.

Five Support Treaty

Thus the five governments at present represented in the Council of Ministers have declared support for the complete maintenance of the Treaties. Their argument is as follows: the political and structural content of the Treaties—the principles of economic and social policy, the organizational norms—are as much an integral part of the Treaties as the economic and social clauses.

The obligations of the individual partners were assumed by them as much because of this political content as for the mutual economic advantages, since the political content represents a political step toward European unity and embodies dynamic possibilities of further progress in this direction. Only amending the Treaties can change this agreed equilibrium, and the Treaties contain rules for any such amendment.

We doubt whether genuine progress toward full political unity can stem from any solution which does not provide for some independent institutional embodiment of the common European interest. However, we have never advocated any blanket extension of the existing Treaties to new fields; as in the old, reasoning, arguments and conclusions should be based pragmatically on the facts of life in the Six. These actions and judgments should be free, frank and open.

The ultimate motive force which inspires those seeking the political unity of Europe corresponds to the deepest and most vital requirements of the European economy and of European society. It springs in part from recognition that our shrinking world imposes a scale of geographical values different from those with which we have been familiar in the fragmented European landscape of yesterday and today. It also arises from the recognition that without a healthy, vigorous and flourishing Europe actively participating in world policy neither the European states nor the world can really prosper.

In addition, the recognition that any obstinate clinging to fragmentation and fostering of inner conflicts would make Europe the Balkans of the modern world. This would offer a permanent invitation to others—the great powers—to intervene and, in the interests of their own security, to impose order in the European area.

It is this force which will finally carry the day. No crisis can change the outcome, because in the long run reason is stronger than error; and thus, the future still belongs to us.



REPORTS AFFIRM FRANCE'S GAINS FROM AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Farmers and Government Cite Benefits to French Economy

FRENCH FARMERS, the government, and the EEC Commission confirmed the importance of the common agricultural policy to France's economy in three separate documents published in November.

The major French farm organizations warned in a policy statement that the continuation of the crisis would endanger French agriculture and the economy, while the French government emphasized the country's future gains from financing the common farm policy. The government study was prepared by the *Secretariat général du Comité interministériel pour les questions européennes* (SGCI).

"The prolonging of the Brussels crisis would be tragic both for agriculture and the entire French economy," the agricultural unions said.

"Even if responsibility for the breakdown of the negotiations is divided among several parties, it has appeared since then that the underlying question of the principles on which European unification should continue is the real cause of the crisis. The attitude subsequently adopted by the French government has prevented the resumption of negotiation."

Farmers Uphold Treaty

The farm organizations affirmed the necessity "to uphold the full application of the Treaty, including its voting provisions and the role it gives to the Commission and the other institutions."

The booklet denied that France could find adequate markets outside the Community for its farm produce (sales to Eastern Europe include only 10 per cent of present exports compared to the other Community countries). It also pointed out that the "freezing" of the common farm policy at its present incomplete stage would mean that only grain producers would really benefit from its operation.

Extracts from the government study, published in the French newspaper *Le Monde*, concurred with a majority of the farmers' opinions concerning French agriculture in the Common Market.

Community Food Imports and Exports (in \$ millions)

	All agricultural products		Products subject to common policy	
	Intra-Community trade	From/to other countries	Intra-Community trade	From/to other countries
Imports				
1958	1,246	7,356	638	2,061
1962	2,221	8,908	1,096	2,560
1964	2,815	10,143	1,472	2,722
Exports				
1958	1,213	1,921	604	826
1962	2,200	2,250	1,075	1,059
1964	2,780	2,627	1,449	1,330

The study pointed out that the common agricultural policy will result in "reducing the competitive capacity of industry in the other member countries which will be obliged to finance our agricultural surpluses and to give up the advantage of buying on the world markets."

The report said that Germany will contribute \$410 million to the European Agriculture Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) in addition to about \$180 million as the yield from levies on non-Community imports. Therefore, Germany will supply about half the total revenue of the EAGGF (\$1.3 billion), while regaining only a very small proportion of the funds.

Community Grain Imports (in \$ millions)

	Wheat		Feed grains		All grains	
	From other members	From non-members	From other members	From non-members	From other members	From non-members
Community total						
1958	33	250	21	426	55	676
1962	31	366	60	730	90	1093
1964	59	251	149	702	208	953
of which:						
Germany						
1958	26	129	12	139	38	267
1962	26	200	32	252	59	452
1964	18	106	105	161	123	267
Italy						
1958	—	17	0.4	61	0.4	78
1962	0.3	36	8	178	9	214
1964	22	25	15	253	37	278

SGCI Boasts Financing Gain

The document said that France's net gain from the operations of the EAGGF will increase from \$65 million for the farming year (July-June) 1964-65 to \$122 million in 1967-68 and to \$164 million in 1969-70. In addition, the Common Market countries will purchase French produce at prices between 30 per cent and 75 per cent higher than those ob-

Farming in Strasbourg: Small farms form basis of Community agricultural production.



German and Italian Imports (in \$ millions)

	All agricultural products		Products subject to common policy	
	from other members	From non-members	From other members	From non-members
Germany				
1958	636	2,572	412	712
1962	1,184	3,327	748	1,054
1964	1,300	3,424	821	836
Italy				
1958	129	1,065	56	246
1962	246	1,628	103	406
1964	401	2,000	216	646

tainable on world markets, representing a \$47 million increase in revenue in 1964-65 and \$79 million in 1970.

The report concluded that the total benefit to the French national income from the common agricultural policy will amount to about \$243 million by 1970. "The estimated gains in foreign exchange for 1967-68 in this way represent 40 per cent of the increase in our reserves in the whole of 1964."

French and Dutch Exports (in \$ millions)

	All agricultural products		Products subject to common policy	
	To other members	To non-members	To other members	To non-members
France				
1958	222	677	77	257
1962	552	807	259	400
1964	783	1,028	427	571
Netherlands				
1958	508	578	303	286
1962	783	647	442	338
1964	988	713	579	382

France's Farm Export Growth "Spectacular"

The EEC Commission's monthly newsletter on the common agricultural policy pointed out that France has benefited more from the common agricultural policy than any of the Community countries. The report described the growth in French food exports to other member states in recent years as "nothing short of spectacular."

France's exports to other Community countries rose from \$77.1 million to \$426.9 million and exports to non-member countries increased from \$257.2 million to \$570.6 million. The trends of Community agricultural trade indicate that France may replace the Netherlands as the leading supplier to other member countries.

"France has taken over the lead in exports to the rest of the world," the report said.

As the leading Community grain producer and exporter, France is experiencing some difficulties in selling its surplus production to other member countries. Trade statistics show that Germany, the main Community grain importer, is purchasing less wheat from France than before the beginning of the operation of the common grain market organization in 1962.

However, the report pointed out that Germany's wheat imports from other sources have also decreased. In addition, Germany's imports of feed grains from France and other Community countries increased by over 200 per cent between 1962 and 1964.

Intra-Community trade in agricultural products expanded more rapidly between 1958 and 1964 than Community imports from non-member countries. However, agriculture

imports from non-Community countries increased 37.9 per cent from \$7.4 billion to \$10.2 billion during that time. Exports were \$2.6 billion in 1964 representing a 5.5 per cent increase over the previous year.

Trade Expands Rapidly for Common Policy Products

The expansion of trade, particularly intra-Community, has been vigorous for products subject to the common agricultural policy, the report said. The policy covers grains, pork, beef, poultry, fruit and vegetables, dairy products, eggs and wine, comprising 85 per cent of Community production.

Trade in these products increased from \$638 million to \$1.1 billion between 1958 and 1962, when the common policy was introduced. From 1962 to 1964, trade rose from \$1.1 billion to \$1.5 billion. Imports of these products from

outside the Community increased from \$2.1 billion in 1958 to \$2.6 billion in 1962 and to \$2.7 billion in 1964.

Germany is the largest importer of the six member states, the report said. Since 1958, German imports from other Community countries more than doubled from \$636 million to \$1.3 billion in 1964. German imports from outside the Community have also risen during that time from \$2.6 billion to \$3.4 billion.

However, an increasing share of its imports is coming from Community countries, especially for products subject to the common agricultural policy. Imports of these products from other Community countries rose from \$412 million to \$821 million, while imports from outside the Community rose from \$712 million to \$836 million.

EEC COMMISSION FILLS IN FRAME OF COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

Amendments Define Rate Bracket Width; Increase Market Supervision

THE EEC COMMISSION submitted to the Council of Ministers on October 29 amendments to its 1963 proposals for a common transport policy.

The Commission's 1963 proposal formed the basis of the Council's June 22 agreement in principle on a common system for the organization of the transport market. The amended text expands the agreement and presents it in a form suitable for formal adoption by the Council. Rome Treaty Article 149 allows the Commission to amend a proposal on which the Council has not ruled.

The Council's agreement in June broke a four-year deadlock between the members over the common organization of the transport market. It provided a common framework for Community road, rail, and inland-water transport regulating competition between state and privately-owned firms.

Principles Defined

The main principles of the common transport policy are:

- A system of binding rate brackets for some types of transport and a system of voluntary upper and lower reference rates to be published as a guide for other types of transport.
- Publication by carriers of rates and conditions of transport applied outside the reference rates.
- Establishment of the new tariff system in two three-year stages.
- Enforcement by a Market Supervisory Committee.
- Provisions for safeguard measures.

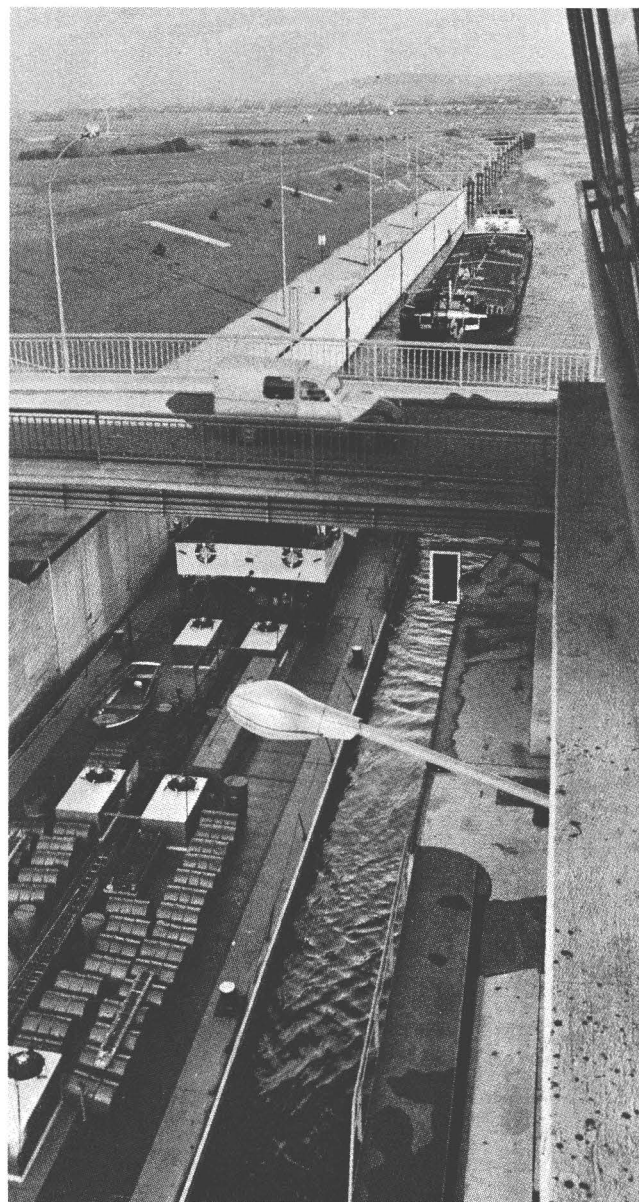
Gradual Application Provided

The common framework for the transport market will be introduced in two stages. The first stage, beginning on January 1, 1967, will be limited to transport crossing Community countries' borders. The system will be extended to inland transport in the member states during the second three-year stage from January 1, 1970 to January 1, 1973. Community authorities will work out the details of the system to apply from January 1, 1973 based on experience gained from the previous stages.

The system will operate as follows:

The first stage

During this stage, a distinction will be made, in respect to



Transport regulation: Barges carrying oil pass through locks in the Moselle Canal.

intra-Community transport, between transport by inland waterway and transport by rail and road.

- Non-binding reference rate brackets with maximum and minimum levels will be published by the member states for inland-water transport crossing internal Community frontiers.
- Binding minimum and maximum rates will be published by member states for intra-Community rail transport and road transport for distances exceeding 31 miles (50 kilometers). A carrier may conclude private contracts for rates outside of the compulsory levels. However, these rates must be published and justified. The original 1963 proposal stipulated prior authorization.

During the first stage, the member states' present internal transport arrangements will remain effective. They cannot be amended by the member states except to align them with the Community system.

The second stage

The provisions for this stage will cover both international transport in the Community and internal traffic with national frontiers.

- The non-binding reference rate system will apply to inland water transport across internal Community frontiers and various road and rail consignments of bulk goods. The reference tariffs in the latter case will be subject to certain conditions regarding tonnage. The Commission's list of proposed goods is annexed to the regulation.

For all transport regulated by reference rates, the railways will be obliged to balance their budgets including a proportion, still to be determined, of their fixed charges. In addition, abnormally low rates imposed on the railways by the governments for reasons not directly related to transport operation would be considered as public service charges. Railways would be financially compensated for applying these rates.

- The binding rate system will apply to rail and road transport over 31 miles across Community countries' frontiers with the exception of heavy goods referred to above. It will also regulate internal traffic (transport within national boundaries) not subject to reference rates above a still-to-be defined distance. The rates for transport between 31 miles and this distance will be established but will not be binding.

The Commission filled in the following gaps of the Council agreement:

- A uniform 20 per cent range between all minimum and maximum rates; 10 per cent above and 10 per cent below the basic rate. The range can be narrowed by the Council for certain transport operations.
- List of bulk goods for transport under reference rates rather than binding rates during the second stage.

Commission Proposes Innovations

The Commission also proposed three new measures to ensure the economic consistency of the system:

- The possibility for member state authorities to replace reference tariffs with temporary minimum and maximum rates in the case of severe competition or abuse of dominant positions. The measure is intended for transitional use only until Treaty rules on competition can be applied to transport following the three-year operation of the rate system.
- Publication of rates falling outside the brackets for com-



Transport regulation: Customs officer at Creutzwald (Moselle) raises the barrier for truck carrying timber into France from Germany.

pulsory and reference tariffs and notification of rates within the brackets for certain representative forms of transport to enable authorities to check the state of the market. The latter rates will not be published.

- A Community procedure for application of a safeguard measure to offset any serious disturbance to the economy of a member state by the trend of the transport market. Member states using the safeguard measures must request the Commission for authorization within four days of disturbance. Use of the safeguard measures will be extended to 15 days if the disturbances are limited to transport.

Proposal Considers Competition Conditions

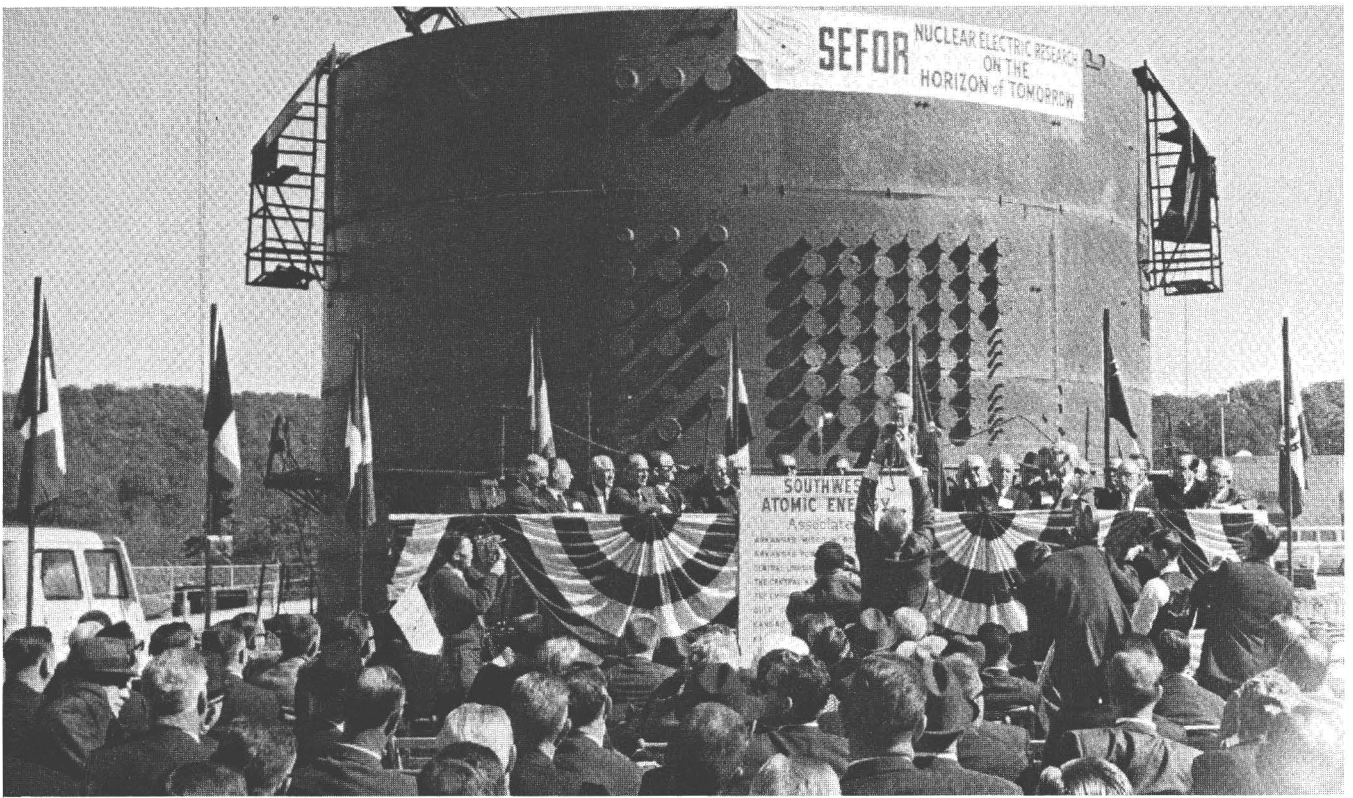
In addition, the proposal includes a timetable for eliminating disparities between national regulations which could distort competition in transport. The following problems must be solved during the first stage:

- Control over the entry of a firm into the transport market by such means as checks on solvency and professional capacity.
- Measures to control vertical and horizontal mergers.
- Regulation of certain non-state operations affecting transport rates which disturb competitive conditions.
- Allocating costs for infrastructure needs such as international roads, railways and locks.

By the end of the second stage, railways in member countries must operate on a viable basis.

The transport policy will be enforced by a market supervision committee of government experts presided over by a Commission representative. The committee will receive all necessary information on rates, prices and other market data. It will act as an advisory body to assist the Commission in fixing, checking and publishing rates, and examining private contracts.

The common policy will ultimately result in the close regulation of road transport and more liberal control of railway transport. Inland-water transport will operate with the most freedom.



Generation of electricity: Chairman Chet Holifield (Dem., Calif.) of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, addresses nearly 400 guests at the Start of Construction Ceremony for SEFOR near Fayetteville, Arkansas, on October 27. Participants in SEFOR project are symbolized by flags of United States, six Euratom nations and seven states served by 17 investor-owned electric companies.

SEFOR CEREMONY HIGHLIGHTS U.S.- EURATOM COOPERATION

Construction Begins on Internationally-Financed Breeder Reactor

REPRESENTATIVE CHET HOLIFIELD (D-Calif.) hailed on October 27 United States-Euratom cooperation for the development of nuclear power production.

Congressman Holifield, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, addressed nearly 400 participants in a ceremony marking the beginning construction of the Southwest Experimental Fast Oxide Reactor (SEFOR) near Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The project represents a "milepost with a double aspect," he said. "It unites in a unique manner the U.S. government, private industry and the countries in the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) in a common effort to develop breeder reactors for the generation of electricity."

"It is in this area that our long-range interests lie," he pointed out, "for if this technology can be developed to the point where so-called breeder reactor systems can be built to be safe, reliable and economic, the nation—indeed the world—will have an abundant supply of energy for generations to come."

The SEFOR, owned by 17 private power utilities joined in the Southwest Atomic Energy Associates (SAEA), is the first nuclear research project in the United States to receive international financing support. The program is expected to cost \$25 million.

Gesellschaft fuer Kernforschung, operating the German Karlsruhe Research Center, will provide \$5 million, of which Euratom will contribute 40 per cent for construction of the facility. The SAEA will furnish \$5.9 million of the estimated \$12,300,000 construction cost and the General Electric Com-

pany, San Jose, California, will pay the remaining amount.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) will contribute approximately \$12.7 million for research, development and operation of the project. The research program will be performed under the AEC's program to develop economic fast reactors to meet long-term energy requirements and the conservation of the nation's uranium resources. The reactor will produce more nuclear fuel than it consumes by converting spent uranium fuel into new usable plutonium fuel.

SEFOR is the first of a family of fast ceramic-fueled reactors for use in large (1,000,000 kw or larger) atomic power stations in the late 1970's. The sodium-cooled reactor will operate at a power level of 20,000 kilowatts of heat to test new ways of using nuclear fuel. It will not produce electricity.

The research program will include a detailed examination of the physics and mechanical characteristics of the experimental facility relating to reactor behavior under operating conditions. A major objective will be to establish and measure the means by which a fast ceramic core can limit power excursions under abnormal conditions.

The program is also designed to demonstrate that large fast breeder reactors fueled with ceramic elements composed of a plutonium and uranium oxides mixture can be built with reliable and safe operating conditions. It will be conducted for three years by a staff of 30 to 35 persons, mostly engineers and technicians.

The reactor is expected to begin operating in late 1967. Its 105-foot high cylindrical steel container has already been constructed.

COMMUNITY'S PRIVATE INVESTMENT PICTURE REMAINS CLOUDED

Commission Says Effect of Crisis Is Still Unclear

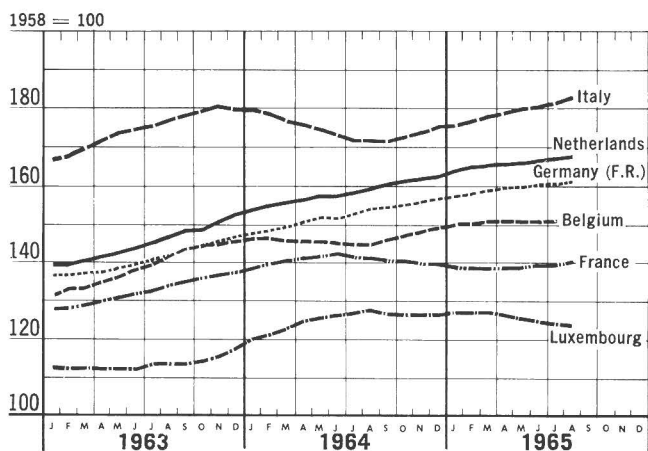
THE IMPACT OF THE COMMUNITY CRISIS on new investment in private industry cannot be measured yet, according to a recent EEC Commission report.

The Commission said in the October issue of *Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community* that "it is not clear how far uncertainty about the Common Market's future is already casting a shadow in this sector."

The report pointed out that it is impossible to arrive at a clear picture of production trends in August-September due to the increasing impact of the summer holidays. "With this proviso, it would appear that the growth of the Community's industrial production has accelerated somewhat faster," the study said.

Production growth continued to recover in France and, more distinctly, in Italy. However, the only dynamic factors mainly responsible for this trend were once again exports, private consumers' expenditure, and the replenishment of stocks and public investment. Private investment in plant and machinery continued to be sluggish.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY



The Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands are the only member countries still experiencing a severe and general shortage of labor. Strains on the labor market have become more acute in Germany and were responsible for the only slight rise in industrial production. The number of unemployed workers has grown slowly in France, Belgium and Italy.

Trade in goods between the member countries continued to expand rapidly in the summer months due chiefly to a sharp increase in imports into Germany where domestic demand was still strong. France's imports from the other member countries have been rising in combination with the recovery of its internal economic situation.

Italy's purchases expanded over the last few months following the setback to their recovery caused by the customs officials' strike in the spring. The value of goods imported from other member countries by the Netherlands grew appreciably, while goods imported by Belgium and Luxembourg have progressed only modestly because of a slackening of demand for capital goods and semi-finished products.

The report also included the results of the latest business

survey conducted in all Community countries except the Netherlands. Representative companies were asked during September whether total orderbooks, export orderbooks, stocks of finished goods, production and selling price expectations improved, remained the same or deteriorated over the past month.

The overall business position in these five countries was normal compared with July and August. Business climate improved in both France and Italy. In particular, stocks of finished goods continued the downward trend evident since the beginning of the year in Italy and the spring in France.

Unsettled Crisis Prompts Industry's Concern

The Community's industrial groups expressed concern in November over the continuance of the Community crisis.

French and German organizations, the *Conseil national du patronat français* (CNPF) and the *Bundesverband der deutschen Industrie* (BDI), affirmed their intention to do all they could to resolve the crisis.

They said that the Community must in all circumstances remain based on the Rome Treaties, of which economic integration is an essential element. The groups also pointed out that the halting of the development of the Common Market not only compromises the economic progress achieved to date but also the success of the Kennedy Round.

The *Comité des organisations commerciales de la CEE*, representing the member state trade unions in Brussels, took a similar stand at its annual conference in Paris. The committee emphasized "the extreme importance it attaches to the policies of European integration followed since January 1, 1958."

High Authority Renews Duty on Pig Iron Imports

The ECSC High Authority approved on December 1 the extension of a specific duty of \$7 per metric ton on foundry pig iron imports into the Community from non-member countries.

The extension until December 31, 1966 was recommended by the High Authority in February to offset increased low-priced imports. The measure, adopted in January 1963, was extended so that Community pig iron firms could continue structural changes and modernize production under lessened competitive pressure.

Community 1965 tariff quotas for foundry pig iron imports were also prolonged until the end of 1966. The quotas, at a reduced duty of 5 per cent, cover the following tonnages: Germany, 71,000; Italy, 161,000; Belgium-Luxembourg, 25,000; Netherlands, 10,000; and France, 10,000.

The High Authority also extended for one year the 1965 tariff quotas for iron and steel imports into the Community. The quotas are exceptions to the High Authority's recommendation of January 1964 applying an average 9 per cent tariff on iron and steel imports. The renewed quotas chiefly affect special qualities of iron and steel products which are not produced in the Community or produced in insufficient quantities.

STRONGER COMMISSION POWERS URGED FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS

Levi Sandri Advocates Uniform Social System and Employment Policy

LIONELLO LEVI SANDRI, Vice President of the EEC Commission, advocated a wider use of the Community's supranational powers for the establishment of a comprehensive social policy.

Mr. Levi Sandri reviewed on November 24 in Strasbourg the development of social policy since the creation of the European Economic Community in 1958. He told European Parliament members that eight years' experience proved the validity of the supranational method over the intergovernmental method which are both provided by the Treaty as means for improving social conditions.

"Greater progress and better results have always been obtained where a Community procedure has been provided for, whereas the most pronounced shortcomings and the most disappointing results occur in the fields left to cooperation between governments," he said. "Here we have additional proof, if additional proof is needed, that intergovernmental cooperation is not the right instrument for the construction of Europe."

Treaty Aims Lack Definition

Mr. Levi Sandri pointed out that the lack of precise Treaty aims and Commission powers present major obstacles to applying social policy. As an example, he cited the Rome Treaty's Article 117, which stresses the need to promote "improvement of the living and working conditions of labor so as to permit the equalization of such conditions in an upward direction."

The second difficulty, he said, results from the inadequacy or, in some fields, inexistence of the Commission's legal powers to achieve the above mentioned objectives. This deficiency, he pointed out, is compounded by the almost complete lack of funds accruing to the Commission now for social legislation.

"These difficulties alone suggest how the social provisions of the Treaty could be usefully revised," he said.

However, Mr. Levi Sandri pointed out that the Community's social policy has developed steadily despite these problems. Important results, he said, have been achieved, especially in sectors where the Treaty established binding rules and time-limits and the Commission was given necessary powers.

"Here we can claim successes in the fields of free movement of workers, the social security of migrant workers and the European Social Fund." He also said that legislative and administrative practices have been progressively harmonized to improve the living and working conditions in the Community.

'Social Policy Is A Reality'

"From this we may conclude . . . that the Commission's social policy is already a reality. The Commission can claim fairly that, within the framework and limits of the Treaty, it has carried out properly and punctually the tasks entrusted to it."

Mr. Levi Sandri urged the effective Community coordination of national employment policies as one of three main requirements for the future development of a common social policy. "Although the expression 'common employment



Lionello Levi Sandri, EEC Commission Vice President

policy' does not appear in the Rome Treaty, the components of this policy are supplied by numerous provisions of the Treaty which explicitly or implicitly concern employment."

Secondly, he said that the Commission must tackle the problem of harmonization of social systems as required by Article 118 of the Treaty. He pointed out that the Commission does not consider the means to attaining this harmonization as limited by Article 118 solely to intergovernmental cooperation.

Consequently, the Commission does not intend to deprive itself of the additional opportunities for action offered by other Treaty articles and will continue pressing for fuller and, therefore, more effective cooperation between labor and management. "With this in view," he said, "every effort will be made to render more democratic the organs and instruments that contribute to the progressive harmonization of the social systems."

Medium-Term Policy Needed for Joint Action

The EEC Commissioner said that the third requirement would cover the social aspects of the other common policies, particularly, the medium-term economic policy.

"The Council's decision to prepare a tentative program for the coordination of the member states' general economic policies may have a decisive effect on social trends. It would establish a general pattern into which governmental and Community action must fit in matters of employment, vocational training, working hours, incomes, social security, and, in particular, collective amenities."

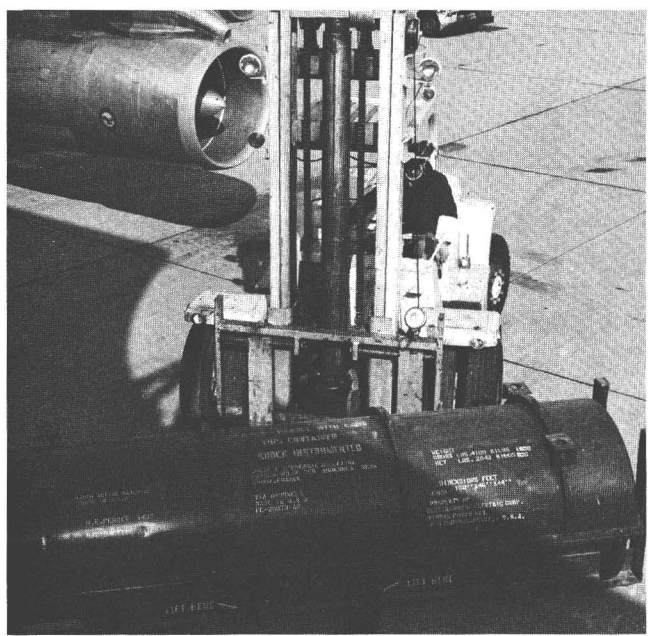
United States Ships Fuel to Euratom's SENA Reactor

Enriched uranium fuel was shipped by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission on November 5 for use in the first fuel core of the European Atomic Energy Community's SENA power reactor at Chooz, France.

This first shipment of 60,000 pounds of enriched uranium will be used, along with an additional 260,000 pounds, to generate power for Europe's largest single-reactor atomic energy plant. A total of four flights will be required to transport the remaining portion of nuclear pellets in the next few months. Enriched uranium for the full core of the SENA reactor will cost about \$11.6 million.

SENA (Société d'énergie nucléaire Franco-Belge des Ardennes), scheduled to begin operation in early 1967, is being constructed on the Franco-Belgian border near Givet, Belgium. The plant is equipped with a closed-cycle pressurized water-reactor which will operate at about 266 MWe.

The SENA project is the third large power reactor in Europe to be fueled by the United States and the second under the U.S.-Euratom joint program. The first shipment of enriched uranium was flown in February 1963 to Punta Fiume, Italy, for use in the 150 electric megawatt SENN reactor. The SENN (Società Elettronucleare Nazionale) plant was the first to be completed under the U.S.-Euratom joint program. Enriched uranium was also shipped to Turin,



U.S. supplies Europe: First consignment of atomic fuel for the 266 MWe SENA reactor at Chooz, France, is loaded at New York's Kennedy Airport for air shipment to Brussels. The container, weighing more than two tons, contains stainless steel clad fuel assemblies loaded with uranium dioxide fuel.

Italy, in March 1963 to fuel the 240-270 electric megawatt SELNI power reactor.

Euratom is purchasing the fuel from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission under the U.S.-Euratom Agreement for Cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Five Renew Appeal *(continued from page 1)*

January 1, 1966, as prescribed by the Rome Treaty. The cut will reduce intra-Community duties on industrial goods to 20 per cent of the basic 1957 level.

The Council postponed until February a decision to extend the additional 10 per cent tariff cut to Greek tobacco. The tariff preference was requested by Greece within the framework of its association with the Community. Italy and the three Benelux countries announced that they would extend no further intra-Community cuts on industrial products to Algeria in view of its pending negotiations with the Community.

The Council authorized the second alignment of the national tariffs on the common external tariff on January 1, 1966 for processed foodstuffs. The ministers also instructed the Permanent Representatives to study ways to extend the 20 per cent reduction in the common external tariff unilaterally adopted by the Community in the Dillon Round trade negotiations in 1960-62.

The authority for the tariff suspension expires at the end of 1965. The member states would like to retain the reduced duties for purposes of the Kennedy Round negotiations and to maintain the level of hundreds of national duties which have been aligned toward the lower level.

Orange Prices Pose Problems

The Council also discussed the new reference price system for imported oranges adopted by the Commission on November 11. The Commission regulation fixes reference prices for oranges for December 1965 through March 1966.

The Commission regulation was drafted in conformity with the new fruit and vegetable regulation agreed to in principle by the Council in December 1964. The regulation,

adopted by the Council in February, calls for establishing reference prices to ensure Community fruit and vegetable growers a fair price for their produce on the internal market and the application of countervailing charges to bring import prices up to the level of the reference prices.

The fruit and vegetables regulation was requested by Italy in return for its agreement in December 1964 on the common grain price. Italy produces most Community-grown fruits and vegetables.

The Commission's orange regulation provides for countervailing charges to be applied to imports from outside the Community when their offer price falls below the Community minimum entry price. The minimum entry prices are derived from the reference prices. For one category of oranges, the minimum entry price was set below the reference price to account for the interests of non-Community suppliers.

The reference prices are expected to result in higher import prices especially during January and February. Depending on the month, import prices might rise 3 to 9 per cent for the entire orange market compared to same period in previous years.

The Commission considered that some of the increase could be absorbed by the wholesaler so that it would not be entirely passed on to the consumer. Last year's statistics showed a 100 per cent increase in many cases of retail prices over orange import prices.

Prior to the Council meeting, the management committee for fruits and vegetables opposed the regulation by a weighted vote of 13 to 4. All member countries except Italy criticized the regulation but could not agree on an alternative measure.

The Council of Ministers decided to discuss possible changes in the fruit and vegetable regulation early next year.

Free Trade Unions Back Crisis Solution

Community free trade unions pledged support in October for the efforts of the Five in seeking a solution to the crisis.

Harm Buitter, secretary of the Brussels liaison bureau of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), made the following statement after the EEC Council meeting on October 25-26:

"The free trade unions have always, before and during the crisis, stressed the necessity of remaining faithful to the Paris and Rome Treaties, and of pursuing the task of achieving European integration. . . . An extraordinary meeting of the Council, in the absence of the executive Commission of the Community can only be acceptable if the agenda does not threaten the loyalty to the Treaties which was solemnly reaffirmed in the Council's declaration."

Community Steel Production Up Slightly

Community steel output increased 180,000 metric tons from October compared to the previous month.

The increase from 7.34 million metric tons to 7.52 million metric tons was attributed to the larger number of working days in October than in September. The October output was slightly lower than production during the same month in 1964.

Crude steel output in the first 10 months of 1965 at 71.84 million metric tons was 4.5 per cent higher than the corresponding period in 1964, mainly because of sharp rises in Italian and Dutch output.

Coal production, however, declined by 8.6 million metric tons to 186 million metric tons in the first 10 months of this year representing a 4.4 per cent drop from the same period in 1964. October output was responsible for one-fourth of the decline. Community mines produced only 18.6 million metric tons against 20.6 million metric tons attained in October 1964.

Industrialists Participate in Euratom Meeting

The European Atomic Energy Community reported to European industrialists on November 19-20 in Munich on the progress of the German KRB nuclear power plant.

Approximately 150 representatives of Community nuclear industry were informed about the technical experience gained in constructing the Kernkraftwerk RWE-Bayernwerk GMBH (KRB) plant. The reports were presented by Euratom Commission staff members and engineers from private industry employed at the plant in Gundremmingen, Germany.

The plant, containing a boiling water reactor (237 MWe), is one of five power plants which Euratom is aiding financially and technically under contracts with member countries. Other plants included in the power participation program are: the Italian SENN on the Garigliano River and SIMEA at Latina, the Franco-Belge SENA at Chooz, France, and the Dutch SEP at Doodewaard.

Claude Ramadier, Euratom director for industry, said

that approximately 35 Community firms have assigned or requested the assignment of 150 engineers to the five nuclear plants in the program.

The KRB was incorporated in the power participation program under a contract with the Euratom Commission on March 29, 1963. In addition, the plant has been granted joint enterprise status as defined in the Euratom Treaty. Other joint enterprises are the SENA reactor (242 MWe) in the Ardennes and the Lingen (250 MWe) nuclear power plant in Lower Saxony.

Community's Metropolitan Regions Unite

The six metropolitan regions containing the Community's capital cities decided to unite for the solution of common problems.

The regions agreed to form the union at the constituent assembly of the Union of Capital Cities, on November 8. The Union of Capital Cities was created in 1961 on the initiative of the mayor of Brussels.

The metropolitan regions were represented at the assembly by delegates from the Province of North-Holland (Amsterdam), the District of Luxembourg, the Department of the Seine (Paris), the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia (Bonn) and the Province of Rome. They attended the meeting at the invitation of the Province of Brabant in which Brussels is located.

The delegations of the six regions resolved to contribute to a united Europe by finding together solutions to mutual problems such as education and urbanization.

Germany First in 1964 Dwelling Construction

Germany leads in 1964 dwelling construction over three Community countries and Britain, according to a recent United Nation's publication.

The booklet, Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics, lists the following number of units constructed in 1964:

Housing Units Completed	Total	Per 1000 Population
Germany	623,800	10.7
France	368,900	7.6
Italy	446,800	8.8
Netherlands	101,700	8.4
United Kingdom	392,500	7.2

Neither the size nor specifications of the units are shown in the publication.

Euratom Develops Sodium Loop for Irradiation

The Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community announced on October 7 in Brussels the development of a sodium loop for fast neutron irradiation in the BR2 reactor at Mol, Belgium.

The loop will be used for tests concerning fast neutron breeder reactors which can now be carried out in the BR2 facility, a very high flux reactor. The sodium device will simulate inside the core of the BR2 reactor the operating conditions encountered in fast neutron reactors, thereby permitting a wide variety of experiments for the development of future reactors.

The loop was developed and constructed by the staff of the BR2 installation under a contract between Euratom and

the Belgium Center of Studies for Nuclear Energy (CEN) which operate jointly the Mol facility. The work on the loop was financed by Euratom and the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) within the terms of an association contract.

The new experiments permitted by the device will be used in the Euratom fast reactor program conducted in cooperation with the French Atomic Energy Commission, the German Atomic Energy Commission (GFK) and the Italian Atomic Energy Commission (CNEN). Euratom is presently negotiating similar agreements with the Belgian and Dutch Atomic Energy authorities. Private companies in the Community will also be encouraged to use the BR2 reactor with the sodium loop for fast breeder reactor tests.

Community Bankers to Present Common Front

Community bankers resolved on October 28 in Brussels to present to the EEC Commission common attitudes toward financial policies.

Their decision, prompted by the Commission's efforts to coordinate the monetary policies of the Six, follows:

"The *Fédération bancaire de la Communauté Economique Européenne* has decided to present a common front to the Common Market Commission on policy matters, such as freedom of capital movements, taxes and stamp duties on capital transfers, indirect taxes affecting trade, prevention of double taxation, approximation of laws on the publication of financial information and of company law.

"The Federation during 1966 will continue to study these fields, presenting its views to the Commission when appropriate. It will also continue to examine questions of export credit financing, insurance and other matters raised by the prospect of a common commercial policy."

EIB Aids Community Regional Development

The European Investment Bank will contribute \$2.06 million toward regional development in France and Germany.

The Bank will loan \$810,000 to a Breton agricultural cooperative to help with the purchase and modernization of industrial equipment. The *Coopérative des Agriculteurs des Côtes-du-Nord et Finistère*, comprising 40,000 members, is one of the most important multi-functional cooperatives in France.

The total project, costing \$7.59 million, is designed to improve technical conditions and increase the stocking, processing and packaging capacity for cereals, potatoes, vegetables, eggs and milk.

A total of \$1.25 million will be provided by the Bank to help finance the modernization and extension of a phosphate fertilizer factory in Brunsbüttelkoog, Germany. The factory is located on the estuary of the Elbe River.

Radio and Television Studio Opens in Brussels

A new European radio and television studio was opened in Brussels to facilitate coverage of Community affairs.

The studio was inaugurated on November 18 by EEC Commission President Walter Hallstein and EEC Commissioner Guido Colonna, President of the Council of Administration of the Joint Press and Information Service of the European Communities.

President Hallstein marked the occasion with the follow-

ing statement: "Europe does not need propaganda. However, it is necessary to publicize its stages and explain the problems of its construction to . . . European citizens."

The ultra-modern studio, containing photographic and recording equipment, is located in the building at 224, rue de la Loi, occupied by the Joint Press and Information Service of the European Communities. It is connected by a special line to the European broadcasting network.

The studio will be available to correspondents covering European affairs in Brussels. Stations of all countries of the world will be able to obtain direct liaison with the European studio upon request.

European Nuclear Buyer's Guide Is Now Available

The European Atomic Energy Community has published a buyer's guide to the nuclear industry of the Community.

This guide provides a comprehensive survey of the Community firms engaged in nuclear activities and of the products offered.

The guide is available at \$12 a copy from: Verlag Internationale Wirtschaftswerbung, Drachenseestrasse 1A, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany.

Recent Books on Community Topics

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY will periodically list books dealing with Community and Atlantic topics. This presentation does not indicate approval or recommendation of the publications.

Curtis, Michael, *Western European Integration*, Harper and Row, New York, 1965, pp. 262.

An introduction to the development of the European integration movement since World War II. The author discusses the significance of eight major European and international organizations and their influence on European unity and Atlantic cooperation. In particular, he shows to what extent countries have given up some national sovereignty by joining these organizations and what this implies for the concept of supranationalism.

Middleton, Drew, *The Atlantic Community: A Study in Unity and Disunity*, David McKay Company Inc., New York, 1965, pp. 303.

A long-time European correspondent for the New York Times analyzes the present crisis in the Atlantic Alliance. After reviewing the state of various European and Atlantic organizations he devotes chapters to France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia and Eastern Europe, and European integration. In conclusion, he discusses the major problems confronting the Alliance while pointing out the errors of the partners.

Cook, Don, *Floodtide in Europe*, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1965, pp. 384.

The story of the drive toward unification in Europe since the Schuman Declaration in May 1950 to the present. Mr. Cook, a veteran correspondent for several American newspapers, describes this movement in terms of the roles played by many of the major postwar European political leaders. He then discusses the relations of France, Germany, Britain and the United States with the new, emerging Europe and makes suggestions as to the future form of these relations.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

STUDY ON THE LONG-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, Executives of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1964, 199 pages... \$6.00

English text of a report which appeared in the December 1962 issue of BULLETIN DE LA C. E. C. A. The English version does not include the 400 pages of annexes published in a second printing of the study in 1964.

INTERVENTION ET MODERATION DES POUVOIRS PUBLICS DANS LE DOMAINE DES TRANSPORTS, Address by M. Lambert Schaus, Member of the EEC Commission, at the University of Cologne, March 26, 1965, 18 pages free

SOME COMMENTS ON THE SUBJECT OF "POLITICS AND ECONOMICS", Broadcast by Prof. Dr. Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, Munich, November 5, 1965, 16 pages, (mimeographed) free

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AS AN EXPANSIVE FACTOR IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE, Address by M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, Member of the EEC Commission, Stockholm, September 13, 1965, 15 pages, (mimeographed) free

THE COMMISSION PROPOSES TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT A NEW METHOD FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN ITALY, EEC Commission, Brussels, November 1965, 5 pages, (mimeographed) free

A summary of new EEC proposals in the realm of regional policy.

FIRST GRANT OF ASSISTANCE UNDER EAGGF GUIDANCE SECTION, EEC Commission, Brussels, October 1965, 6 pages, (mimeographed) free

A memorandum on the first aid granted under the Guidance Section of the Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

PROGRAMME D'INVESTISSEMENTS DANS L'INDUSTRIE PÉTROLIÈRE DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ, EEC Commission, Brussels, September 1965, 19 pages free
Available in French and German.

IMPORTATIONS DANS LA COMMUNAUTÉ DE PÉTROLE BRUT ET DE PRODUITS PÉTROLIERS EN PROVENANCE DES PAYS TIERS EN 1963, 1964, ET ESTIMATIONS POUR 1965, EEC Commission, Brussels, September, 1965, 17 pages free
Available in French and German.

REPORTS ON THE OIL INDUSTRY, EEC Commission, Brussels, November 1965, 2 pages free
Short English summary of the two reports listed above.

VORKOMMEN, ERSCHLIESSUNG UND GEWINNUNG VON FLÜSSIGEN UND GASFÖRMIGEN KOHLENWASSERSTOFFEN IN DEN LÄNDERN DER EUROPÄISCHEN WIRTSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT, by Günter F. Eich, "Statistical Information" 1965, No. 3, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Brussels, 187 pages \$2.00
A report about the development and present situation of petroleum and natural gas resources of the Community.

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