SEPTEMBER 1968 NO. 116

european community

COMMON MARKET • COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY • EURATOM

CONTENTS

The views expressed by contributors do not necessarily reflect the policies of the European Community.

JEAN MONNET ONCE REMARKED that people who believed that Europe's problems would be solved by the creation of a unified Europe were mistaken. "They will only become capable of solution," he said. He then added: "We must also be prepared for the many new problems which the process of unification will create."

The Community's crowded fall agenda is a reminder of the diversity of problems that go into the making of a customs union. The attempt to beat down national barriers and unify Europe is an unrelenting and ubiquitous task. For all its importance, July 1 only dramatized what remains to be done. Progress has proven more difficult in some areas than in others. *Pierre Thonon,* for instance, in this month's EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, reflects on the number of successes in Europeanizing sports, while *Kenneth W. Gatland* writes about the frustrations of promoting European cooperation in space activity.

An area of increasing importance, interest, and frustrating difficulties is the development of a common policy and rules for a European company that will be recognized equally in all the six Common Market countries. In this issue, Commissioner *Guido Colonna di Paliano* discusses why Europe needs firms of a continental scale, and *Alan Parker* outlines some of the tricky political decisions that have to be taken before a European company law is a reality.

A highlight of the news this month is the completion of a common policy for the free movement of labor in the Community, 18 months ahead of schedule.

COVER: *"A Rainy Start at the Solitude"* taken by Erich Baumann of Ludwigsburg, Germany. The start of the "classic" Solitude circuit race, near Stuttgart. Courtesy of the German Information Center, New York.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY is published monthly in English, French, Italian, German, and Dutch by the offices of the European Community Information Service. Subscriptions can be obtained from the European Community Information Service.

Washington, D.C.: 808 Farragut Building, 20006
New York, N.Y.: 155 East 44th Street, 10017
London: 23 Chesham Street, SW1
Paris: 61, rue des Belles-Feuilles
Rome: Via Poli 29
Bonn: Zitelmannstrasse 11
The Hague: Alexander Gogelweg 22
Brussels: 244, rue de la Loi
Luxembourg: 18, rue Aldringer
Geneva: 72, rue de Lausanne

A copy of this material is filed with the Department of Justice where, under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, the required registration statement of the European Community Information Office, 808 Farragut Building, Washington, D. C. 20006, as an agent of the European Economic Community, Brussels, the European Atomic Energy Community, Brussels, and the European Coal and Steel Community, Luxembourg, is available for public inspection. The European Community Information Office is the publisher of this material. Registration does not indicate approval of the contents of this material by the United States Government.

Why Europe Needs Continental-Scale Firms

by **GUIDO COLONNA DI PALIANO**

THE COMMON MARKET TREATY stipulates that member countries shall negotiate the mutual recognition of companies, the preservation of legal identity in case of the transfer of the seat of the company from one country to another, and the merger possibilities for companies subject to different national legislations. This approach is based on the notion that distinct national laws should be combined with each other through appropriate compromises, while still remaining distinct. Thus, there is a precise difference between the Treaty prescriptions and the idea of a European company.

The European company approach boldly suggests that the six Community members define a new and identical set of rules, on the basis of which a new type of company would come into existence, be recognized in all six countries, and whose participants would all be placed on an equal footing. The legal framework for this new type of company would coexist with the other corporate forms recognized in the national laws of the six countries and is necessary to stimulate international mergers and the establishment of common subsidiaries by companies subject to differing national laws. A European company would enable the merged companies to achieve a full and real joining of forces within the whole area of the Common Market. Such a merger could be essential either for their survival or for their position on the world market.

Traditional companies operating within one member country could adopt this status. Likewise, two companies subject to distinct national legislations could create a common subsidiary by vesting it with the status of a European company. Even a single traditional company, existing by virtue of one national legislation, might create a "European" subsidiary.

Genesis of "European" Company

It had become evident by 1965 that industry in the six countries had, in general, made few of the adjustments necessary for a fair chance of survival. They had done little to assure adequate profits for future development, in a climate of growing competition at home as well as abroad. To the extent that firms had remained too small to function in a large, free, and open market, the solution depended largely on the public authorities' willingness to remove the barriers that prevented changes in the structure of industry.

The Commission became involved in this problem of size also as a result of the rapidly increasing flow of direct investments into the Community from the outside, mainly from the United States. The question facing the Commission was what policy the Community should adopt in regard to this influx of investments. The Commission would regard any restrictive policy as contrary to the common interest. Its view was, and still is, that rather than deplore the risks entailed (real or presumed) in these external investments, member countries should vigorously promote the structural adjustment of their industries, especially those where this kind of competition arose. This attitude means that the Community should adopt a common industrial policy designed to facilitate mergers between European firms.

Following this line of thought, the Commission outlined a policy of concentration in a statement to the European Parliament and in a memorandum presented to the Council of Ministers in December 1965. Shortly afterwards the Commission, in a memorandum, recommended that the study of the creation of a European type of business corporation be initiated and actively pursued.

Some Advantages

The establishment of common regulations applicable in every member country as a basis for a new type of business corporation would represent a positive move towards integration, provided that these rules and regulations were, as far as possible, subject to Community jurisdiction. The Commission could not forget that the ultimate objective of the Community is political.

Harmonization of company law was proceeding at a snail's pace, and firms throughout the Community were getting restless. Furthermore, if concentration were limited to firms within individual member countries, it might revive domestic economic forces that would inevitably side with national interests rather than with common economic and industrial policies—with negative results for the future of the Community. This danger could not be avoided as long as parties in international mergers thought they would have to solve incredibly difficult problems and face staggering costs.

Finally, there would be an important psychological advantage in the creation of a type of multinational company. If such a company enlarged its share of the market, it would not be associated with any particular national flag.

Industry Welcomed the Proposal

Representatives of the industries in the Community reacted positively to this proposal. Industrialists saw in it a possible

Mr. Colonna is a member of the European Communities Commission with special responsibility for industrial policy.

solution for the problem of concentration and of the creation of subsidiaries throughout the Common Market.

A group of experts from the six countries under the chairmanship of Professor Pieter Sanders, dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Rotterdam, was called together to prepare a model statute. By the end of 1966, it was finished. Shortly afterwards, the Commission sent to the Council Professor Sanders' report* as a basis for discussion and negotiation between government experts. It would be useful if this report were given detailed consideration by those countries that have applied for membership in the Communities. It is the most comprehensive study ever made of this subject which is bound to remain a central problem in the development of a multinational integrated area.

The report boldly deals with some of the most delicate options which have to be faced in connection with the creation of a European company, such as participation of the workers in the management of the enterprise, and the conditions under which existing firms would have access to the new type of corporation.

Difficulties Ahead

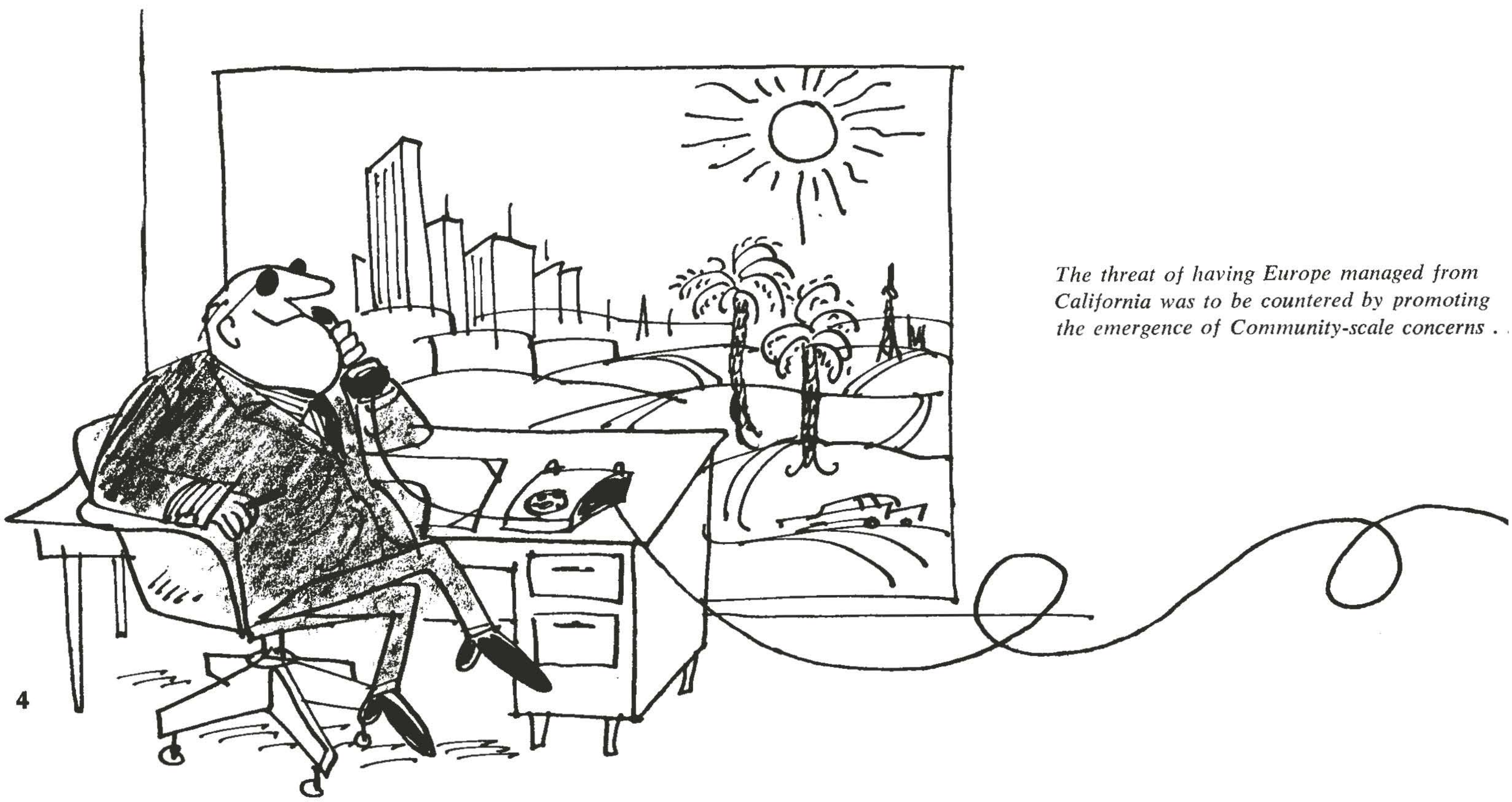
These and other questions have been debated by the experts and the representatives of the six governments for more than a year, so far without agreement, in a working group under the chairmanship of the same Professor Sanders. Considering the differences existing in the laws of the six member countries, progress achieved to date should not be underestimated. All six delgations now seem convinced that it is useful to try to create this new type of company, though at the beginning at least two governments had strong reservations about it. Nevertheless, the lack of conclusive results in eliminating legal, fiscal, and financial obstacles to international mergers is creating increasing impatience among industrialists.

The situation has become more complicated as a result of the applications for membership in the Communities and the lack of adequate follow-up to these requests. Mergers are especially necessary in the sectors where technology plays a major role. In view of the pending applications and of the advanced state of technology in some of those countries, is it appropriate to proceed with the establishment of a legal framework to facilitate mergers without representatives of the applicant countries —which have strength in exactly the areas that would be a welcome addition to the Community's own potential?

New Initiative

The Commission has, therefore, decided to take a new initiative. It has proposed to the Council that the time has come for the Commission itself to prepare a draft convention for a European company based on the preparatory work carried out so far. The idea is that in order to achieve practical results it is now necessary to place clearly certain options on the table, to suggest a choice, and to encourage the political will which is required to carry out these choices. Given the sensitivity of the problem, the appropriate cooperation must be established between the Commission and the member governments. Through a procedure of cooperation, the six governments may in a reasonable period of time together decide to submit a draft convention for ratification in their own countries.

**Professor Sanders' draft statute for European limited-liability companies has been published in French, German, Dutch, and Italian by the Community as: "Projet d'un Statut des Sociétés anonymes européennes," Competition Series No. 6, $6.00.*



The threat of having Europe managed from California was to be countered by promoting the emergence of Community-scale concerns . . .

The European Company

A TRICKY POLITICAL DECISION

by **ALAN PARKER**

BUSINESSMEN IN THE UNITED STATES, Scandinavia, and other countries outside the European Community are watching the evolution of the Community's policy toward European companies as closely as are their counterparts in the Six.

The European Communities Commission is now asking the Council of Ministers to:

- make a definite decision in favor of a convention regulating European companies convention (leaving details to be worked out later)
- take four tricky political decisions that are needed before work by technical experts can proceed
- authorize a group of technical experts to work out detailed proposals including, presumably, a draft convention for which the work accomplished by an inter-governmental group under Professor Pieter Sanders of the Netherlands will serve as a basis.

The four political decisions—and without them further work by the Sanders group at the technical level would be a waste of time—concern:

- whether to allow the European company to issue only bearer or registered shares
- whether to allow worker representation on supervisory boards of European companies, as the German Government (with its trade unions breathing down its neck) is demanding, despite uncompromising opposition from business lobbies throughout the Six
- settling the tax status of the European company and deciding how it will fit into the present jungle of the six different fiscal systems, some of which (e.g. Belgium and Germany) make no provision for relief from double taxation
- the deceptive problem of access. At first, the argument would seem to be between those who favor limiting European-company status to large European groups, and those who claim that the large groups like Philips can already cope and that it is rather the medium-sized concerns that need to be prodded into mergers and Europeanization. In fact, this distinction raises the rather more uncomfortable decision of whether access should be limited to companies registered within one of the Six, or whether outside companies, based in America or other European countries, should be allowed access on equal terms instead of through a subsidiary registered in the Six.

Mr. Parker is a staff member of The Economist, *London.*

This last option is not nearly as technical as it might appear. It raises the whole complex of questions of the purpose of the European company, the Community's attitude toward outsiders, and the enlargement of the Community. The European-company idea arose originally as a response to the inflow of American capital into the Community. None of the six governments favored resisting this inflow, because of the danger of becoming isolated from up-to-date developments in technology and management methods (as the East Europeans have become over the last 20 years). The threat of having Europe managed from California was to be countered by promoting the emergence of Community-scale concerns, thriving on a single, Community market—as the international American giants had thrived on their single American market.

Hefty Bill for Capital Gains Tax

This goal proved more difficult than one might have supposed. Mergers across national frontiers are obstructed by a host of practical difficulties, of which the most serious is that, in an outright merger, shareholders in one or both companies run into a heavy bill for capital-gains tax. A few companies have managed to avoid this obstacle but only by resorting to a most cumbrous device of creating two new companies. Apart from the minor anomaly that the two parent companies remain distinct, each with its own set of shareholders, this type of arrangement might not always be appropriate. Not only are trans-frontier mergers obstructed, but under the present regime the large group cannot readily move its seat of control around the Community.

A new holding company would have to be formed. Philips N.V., the Dutch company, for example, would have to transfer its assets to the new German Philips A.G., exposing it to tax and other disadvantages. Philips N.V. would then have to be liquidated, and the A.G. shares handed out to its shareholders, again theoretically running it into the capital-gains tax trap. By comparison, if all IBM's European subsidiaries are owned directly or indirectly by IBM, Inc., then the European seat of control can be located wherever it suits IBM, and can be moved at will.

In addition to these major problems, there are the distortions inevitably caused by the existence of six separate systems of tax and company law in the Community. The first steps towards a harmonized system of company law are now being undertaken, and the rough outline of a harmonized system of direct company taxes is already beginning to emerge. The system of indirect taxation has not only emerged but is being implemented. Nevertheless, because of the American corporation's greater flexibility, there is good reason to suppose that it finds the Community's inadequate system of double-tax relief less constricting than would a European concern.

A new European company could be set up under a special convention between the six governments, embodying a statute that would, when ratified, become European (i.e. Community) law. Or, a more limited solution could be adopted by which the six countries could add new sections to their respective company law statutes to make provision for the European company. In either case, the idea would be that the European company would be treated, in so far as possible, like a domestic company in each of the Six. This alternative would not eliminate all the distortions and obstacles; progress towards company law and fiscal harmonization would have to continue. The alternate, however, would short-circuit at least some of the problems.

Trans-Atlantic Control

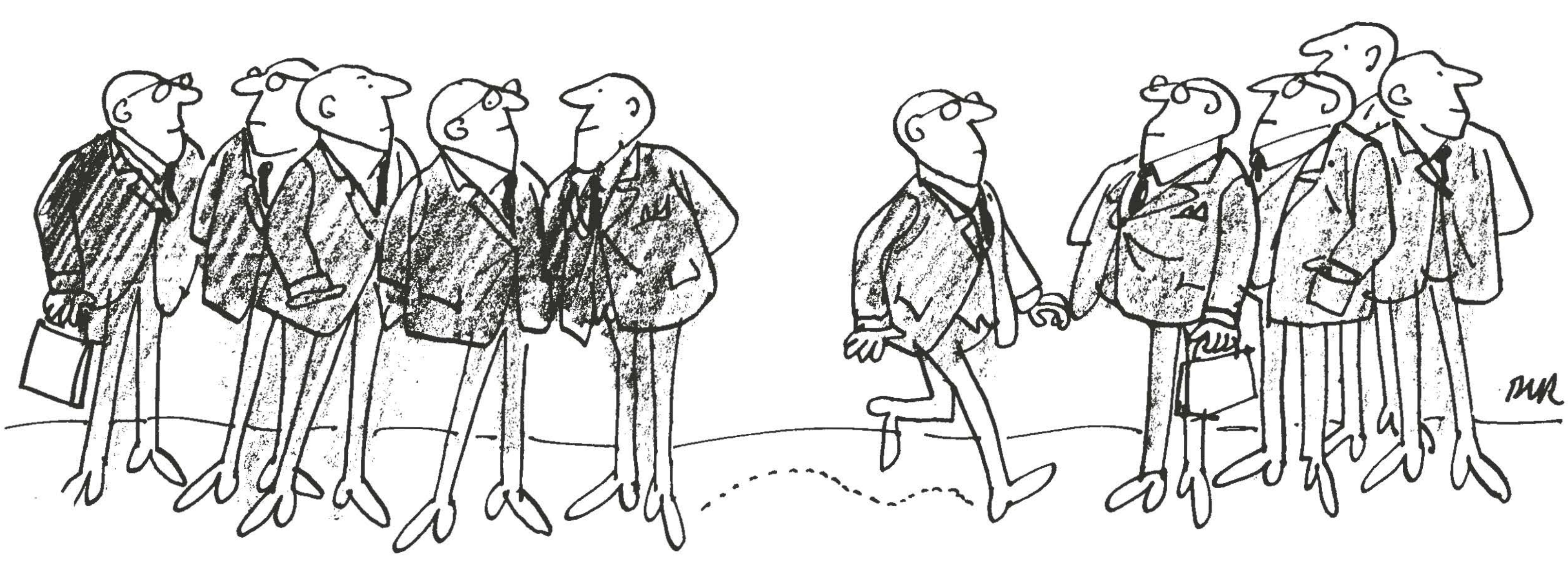
The emergence of the Community-scale concerns would be facilitated, a desirable goal everybody agrees, but suppose the concern is controlled from the other side of the Atlantic? IBM presumably could function more effectively in the Community if its interests there could be regrouped into a European company. Should IBM be able to do so, or should it be allowed to hold shares in a European company only through the intermediary of a holding company registered under, say, Luxembourg law?

Economic liberals may argue that the purpose of the European company is not to discriminate against concerns based outside the Community but to remove the distortions and obstacles within the Community that prevent it from serving as a single market. In this way, it will benefit fully from the inflow of capital and know-how that it will then attract from abroad. Community philosophy may not be as liberal as it was a decade ago. The need to fortify concerns controlled within the Community might now be regarded as paramount, and indeed this might be the main purpose of the European-company statute.

This choice becomes more painful when the position of other European countries is considered. Four of them have applied to join the Community anyway. Because enlarging the Community by adding to its members involves serious, if transitional, political complications, it is tempting to argue that further progress towards European integration could meanwhile be made by enlarging the Community in another sense: adding new dimensions, or functions, not covered by the treaties creating the Communities. This enlargement would include trying to evolve a Community policy on technology and on European companies.

Though the argument is tempting, the Dutch, for one, do not accept it. They want the entire discussion of the European company to be carried on within a wider (European) framework than the narrower and more specific Community context. At the other extreme are those countries that might insist on the narrower framework for political reasons, and the remainder, including the Commission, which prefer it because of the better chance of quick action. A possible compromise might be a European-company statute within the Community framework, as liberally oriented as possible, so that it would be acceptable at least to European countries outside the Community. This is the course businessmen seem to prefer. In a statement to the Community authorities, the International Chamber of Commerce, a body representing businessmen in some 40 countries, has urged that companies in non-member states should also have access to the European-company status. It says this would demonstrate the Community's outward-looking attitude while increasing the Common Market's competitive strength as a whole by facilitating consolidation of Community firms with those in other countries.

A few companies have managed to circumvent the obstacles to merger, but only by creating two new companies, while the two parent companies remained distinct, each with its own set of shareholders.



Crisis in European Space Cooperation

by **KENNETH W. GATLAND**

When science ministers meet in Bonn in October for the European Space Conference, Britain's decision to withdraw from the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) in 1971 and the crisis that has arisen in European space affairs will be high on the agenda. Mr. Gatland, vice president of the British Interplanetary Society, explains the issues.

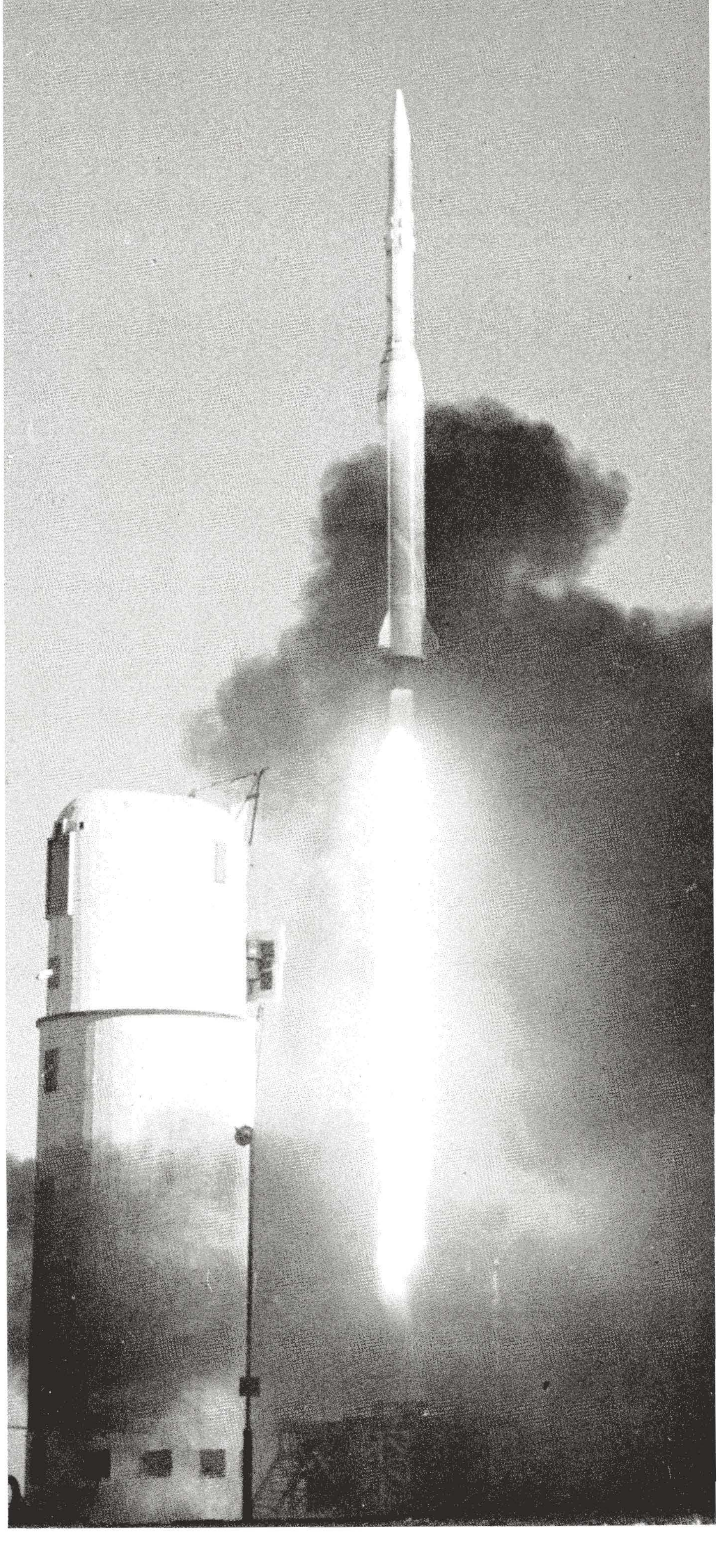
THE DECISION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT to withdraw from ELDO followed swiftly upon publication of a technical report (the Causse Report) of an international committee created to advise on future European space activity. The report outlined an ambitious 10-year program for scientific and applications satellites and included plans for a big launch vehicle capable of putting 7-ton satellites into a low orbit, or 2-ton satellites into a geo-stationary orbit (stationary in relation to a fixed point on earth) by 1978. The report's chief argument was that the demands of direct-broadcast television* from a geo-stationary orbit about 22,300 miles above the equator would require a heavyweight launcher if the future telecommunications market was not to be dominated by the United States and Russia. At the same time, a family of launchers would become available for putting up satellites for meteorology, navigation, air-traffic control, observation of the earth's natural resources, and scientific research generally. Total 10-year costs were estimated at some $2.9 billion.

The British Government decided that development costs would by far outweigh the immediate economic returns and that it therefore could not support the project. Similarly, it sees no economic justification for the experimental television relay satellite proposed by the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) and the *Conférence Européenne des Télécommunications par Satellites* (CETS) as payload for the *Europa* 2 space rocket now being built by ELDO.

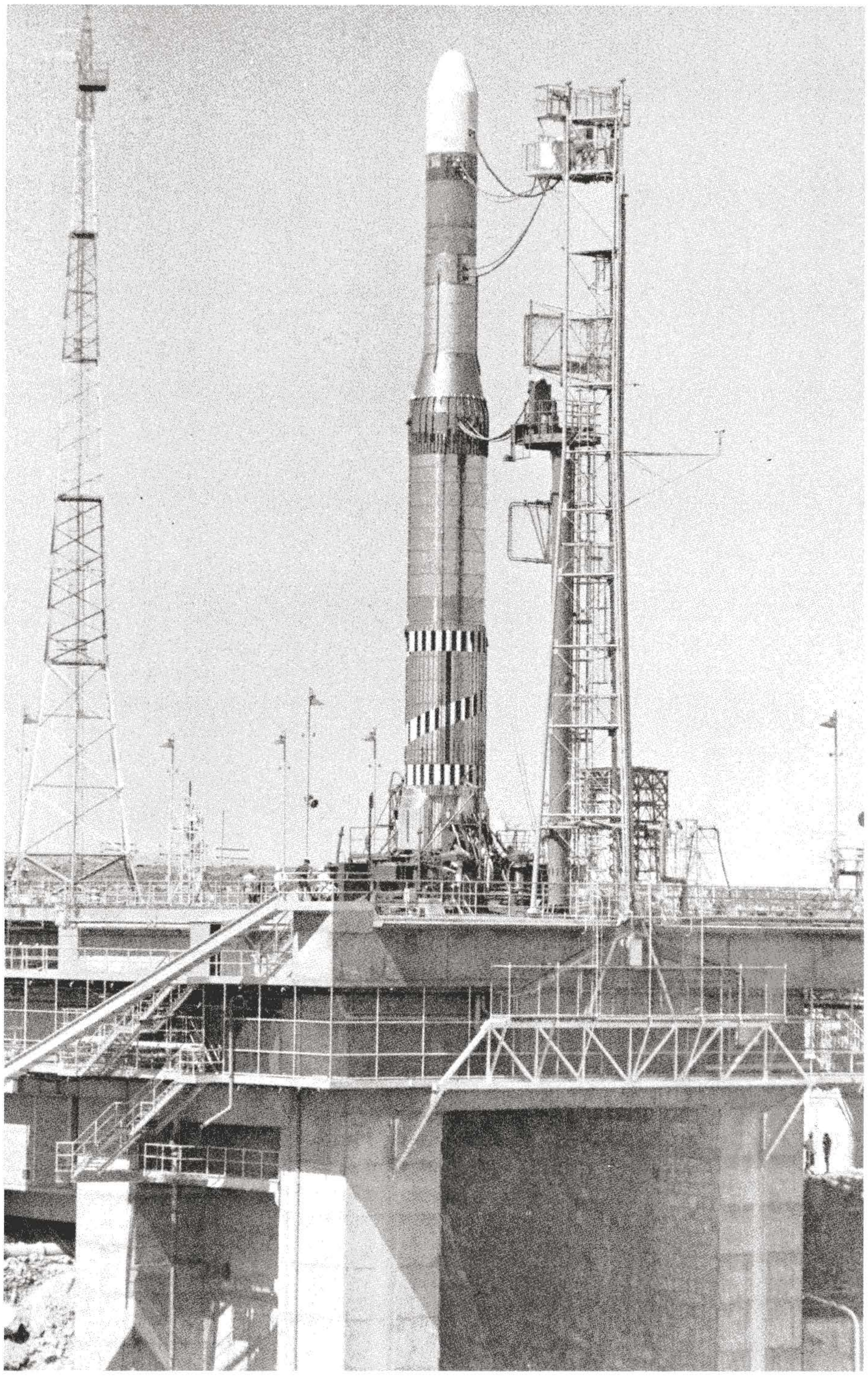
But Britain will honor its standing agreements covering the development of ELDO rockets up to 1971, though whether it will meet any additional costs arising from price escalation remains to be seen.

Not unnaturally, there has been much criticism over Britain's action, particularly in France and Germany. That a decision of such far-reaching importance should have been taken without prior discussion with other ELDO partners has been particularly regretted. Critics have pointed out that it was, after all, a former British Government that invited other countries to join in an international program to develop space rockets and that the action now being taken jeopardizes invest-

**Such satellites, using high-power transmitters in space, will broadcast directly to domestic receivers, eliminating the need for costly repeater stations on the ground. In addition to revolutionizing the TV industry in the developed world, these satellites may be expected to expand educational and cultural services in underdeveloped countries by beaming programs to isolated community centers. Because of their power and high capacity they make it possible to spread a communications web that will eventually connect all business and industrial centers.*



Blast-off of the Diapason D-A *French space capsule on the* Diamant *launcher.* ELDO *is considering using the* Diamant *to launch small satellites.* PHOTO: *Courtesy of the French Embassy Press and Information Division, New York.*



An ELDO *rocket ready for launch at the Woomera Rocket Range, in Australia.* PHOTO: *Courtesy of the Australian News and Information Bureau, New York.*

always been regarded as an assurance of Europe's long-term option in new areas of technology which seem certain to play an increasing part in the economic growth of nations too small to obtain the full benefits for themselves.

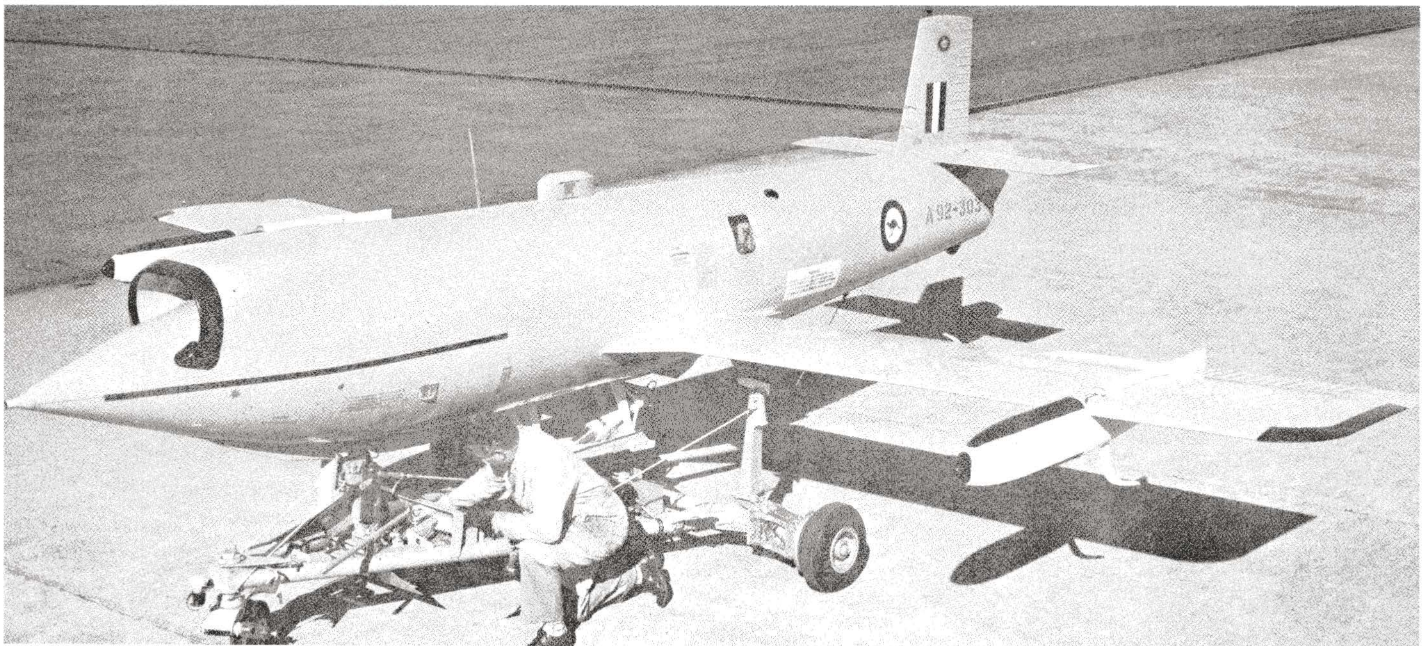
Eventual Dividend

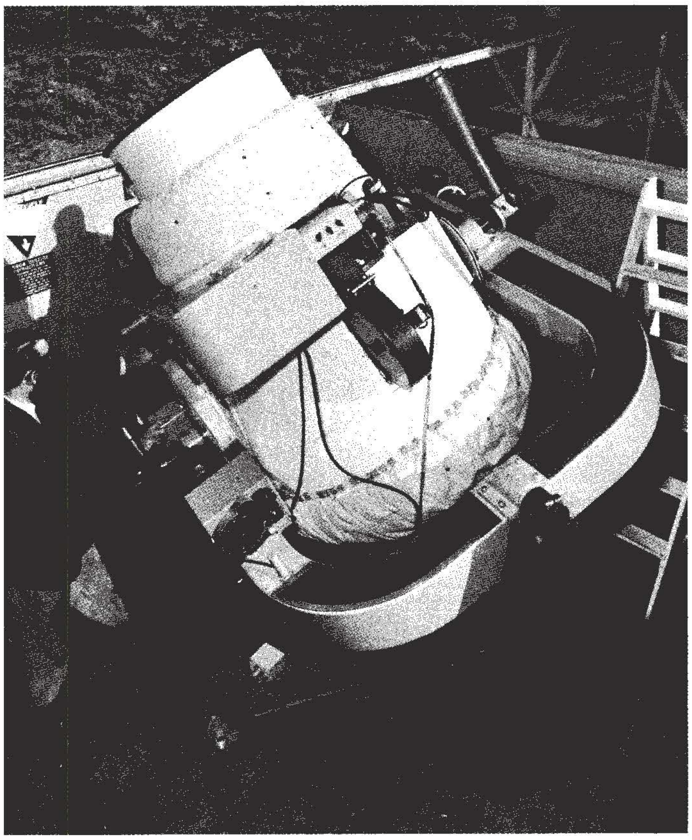
Money expended in this way does not simply vanish. It would be spent in Europe, creating facilities, knowledge, expertise, and ability, which could eventually pay handsome dividends, particularly in the field of communications. Other benefits might come in unsuspected ways—through improvements in ments already made by a larger community. Italy's recent decision to limit its financial participation in European space research partly expresses the frustrations shared by those European countries which see little future in cooperative enterprises which do not have the enthusiastic support of the major European powers.

There also has been little sympathy for the British Government's assertion that, because there can be no immediate profit from ELDO, the venture is economically unsound. ELDO has metals and plastics, electronics, computers, power generation, and medical instrumentation, to mention but a few.

The British Government has turned instead to investments in specific areas of technology which promise relatively quick financial return—civil aircraft, computers, machine tools, and nuclear fuels, for example. Many industrial leaders believe this is a short-sighted decision. ELDO should be an example of a multinational organization that helps to forge the new Europe, the only Europe capable of keeping abreast of the United States and the Soviet Union in the "spearhead technologies." Space techniques have entered the mainstream of industrialized communities and cannot be divorced from the economic growth of nations, large or small. Europe can no more afford to drop out of space science and technology than it can afford to ignore the commercial future of nuclear energy. It is all part of the closely woven fabric of technological advance on which Europe's prosperity depends.

A high altitude version of the Jindivik *pilotless aircraft used to film tests at the Woomera Rocket Range, Australia.* PHOTO: *Courtesy of the Australian News and Information Bureau, New York.*





A Baker-Nunn camera used to track earth satellites from the Woomera Rocket Range, Australia. PHOTO: *Courtesy of the Australian News and Information Bureau, New York.*

ELDO's only customers now are France, Germany, and Belgium, which have taken options on two launch vehicles for their separate *Symphonie* communications satellite. Putting these 330-pound satellites into geo-stationary orbit depends on the the continuance of ELDO, and the provision of launch facilities at the equatorial space center of France in French Guiana. Clearly, it would be grossly uneconomical if development ceased with the launching of these experimental satellites.

This situation could lead to the collapse of ELDO long before 1971, perhaps even this year. Much depends on the determination of France and Germany to find a market for space relayed telecommunications, a sector where profits are likely to accrue only in the long-term. Alternatives for France include building its own launch vehicles, with or without outside help, or the extension of space cooperation agreements with the Soviet Union.

Rising Costs

The situtation of ESRO, which Britain continues to support, is also cloaked with uncertainty. The organization was created in 1962 to do research on scientific satellites and sounding rockets with a minimum budget of $2.8 billion for the first eight years.

Today, ESRO has excellent research facilities at its Center in Noordwijk, the Netherlands. A fine European space range for sounding rockets has been built near Kiruna in northern Sweden and is one of ESRO's best achievements. A European space tracking and telemetry network has also been established. However the satellite program has suffered from rising costs and inexperienced management.

Of six projects started three have folded. Although not officially canceled, the 3,000-pound Large Astronomical Satellite (LAS) was too costly and complex for ESRO to proceed. LAS, which was to carry telescopes for automatic observation of stars, was once also considered a payload for the ELDO Europa -1 launcher.

The TD-1 and TD-2 satellites, also hit by runaway costs, were canceled in April, after the Italian government decided to limit its financial support for the projects. They were to have been launched in America by Thor-Delta rockets for studies in stellar and solar astronomy, and X-ray and gamma radiation.

The three remaining small satellites—ESRO-1, ESRO-2, and HEOS-A—should all be launched by this time next year. A first attempt to orbit ESRO-2 failed on May 29, 1967, when the American Scout rocket went out of control, depositing the satellite in the sea. It was designed to study the inner Van Allen belt and solar and cosmic radiation. On May 16 this year, a second launching attempt with a back-up satellite was successfully carried out.

Mapping the Earth's Magnetic Field

ESRO-1, designed to study energetic particles and their effect on the radio-reflecting layers of the earth's ionosphere, should also be launched this year. There are hopes that HEOS-A will follow. The plan calls for an improved Delta rocket to send the drum-shaped satellite into a wide elliptical orbit from which it will map the earth's magnetic field and measure radiation in interplanetary space.

Lack of experience and poor estimating account for many of ESRO's frustrations. Thus, the main task of the new Director General, Britain's Professor Herman Bondi, has been to infuse the organization with a fresh realism centered on an appreciation of technical capability and hard economics.

Effort in any new program is likely to be concentrated on less complex scientific satellites and a continuation of the successful sounding-rocket program. In the next three years, Britain is prepared to go along with an average maximum yearly increase of 6 per cent of the 1968 ESRO budget of about $50.4 million.

Whether or not ESRO will continue to depend on American rockets for satellite launchings remains to be seen. Under new agreements with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, launchings will no longer be made without cost, and it may well be possible to have smaller ESRO satellites launched by the French *Diamant*-B and British Black Arrow rockets being developed as part of the national space programs. *Diamant*-B will send a 400-pound satellite into a low elliptical orbit from French Guiana. Black Arrow will launch a 220-pound satellite into a 340-mile polar orbit from Woomera, Australia.

These small launchers are useful mainly as research tools for entry into larger programs of space science and technology. Without a larger international launcher development program, future commercial outlets from space science will be missed. This is the issue for Europe.

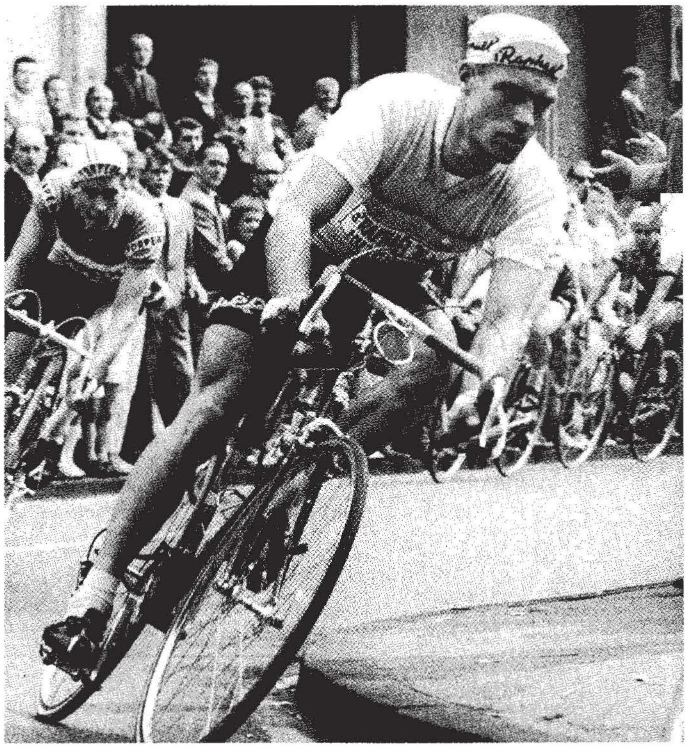
Sports Go European

by **PIERRE THONON**

INSPIRED BY THE REVIVAL OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES in 1896, sportsmen and spectators in Europe sought to escape from the limited routine of local, regional, and national contests by establishing connections with sporting bodies in other countries and organizing international contests.

At the turn of the century it was largely a case of sporting groups in Europe asking to be recognized by Britain, the cradle of the modern revival of sports. For continental clubs, it was a matter of pride to have permanent contacts, in the form of "Easter tournaments" or other friendly annual meetings, with some British club. "European" oarsmen, tennis players, and motorcyclists did not consider themselves as having "arrived" until they had been invited to take part in the Henley regatta, the Wimbledon tournament, or the TT motorcycle races on the Isle of Man.

After the First World War sports promoters felt the need to adopt "European" standards quickly to maintain or increase their popularity among sportsmen and spectators. "European championships" were organized in the early Thirties for most sports: fencing in 1930, gymnastics in 1934, basketball in 1935. Cross-country contests such as the *Cross des Six Nations* became the vogue. In car racing two spectacular and popular endurance and reliability trials before the war were the Liège-Rome-Liège race, now dropped from the calendar because of summer road congestion, and the Monte Carlo Rally, which survives because it uses the roads at a time when the tourists shun them, in mid-January.

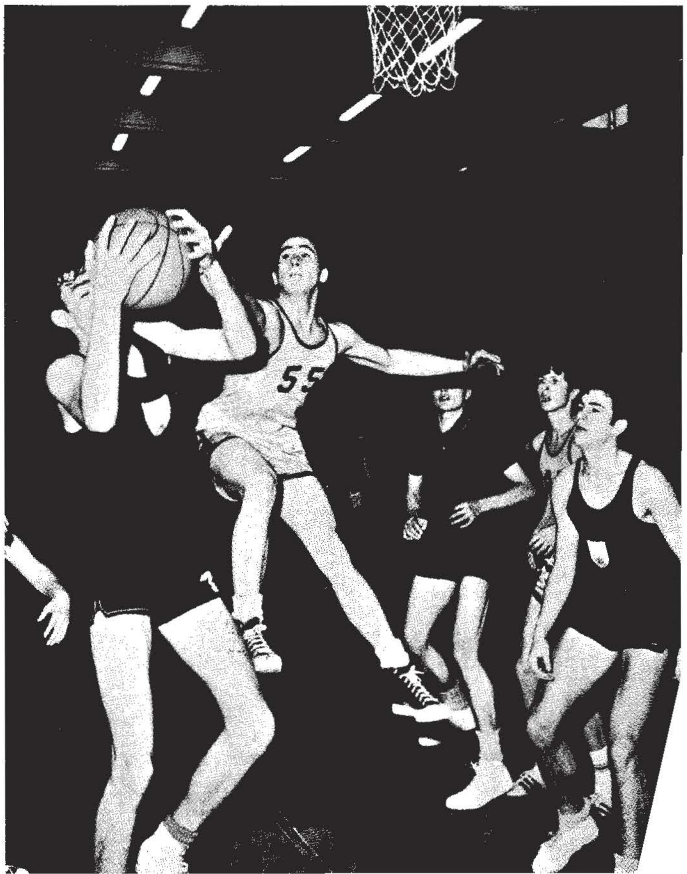


These racers advertize German ball bearings and a French aperitif. Cycling was one of the first sports to be Europeanized, since manufacturers chose the best riders available, irrespective of nationality, to publicize their products. PHOTO: *IN-Bild Inter Nationes/H. Müller, courtesy of the German Information Center, New York.*

Cycling's Multinational Teams

Even in the 1920's, cycling, one of the most popular sports in Western Europe, was European in spirit, particularly in the way the sport was organized. Soon after the First World War manufacturers of bicycles and accessories (particularly French, Italian, and German) established international teams of racing cyclists. Within such a French organization (*Alcyon,* for instance) there were sometimes more Belgian cyclists than French. There they rubbed shoulders with Dutch and Italians and occasionally with a German or Luxembourg champion. Spurred on by their manager, the athletes were called upon to back one another to beat the rivals on other brands of bikes ridden perhaps by compatriots.

The European Championship in basketball was organized in 1935. PHOTO: *IN-Bild/Friese, courtesy of the German Information Center, New York.*



Supranational Football

Europe's other popular sport, football (or soccer), at first looked timidly beyond frontiers. It had long been practiced on a rigidly national basis. Even if clubs did compete regularly with equivalent foreign clubs, national federations organized five or six international matches each season rather at random and mainly on the basis of bilateral contacts: France v. Italy, Europe's other popular sport, football (or soccer), at first Belgium v. Holland, or Germany v. Hungary.

Now, football has also jumped into the European field. Helped both by its new universal appeal and by European-wide television coverage of top matches, football has become a well-established model of European integration. It is in fact the only sport so far to acquire an official European authority, the Union of European Football Associations.

Mr. Thonon, a noted Belgian sports writer, reflects on the growth of European rather than national contests.

Football, or soccer, is the only sport so far to acquire an official European authority, the Union of European Football Associations. PHOTO: *Inter Nationes/AP, courtesy of the German Information Center, New York.*

The UEFA is certainly one of the most active supranational powers in the administration of sport and controls several major international matches:

- the European League Champions' Cup, played annually by the victors in the national championships of all the affiliated European countries, including Malta, Iceland, the USSR, and Spain
- the European Cup-winners' Cup, which is also played by the winners of each national cup
- the European Championship, reserved for the traditional representative national teams and organized on a four-year basis alternately with the world championships.

The revival of interest in football through television coverage of the principal matches in these competitions has radically altered popular, and professional, opinions of this game. The club team has taken the lead over national teams, which used to represent the crowning point of a player's career and the chief interest of supporters. Today, the teams that win the European Cups are more familiar to more spectators than national teams used to be. For large clubs, the national championship is already no longer an end in itself, but a means of qualifying for the European competitions.

Some day there may be European contests in all major sports, organized irrespective of nationalities. When that day comes, the Europe of sport will finally emerge from its national cocoon. It is by no means utopian to expect that this will be achieved before complete European integration is achieved in many other fields.

Germany's rowing team that will compete in the Olympics in Mexico this year. PHOTO: *IN-Bild Inter Nationes/H. Müller, courtesy of the German Information Center, New York.*

COMMUNITY NEWS

POLICY FOR FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOR COMPLETED 18 MONTHS EARLY

The European Communities Council of Ministers, at two meetings just before the August vacation, completed the policy for free movement of labor and approved the Community's financial contribution to the Dragon project, a joint research project of the European Atomic Energy Community and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Both meetings were held in Brussels. The July 29 meeting, attended by the heads of the six national labor ministries, was devoted entirely to labor and social policy. The six ministers for foreign affairs attended the other meeting, on July 30, dealing with matters which included the Community's external relations, the alignment of customs legislation, the right of establishment for companies, and transport.

Work Permits Abolished

As a result of the Council's July 29 decisions, workers and their families of one Community country can now live and work in any of the Six without restrictions based on nationality in their access to jobs, pay, and other working conditions. This policy, which affects numerous workers who move from job to job in different parts of the Community, has thus been completed 18 months ahead of the schedule set by the Common Market Treaty. Procedures and clearinghouse machinery were also created to bring Community workers seeking jobs into contact with employers who have job openings.

The following principal innovations came out of the meeting:

- In employment, member states may no longer give their nationals preference over workers from other member countries. Any Community worker, no matter where he resides, has the right to work in another member state or go there for a specific period to look for work, and to work under the same conditions as workers who are nationals of that country.
- Community workers, regardless of nationality, can vote for, and be elected to, bodies representing the workers in an enterprise. The previous requirement that a worker be employed by the same firm for three years before being eligible to workers' representative bodies is abolished.
- Work permits for workers from other member states are abolished. However, these permits may be retained until December 31, 1969, for statistical purposes.
- The right of residence is recognized for workers of one member country working in another member state. They must be granted residence permits for five years which must be renewed automatically and cannot be withdrawn simply because a worker loses his job.
- The rights of workers who wish to bring members of their family to live with them in the country where they work have been extended.
- The machinery for matching labor supply and demand has been improved to match job vacancies with employment applications anywhere in the Community.
- Employment agencies which receive applications from other member countries will submit them to prospective employers during a specified period and will give them the same priority accorded those of nationals. Community workers are also to be given priority for jobs over workers from non-member countries.
- A special procedure has been established for member states that might suffer or might foresee disturbances on the labor market which seriously threaten employment levels in a particular region or profession. This procedure ranges from the circulation of information on such a situation, to provisional suspension (partial or total) of the machinery for matching labor supply and demand.

Improving Employment Opportunities

Measures to improve employment opportunities occupied the Council during the rest of the meeting. In "Conclusions" formally adopted after discussing the Commission's report on labor and living conditions (see *European Community* No. 112, page 15), the Council stressed that national unemployment must be attacked at the Community level. In particular, the Council indicated that statistics on employment would have to be refined further and communication between the national ministries of labor improved.

Two specific aids in achieving a Community-wide labor market were discussed:

- The Social Fund: The Fund was created by the Common Market Treaty and given "the task of promoting . . . employment facilities and the geographical and occupational mobility of workers." Since June 1967, the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Commission, at the Council's request, have been reviewing the operations of the Social Fund. The Council noted that this work had gone as far as it could and called on the Commission to develop its ideas on adapting the Fund to changes taking place in the Community.
- Vocational training: Debate began with discussion of the Commission's proposals for the alignment of training requirements for turners, grinding-machine operators, and milling-machine operators. Both the Commission and the Council agreed to drop these proposals for the moment while the Commission worked on a combined proposal dealing with other jobs related to those three.

The new proposals will contain a general section that enumerates the skills, knowledge, and specific types of training necessary for an entire group of inter-related jobs in the machinist trade. A second section will list the specific skills, knowledge, and types of training peculiar to each kind of machinist. This sort of project is in line with the Commission's recommendation of multi-purpose vocational training, as opposed to the traditional approach of training young workers only for one job.

The Council also went on record in favor of a meeting on employment problems between the labor ministers of the Six and the "social partners," the national associations of workers and employers. The means of organizing the meeting have not yet been discussed, the Council said.

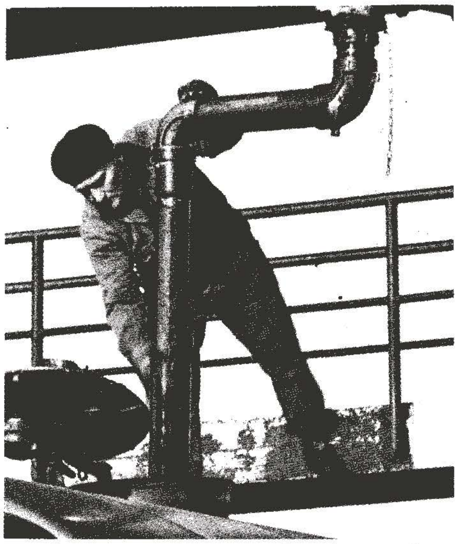
The organization of such a meeting will pose the political problem of how to handle the French and Italian Communist labor unions which represent the majority of workers in those countries. The Community has not recognized the Communist unions, partly because of religious pressures, partly because of the USSR's refusal to recognize the existence of the Community.

Foreign Affairs

On July 30, the Council heard statements by the Commission and by the member countries' delegations concerning the British, Irish, Danish, and Norwegian requests for membership in the Communities. A Council meeting in October will be devoted to this matter.

Other action taken at the meeting concerned:

- Malta: The Council invited the Commission to begin exploratory talks, in reply to



Workers are now free to take jobs anywhere in the Community.

Malta's letter of September 4, 1967, requesting the opening of negotiations with the European Economic Community (see *European Community* No. 106, page 9).

• Yugoslavia: The Council decided to authorize the Commission to open negotiations for a commercial agreement and drew up a negotiating mandate. (In 1967 the Community's imports from Yugoslavia amounted to $372 million.) This is the first mandate the Council has given for negotiations with an East European country.

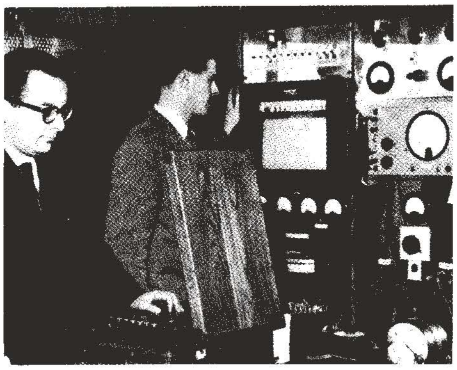
• Turkey: The Council agreed to consider an acceleration of the transitional stage of the EEC-Turkey Association, at the request of Turkey and with the endorsement of the Association Council. The Council invited the Commission to make a detailed report this fall on the economic content of the transitional stage and said that it intended to continue financial aid to Turkey after the expiration of the financial protocol now in force.

The agreement with Turkey, leading to full association, allowed Turkey a minimum period of five years to strengthen its economy for the transitional stage during which it would have to make meaningful concessions. The preparatory period could be renewed, at the request of Turkey. However, Turkey's economic progress has been more rapid than expected in 1963 when the agreement was signed, and the Government now believes that Turkey is strong enough to begin the transitional stage.

• Morocco and Tunisia: The Council adopted terms of reference for the Commission to resume negotiations with Tunisia and Morocco for a five-year partial agreement. The purpose of the agreement would be to eliminate trade barriers between the Community and Morocco and Tunisia, in conformity with the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

• Algeria: The Council adopted transitional arrangements, applicable by August 15, for Algerian wine imported into the Community.

Since Algeria's independence in 1962, there has been no legal basis for its relations with the Community. From 1958 until then, Algeria, as an overseas territory of France, made tariff alignments each time the Community members did. Now, five members of the Community treat Algeria like a third country, while France, which buys 80 per cent of Algeria's exports to the Community, extends special perferences. If the Community were to offer Algeria preferences similar to the ones it receives from France, the arrangement would prejudice the interests of Tunisia and Morocco with which the Commission has been negotiating a trade agreement since July 6, 1965. Rescinding Algeria's privileges on the French market, on the other hand, might harm the Algerian economy.



The Council's approval for extending the Community-Dragon project agreement will allow these scientists and more than two hundred others to go on with their work.

In an effort to resolve this situation, the Commission last spring sent a compromise proposal to the Council, involving the temporary reduction of the common external tariff (CET) as applied by the five to Algeria and an authorization to France to defer increasing its tariffs on Algerian goods to the CET level. France would have to keep re-exports to other Community countries to a minimum. Preferential treatment would apply only to goods of 100 per cent Algerian origin or goods containing components of Community origin. No preferential treatment would be offered. Algerian agricultural exports subject to Community levies, since the Community has never given Algeria special privileges in this area. For industrial products, a cut of 70 per cent in the common external tariff was proposed. France, however, would continue to offer in essence its current system of privileges for nearly all Algerian exports.

Community Customs Territory

The Council noted its agreement on a regulation defining the customs territory of the Community. It was defined as being the territories of each of the six member countries, with account being taken of special situations resulting from conventions concluded by some of the member states prior to the establishment of the EEC restricting to extending their customs territory.

The Council also adopted:

• directives for the harmonization of regulatory and administrative provisions on customs treatment of goods on arrival in Community customs territory and the temporary storage of such goods (see *European Community* No. 109 page 15).

• a resolution inviting the Commission to propose by October procedures to trace deflections of customs revenues and enable member countries to be reimbursed for resulting losses. The Council wants a system as simple and as automatic to apply as possible. It could be based on statistics or on a comparison of revenues in a base period and revenues during a corresponding reference period, the Council suggested. In the meantime, the Council said that harmonization of customs legislation should proceed so as to eliminate the causes of deflections of revenue wherever possible.

Right of Establishment

Subject to linguistic editing, the Council adopted seven directives concerning the right of establishment for companies and freedom to offer services. The member countries are to act on these directives within six months after their publication.

Six concern non-wage-earning activities in retail trade, food processing, and beverage industries; and in personal services, such as restaurants, cafés and other public drinking and eating places, hotels and other lodging places. One group of new directives abolishes restrictions based on nationality, while the others are intended to assure their application. The activities treated are regulated in some Community countries, but not in others. Transitional measures have thus been specified, pending coordination of legislation and mutual recognition of professional qualifications. Protective measures have also been taken to prevent an excessive influx of people from states with specific rules to states without rules.

The seventh new Council directive provides for freedom of establishment in non-wage-earning activities in the distribution of movies. Another directive will grant freedom to provide services in the same field.

Dragon Budget Approved

The Council approved the agreement extending the Community-Dragon project agreement, from January 1, 1968, to March 31, 1970. The project, for the perfection of fuel elements for high temperature reactors, was initiated in April 1959. The decision means that the Community has guaranteed its participation in the project and will contribute up to $4.3 million during this period. It has allocated $1.98 million for this year.

At the July 30 meeting, the Council also:

• adopted a regulation introducing a system of bracket rates for transport of goods by road (see *European Community* No. 115 page 14).

• noted its agreement on the four texts of the regulation for the harmonization of social provisions in road transport (see *European Community* No. 115 page 14).

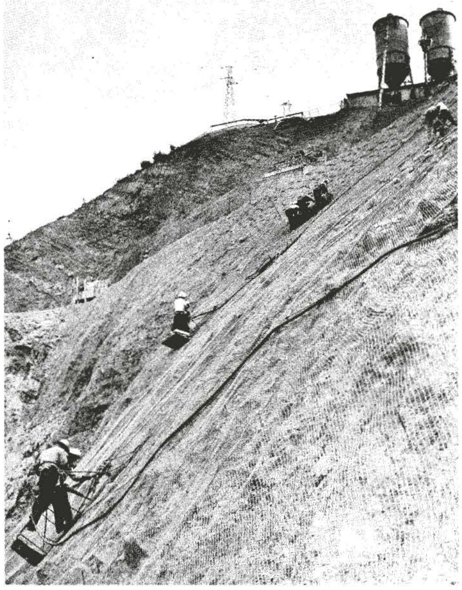
• adopted a regulation containing the rules for executing a change in the value of the agricultural unit of account (see *European Community* No. 114 page 15).

The next Council meeting has been scheduled for September 23-24 to discuss agricultural matters. A general Council has been suggested for September 27.

EIB SIGNS LOANS FOR SOUTHERN ITALY

The European Investment Bank signed three loan contracts, totaling $31.28 million, on July 24 with the *Cassa per il Mezzogiorno,* an agency formed by the Italian government to promote economic development of the South. The Italian development bank will lend the proceeds of the loans as follows:

- $640,000 to *Vianini S.p.A.* of Rome to expand its plant at Aprilia for the processing of pipes and railroad ties in pre-stressed concrete. The total cost of the project is $1.42 million.
- $400,000 to *IS.PRE-Isolanti Prefabbricati S.p.A.* to build a plant at Teramo for the manufacture of industrial insulation panels. The total cost of the project is $896,000.
- $1.6 million for a food-processing plant to be built at Bari at a total cost of $3.47 million by *ALCO-Alimentari Conservati.*
- $2 million to *Società Italiana per Azioni per la Produzione di Calci e Cementi di Segni* to modernize and expand its cement factory at Scafa. The total cost of the project is $4.64 million.
- $240,000 to *Idroterme di Villasor S.p.A.* of Cagliari to build a sodawater manufacturing and bottling plant on Sardinia. The total cost of the project is $660,000.
- $880,000 to *S.p.A. Gio e Filli Buitoni-San Sepolcro* of Perugia to expand and modernize its pasta factory in Foggia. The total cost of the project is $1.89 million.
- $400,000 to *Ethicon S.p.A.*, a company formed by the American company Johnson & Johnson to build a plant in Pratica di Mare for the processing of articles for parasurgical use. The total cost of the project is $1.14 million.
- $200,000 to *Vetroceramica Turritana S.p.A.* to modernize a bottle plant in Sardinia. The total cost of the project is $420,000.
- $1.6 million to *Società Italiana per l'Industria degli Zuccheri-SIIZ S.p.A.* of Rome to modernize and expand its sugar works at Rendina-Melfi. The total cost of the project is $3.42 million.
- $2 million to *Eridania-Zuccheri-Fici Nazionali S.p.A.* of Genoa to modernize and expand its sugar works on Sardinia. The total cost of the project is $4.8 million.
- $720,000 to *AVIM-Antibiotici e Vitamine per l'Industria Mangimistica S.p.A.* of Naples to expand a plant in Capua that manufactures antibiotics for zootechnical and pharmaceutical uses. The total cost of the project is $1.6 million.
- $600,000 to *S.a.S. Recordati Industria Chimica e Farmaceutica* of Milan to expand its chemical plant in Campoverde d'Aprilia which produces basic pharmaceutical synthetics. The total cost of the project is $1.28 million.



This dam at Lucania was built with funds channeled through the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, *the Italian development bank which the* EIB *agreed to lend $31.28 million in July.* PHOTO: © *Publifoto, Rome, courtesy of the Italian Information Center, New York.*

The EIB has also signed a loan contract of $20 million with *SIP-Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico.* Proceeds of the loan will be used to modernize telephone service in Campania and the Basilicate provinces at a cost of $65.6 million.

EDF PROVIDES $8 MILLION MORE FOR DEVELOPMENT

Total commitments of the second European Development Fund were raised to $560,244,000 by ten financing decisions of the European Communities Commission on July 23. These new decisions involve a total amount of $8,154,000:

Dahomey: $729,000 to develop the Cotonou fishing harbor.

Dahomey: $1,013,000 for agricultural improvements in the Department of Atakora.

Central African Republic: $1,082,000 to improve the Damara-Sibut road.

Rwanda: $447,000 for regional development and control of the tsetse fly in the Mayaga-Bugesera region.

Rwanda: $524,000 to enlarge the Mulindi tea plantation.

Chad: $723,000 to increase cotton productivity.

French Territory of the Afars and Issas: $1,206,000 to provide roads and other infrastructure for the Salines district of Djibouti.

Somalia: $318,000 to develop the pumping system.

Niger: $2,042,000 to help align the price of groundnuts with world prices.

Burundi: $70,000 to complete a hydroelectric power plant.

BRANDT SAYS FIVE OF SIX WILL SIGN NPT

The members of the European Atomic Energy Community (except France) are signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty on the assumption that it will be ratified only after a satisfactory verification agreement has been reached between Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Organization, according to German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt. Mr. Brandt told the press on July 31 in Bonn that the problem of the treaty had been raised at the Council meeting in Brussels on July 31. He said:

"The treaty has been submitted. As a treaty text it cannot be altered. Seventy states have signed it. We know from non-nuclear partners in Euratom that they will sign in the coming weeks. We have not been without success in our efforts to achieve a unified view among the countries of the Community, with the special exception of France, as far as the ratification of such a treaty is concerned."

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT?

The new Italian Prime Minister, Giovanni Leone, has suggested that Communist members of the Italian Parliament be included in the Italian delegation to the European Parliament. In his investiture speech in Rome in July, he said he hoped that the Italian delegation would "express the greatest representation of the political forces in [the Italian] Parliament."

In the May general elections the Communists won 177 of the 627 seats in the Chamber of Deputies (compared with 166 previously). Communists have never formed part of the Italian delegation, because of the condition that the 18 deputies and 18 senators chosen must all receive an absolute majority in the ballot. Each of the six national parliaments selects its delegates to the European Parliament differently, but no delegation includes Communists.

1970—EUROPE NATURE YEAR

The 18 member governments of the Council of Europe have decided that 1970 will be European Nature Conservation Year. They will launch a campaign to conserve the countryside, win the battle against air and water pollution, and ensure the adequacy of natural resources to meet the rising demands of a growing population, increased technology, and more leisure.

COMMON FISHERIES POLICY PROPOSED

The European Communities Commission has submitted to the Council three draft regulations for a common fisheries policy.

The proposals, based to a large extent on the principles of the common agricultural policy, deal with structural policy, market organization, and the suspension of customs duties on certain fish. The Commission's plans stress quality control, effective producers' organizations, and price setting arrangements.

Reciprocal Fishing Rights

The policy would include common regulations for maritime fishing and specific measures to coordinate each member state's structural policy. The member states would guarantee each other equal conditions of access and exploitation of resources within their territorial waters, except that certain coastal fishing areas may be restricted to inhabitants of these areas if the economy of the region depends completely on coastal fishing. Such zones would be designated by the Council. The member states would also have to ensure equal access to ports and technical installations. To conserve maritime resources, the Council could restrict the size of catches. Provision is made for measures to rehabilitate fishing fleets, do research on new fishing resources, install freezing and storage equipment, and to provide professional training and stability of employment. These activities could be subsidized by the Community's Agricultural Fund. The Commission would be required to report every year on fishing industry structures.

Quality Control and Size Standards

Marketing policy, according to the Commission proposals, would affect fresh, frozen, salted, canned, dried and smoked fish, shell fish, fish unfit for human consumption, and fishmeal. Regulations governing quality and size may be established, and producers' organizations would be encouraged to carry out fishing plans, concentrate supply, and stabilize prices. Member states could give them initial grants, 50 per cent of which would be refunded by the Farm Fund.

The proposed price system consists of guide, intervention, withdrawal (below which products are not put up for sale), reference, and floor prices. The first three concern the Community market; the last two, trade with non-member countries.

Levies on trade between member states would be abolished, and the common customs duty would apply to imports from non-member countries. Quantitative restrictions on non-members' imports would be removed. To prevent the flooding of the market at low prices, the Commission recommended protective measures, such as compensatory taxes, suspension of imports, floor prices, and import certificates.

EARLY DECEMBER SET FOR YAOUNDE RENEWAL TALKS

An initial examination of problems involved in renewing the Yaoundé Convention will be made at a ministerial meeting some time before December 15 this year. This decision was reached in Kinshasa, the Congo, on July 23 by the Association Council created by the Yaoundé Convention which associates 18 African countries with the European Economic Community.

The Association Council agreed that at the ministerial meeting a procedure should be decided upon that will allow negotiations for renewal of the Convention to be concluded before May 31, 1969, the expiration date. According to Article 60 of the Convention, the contracting parties should "examine the provision which might be made for a further period," one year before the treaty expires. Studies are now in progress for the development of a common approach to the problems involved.

The Association Council also agreed that the Eighteen should try to harmonize their investment programs with the help of Community experts. The Council urged the associates to:

- increase their efforts to coordinate industrialization programs at the multinational level and to develop market agreements organizing distribution zones for products of new industries
- develop livestock farming
- improve communications with each other.

BACHELORS FIND BONANZA IN BRUSSELS?

Only 290 of the 4,501 European Communities Commission's employees in Brussels are bachelors while 1,115 of the women are unmarried. The following table shows the "singles ratio" in April 1968 by nationality:

	Male		Female	
Nationality	*Total*	*Bachelor*	*Total*	*Unmarried*
German	464	52	511	390
French	434	46	341	186
Italian	600	92	287	202
Dutch	223	16	139	110
Belgian	659	62	684	197
Luxembourg	79	18	28	15
Other	30	4	22	15
Total	2,489	290	2,012	1,115

Of the 2,199 married male officials, 1,090 have no children, 358 have one and 417 have two. One male official has eight children and one has ten. Over 60 per cent—587 out of 897—of the female officials have no children; 201 have one child, and one has four children.

160 STUDENTS PASS EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE

Out of 182 candidates, 160 were awarded the European Baccalaureate degree, entitling them to attend universities in any of the six Community countries and in Austria. The degree is also recognized in certain circumstances in the United Kingdom and in Switzerland, and by several universities in the United States.

FRENCH AND GERMANS POLLED ON EUROPEAN UNITY

Two out of three Frenchmen and Germans approve of European integration, according to public opinion polls.

The French opinion survey organization, SOFRES last April found that 67 per cent of a representative sample of the French population favored the political unification of Europe; 8 per cent opposed the idea. The strongest backing came from industrialists, large-scale traders, senior executives, and professionals. SOFRES said that 77 per cent of those who vote Gaullist and 56 per cent of those who vote Communist wanted European political unity.

Asked what type of European government they preferred, 56 per cent of those questioned chose a system under which the European government would be in charge of the "most important questions," while national governments would look after national problems. A fifth of the replies were in favor of regular inter-governmental meetings without a European government. Only 7 per cent favored a European government which would be in charge of all questions, so that there would no longer be national governments.

Of the tasks which should be allotted to the European government, scientific research proved the most popular (66 per cent of the replies). Then came foreign policy (61 per cent), length of military service (44 per cent), social policy (41 per cent), level of taxation (39 per cent), school curricula (32 per cent), and dates of holidays (27 per cent).

While 53 per cent wanted French currency replaced by a European one, and 43 per cent wanted the French army replaced by a European army, only 25 per cent favored European rather than French sports teams, and even fewer (18 per cent) a European instead of a French flag.

Germans Remain Positive

The German public's positive attitude to European unification has changed little in the past twenty years, according to EMNID, the German public opinion research body. Assessing the results of the polls it had conducted since 1949, EMNID found that nearly two Germans out of three prefer Germany's participation, on a basis of equal rights, in the construction of Europe to the restoration of an independent national German state. Almost 80 per cent believed the German Government should more actively promote the economic integration of Europe.

In a poll conducted in Germany last year, 59 per cent of those questioned thought that Britain should be admitted into the community. Only 3 per cent opposed the entry of new members. While 43 per cent of the general public believed that closer cooperation among the Six would benefit the German economy, 35 per cent of the farmers questioned thought it would have unfavorable results.

Another inquiry showed that fewer than one German in four followed Community developments on television or in the press. One in three supported the direct election of members of the European Parliament; 41 per cent of those asked expressed no opinion. Although 40 per cent favored a common foreign policy, the idea of joint defense and joint arms production was not popular.

FEWER FORMS FOR FIRMS TO FILL

The procedure has been simplified for notifying restrictive agreements under the European Community's competition rules.

From now on, one form serves both as application for negative clearance and as notification of new or existing agreements to obtain exemption from the Rome Treaty's ban on restrictive agreements. In the past there was one form for applications and another for notifications. The use of two forms led to difficulties. Seven copies of each had to be filed and firms usually wanted to file both, to obtain a favorable decision from the Commission for one reason or the other. With each of these forms, firms had to submit copies of the numerous supporting documents normally appended to such applications.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1967. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, 1968, 35 pages . . . . free

THE ECSC: BASIS OF A WIDER EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. High Authority, European Coal and Steel Community, Luxembourg, June 1967, 24 pages . . . . free

A description of the activities of the High Authority from its inception in 1952 to July 1, 1967, when it was merged with the Commissions of the European Economic Community and Euratom.

COMPLETE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR WORKERS NOW A REALITY. *Information Memo* P-50/68, Spokesman's Group, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, July 1968, 4 pages (mimeographed) . . . . free

EVOLUTION ET TENDANCES DES SYSTEMES DE SECURITE SOCIALE DES PAYS MEMBRES DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES ET DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE. High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, Luxembourg, December 1966, 169 pages $4.50

A historical study of the social security systems of the Community countries and Great Britain with emphasis on the legal, sociological, and economic factors that influenced their development. Prof. J. J. Dupeyroux, Director of Studies at the National School of Administration, Paris, is the author of the study.

REPORT OF THE RESULTS OF THE BUSINESS SURVEYS CARRIED OUT AMONG HEADS OF ENTERPRISES IN THE COMMUNITY, 1968, No. 2. Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, European Communities Commission, Brussels, 1968, 44 pages $1.00

This issue summarizes the results of surveys conducted between January 1968 and the end of May 1968.

THE HARMONIZED BUSINESS SURVEYS IN THE COMMUNITY: PRINCIPLES AND METHODS. Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, European Communities Commission, November 1967, 45 pages $1.00

A revised edition of PRINCIPLES AND METHODS USED IN THE BUSINESS SURVEYS CARRIED OUT AMONG HEADS OF ENTERPRISES IN THE COMMUNITY which appeared in December 1963. Describes the investment surveys and the monthly building surveys conducted by the Community as well as the business surveys. Results are published three times a year. All Community countries except the Netherlands contribute to the surveys.

european community

Information Service
Washington Office: Farragut Building, Washington, D.C. 20006

Return Requested