european community

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The member countries of the European Community are Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Community News

Parliament Supports Plan for Enriched Uranium Plant

The European Parliament unanimously adopted during its March session a resolution urging member states to make a rapid decision to establish a Community uranium enrichment facility by 1980. Almost all the enriched uranium needed for electric power generation in the Community currently comes from the United States.

In June 1972, the Commission recommended building enrichment plants within the Community. In its report at that time, the Commission said that Europe needs plants of its own because there is no guarantee that by 1980 current supplies will be adequate. Energy needs in Europe are expected to rise steadily between now and 1980 (see *European Community* No. 164, p.8).

Increasing Parliamentary interest in Community nuclear fuel production comes at a time when the US Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) is considering more stringent contracting arrangements for uranium enrichment services, upon which the Community countries now depend. The AEC hopes to revise contracting arrangements so that customers will assume a greater share in the financial risk, thus making it profitable for US private industry to enter the enriched uranium production field. The AEC proposals are under review by the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and have not yet gone into effect.

Both the European Commission and the Parliament have urged the Council of Ministers to decide in principle on the establishment of a European facility. In their view, the Council must act as soon as possible to meet the 1980 deadline because at least one year of study plus five or six years of construction will be necessary before a plant could be operational. After the Council's approval in principle on establishing a Community facility, studies will have to be made to determine which method of enriching uranium is the best technically and economically. The three methods possible are the gaseous diffusion process, widely used industrially in the United States and to a lesser extent in France, the ultra-centrifuge process, which is being studied by Britain, Germany, and the Netherlands, and the nozzle separation process, which is less advanced than the first two. The Commission has urged that a joint Community enterprise be established to make market studies, evaluate the different enrichment methods, work out access to technology in non-member countries, and coordinate the organization and investment necessary to create a Community project.

Parliament Elects New President

Cornelis Berkhouwer, a Dutch Liberal, was on March 13 elected President of the European Parliament in succession to Walter Behrendt, a German Socialist.

Berkhouwer, 54, narrowly won a majority in the first of four possible ballots in a three-sided contest with William Schuijt, a Dutch Christian Democrat, and Leonilde Iotti, an Italian Communist.

Schuijt was backed by the Christian Democrat group, the largest in the Parliament, and the British Conservatives. He received 71 of the 166 votes recorded in the secret ballot, against 85 for Berkhouwer and 10 for Iotti.

Cornelis Berkhouwer

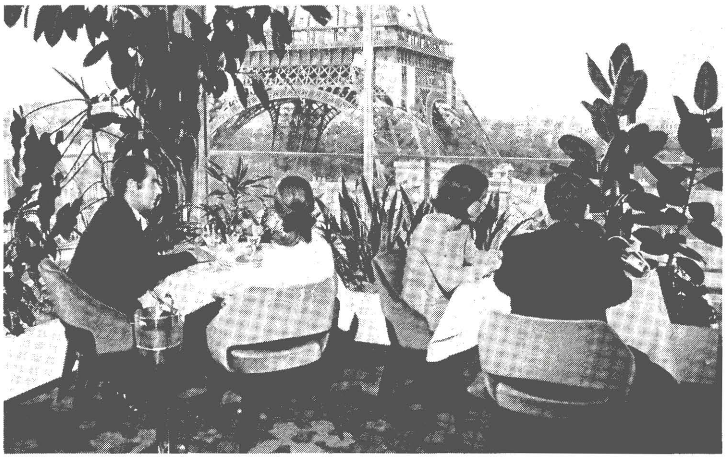
Berkhouwer received support from his own group, the Liberals, as well as from the Socialists and the Gaullists. A lawyer, he has been a member of the European Parliament since 1963.

Travelers' Medical Benefits Extended to New Members

Danish tourists who go south to visit their fellow Community countries have one less worry.

Employed or nationally insured persons and their dependents from the three new member countries will be able to claim medical benefits in case of illness while visiting other Community nations. On April 1, Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom assumed the obligations of the Community's social security regulations. Member state citizens are entitled to urgent medical and hospital treatment on the same basis as insured nationals of the EC countries they visit. Medical expenses are paid by the host country according to arrangements in force in that country.

Photo: Hilton Hotel, Paris, France



US Still Outstrips EC in Per Capita GNP

Denmark and Germany had the highest per capita gross national product (GNP) of the Nine in 1971, according to the EC Statistical Office. Per capita GNP in both Germany and Denmark amounted to about 65 per cent of US per capita GNP for that year.

France, the three Benelux countries, Britain, Italy, and Ireland followed in that order. While Italy and Ireland were at the same level in 1955, by 1971 Italy's per capita GNP was 20 per cent greater than Ireland's.

Between 1963 and 1971, economic growth, measured by the development of GNP at constant prices, was most rapid in the Netherlands and France—more than 55 per cent. It varied between 44 per cent and 48 per cent for Denmark, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. Expansion was slower in Ireland, 37 per cent; Luxembourg, 31 per cent; and Britain, 23 per cent.

For the Nine as a whole, the volume of production increased by 43 per cent over the same period, compared with 35 per cent in the United States and 124 per cent in Japan.

Per Capita GNP at Market Prices 1971

	(units of account (UA)*)
Denmark	3,456
Germany	3,387
France	3,176
Luxembourg	3,027
Belgium	2,936
Netherlands	2,728
United Kingdom	2,421
Italy	1,867
Ireland	1,532
The Nine	2,736
United States	5,149
Japan	2,101

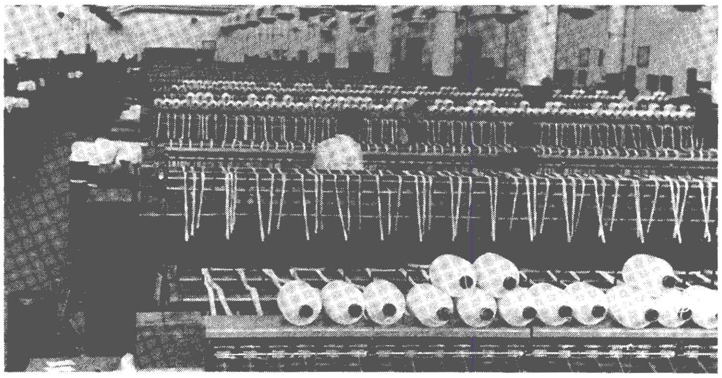
* One UA equals one 1970 dollar.

European Community Initials Textile Agreement With Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia and the European Community initialed a cotton textile agreement on March 1 in Brussels. The agreement suspends most existing bilateral or unilateral quantitative restrictions on trade in cotton textiles.

The accord, applicable in all nine EC member states, will permit the Community to extend generalized preferences for cotton products, now reserved to signatories of the 1962 Geneva long-term agreement on cotton textiles, to Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia has not signed the Geneva long-term agreement.

The EC-Yugoslavia agreement will enter into force one month after signature, which is expected shortly. The one-year agreement will be reviewed annually.



The Community plans to suspend most quantitative restrictions on Yugoslav textiles. A textile factory in Stip, Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Photo: Yugoslav Information Service, New York.

"Europa" Makes Headlines

Four of Europe's leading newspapers will begin jointly publishing next October the Community's first multinational business newspaper. Entitled *Europa*, it will be distributed monthly by *The Times* of London, Italy's *La Stampa, Le Monde* of Paris, and Germany's *Die Welt.*

A tabloid with a minimum of 16 pages, the paper will be distributed as a separate section in each of the four newspapers in its respective language. *Europa* is expected to reach 5.5 million readers.

Editors of all four papers will be involved in producing *Europa.* Its editing will be coordinated in London by *The Times.* The four newspapers have been publishing joint special reports over the past year.

"In developing a common approach we hope to get away from a single national approach. We are challenging the present conception that Europe can be adequately served by American publications. In the long run, Europeans expect to be spoken to by a collective European voice rather than from the outside," William Rees-Mogg, Editor of *The Times*, said. Two of America's leading weekly news magazines, *Time* and *Newsweek*, launched special editions for European readers in March. *Time* has set up an editorial office in Paris to prepare articles on European affairs, and *Newsweek* has engaged four top European journalists to write columns on the European scene.

Other new publications in English on Europe are *European Gazette* and *Common Market Report*, both published in London. *European Gazette* is a weekly review based on articles in the Continental press. *Common Market Report* seeks to provide a weekly report on political and business news about Europe.

Britain to Phase Out Deficiency Payments

The United Kingdom will phase out its deficiency payments system until its agricultural prices are aligned with those of the rest of the Community, if a February 19 Commission proposal to execute the Accession Treaty Article 54 is approved by the European Parliament.

The Council of Ministers, at its March 12 meeting in Brussels, agreed in principle on a Commission proposal outlining the alignment process and listing the farm products affected. It postponed action, however, until the opinion of the European Parliament could be obtained.

Deficiency payments are a direct aid paid by the British Government to the producers of certain agricultural products. Deficiency payments approximate the difference between a theoretical price negotiated each year by the British Government with members of the agricultural professions and the lower prices paid by consumers.

According to the Commission proposal, the British will be authorized to continue these payments as long as a difference exists between the prices guaranteed to the British producers and the Community farm prices. British guaranteed and consumer prices must gradually be aligned with Community prices over the next several years until December 31, 1977, when the alignment process should be completed.

As prices become aligned, deficiency payments must be abolished to prevent the distortion of competition. The payments may never be higher than those the producers would receive if Community prices were applicable.

The British farm products affected by this ruling would be wheat, barley, oats, rye, sugar beets, slaughtered pigs, beef and veal, eggs, and milk. The transition period varies for different products according to the current difference between guaranteed British prices and Community prices.

Weather Center Financed by 19 European Nations

A meteorological center linking 19 European countries in a computerized weather forecasting system is to be built at Shinfield Park, near Reading, England.

The new center, to be jointly financed by the participant countries, will prepare medium-term (four to 10 days) weather forecasts. It will cost about $3.7 million and about $1.5 million annually to run. It will have an international staff of 120 people.

The center is the result of work on technological cooperation undertaken by the nine Community countries and Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. The treaty on the weather center is scheduled for signature on May 8.

"Most European Gaullist" Loses Election

Maurice Schumann, France's Foreign Minister since June 22, 1969, resigned last month, following his defeat by 358 votes in the French legislative election. He represented Armentières. Schumann played a major role in the Community's enlargement negotiations, and was dubbed by the French press the "most European Gaullist and the most Gaullist European."

Maurice Schumann

Senegal President Hopes Commonwealth Countries Will Become EC Associates

Commission President François-Xavier Ortoli (left) welcomes Léopold Sedar Senghor, President of Senegal, to Brussels.

"We hope that as many English-speaking African nations as possible will join the Yaoundé Convention," Léopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, said March 21 in Brussels. President Senghor visited Brussels as a representative of the 19-nation Yaoundé Convention to make plans for the negotiations to begin this August on the renewal of the Convention.

The Yaoundé Convention, established in 1964 to maintain links between the Community and its members' former African colonies, provides for a free trade area between the Community and the now independent African nations. Twenty nations associated through the Commonwealth with the United Kingdom, now a Community member, have the option of joining the Yaoundé Convention or establishing other trade links with the enlarged Community.

President Senghor also said that he hoped the renewed Convention would be improved to take into account the deterioration of the terms of trade between the Community and the Convention members. He noted that the prices of African exports, mainly primary products, had stagnated while the prices of Community exports to Africa, manufactured goods, had risen steadily. He also defended the reverse preferences which Yaoundé associates grant the Community.

"I don't want people to say each time we come to Paris 'here come the Elysée beggars,' " President Senghor said. The free trade area and reverse preferences provide the legal and moral base of an association to which each member contributes something, he said.

Norwegians Have a Change of Heart

"Yes to Europe—in cooperation and community," a government motto that went unheeded in Norway only eight months ago, would today receive the support of the majority of Norwegians, according to a recent poll.

Fifty-four per cent of those who replied to a poll in February said they would vote yes if a new referendum were held on Norwegian entry into the Common Market. In the September referendum last year, more than 53 per cent of the voters rejected Norwegian membership. A poll taken shortly before the referendum indicated that 42 per cent of the population was in favor of Norwegian entry, 46 per cent opposed it, and 12 per cent were undecided.

Norway is currently negotiating a trade agreement with the Community as an alternative to full membership (see *European Community* No. 163, page 6). Many Norwegians, however, fear that Norway will not receive satisfactory terms. In February only 28 per cent expected a "good" trade agreement while 57 per cent foresaw a "not so good" agreement.

Month in Brief

MARCH 1973

1 The European Community initials a textile agreement with Yugoslavia (*see page 4*).

11 Six Common Market nations decide to float their currencies jointly (*see page 6*).

12 The Council of Ministers agrees in principle on a Commission proposal outlining the gradual elimination of the United Kingdom's farm deficiency payments (*see page 4*).

12-16 The European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg, elects a new president *(see page 3)* and supports plan for Community enriched uranium plant (*see page 3*).

Farming in Europe Yields Low Incomes

Nearly four out of 10 farmers in the European Community earned less than $1,500 in 1970, according to a report sent by the Commission to the Council of Ministers in March.

In 1970, 36 per cent of farmers in the original six EC members earned less than 1,500 units of account (one UA equals one 1970 dollar). Fifty per cent had incomes between 1,500 and 3,000 units of account while only 14 per cent had an annual income larger than 3,000 units of account. About 13 per cent of the total labor force in the original six EC member states worked on farms in 1970, according to EC statistics.

The enlarged Community's lowest farm income areas are in the Mediterranean and some Atlantic regions, the Commission reported. Its highest farm income areas are in the continental north and northwest and in the United Kingdom.

The cultivation of grains and oilseed yields the highest income, according to the Commission report, and cattle raising brings in the lowest income. Incomes from raising hogs, growing citrus fruits, and producing olive oil and wine fall in between, but income from these crops varies from year to year, the Commission said.

Tariffs Cut Between Old "Six" and New "Three"

Citizens will soon begin to feel some of the first tangible effects of British, Irish, and Danish membership in the Community. On April 1 the first of five steps towards a nine-nation customs union was taken when the original six members and the three new members cut their customs duties on each other's industrial goods by 20 per cent.

Manufactured goods from the original six should be cheaper in the three new member countries, although price reductions will not be dramatic. The UK tariff on a German car, for example, was lowered from 11 per cent to 8.8 per cent, a difference of $55 on a $2,500 car. The United Kingdom's tariff on man-made fibers from the Six was lowered from 13 per cent to 10.4 per cent, while the UK duty on toys dropped from 20 per cent to 16 per cent.

The lowering of Community tariffs should increase the competitiveness of British, Irish, and Danish exports in the Six. The reduction in the original six-nation Common Market's duty on trucks from 22 per cent to 17.6 per cent, for example, should bring down the price of a $25,000 truck by $1,100. British clothes sent to the Six now face a tariff of 16 per cent, compared with 20 per cent before April 1.

Money Unstuck

Whatever Happened to the Smithsonian Agreement?

DAVID FOUQUET, *a former American journalist now working in Brussels for the Commission of the European Communities.*

Only one certainty emerged from the recent chaos of world money markets. Official statements on the international monetary situation return to haunt, often before the last echo has died.

The December 1971 Smithsonian Agreement on exchange rate parities, dubbed "the most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world" by President Richard M. Nixon, was shattered only 14 months later. On February 12, 1973, the dollar was devalued a second time and the European Communities Council of Ministers praised the United States for taking "steps towards a greater equilibrium in international payments." Two weeks later, world money markets closed under a new onslaught of disruptive speculation. The current arrangement, a mixture of fixed and floating exchange rates, has been deemed "the end of Bretton Woods" by German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt, and no one has ventured to predict what is to follow.

It was at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944, that the Western Allies' leading financial experts, including John Maynard Keynes, laid the foundations of the postwar era's monetary structure: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and a system of fixed exchange rates based on gold and dollars convertible to gold at $35 an ounce. Although introduced to prevent the currency chaos and beggar-my-neighbor devaluations that plagued capitalist economies between the wars, the Bretton Woods system during the past four years has led to a series of sudden and sever monetary jolts.

Major waves of speculation and monetary activity—the devaluation of the British pound sterling in 1967 and of the French franc in 1969 and the upward revaluation of the German mark in 1969 and 1971—triggered crisis after crisis. The postwar network of fixed exchange rates came under increasing pressure because of underlying shifts in the economic relationships between the United States, Europe, and Japan. Finally, the industrialized nations of the world agreed to a major realignment of exchange rates on December 18, 1971, at the Smithsonian Conference in Washington, DC. The Community decided somewhat later on its renowned "snake in the tunnel" system. The tunnel was the 4.5 per cent variability on a currency's value (2.25 per cent above or below its official rate) permitted by the Smithsonian Agreement. The snake was the narrow-band currency spread of 2.25 per cent by which Common Market currencies (except the British and Irish pounds) diverged from one another.

DOLLAR: THE LOOSE THREAD

The unravelling of the Smithsonian Agreement system began with a series of events last January which cast doubt on the health of the dollar. An early warning sign came on January 11 when the US Administration announced a relaxation of its Phase Three controls on wages and prices. The Administration's removal of mandatory controls on most of the US economy sent stock market industrial averages plummeting on fears of renewed inflation.

The United States then reported a resounding December trade deficit, contradicting previous US assertions that the country's balance of payments would improve as a result of the Smithsonian Agreement dollar devaluation. The December total pushed the US trade deficit to $6.4 billion for 1972, three times the 1971 deficit.

President Nixon's announcement of a Vietnam ceasefire failed to bolster the sagging confidence in the dollar. For the second time since July 1972 the large-volume dollar holders began to shift their holdings from the suspect currency to more attractive ones such as the Swiss franc, the German mark, and the Japanese yen. Confidence in the parity relationship was further reduced when Italy introduced a two-tier exchange system on January 19. The price of gold soared to $70 an ounce and higher.

The atmosphere was reminiscent of the days preceding President Nixon's actions of August 15, 1971, which rocked the international economic and monetary order. From Washington there were reports of another US surcharge on imports. When the Swiss franc was allowed to float against the dollar on January 23 and the Italian lira began floating shortly after, the pressure in the money markets turned with a vengeance toward the robust German mark. That country had the misfortune of having just announced a huge trade surplus of $7 billion for 1972.

GERMANY'S CONTROLS PROVE INEFFECTIVE

On February 3, Germany introduced tougher exchange controls in a bid to stem the tide of unwanted dollars. Obliged by the international rules of the monetary game to maintain the value of the mark against the dollar, Bonn began to buy huge amounts of dollars. On February 8 the German Government bought $1.7 billion, fueling inflationary tendencies in Germany by issuing the additional marks.

International monetary experts meanwhile sought to cope with the growing monetary crisis. A Paris meeting of the Group of Twenty countries working on long-term monetary reform was unable to make much headway on January 24. Shortly thereafter, American Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Paul A. Volcker left the United States in a military jet filled with sophisticated communications gear for a round-the-world secret mission. Keeping in radio contact with US Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, Volcker sneaked around a 31,000-mile journey, slipping in the back door of embassies or traveling at night. Volcker had no set formula to end the crisis, but he did propose a devaluation of the dollar to his contacts in Tokyo, London, Bonn, Paris, and Rome. At one point, Volcker, more than 6 feet 7 inches tall, was spotted in Bonn, instantly lending credence to speculation about a dollar devaluation and sparking an even more vigorous demand for marks. "There had been some discussion of sending a smaller man," one US official remarked mournfully after Volcker's appearance spurred the crisis.

The suspense ended temporarily on February 12 when Secre-

EC Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp (left), Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner (center), and German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt in animated discussion before the meeting of the Nine in Brussels on March 11.

tary Shultz announcd that President Nixon would ask Congress to devalue the dollar by 10 per cent—the second US devaluation in 14 months. In return Japan agreed that it would allow the yen to float and find its own level. A Community Council session on February 14 praised these two moves and added: "The Council reaffirms its determination to work without delay towards achieving an economic and monetary union—an aim entailing the participation of all the member states in the Community monetary system."

Pressure eased somewhat following the dollar devaluation, but few observers were willing to predict its durability. One newsman at the European Commission headquarters in Brussels remarked the next day: "This monetary crisis is over, the next one begins tomorrow."

CRISIS BEGINS ANEW

Despite the dollar devaluation and the experts' belief that the US currency was at an appropriate level, if not undervalued, the dumping of dollars in the money exchanges resumed in late February and early March with unprecedented fervor.

The money managers again speculated that the mark would rise in relation to the dollar and therefore exchanged US dollars for German currency. The trend reached such proportions that on March 1 more than $3.5 billion was dumped in international markets. In Germany, the Bundesbank was forced to buy $2.75 billion, the biggest one-day purchase in history. As a result the German Government closed the foreign exchange market, a move that was followed in most major countries. Fixed exchange rates had again become unstuck.

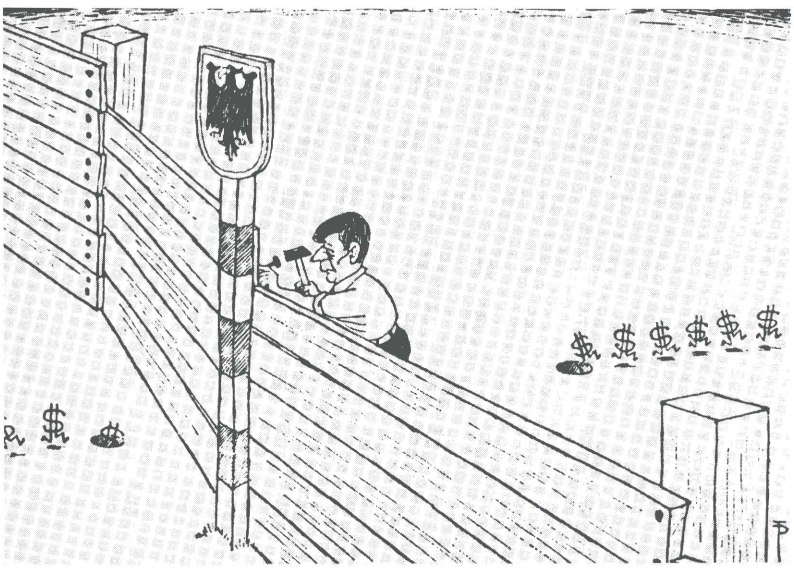
The selling wave and the subsequent closing of the exchange markets coincided with a visit to Bonn on March 1-2 by British Prime Minister Edward Heath. There he discussed with German Chancellor Willy Brandt the possibility of a joint float of European currencies which the Bonn Government strongly favored.

The Heath Government, however, had profited from the independent floating of the pound, which allowed the Government to concentrate on domestic rather than external trade policies. A joint float with the other Community currencies would reimpose limitations on domestic policy required to defend the pound against other European currencies. Italy, also facing economic problems, would have faced the same difficulties.

MEMBERS CONSIDER JOINT FLOAT

To deal with the continuing crisis, an emergency session of the Community Council of Ministers was called in Brussels for Sunday, March 4. The Ministers considered a Commission plan for a nine-currency float, but failed to reach a final solution. Instead, they decided to extend the shutdown of the exchange markets for another week and withhold European central bank support for the dollar—a *de facto* float.

The push for a joint float failed for several reasons. The



Peter Leger, Süddeutsche Zeitung, *Munich, Germany*

French Government was believed ready to end its long-standing opposition to floating but was unable to commit itself until after the second leg of its legislative elections on March 11. Secondly, France sought a US commitment that Washington would also intervene in the money markets to support the dollar, rather than leaving the burden entirely to its partners as in the past. Another French suggestion involved the placing of a surcharge on US imports into the Community to compensate for the revaluation of European currencies. Under the French plan, European countries would lend their currencies to the United States which would use them to sustain the dollar's parity.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, also laid down a set of rigid and, in many eyes, unacceptable conditions for British participation in a joint float:

- The initial pattern of Community exchange rates must be acceptable to each member state in terms of its immediate economic problems.
- Each member state must have the unimpaired right to change its central rate after consultation with the Council of Ministers.
- All nine countries must be prepared to grant financial support "without limits of amount, without conditions, and without obligation to repay or guarantee."
- The pattern of exchange rates should not lead to an immediate increase in food prices in Britain. Chancellor Barber asserted that the joint float could withstand speculative capital flows only if the volume of resources available to support any particular currency were of a scale and availability sufficient to convince the markets that speculative pressures alone could not cause the system to break. This meant an effective pooling of European reserves.

On March 8, the Community's Finance Ministers met again in Brussels and agreed on what they would ask of the United States in return for European cooperation. This common position aimed at obtaining US support for the dollar through the loan of European currencies in swap arrangements, American efforts to tighten domestic credit and liquidity, and US steps to control the export of capital from the United States. Virtually all these proposals had been rejected in the past by the United States.

Despite this agreement on demands by the Community members, Europeans still seemed anxious to hang on to fixed exchange rates, largely through their inability to agree on an alternative.

Plans discussed at the March 8 meeting included an Italian plan for independent floats by all Community currencies gradually evolving into a common float as the Community Monetary Cooperation Fund—established in April—reached maturity; a joint float of all Community currencies; or a float involving only the "strong" currencies, with the "weaker" currencies such as the pound and lira floating separately.

The next day's meeting of top monetary officials from Europe, Japan, and the United States, in Paris did little to clear the picture. US Secretary Shultz sent the ball bouncing back into the European court when he responded to European demands for US action by saying the United States was willing to cooperate but would not make any commitments until the Community had formally adopted a position. This non-committal US reaction was perhaps the most decisive factor in forcing the Community to abandon the fixed exchange rate system in flavor of floating.

SIX FLOAT JOINTLY, THREE FLOAT FREELY

Another round of Brussels-Paris talks put the finishing touches on the new monetary accord. A Council session on March 11-12 decided to put into effect the "strong currency float" plan for the currencies of Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Denmark. They now float against the dollar, but within the 2.25 per cent Community margin of fluctuation—the Community's picturesque if somewhat bedraggled snake. The British, Irish, and Italian currencies are floating freely without regard to their relation to the other Community currencies. (See *European Community* No. 164, page 3.)

In a final Paris meeting of the 14 major monetary nations on March 16, the United States said it would abide by and cooperate in keeping the new agreement. This meant that the United States, as well as other countries would occasionally intervene to maintain the existing rates. European countries will provide the United States with credit to do this. The United States is also considering removing restrictions on capital inflow.

Opinions differ over whether the new agreement augurs greater stability than past systems. Official pronouncements have been studiously cautious. That in itself is considered by some a modest improvement.

Niger's Fight Against Poverty

EC Helps Finance Economic Development

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Reuter's chief correspondent in Brussels*

The doctor in charge of the psychiatric department of Niamey hospital in the Niger Republic is from Taiwan. He is one of the 58 foreign and 12 national doctors who minister to the health needs of the four million Niger citizens.

"Treatment" of mental illness consists of sedating those who are violent and returning them as soon as possible to the care of their families. Staff shortages and a lack of facilities prevent any attempts for remedial therapy. Even communication is difficult; the doctor's main foreign language is English, while the few patients who know more than their native tongue speak French.

What impact will the Community's European Development Fund (EDF) make when it finances an additional 120 new beds and new operating rooms at Niamey hospital? In no time the new wing will be as overcrowded as the rest of the hospital, with tiers of beds in corridors and on verandas. Even more family groups will come to "squat" on the hospital grounds to wait for a sick relative to be cured. This situation characterizes many aspects of life in a country like Niger, lagging behind even its neighbors in economic development, landlocked, and bereft of virtually all natural resources. Improvements do not improve—they are merely a holding action to prevent regression. According to United Nations statistics, Niger is one of the 25 least developed countries of the world.

A "TAKE-OFF" POINT FOR DEVELOPMENT

European Community aid to Niger, one of the EC associates under the Yaoundé Convention, has so far focused on creating the necessary starting point for economic development—a viable infrastructure. Of the nearly $100 million given since Niger's independence in 1960, nearly half has been spent on improving the country's road network, particularly the main west-east highway from Niamey across the populated southern part of the country near the Nigerian border.

Another 25 per cent has gone for social development, including education, health, and water supply. Infrastructure will continue to dominate the Community's aid program, but while the groundwork is being laid, EDF experts are already studying plans for ambitious agricultural projects and livestock rearing.

Cattle represents one of the country's major resources. The property of half-nomadic tribesmen, the animals wander the savannahs of Niger and Mali, moving south toward the Niger River during the dry season and returning to the north after the rains have restored a minimum of vegetation to the desert fringes. Large quantities of animals are exported, often illegally, across the frontier into neighboring Nigeria, whose population of over 60 million people provides a tempting market.

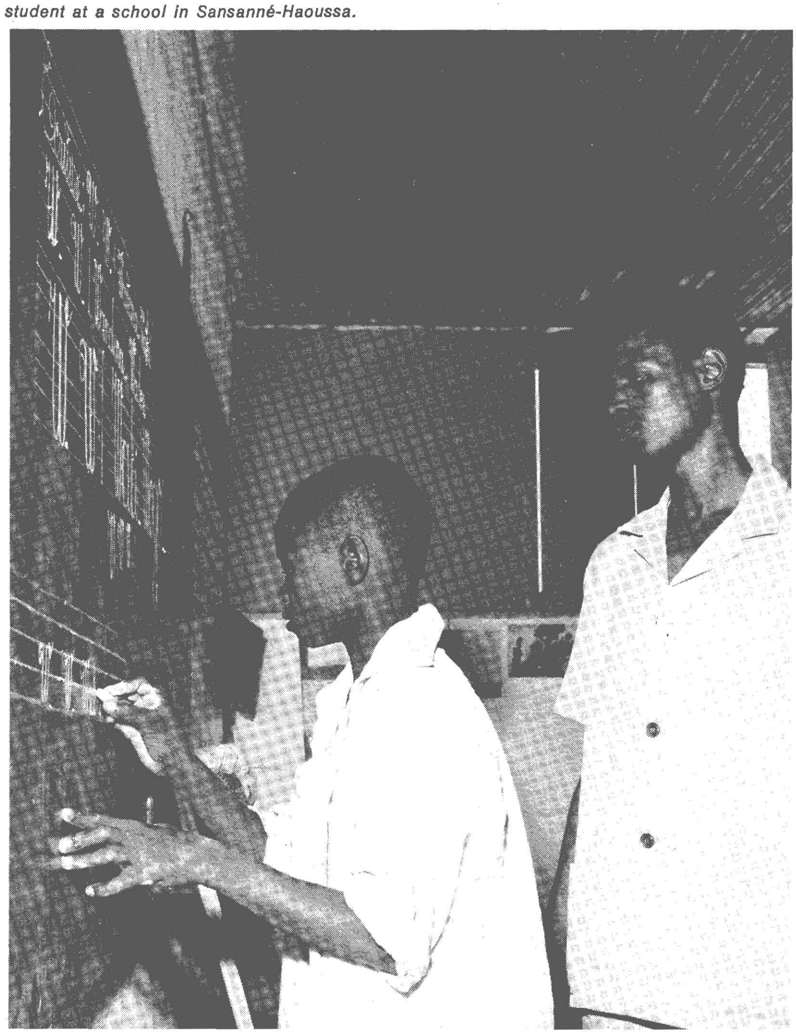
DROUGHT AND DISEASE THREATEN CATTLE

The traditional patterns of the Peuls, the cattlemen of Niger, are being disrupted. The extension southward of the Sahara desert in recent years has decreased the already meager rainfall; underground water is becoming more difficult to find. Some traditional northern grazing areas have had to be abandoned to the Sahara. No one knows whether the desert's southward march is a cyclical or permanent phenomenon.

In addition to drought, disease has dealt major blows to the herdsmen and their cattle. A largely successful campaign reduced the incidence of cattle plague (*rinderpest*) that decimated herds, but now they are being attacked by pleuropneumonia, a contagious lung infection. The EDF is financing an inoculation campaign, and 500,000 of the 800,000 animals in the Niamey region of the country were treated in 1972. The illness, which has reached dramatic proportions in Niger, is endemic to West Africa. Other countries affected include Togo, the Voltaic Republic, Mali, Nigeria, Dahomey, Senegal, Chad, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Mauritania. The illness cannot be cured; the only solution is prevention.

The EDF program began in 1971 and will continue throughout 1973. Inoculation provides immunity for one year; if properly administered, a three-year program should bring the disease under control.

Niger has constructed 116 primary schools with assistance from the Community's European Development Fund. An instructor teaches writing skills to a young Niger student at a school in Sansanné-Haoussa.



In the beginning, herdsmen presented only some of their herds for treatment. They overcame their natural reluctance to hide some of their taxable property from the authorities only when they saw that the treatment was effective. Luckily the results of the inoculation program are tangible. Inoculated animals live.

Other aid projects, which yield benefits only in the long term, have had more difficulty raising local interest and support. Centuries of tribal traditions and several generations of paternalistic French administration have in many cases contributed to a passive population accustomed to having its decisions made for it.

PRESIDENT PROMOTES SELF-HELP PROGRAMS

Niger President Hamani Diori has preached self-reliance and self-help since the nation's independence. Large areas of the country are mobilized within a "human promotion" program to show villagers, either individually or in groups, how they can initiate joint projects to develop agriculture or share health experts or regional dispensaries. Here, the EDF has also helped by constructing warehouses where villages engaged in joint ventures can store crops. It has also provided women advisors and teachers for another aspect of the program which promotes woman's role in society, particularly by encouraging family health and welfare.

Nonetheless, the gap is enormous between a country like Niger and other states in Africa where the climate is more favorable. President Diori says it would be a considerable achievement if Niger within 10 years reached the same level of development as some of the southern coastal countries, such as the Ivory Coast and Cameroon with their tropical products and relatively short communication routes. Such essential imports as cement cost nearly twice as much in Niamey as they do in a coastal capital like Abidjan. The nearest port to Niamey is 700 miles to the south, at Cotonou, Dahomey.

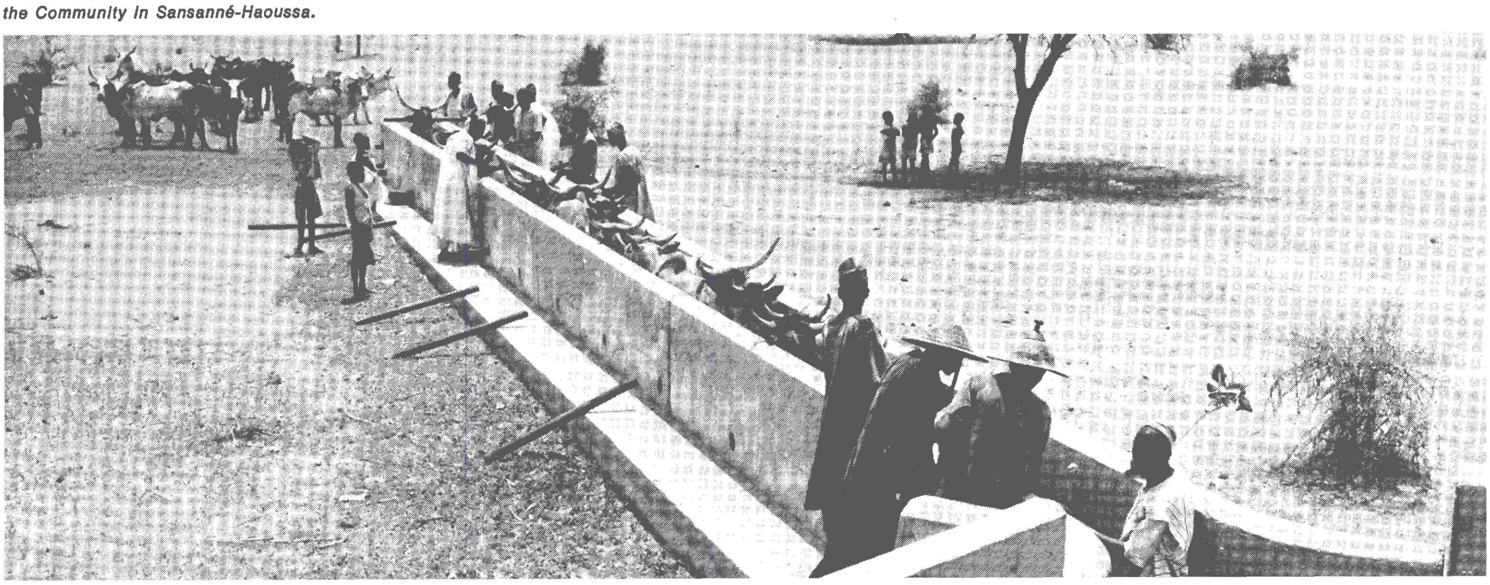
Foreign investment by private industry in Niger is understandably rare. A recent project for the construction of an oil-crushing mill, two-thirds financed by a private German company, was consequently a significant event. The remaining capital for the crushing mill, in Magaria, 600 miles east of Niamey, was provided by the EDF through a non-repayable grant. The $4 million project brings 180 new jobs to a country where underemployment is a chronic problem. Only 30,000 non-agricultural jobs currently exist for an adult male population of about one million. The literacy level has tripled from 4 per cent to 12 per cent since independence in 1960. Even at this low level, young people, who feel their education should open new opportunities, go without jobs.

The EDF is a major source of Niger's foreign aid, with Community and French bilateral assistance accounting for about 80 per cent of aid flows. Nonetheless, the present level of outside aid may not enable the country to reach "first base" in the race for economic viability. It may merely enable it to survive rather than advance.

The Community is aware of the problem, but Niger is only one of 19 associated states in Africa and the Indian Ocean entitled to aid under the Yaoundé convention. The 19 may become 30 or more if the Commonwealth countries who have been offered association accept it. Community policy has hardly subdued the impatience of the Niger Government. President Diori's attitude is "If Europe wants to help us, it must help us catch up with the other developing countries." During a recent interview with journalists, he said that the current pattern of EC aid to Africa has only widened the gap between Niger and some of the coastal states to the South. His impatience is no doubt justified, but it is a fact of life that the same quantity of foreign aid will go further in a country where there is already a greater degree of economic development.

Niger is not a hopeless case. Neither is it being neglected by the Community. The real fruits of the labor on all sides will become evident only when the initial phase of aid for roads, infrastructure, health, and education passes into a second phase where the long-term investments will begin to yield results.

The raising of livestock is the only source of revenue for more than a quarter of the Niger population. Cattle are herded into an inoculation corridor constructed by the Community in Sansanné-Haoussa.



Operation Bootstrap

EC Aids Unemployed Coal Miners

PAUL KEMEZIS, *a freelance journalist based in Brussels*

Fred Jansen, 40, is head of the photo department at the Helio Repro Service Plant in Kerkrade, Holland. Dressed in an immaculately white technician's smock, he takes pride in his work, part of the complicated chain which produces engraved plates for printing color photographs.

Four years ago, Jansen, and most of his 70 colleagues at Helio Repro were working 2,000 feet underground in the Dominiale Coal Mine, a few miles away from the new plant. Through a crash program made possible by European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) funds, they were able to learn new and highly technical trades in record time and apply their new skills immediately in a plant near home.

For decades, Kerkrade and other towns in the Limburg province of Holland lived from the vast coal seam which stretches into neighboring parts of Germany and Belgium. By 1965, however, the mines had become uneconomical and the Dutch Government, with support of the mining union, announced a sweeping plan to close them over a 10-year period and retrain or give pensions to the 50,000 unemployed miners.

Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty provided the key for financing the plan. It authorized the Community to provide three types of aid to help the ex-miners make the switch to new jobs:

- Unemployed miners would be paid 80 per cent of their former salary for six months and 75 per cent for another 24 months while waiting for new jobs. Those who found lower paying temporary jobs would receive a salary supplement.
- The Community would pay for the bulk of retraining programs.
- The Community would match national funds to provide low interest loans for firms that built new plants to employ miners. In practice, the Community would carry a substantial part of the interest costs.

Fred Jansen inspects a cave-in during his years as a miner.

TRAINING POSED A PROBLEM

Taking advantage of this third provision, the city of Kerkrade immediately began planning an industrial park to contain 10 to 20 small and medium-sized plants and employ 1,000 former miners mainly from the Dominiale Mine which was due to close in mid-1969. The availability of investment aids in an area close to the German and Belgian markets was highly attractive for many firms including the specialty engraving group, Helio Repro Service. One major drawback, however, threatened the plan: training the miners for the difficult photo and retouching work which usually requires five years of schooling.

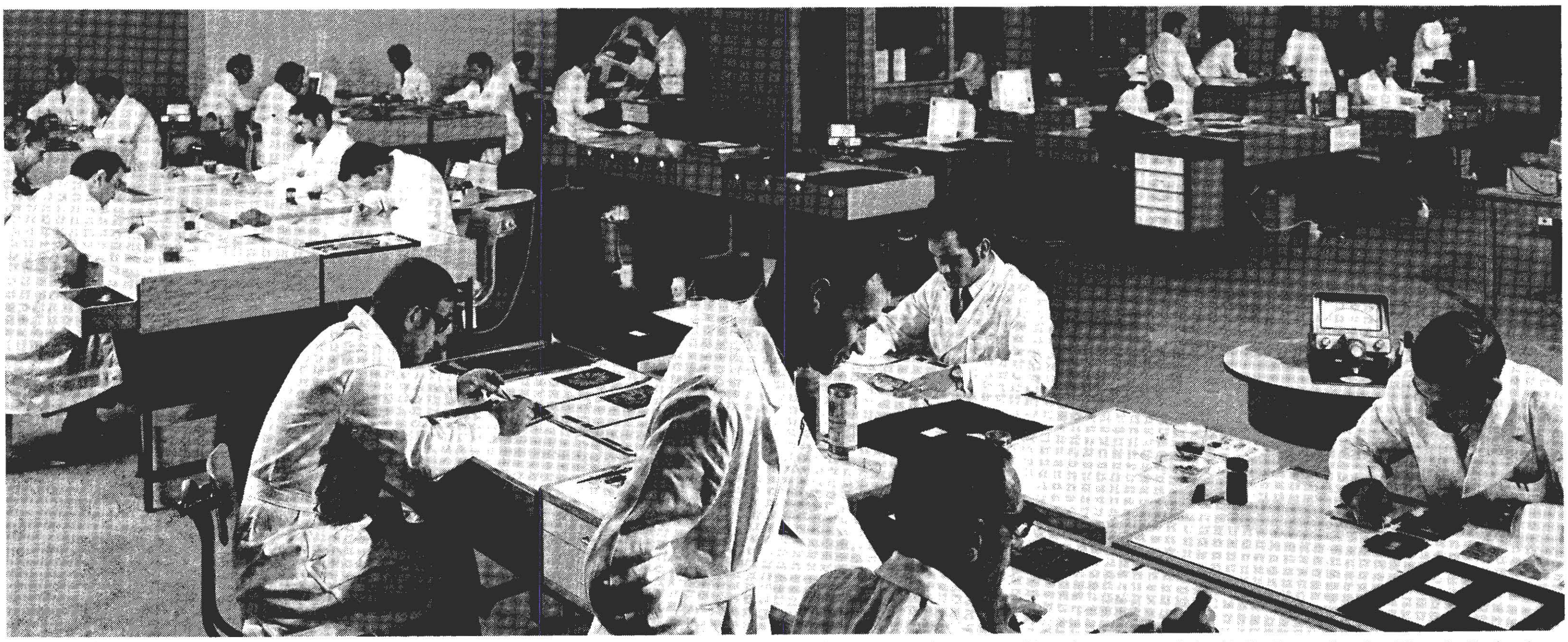
Nonetheless, Helio Repro decided to go ahead. "We were willing to make the effort since we knew miners bring a high sense of responsibility and stability to their jobs," Johan Bresser, plant general manager, said. Using psychological tests and the miners' own selection boards, Helio Repro found 80 candidates for training among the 700 men working at the Dominiale. The men were divided into small, highly personalized groups and given a specially prepared 14-month course, most of which was Community financed. In addition to a basic course in photographic principles, they had to learn one of 13 specialty trades.

For some men such as Lambert Konings, 23, whose hobby was graphic art, the transition to the new profession was easy. For others, especially the older men, the work was extremely difficult, requiring extra study at home after classes. Added to intensive study was the psychological shock of changing life-style and being temporarily unemployed, which frequently affects family relations.

"NOBODY BELIEVES IT"

At the end of the training period, 79 of the 80 men passed the government proficiency test. "You only get one chance like this; it had to be done quickly, and we did it," Jansen commented. Bresser is no less proud of the accomplishment: "What we did was revolutionary and still is. Nobody in the graphic industry believes it today."

For the miners, the new work means a whole new way of life. "Here we are used like people; not like in the mines," Jansen



Retrained coal miners perform highly technical and challenging work in their new jobs in the photo retouching department of the Helio Repro Service Plant in Kerkrade, Holland. Photo: n.v. foto "studio" 10", Heerlen, the Netherlands.

said. He added that his wife is happier now that he is working in a plant and not underground. Former mine electrician, Leon Zeguers, 46, now a specialist in macro-mounting, said the major differences for him are the clean work and single shifts for everyone. His only complaint now is he works more overtime. Few men in the plant regret the mines' closing, even though some landed lower paying jobs.

Most of the men in the factory are only faintly aware that the Community played a major role in their job change because the money was paid through the Dutch Government. They are thankful for the retraining opportunity. Nonetheless, it has done little to change their political and social views which center around the Catholic Church and the strong miners union, recently reconverted to a general workers union. Jansen supports a united Europe, not because of the retraining program, but rather because it is an accepted Dutch position.

The Helio Repro Project is just one of many in Limburg and the other traditional coal and steel regions in the Community that receives ECSC aid. In 1972, the Community spent 15 million units of account* to retrain 18,000 workers mainly from French and German coal mines and the Lorraine steel industry. It also contributed to investments creating 6,700 jobs of which 2,810 are reserved for former miners and steel workers.

The Commission administers the programs keeping a careful watch to ensure that the firms receiving the loans follow Community rules. For example, each firm must employ a fixed quota of former coal and steel workers over the first five years of operation. Each year the firm must send to the Community lists of workers, their former jobs, and their current positions in the plant.

Not all ECSC loans go to small projects such as Helio Repro. In the Dutch Limburg region, a new Van Doorne's Automobielfabrieken N.V. (DAF) auto plant was begun in 1967 and currently employs more than 5,000 workers. In Damme, a small German town near Onsabrück, a small project to put former iron ore miners to work producing truck axles has blossomed into the Damme Machinebau complex which employs more than 3,000 people and has branched into plastics.

EC officials admit, however, that not all projects succeed. In one case in Belgium, men trained to make buttons refused to work when they found all their colleagues would be women. In other cases, results have outpaced expectations and new firms have had to be released from their commitment to hire former coal and steel workers since many had found other jobs. Even the highly successful Helio Repro project has raised some questions among EC planners. Some wonder whether the money spent on the sophisticated 14-month training course would have been more wisely used to give a larger number of men more conventional training.

Nonetheless, the Helio Repro project produced something of value that the planners could never have foreseen. The intensive effort created a spirit which one psychologist calls a sense of being "Helio people." The men pulled themselves up to a highly skilled job level under terrific pressure and now consider the plant their own.

**One unit of account equals one 1970 US dollar.*

When Is a Doctor Not a Doctor?

Medical Integration Moves Slowly in Europe

WILL RECKMAN, *a freelance Dutch journalist working in Brussels*

An Irishman receiving treatment in a French hospital for a broken toe was handed a glass of red wine with his supper. He immediately wondered whether the doctor had abandoned all hope of saving his life. A woman from northern England gave birth in a Belgian hospital and was shocked to find that her baby was being soothed with light beer.

Although these particular cases are hypothetical, routine hospital practices in one EC member country can frighten patients from another member country. The thought of foreign procedures combined with language difficulties often send visitors scurrying home for medical treatment.

If doctors in the Community worked together, medical services would be less confusing for intra-Community visitors and less costly and more effective for the European populace as a whole. That is the conclusion of a working group of eight Belgian, seven Dutch, 23 French, 12 Italian, 12 German, and eight British medical experts. Established in 1970, the group recently submitted to the Commission its ideas for increased medical and scientific integration in Europe.

Today, the problems include

- virtually no exchanges of doctors or researchers between member states
- differences in medical training and practices, not only between countries but also between regions
- vast gaps in pure biomedical scientific research between all EC nations and the United States.

A Community-oriented way of thinking should be introduced in all medical schools as a first step toward an integrated European medical community, according to the experts. The training and practical knowledge of today's young doctors, tomorrow's teachers, should conform to common standards. An intra-European exchange program comparable to the existing one between Europe and the United States should also be established, they said.

Instead of the current transatlantic arrangement—a one-way stream of Europeans going to pick Americans' brains—the experts would have young European researchers and medical post-graduates spend one or more years in other Community countries preeminent in particular fields of medicine. They also recommended the preparation of a European biomedical research "inventory" and the drafting of a European code of medical ethics.

COMMISSION FORESEES "EUROPEAN" HOSPITALS

The Commission of the European Community has proposed a "medical community" different from the medical group's recommended program. The Commission envisions a Community medical service within which particularly well-equipped hospitals would specialize, for example, in certain therapies or highly complicated operations. These hospitals would treat patients from all Community countries and, as far as possible, be staffed

Seventeenth century French surgeon. Etching by Nicolas Bonnart.

with personnel from different parts of Europe. Communication between doctor and patient would therefore be greatly facilitated and patients' preferences for a doctor who speaks their language could be met. If these "European" hospitals were to obtain an intra-European medical staff, doctors would clearly have to be free to work in a different country from the one in which they received a degree.

Under international agreements on medical degrees, various countries recognize each other's medical qualifications. These agreements, however, do not always permit a doctor who wishes to work in a participating foreign country to set up practice immediately. In most cases, he or she must pass an additional examination and spend a probationary period in one of the host country's hospitals before being allowed to practice. The member states must remove these obstacles if doctors are to be given the full right of establishment, the right to practice freely anywhere in the Community.

As the Common Market Treaty provides for free movement of persons throughout the Community, the principle is incontestable. Any Community citizen should be able to leave his country to establish himself unhindered in another Community member country. For most professions the application of freedom of establishment has caused few problems. Generally anyone settling in another EC country must merely accept the laws of the host country. For some professions associated with medicine, however, almost insurmountable difficulties have arisen mainly due to vast differences in the training of doctors, dentists, and pharmacists.

EACH COUNTRY PRODUCES "THE BEST"

Some doctors tend to be chauvinistic. Patients often profoundly distrust "foreign" doctors. Each country thinks it produces the best doctors.

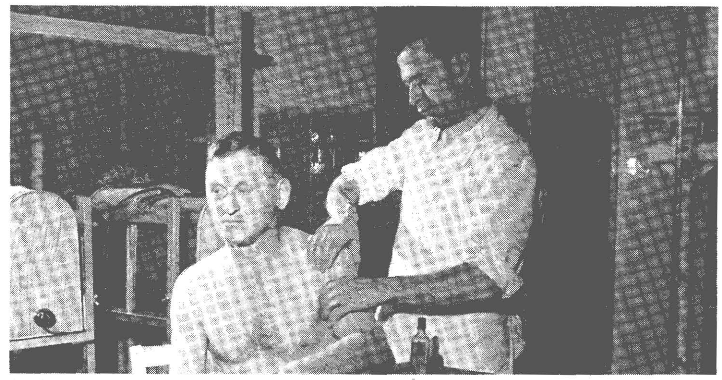
The "nationalism" of most patients is proved daily in Brussels with its large contingent of foreign businessmen, Community officials, and their families. For a cold or a broken arm they usually trust a Belgian doctor, but a more complicated ailment sends them rushing home to their own "more competent" doctors. Foreigners elsewhere in Europe react similarly.

Sometimes, nationality is of only secondary importance. One Belgian dentist's clientele in Brussels comprises most of the city's American colony because, as is the custom in America, he displays his US diploma in his consulting room. A Dutch woman in Brussels speaks in glowing terms of her Belgian doctor, justifying her enthusiasm by his diploma from the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

In most Community countries, doctors generally favor moves to introduce freedom of establishment for their profession. British doctors, however, fear that an influx of foreign doctors might lower medical standards. Elsewhere in the Community, experts hold that the free movement of doctors can only benefit medicine as a whole.

Community-wide freedom to practice would enable several countries to meet their needs for specialists. The Netherlands, for example, would welcome the arrival of German specialists in such medicotechnical branches as radiography, bacteriology, lower medical standards. Elsewhere in the Community, experts anaesthesiology, and rhinolaryngology. Comparatively short of general practitioners, France might expect some of Italy's surplus of young doctors to move north, especially as many Italian doctors find a patient shortage at home.

Many young German doctors, too, would want to settle outside their country. Although German training standards are high, the country has no shortage of doctors, who at one stage had exemptions from military service. Germany accepted physicians from East Germany some years ago. Britain's relative shortage of



National laws often prevent a doctor from practicing in a member state other than his own until he has been deemed qualified by national authorities. An injured miner is treated at Buer Hospital, Germany.

"indigenous" doctors is heavily compensated by the inflow of young doctors from Commonwealth countries.

COORDINATION, NOT HARMONIZATION

The Commission's proposals for free movement of physicians seek to resolve problems connected with reciprocal recognition of training and qualifications, as well as titles, ethical matters, legal aspects of the profession, and the general rules for establishment. Neither the Commission nor the Common Market Treaty provides for training harmonization. Though not yet approved by the Council, the Commission's proposals have already helped to raise standards, particularly in training. For instance, Italy has lengthened its study requirements for cardiologists and pediatricians to four years, the minimum for most of Europe.

By and large, the length of medical studies in France, Belgium, and Italy is below, while in Germany and the Netherlands it is above, the European average.

Training dentists and pharmacists presents special coordination problems. Only a physician with two additional years of study can become a dentist in Italy, for example. In the Netherlands, where dental studies take six years, Italy's two years seem totally inadequate. Pharmaceutical studies last eight years in the Netherlands, but only four in most other Community countries.

Neither is there any uniformity for specialized medicine. Belgium, France, and Italy set a final examination in which the young specialist has to prove proficiency. Armed with a diploma, he or she can then practice as a specialist. In the Netherlands and Germany, a specialist is taught by another specialist. At the end of probation, he or she receives a certificate from the specialist without an examination.

Medical experts in most Community countries agree that much effort is still needed to make training methods and periods more uniform. Perhaps physicians in the Community should be able to practice anywhere, even before this difficult task is accomplished. After all, their predecessors enjoyed and exercised this right from the Middle Ages to the nineteenth century.

Recent Books

European Community periodically lists books dealing with Community and Atlantic topics. Prices are also given, whenever known. This presentation does not indicate approval or recommendation of these publications which can be purchased or ordered from most booksellers.

The Aberystwyth Papers: International Politics 1919-1969. Edited by Brian Porter. Oxford University Press, London, 1972. 390 pages with appendices and index. $17.75.

A series of papers commissioned to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Woodrow Wilson Chair in International Politics at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Designed "to illuminate different aspects of both the subject and the subject matter of international politics over the previous half-century," the papers are mainly devoted to broad developments on the international scene since 1919: the evolution of diplomacy since Versailles; the transition from "Great Powers" to "Superpowers" trends in the use of force; the impact of technology, nationalism, and ideology; problems raised by the developing world; the emergence of international institutions; and the legal and moral considerations governing an international order.

Industrial Relations in the Common Market. By Campbell Balfour. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1972. 132 pages with bibliography. $6.75.

A study of industrial relations in the enlarged Community of the "Ten" (published before Norway rejected Common Market membership in September 1972).

The volume is intended to acquaint British readers with industrial relations developments in other Community countries. Adopting a topical rather than a country-by-country approach, the author examines how the Community has influenced industrial relations, economic growth, and management-labor relations. He also surveys incomes policies and assesses the joint effect of Common Market and national law upon labor and industry. The book concludes with an evaluation of EC programs for labor mobility and retraining and an analysis of national social security systems.

European Stock Exchange Handbook. By C. H. Kent. Noyes Data Corporation, Park Ridge, New Jersey, 1973. 567 pages. $36.

"A comprehensive guide to the practical workings of all the stock exchanges in Western Europe."

The book acquaints investors with the day-to-day functioning of Western Europe's 18 stock markets to facilitate portfolio investment. By providing detailed descriptions of the stock exchange system in each country, the author identifies some of the major hurdles to be confronted before Europe's capital markets can be integrated. Differences in national exchange control regulations and foreign investment restraints are among the foremost obstacles. Country profiles include the national characteristics of each stock market, the types of companies represented, the types of securities traded, listing and issuing requirements, trading procedures, and a directory of members of the exchanges. The markets treated are those of: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Diplomacy and Persuasion: How Britain Joined the Common Market. By Uwe Kitzinger. Thames and Hudson, London, 1973. 432 pages with appendices and index. $2.75.

An appraisal of events, personalities, and national moods leading to Britain's entry into the European Community.

The volume is one scholar's attempt to trace the complex scheme of causes culminating in British EC membership. Acknowledging that he is "dealing with factors that range from secular world trends to those on the order of Cleopatra's nose," Mr. Kitzinger seeks to unify diverse strands of history into a cohesive illustration of contemporary decision-making. For example, he traces the interplay of history and anecdote in a "communications breakdown" which probably prevented British entry during the final months of General Charles de Gaulle's presidency. Findings are offered as a point of departure for future investigation. In the author's words: "The present essay ... does not set out to be a cathedral. It constitutes at most a quarry."

The Power of the Purse in the European Communities. By David Coombes, assisted by Ilka Wiebeke. London, Chatham House: PEP, 1972. 103 pages with appendices.

An analysis of budgetary authority in the Common Market.

This study explores the constitutional and political consequences of the transfer, beginning in 1975 and scheduled for completion by 1978, of important powers of the purse from national to Community institutions. Coombes recommends that the Commission, conceived as the Communities' political executive, exert more budgetary authority than it does now while remaining responsible to the European Parliament. He foresees that the Parliament will use the few powers it has to press for a more forceful grip on the pursestrings.

The Europeans. By Richard Mayne. The Library Press, New York, 1972. 206 pages with references and index.

A study of the evolution of the European identity from the cave to the Common Market.

The author analyzes the factors which have shaped European man: land formations—mountains that divide and rivers that connect; climate and its effect on agricultural and cultural disposition; changes in the land—glaciers and volcanoes; and resources—forests, wildlife, and soil. Man's development of tools, weapons, skills, language, and law have all helped form the distinctly European man, but language especially has separated European nations from each other. Often quoting writers and philosophers, Mr. Mayne discusses the traits attributed to each of several language groups. He also analyzes the contributions of cosmopolitans and Eurocrats to the future of a European identity.

Agricultural Marketing Systems in the EEC-Member Countries. Prepared by the IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Munich, 1971. 2 vols. with supplement. Volume I contains 422 pages with bibliography. Volume II contains only tables.

A country-by-country study of the marketing systems for agricultural products and foodstuffs in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Commissioned by the Economic Research Service, US Department of Agriculture, this analysis describes the sales channels through which the principal agricultural products pass. Each of the five countries is examined according to the structure and development of production, assembling, and processing and according to selected commodities: grain and feedstuffs; beef, pork, and poultry meat; and fruit and vegetables.

The Smithsonian Agreement and Its Aftermath: Several Views. By Robert V. Roosa *et al.* Council on Foreign Relations, New York, 1972. 80 pages with appendix. $1.50.

A collection of four short papers containing recommendations for international monetary reform in the aftermath of the Smithsonian Agreement of December 18, 1971.

Roosa urges a series of interim measures while awaiting the realization of such long-term goals as confidence and stability. In particular, he proposed that Japan and Germany commit themselves to supporting the dollar in foreign exchange markets and that, to hasten the process by which Special Drawing Rights (SDR's) become the principal reserve asset, SDR issuance be continued and applied to an increasingly broader range of transactions.

The remaining papers treat the replaceability of the dollar, instances of non-adherence to the Smithsonian Agreement, and considerations justifying the slow pace of negotiations since December 1971.

Publications Available

Publications listed may be obtained from the European Community Information Service, Suite 707, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. Persons in the New York area can order copies from the New York office, 277 Park Avenue, New York City 10017.

REGULATION (EEC) NO. 1/73 OF THE COUNCIL OF 19 DECEMBER 1972 AMENDING REGULATION NO. 950/68 ON THE COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF. Official Journal of the European Communities No. L 1, 1973, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, January 1, 1973, 368 pages $6.00
Publishes the current Common Customs Tariff of the European Communities. Lists all products according to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature and gives duty rates for each product.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: THEIR COMMON INTERESTS. Manhattan Published Company, New York 1973, 48 pages ....free
Revised edition. Presents facts and figures about US-Community trade and economic relations. It also examines the political and economic stakes involved in continued transatlantic cooperation. Some of the problems analyzed are: the Community's agricultural policy, enlargement, preferential agreements, nontariff barriers, burden sharing, and protectionist tendencies on both sides of the Atlantic.

SPEECH BY SIR CHRISTOPHER SOAMES AT THE OVERSEAS BANKERS CLUB, LONDON. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, February 5, 1973, 6 pages ....free
Statement on the Community's external relations.

REGIME JURIDIQUE CONCERNANT L'ACCES AUX ACTIVITES NON SALARIEES DE L'INDUSTRIE, DE L'ARTISANAT, DU COMMERCE ET DES ENTREPRISES DE SERVICES ET L'EXERCICE DE CELLES-CI DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, 1972, 807 pages $9.00
Reports on member state laws governing the practice of professions by self-employed individuals in industrial, craft, commercial, and service activities. Contains annexes listing Community measures to harmonize its members' laws and the legislation adopted by the member states to bring into force Community directives.

AGREEMENTS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION NOT APPLYING FOR MEMBERSHIP. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, September 1972, 13 pages ....$.20
Summarizes the negotiations and contents of the agreements concluded with Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXES GRANTED TO IMPORTS MADE BY TRAVELLERS. *Bulletin of the European Communities, Supplement No. 7/72*, Brussels, 1972, 10 pages ....$.20
Contains the coordinated text of the main articles of the May 28, 1969, and the June 12, 1972, Council directives on tax exemption for travelers.

PROSPECTUS TO BE PUBLISHED WHEN SECURITIES ARE ADMITTED TO OFFICIAL STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATION. *Bulletin of the European Communities, Supplement No. 8/72*, Brussels, September 1972, 69 pages ......$.60
Proposal for a Council directive on the content, checking, and distribution of the prospectus published when securities issued by companies established within the Community are admitted to official stock exchange quotation.

MEDICAL ATLAS OF RADIONUCLIDES USED IN MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE. *EUR 4606e.* Commission of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1971, 362 pages $6.00
By S. Simon. Intended for small and medium-sized users of radioactive substances. For each of the chemical elements, grouped according to the Mendeleev classification, it supplies documentation necessary for use of various radioisotopes.

REPORT ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FOR ITS RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES. *Working Documents No. 302/72*, The European Parliament, Luxembourg, March 9, 1973, 57 pages $1.00
Report by Andre Rossi, member of the European Parliament, for the Committee on External Economic Relations. Outlines the road for adapting the Community's agreements with Mediterranean countries in light of the enlargement and presents guidelines for an overall approach in this area. Includes summaries of the agreements concluded by February 1973 and reproduces texts of Council resolutions adopted.

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