



**30 Years  
1953 - 1983**

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**Group of the European People's Party  
(Christian - Democratic Group)**

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# Foreword

On 23 June 1953 the Christian-Democratic Political Group officially came into being within the then Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Christian Democrats in the original six Community countries thus expressed their conscious and firm resolve to rise above a blinkered vision of egoistically determined national interests and forge a common, supranational consciousness in the service of all our peoples.

From that moment our Group, whose thirtieth anniversary we are now celebrating together with thirty years of political endeavour – firstly in the Common Assembly, then in the European Parliament and most recently in the European Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage – has played a leading role, through outstanding individuals, through its ideas, initiatives and proposals, in advancing along the arduous but certain path leading to the fulfilment of our great ideal: the political union of European peoples.

The updated edition of this booklet is a record of the progress achieved which sets out to illustrate the milestones in the process of European unification, made possible by the decisive and inspirational presence of Christian Democrats and Christian-Democratic ideals.

Inevitably, this selection cannot be exhaustive. Nevertheless, the opportunity is afforded me here to emphasize that, as well as to the personalities who appear on these pages, the Group's thanks must be addressed, through me, to all those, my predecessors, parliamentarians, staff, who at every moment in the early and recent history of our Group have kept alive, with their ideas and unstinting work, the faith in the Christian-Democratic ideal as it turns towards the construction of a united Europe.



Paolo BARBI  
Chairman of the Group of the  
European People's Party  
(Christian-Democratic Group)  
in the European Parliament

Déclaration de constitution  
du  
Groupe politique Démocrate-Chrétien  
au sein de l'Assemblée Commune de la  
Communauté européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier.

Je soussigné, E.M.J.A. Sassen, déclare que ce jour, 23 juin 1953, s'est constitué à Strasbourg, conformément à l'article 33 bis du Règlement de l'Assemblée Commune de la Communauté européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier, un Groupe politique, dénommé en langue française "Groupe Démocrate-Chrétien", en allemand "Christlich-Demokratische Fraktion", en italien "Gruppo Democratico-Cristiano" et en néerlandais "Christen-Democratische Fractie".

Après élection le bureau de ce Groupe se trouve ainsi composé:

Monsieur E.M.J.A. SASSEN, président,  
Monsieur H. Kopf, membre du bureau,  
Monsieur Th. Lefèvre, membre du bureau,  
Monsieur N. Margue, membre du bureau,  
Monsieur L. Montini, membre du bureau,  
Monsieur E. Müller, membre du bureau,  
Monsieur A. Pcher, membre du bureau,  
Monsieur I.M. Sacco, membre du bureau,  
Monsieur F.J. Strauss, membre du bureau.

Les membres suivants de l'Assemblée Commune ont déclaré vouloir adhérer au dit Groupe, en apposant leur signature ci-dessous.

A.C. 277



From left to right: Robert SCHUMAN (F), Alcide de GASPERI (I), Dirk Udo STIKKER (NL), Paul van ZEELAND (B), Konrad ADENAUER (D), Joseph BECH (L)

COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE  
du  
CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER

COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE  
EUROPEENNE

COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE  
de  
L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE

A S S E M B L E E

Déclaration de constitution du Groupe démocrate-chrétien

Je soussigné, P.L.J.J. WIGNY, déclare que le Groupe politique dénommé  
en langue française "Groupe démocrate-chrétien"  
en allemand: "Christlich-Demokratische Fraktion"  
en italien: "Gruppo democratico cristiano"  
en néerlandais: "Christen-Democratische Fractie"  
qui s'est constitué le 11 septembre 1952, qui, en application de la résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée Commune de la Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier, le 16 juin 1953, a été officiellement reconnu le 23 juin 1953, s'est reconstitué à Strasbourg le 19 mars 1958.

Les membres suivants de l'Assemblée ont déclaré vouloir adhérer au dit Groupe, en apposant leur signature ci-dessous.

AUBAME, Jean *J. Aubame*  
BATTISTA, Emilio *Emilio Battista*  
BERTRAND, Alfred *Alfred Bertrand*  
BIRRENBACH, Kurt *Kurt Birrenbach*  
BLAISSE, P.A. *P. A. Blaisse*  
BOGGIANO PICO, Antonio *Boggiano Pico Antonio*  
BONOMI, Paolo *Paolo Bonomi*  
BRACCESI, Giorgio *Giorgio Braccesi*  
BRAITENBERG, Carl *Carl Braitenberg*  
BURGBACHER, Friedrich *Friedrich BURGACHER*  
van CAMPEN, Ph. C.M. *Ph. C.M. van Campen*  
CARBONI, Enrico *Enrico Carboni*  
CARCATERRA, Antonio *Antonio Carcaterra*  
CAVALLI, Antonio *Antonio Cavalli*  
CERULLI-IRELLI, Giuseppe *Giuseppe Cerulli-Irelli*  
CHARPENTIER, René *René Charpentier*  
COLIN, André *André Colin*  
DE BOSIO, Francesco *Francesco De Bosio*

./..

DERINGER, Arved *Arved Deringer*  
 DE SMET, Pierre *Pierre de Smet*  
 DUVIEUSART, Jean *J. Duvieusart*  
 ENGELBRECHT-GREVE, Ernst H. *Engelbrecht-Greve*  
 FRIEDENSBURG, Ferdinand *Friedensburg*  
 FURLER, Hans *Hans Furler*  
 GALLETTO, Bortolo *Bortolo Galletto*  
 GEIGER, Hugo *Hugo Geiger*  
 GREGOIRE, Pierre *Pierre Gregoire*  
 GUGLIELMONE, Teresio *Teresio Guglielmon*  
 HAHN, Karl *Karl Hahn*  
 HAZENBOSCH, C.P. *C.P. Hazenbosch*  
 ILLERHAUS, Josef *Illerhaus*  
 JANSSEN, M.M.A.A. *M.M.A.A. Janssen*  
 KOPF, Hermann *Hermann Kopf*  
 LEMANS, Victor *Victor Lemans*  
 LENZ, Aloys-M. *Aloys-M. Lenz*  
 LEVERKUEHN, Paul *Paul Leverkuehn*  
 LICHTENAUER, W.F. *W.F. Lichtenauer*  
 LINDENBERG, Heinrich *Heinrich Lindenberg*  
 LOESCH, Fernand *Fernand Loesch*  
 LUECKER, Hans-August *Hans-August Luecker*  
 MARGUE, Nicolas *Nicolas Margue*  
 MARTINELLI, Mario *Mario Martinelli*  
 MARTINO, Edoardo *Edoardo Martino*  
 MUELLER-HERMANN, Ernst *Ernst Mueller-Hermann*  
 OESTERLE, Josef *Josef Oesterle*  
 PICCIONI, Attilio *Attilio Piccioni*  
 van der PLOEG, C.J. *C.J. van der Ploeg*  
 POHER, Alain *Alain Pöher*  
 PROBST, Maria, M<sup>me</sup> *Maria Probst*  
 RICHARTS, Hans *Hans Richarts*  
 De RIEMAECKER-LEGOT, Marguerite, M<sup>me</sup> *Marguerite de Riemaecker-Legot*  
 RIP, W. *W. Rip*

ROSELLI, Enrico  
RUBINACCI, Leopoldo  
SABATINI, Armando  
SANTERO, Natale  
SCHIRATTI, Guglielmo  
SCHUIJT, W.J.  
SCHUMAN, Robert  
STORCH, Anton  
TARTUPOLO, Amor  
TEITGEN, Pierre-Henri  
TOME, Zefferino  
TROISI, Michele  
TURANI, Daniele  
VALSECCHI, Athos  
WIGNY, Pierre L.J.J.

*E. Roselli*  
*Leopoldo Rubinacci*  
*Armando Sabatini*  
*Natale Santero*  
*Guglielmo Schiratti*  
*W.J. Schuijt*  
*Robert Schuman*  
*Anton Storch*  
*Amor Tartupoli*  
*Pierre-Henri Teitgen*  
*Zefferino Tome*  
*Michele Troisi*  
*Daniele Turani*  
*Athos Valsecchi*  
*Pierre L.J.J. Wigny*

Après élection le Bureau de ce Groupe s'est trouvé composé, ce jour, comme suit:

M. P.L.J.J. Wigny, Président

MM. P.A. Blaisse

H. Kopf

A. Piccioni

H. Margue

A. Poher

Le secrétariat du Groupe est composé de

M. Hans-Joachim Opitz, secrétaire général

Mme Micheline Magrini-Valentin, secrétaire

Mme Hortense Roeltgen-Geimer, sténo-dactylo.

Strasbourg, le 19 mars 1958.

*P.L.J.J. Wigny*  
(P.L.J.J. Wigny)

# The beginnings

Alcide de Gasperi, Giuseppe Pella, Hans Furler,  
Emanuel M.J.A. Sassen

Winston Churchill on 19 September 1946 at Zurich University: "We must create a sort of United States of Europe, or any other suitable denomination

June 1947:

Founding of the "Nouvelles Equipes Internationales" in Chaudefontaine, Belgium.

Founding of the Council of Europe in May 1949.



Robert Schuman, in a government statement on 9 May 1950, puts forward a plan for French and German coal and steel production to be placed under a common High Authority, in an organization open to other European countries.

18 April 1951:

Signing of Treaty establishing the ECSC in Paris.

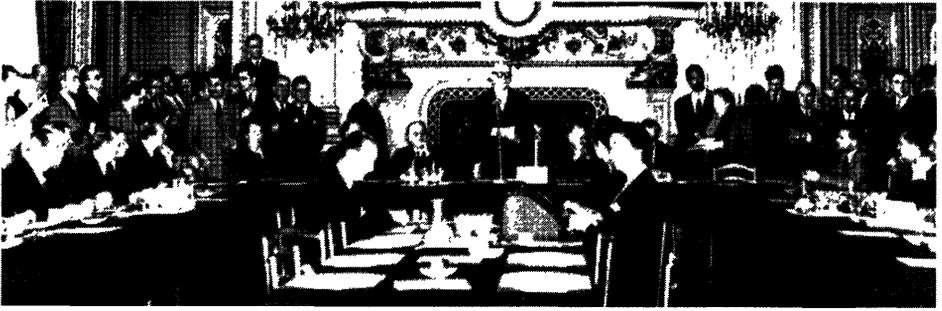
10 August 1952:

The High Authority starts work under President Jean Monnet.

"Europe will not be built in a day, nor to an overall design; it will be built through practical achievements that first establish a sense of common purpose. The gathering together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age old opposition between France and Germany".

This observation by the "Father of Europe", the French Christian-Democrat Robert Schuman, contained in his statement of 9 May 1950, represents the beginning of coordinated thought on European unification: the statement came after the conclusion of the Treaty setting up the European Coal and Steel Community.

This would not have been possible if two important statesmen, the Frenchman Robert Schuman and the German Konrad Adenauer, had not managed to bring their peoples together across the yawning gulf of history. What they had in common and what linked them with the Italian Alcide de Gasperi, the Belgian Paul van Zeeland, and the Luxemburger Josef Bech, the statesmen who signed the ECSC Treaty on behalf of their governments (the Netherlands were represented by the Liberal Beyen) was that same fundamental political conviction they shared by virtue of their common philosophy as Christian-Democrats. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that European unification was fostered by the fortunate constellation of political circumstances created by the political leadership and authority in government of the Christian-Democrats.



Robert Schuman's government statement of 9 May 1950

10 September 1952:

Meeting of the Common Assembly of the ECSC.

11 September 1952:

(Unofficial) founding of the Christian-Democratic Group in the Common Assembly with as its first chairman the Dutchman, E.M.J.A. Sassen, who remained in office until February 1958.

To say this, is not to claim a Christian-Democratic "monopoly" on Europe – the contribution of other political forces was and always is most welcome and necessary. It simply means that the Christian-Democratic "ethos" (Christian democracy means more than just a political trend) goes hand in hand with European unification. The idea of reconciliation, of love for one's neighbour and of the desire for peace are a biblical heritage; the basic ideas of federalism can be traced back to Thomas Aquinas.

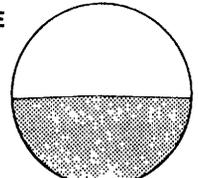
Robert Schuman's watchword has always retained its relevance for the Christian-Democratic Group in the Assembly and in the European Parliament. Great as the temptation has been from time to time to try and land a "knock-out" blow for the building of Europe, in the hope of reviving a Europe suffocated by bureaucracy, Schuman's words have been a warning to be patient and a reminder that the common purpose can also be served by perseverance and patience.

The first CD group had 38 seats out of a total of 78, only two short of an absolute majority.



78 members

**COMMON ASSEMBLY OF THE ECSC (FIRST MEETING ON 10 SEPTEMBER 1952)**



38 CD-members  
(49%)



Signing in Paris of the Treaty setting up the ECSC.

13 September 1952:

Konrad Adenauer, as President of the ECSC Council of Ministers, calls on the Assembly to assume the functions of a constituent assembly for the "European Political Community".

The Assembly accepts this task and under the title of "ad hoc Assembly", and after the additional election of nine new Members, begins its work as a constituent assembly by starting to formulate a European constitution, based on Article 38 of the Draft Treaty establishing the European Defence Community. Formation of a Constitution Committee under the chairmanship of Heinrich von Brentano (CDU/FRG).

9 Mai 1953:

Adoption of the Draft Constitution by the "ad hoc Assembly" with fifty votes in favour and five abstentions, the former including all the Christian-Democrats and Liberals plus the Social Democrats from the Benelux countries, the latter the French Socialists.

23 June 1953:

**Publication of the founding declaration of the Christian-Democratic Group, and its official recognition in the Common Assembly pursuant to Rule 33a of its Rules of Procedures as then in force (40 Members).**

1954:

The European Court of Justice starts its work.

May 1954:

Election of the Italian Christian-Democrat Alcide de Gasperi as President of the ECSC Common Assembly. (Deceased 19 August 1954).

This attempt at a "revolution from above" was carried out almost exclusively by the European Christian-Democrats. The Treaty establishing a European Defence Community, which had been signed but had not yet been ratified by all the parliaments of the Community, provided in Article 38 for its development into a political community, on the grounds that integrated defence could not be achieved without common policies backed by the authority of democratically legitimated institutions. What could be simpler than to entrust the only assembly of elected parliamentarians from the countries of the Community with the honour of drawing up a constitution?

It took scarcely more than half a year for the Constitution Committee to draw up the Draft Constitution, the aims of which were summarized as follows by its chairman, Heinrich von Brentano, in the plenary debate:

"The draft is intended to serve the cause of peace; it is intended to serve the welfare of our people. We hope that it will usher in a new era on this European continent, in which the rule of law prevails over that of force; an epoch in which a genuine sense of community replaces, in the minds of our people, nationalistic sentiments which have become debased by exaggerated ideas of sovereignty; an epoch that will establish once and for all that between free democratic people, the only way forward is the way of a peaceful evolution towards our common goal, and never again the way of force".

The Socialists were unable to reach a common position on the Draft Constitution. The German Social-Democrats completely boycotted the work because of their utopian hopes for reunification, while the French Socialists at least decided to abstain.

"If European union is not reached now, there is no contesting the fact that it will only be reached at a much later date. But God alone knows what may happen between that day and this". These words were spoken by the great Italian statesman shortly before his death. To the very last de Gasperi fought for the adoption of the Draft Constitution. As President of the Common Assembly he threw the whole weight of his prestige behind the attempt to influence the French Assembly in favour of ratification of the EDC Treaty through his French friends.

Perhaps it was a kindness on the part of fate not to allow him to live through the experience of 30 August.



**29/30 August 1954:**

**Rejection of the EDC Treaty by the French National Assembly.**

**November 1954:**

**Election of the Italian Christian-Democrat Giuseppe Pella as President of the ECSC Common Assembly.**



The history of the unsuccessful Draft Constitution is well known: in France the wind had changed; the MRP, the party of Robert Schuman, was past the zenith of its political power, and the Prime Minister was now the Socialist Mendès-France. Thus it came about that an anti-European majority, led by Communists and Gaullists, got its way in the Assembly and blocked the ratification of the EDC Treaty. This shattered the legal and political basis of the Draft Constitution . . .

The discreet efforts of his successor, Giuseppe Pella, paved the way for the Messina Conference, which after the Paris setback gave Europe a new start, this time from the basis of economic policy.

A new start which aimed at the construction of a solid basic structure rather than crowning the edifice with a magnificent roof. History alone will show which approach was the more promising.

## **From the Common Assembly to the European Parliament**

**Robert Schuman, Hans Furler, Pierre Wigny, Alain Poher**

**1/2 June 1955:**

**Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Six in Messina: decision principle on the future course of European integration.**

**30 May 1956:**

**Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Six in Venice: decision to open negotiations on the setting up of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Community.**

November 1956:

Election of the German Christian-Democrat Hans Furler as President of the ECSC Common Assembly.

The legacy of the last president of the Common Assembly, Hans Furler, was the prevention of a splintering of the European parliamentary edifice into three different units, each responsible for one Community. He countered this attempt by the national experts, above all those of Quai d'Orsay, with every means in his power and got his way: the danger of erosion by the old principle "divide et impera" was put aside.

25 March 1957:

Signing in Rome of the Treaties establishing the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Community.

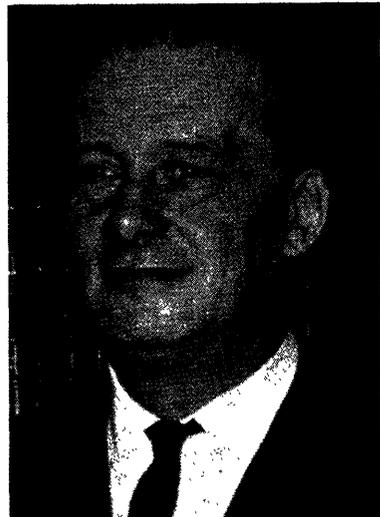
1 January 1958:

The Rome Treaties come into force; the Christian-Democrat Walter Hallstein becomes first President of the EEC Commission.



24 February 1958:

Election of the Belgian Pierre Wigny as chairman of the Christian-Democratic Group.



February 1958:

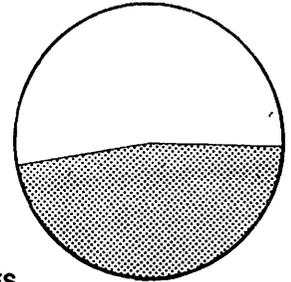
"Follow-on debate" in the Assembly on the basis of a report by CD Group chairman Pierre Wigny; assessment of the work of the Assembly and vote for a future joint European Parliament as controlling organ of the three Communities; enunciation of the Assembly's political task. According to the Christian-Democratic Group spokesman, Eduardo martino: "It will be the European Parliament's task to build up Europe as a political, geographical, economic and military unit".

19 March 1958:

Meeting of the Common Assembly of the three European Communities.

In this report the later Belgian Foreign Minister showed how the Common Assembly had managed, during five years of activity, to preserve its independence and its influence by exploiting the opportunities offered by the ECSC Treaty. This was the political task which the Members of the European Parliament, the parliamentary control organ of the three communities, had to carry on. The authors of the Rome Treaties would not have insisted on the holding of direct elections in the future (Ar. 138 EEC) without good reason; in this way, at the level of democratically legitimized political representation, the process of European unification was to press forward.

142 members



**COMMON ASSEMBLY  
OF THE THREE  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

67 CD-members  
(47%)



19 March 1958:

Election of the Frenchman Robert Schuman as President of the European Parliament.

Robert Schuman, Finance Minister, Foreign Minister and Prime Minister of France, founder of the "Mouvement républicain populaire": who could have been better, who could have been more worthy to represent the first European Parliament than this Lotharingian, Luxembourger by birth, German in essence, steeped in the ideals of a classical education, and French to the bottom of his heart?

Robert Schuman was elected as the sole candidate of all three political groups represented in the EP. On taking office he said:

“Within the institutional order, it falls to the Parliament to express the feelings of the public, whose support for our work will become ever more necessary. The European public must make the governments and the executives realize that the European idea is a living reality which will come to fruition in the interest of the welfare and peace of all.”

6 October 1958:

Election of the Frenchman Alain Poher as chairman of the Christian-Democratic Group.



His compatriot Alain Poher, successively Interim President, presidential candidate and President of the Senate of France, took over the leadership of the group in the same year and retained this office for eight years.

A pupil, friend and close colleague of Robert Schuman, he defended the political activities of the Europeans in France against the onslaught of Gaullism. As group chairman, he was instrumental in the political shaping of the group and in the building up of the parliamentary administration; he helped to make it the political instrument that it is today.

## The Community takes shape; consolidation within, recognition without

Jean Duvieusart, Victor Leemans, Alain Poher,  
Joseph Illerhaus

1 January 1959:

First step towards the elimination of internal tariffs within the Common Market.

The first years of the Common Market were marked by rapid progress towards integration in the economic sphere which even outpaced the time-table set out in the Treaty.

May 1960:

Election of the German Hans Furler as President of the European Parliament.

17 May 1960:

The European Parliament approves the first draft convention on direct elections.

1961:

Founding of the Christian-Democratic World Union in Santiago de Chile.

1 January 1961:

First partial approximation of national external tariffs.

10 February 1961:

Decision by the Heads of State and Government for closer political cooperation; setting-up of the Fouchet committee.

9 July 1961:

Signing of the EEC-Greece Association Agreement.

31 July, 9/10 August 1961:

Ireland, Great Britain and Denmark apply for entry.

14 January 1962:

Decision by the EEC Council of Ministers on the first four agricultural market organizations, the first Financial Regulation and the regulations on competition.

17 April 1962:

Failure of the Fouchet plans.

29 January 1963:

Breakdown of the entry negotiations.

27 June 1963:

On the basis of a report by Furler (CD-FRG), the European Parliament approves a resolution on its competence and powers.

Members of the CD Group had a decisive influence on the forming of Community policies; to take only a few examples, Deringer on competition policy, Lücker on agricultural policy, Bertrand on the shaping of the European Social Fund and social policy in general. . .

Ideas about the Community's economic policy, which took shape at this time, were heavily marked by Christian-Democratic thinking.

It goes without saying that the Christian-Democrats were the foremost among advocates of direct elections, political cooperation and the enlargement of the Community. In these spheres they were ahead of their contemporaries; it is thanks to their perseverance that these ideas began to bear fruit after the Summit Conference at The Hague at the end of 1969.

Emilio Battista, as Christian-Democratic Group spokesman in the debate on the direct elections proposal:

"With the adoption of this draft we are taking a significant step forward on the way to that political integration which is necessary if economic integration is to take on its full meaning".

The "democratic gap" in the European Community was becoming more and more conspicuous. Increasingly, the national parliaments were proving incapable of exercising a genuine control function over the Community, while the European Parliament lacked the necessary powers."

It was only logical that Furler's central demand should be for the transformation of the consultation procedure into a right of approval, since this was the only way of the Council as the single legislative organ.

This demand was in line with the Hallstein thesis, set out by the latter in his inaugural speech as President of the Commission, when he called for a Community which was "supranational, political, democratic and dynamic."

20 July 1963:

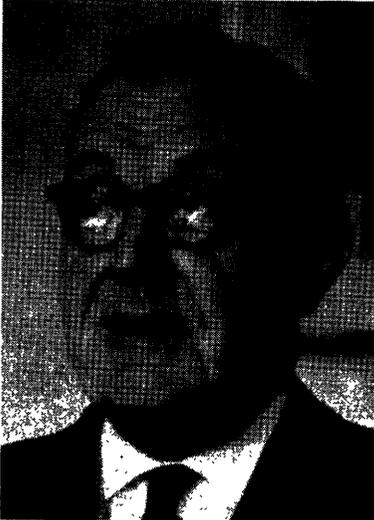
Signing of the first Association Agreement with 17 African states and Madagascar in Yaoundé/Cameroun.

17 September 1963:

Signing of the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement in Ankara.

March 1964:

The Belgian Jean Duvieusart is elected President of the European Parliament.



4 May 1964:

Opening of the GATT Conference (Kennedy Round) in Geneva; the EEC states participate as a bloc.

15 December 1964:

Agreement in the Council of Ministers on common cereal prices.

8 April 1965:

Signing of the treaty on the amalgamation of the executive organs of the ECSC, EEC and EURATOM (Merger Treaty).

3 May 1965:

The "Nouvelles Equipes Internationales" change their name to the European Christian-Democratic Union.

30 June 1965:

Crisis in the Community over differences on the financing of the common agricultural policy, the budgetary powers of the European Parliament and the role of the European Commission: de Gaulle's policy of the empty chair.

In spite of the Council's numerous warnings and reservations, a European-African conference of parliamentarians was arranged, an achievement for which Hans Furler could claim the credit. The conferences that have been held annually ever since have contributed much to winning over important forces, first in Africa, then, after the Lomé Convention, in the Pacific and Caribbean, to cooperation without discrimination.

Flashpoint for the conflict of interests was the insistence by the French Government that the Community budget should quickly take over the financing of the common agricultural policy. The Hallstein Commission supported this but linked it to a proposal to finance the budget from the Community's own resources and to put the budgetary powers in the hands of the EP; de Gaulle saw this as a new manifestation of his old "bête noire", supranationalism.

September 1965:

The Belgian Victor Leemans is elected President of the European Parliament.



30 January 1966:

The Luxembourg compromise: curtailment of the activities of the Commission and introduction of the Council's right of veto (in contravention of the Treaties).

The CD Group has never accepted the right of veto. The Group's rejection of it was expressed in the following way during the debate by the German Member Joseph Illerhaus: "It is up to us to prevent the opponents of integration now achieving in the war of attrition of everyday politics what they failed to achieve before, namely the transformation of our Community of free and equal partners into the hegemony desired by the federalists".

March 1966:

The Frenchman Alain Poher is elected President of the European Parliament.

9 March 1966:

The German Joseph Illerhaus is elected chairman of the Christian-Democratic Group.



Alain Poher and Joseph Illerhaus

11 May 1966:

Council Decisions on the completion of the common agricultural policy, common agricultural financing and the customs union (the last by July 1968).

10/11 May 1967:

Second application for membership by Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark.

1 July 1967:

Fusion of the three executive organs; the Belgian Jean Rey becomes the first President of the Commission of the European Communities.

19 December 1967:

Failure of the membership applications.

28 June 1968:

The regulation on the Common Customs Tariff comes into force.

8 November 1968:

Creation of the common labour market by the decision on the freedom of movement of workers.

## A new impetus: consolidation, expansion, political cooperation

Mario Scelba, Hans-August Lückner

March 1969:

The Italian, Mario Scelba, is elected President of the European Parliament.



Mario Scelba, a man with an illustrious long record conducted a hard-headed campaign as President of the Parliament for direct elections and increased powers. It was not without success, that under his presidency an agreement was signed on 21 April 1970 which brought about a decisive improvement in the budgetary powers of the EP. His negotiating skill made possible the protocol statement on the basis of which Parliament would continue to entertain its even wider conception of its budgetary powers. Scelba persuaded the Council of Ministers to respect the EP as a partner; from now on the Council participated in debates with ever-increasing frequency.

**12 August 1969:**

In response to the change in foreign exchange parities and to floating currencies, the system of monetary compensation amounts is introduced for internal trade in agricultural products.

**25 November 1969:**

The German Hans-August Lücker is elected chairman of the Christian-Democratic Group.



**1/2 December 1969:**

Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government at The Hague:

Decisions in principle on Economic and Monetary Union by 1980, on the opening of negotiations with all the countries seeking membership and on political cooperation.

**31 December 1969:**

End of the EEC's twelve-year transitional period; completion of the common internal market, beginning of the common external trade policy.

**21/22 April 1970:**

Signing of the Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions and the decision on the replacement of the Member States' financial contribution by the Community's own resources; transition to the system of own resources, expansion of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament.

**27 April 1970, Brussels:**

Founding of a permanent conference of leaders of Christian-Democratic parties and parliamentary groups in the Member States and the Bureau of the CD Group of the European Parliament.

The new chairman of the Group, Hans-August Lücker, had become known through his courageous stand for the European agricultural policy, even in the face of antagonistic national interests. He recognized that if the Group was to be fully effective it must have a stronger basis at the national level. The Hague Summit Conference and the change of power in France, when Pompidou succeeded de Gaulle, had aroused new hopes for the political reanimation of the Community; it followed that the Group should expand its institutional and organizational links with the national Christian-Democratic parties and groups. This Lücker succeeded in doing, in collaboration with the then chairman of the ECDU, Mariano Rumor.

His work can be seen as a necessary preliminary step towards the foundation of the European People's Party, in which he has also played an important part. His was the guiding hand behind the EPP's programme.

30 June 1970:

Opening of accession negotiations.

8 October 1970:

Presentation of the Werner Report on the gradual implementation of Economic and Monetary Union.

19 November 1970:

First foreign policy consultations of the EEC foreign ministers meeting in political cooperation, in Munich.

As Luxembourg's Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the Christian-Democrat Pierre Werner had been asked by his colleagues in the Council to draw up a report on ways and means of achieving Economic and Monetary Union. Apart from detailed "technical" proposals, his report also incorporated the idea that this would require the creation of a European decision-making centre: thus economic policy requirements added further strength to one of the basic CD political demands.

1 July 1971:

General tariff preferences in favour of 91 developing countries.

9 September 1971:

On the occasion of the CD Group study days in Catania/Sicily, foundation of a joint working party, comprising members of the ECDU and the CD Group to draw up a report on the institutional development of the Community in the light of Political Union.

22 January 1972:

Signing of the Act of Accession in Brussels.

19/21 October 1972:

Paris Summit Conference, in which the Heads of Government of the new Member States take part for the first time; decision on the development of the Community into a European Union.

16 November 1972:

First ever motion of no confidence against the Commission because of its failure to put forward the promised proposals for strengthening the budgetary powers of the European Parliament.

**MARCH 1973: EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENT OF THE  
ENLARGED COMMUNITY  
(9 Member States)**

1 January 1973:

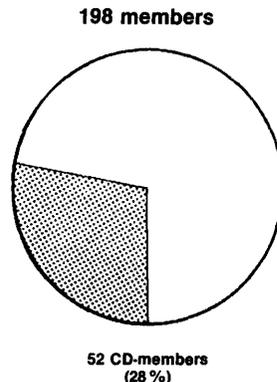
The Act of Accession comes into force; Community takes over exclusive competence for the common trade policy.

19 March 1973:

Decision on a single currency bloc (European snake, comprising the Federal Republic, France, the Benelux countries and Denmark); bloc float.

6 October 1973:

The European Patent Convention is signed.



**14/15 December 1973:**

Copenhagen Summit Conference; attempt to establish a common energy policy in face of the oil crisis.

**14 March 1974:**

Mr Springorum (CD/FRG) chairman of the Committee on Energy presents to the House a resolution on appropriate medium and longterm measures to further alleviate the energy supply crisis in the European Community.

**11 July 1974:**

The European Parliament adopts the Brugger (CD/Italy) Report on the Statute of the European Company.

**10/11 December 1974:**

Summit meeting in Paris:  
Most important decisions:  
Summit meetings to be renamed the "European Council"; Prime Minister Tindemans is assigned the task of drawing up a report on European Union by the end of 1975.

**14 January 1975:**

The European Parliament adopts the Patijn Report on the convention introducing elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

**13 February 1975:**

Revision of the Rules of Procedure of the CD Group.

**28 February 1975:**

The Lomé Convention is signed with 46 developing countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

**4 March 1975:**

First conciliation procedure between Council and EP on legislation with financial implications (i.e. the proposal for a regulation setting up the European Regional Fund).

In this resolution the European Parliament indicated to an inactive Council and a hesitant Commission the path to be taken for a common policy which would put an end to the crisis by Community measures regarding security of supplies and the use and conservation of energy.

Participation model developed and put through by the CD Group:

- uneven number of seats on Supervisory Board to be a multiple of three;
- equal representation possible by virtue of the coopting of the last third of the members;
- such members to be unconnected with employer or employee interests and to be put forward by agreement between both sides;
- in the absence of agreement, decision to be taken by court.

The CD Group tried – in full awareness of the link between implementation of the "one man, one vote" principle and efforts to strengthen the powers of the EP – to achieve, by means of amendments, an even more strictly proportional distribution of seats, but was finally unsuccessful.

Main features of the revision:

- creation of a 3-member Bureau;
- amendment of rules on election of Group organs;
- more precise demarcation of powers of Group organs.

18 March 1975:

Council Decision on the setting-up of a European Regional Development Fund.

5 June 1975:

Referendum in Britain gives two-thirds majority for remaining in the Community.

12 June 1975:

Greece applies for membership.

## On the road to European Union

Alfred Bertrand

10 July 1975:

The European Parliament approves the Bertrand (CD/Belgium) Report on European Union.

Alfred Bertrand was the man who succeeded in getting the essence of Christian-Democratic thinking about the future institutional structure of the Community accepted by the EP, in a political environment which had become even more complex (by now the English Labour Members had joined the Socialist Group).

Thus the fruits were harvested of the combined efforts of the Group and of the national Christian-Democratic movements: the results achieved by the working party set up in Catania, the discussions at the various study day meetings, the institutional provisions of the Werner plan, etc.

The most important points of the resolution were:

- the future European Parliament should have comprehensive budgetary powers and powers of control and become the genuine legislative organ of the Community (or at least have equal rights);
- it should be complemented by a European decision-making centre identifiable as a genuine European government, independent of national governments, and accountable to the European Parliament;
- the collaboration of the Member States in the decision-making process of the Union should be assured by a Chamber of States;
- the powers of the various institutions, both vis-à-vis each other and vis-à-vis the Member States, should be defined clearly and in detail.



The vote in plenary session showed that the Christian-Democrats and Conservatives were solidly behind the resolution; among the Socialists, the Labour Members abstained, and among the Liberals the Danes abstained. The spokesman for the EPD Group expressed cautious agreement, but most of the Members of his Group did not take part in the vote. The Communists voted against.

22 July 1975:

Signing of the Second Treaty amending certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties and decision on conciliation procedure; Treaty includes greater budgetary powers for the EP and provisions on the establishing of the Court of Auditors.

During consideration of the Spénale Report on the strengthening of the EP's budgetary powers, Heinrich Aigner (CD/FRG) put forward on behalf of his Group a proposal which, if it had been accepted by the EP and become reality, would have revolutionized relations between the Community bodies. It concerned collaboration between the Council and the EP on legal acts with financial implications. As we know, all that came of this proposal, was the conciliation procedure.

1 August 1975:

The Conference on European Security and Cooperation ends in Helsinki.

9 September 1975:

The Belgian, Alfred Bertrand, is elected chairman of the Christian-Democratic Group.

Alfred Bertrand is the only remaining Member of the Group (after the departure of Alain Poher) to have been a Member of the first Common ECSC Assembly; he epitomizes the history of the Group, which he only deserted for a term as Belgium's Minister of Transport. The period of his chairmanship coincided with the growing tendency to turn aside from the common effort for progress towards integration.

It was Bertrand's great service that he proposed and prepared the way for a comprehensive debate on human rights, and thereby made it unmistakably clear that for the Christian-Democrats support for human rights was integral and not conditional on opportunist points of view, and that the highest priority went to the protection of human rights vis-à-vis national sovereignty.

15 September 1975:

The EEC is recognized by the People's Republic of China.

November 1975:

The Commission publishes its "green paper" on employee participation and company structure.

7 January 1976:

Prime Minister Tindemans presents his report on European Union.

The fact that Tindemans was entrusted by the European Heads of Government with the task of reporting on European Union was a great personal success for the Belgian Prime Minister and at the same time a recognition of the CD's leading role in the basic issues of progress towards European integration.

12 January 1976:

The EP adopts a resolution on the basis of a report by Mrs Walz (CD/FRG) on the conditions for a Community policy on the siting of nuclear power stations.

**26 January 1976:**

Setting up of the committee responsible for establishing the EUCDW (European Union of Christian Democratic Workers), later affiliated to the EUCD. MEP Hans Katzer is elected first chairman.

The EUCDW's programme of activities focuses on the following areas: labour and employment policy, family policy, the safeguarding of competition through restrictions on, and supervision of, the operations of multinational companies, the creation of a more human working environment and improvements in living and working conditions.

**16 February 1976:**

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) forwards to the Council of Ministers a draft EEC/COMECON Agreement.

**21 February 1976:**

Adoption of the manifesto drawn up by the European Union of Christian Democrats (EUCD), Paris.

# On the threshold of direct elections and of a second enlargement

Emilio Colombo, Egon A. Klepsch

29. April 1976:

The European People's Party is founded in Brussels: the statutes are adopted.



The European People's Party, a cooperative federation of 12 Christian-Democratic parties from seven Community countries claims to be the European party for Christian-Democratic movements although its statutes make it possible for further parties of the centre to join as long as they are ready to subscribe to Christian-Democratic values. This is particularly important with reference to those Community countries which, for historical reasons, have no parties which are expressly labelled Christian-Democrat.

5 May 1976:

CD Member Edgar Jahn and others, table an oral question on behalf of their Group on cooperation agreements.

What use is the exclusive Community competence for commercial policy if this is side-stepped by bilateral agreements masquerading as "Cooperation agreements"? As a result of pressure from the CD Group it has at least been decided that there should be consultation on such agreements.

8 July 1976:

Constituent meeting of the European People's Party in Luxembourg: Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans is elected President.

## **Preamble of the statutes:**

The following statutes, based upon our Christian-Democratic concept of man and society and our desire to encourage, in Europe, a community of free individuals and responsible citizens, each taking a full part in the social, economic and political structures of a pluralist society, a community which is just, peaceful and united in its dealings with all the peoples of the world, is hereby enacted . . .



## PROGRAMME OF THE EPP...

### **Our guidelines for Europe**

- Only by joint action can Europe safeguard its own personality (its own identity), its right of self-determination, and hence its ideals of freedom, solidarity, justice, peace and democracy.
- In a federation, Europe will achieve this unity and safeguard its diversity.
- The European Union must be a community in which all the forces of democracy find freedom of expression and in the formation of which such forces can actively participate.
- Europe must remain open to the world and make its own essential contribution to the fight against hunger, poverty and violence and to the achievement of justice and true peace in freedom.

**A pluralist  
Europe**

## **Our concept of man**

- Our policy is based on a concept of man which is characterised by fundamental Christian values and finds its expression in the inalienable and inviolable dignity and freedom of man — in equality, in diversity, in the struggle for self-realisation and in the awareness of the imperfection of man.

- Man is dependent on the community for his development and cannot therefore aspire to achieve self-realisation unless he bears responsibility for himself and for others. The cornerstones of our society – freedom, justice, solidarity, pluralism and openness – all have their place in this personal concept of man.

- In accordance with this philosophy, we confirm the value of the family, which is the mainstay of our society, which is particularly suitable as a means of furthering the development of each of its members and which is a crucial element in the education of children.

- We will safeguard human rights and basic freedoms as a foundation for the development of the individual and for the establishment of a just society.

- We also advocate the creation of conditions which will make it possible for everyone in our modern society to benefit fully from these human rights and basic freedoms, and in particular the right to a minimum income, to treatment in the event of illness, to work, to equal pay for equal work, to strike, to a healthy environment, to accommodation and to access to educational establishments and objective information.

- The solidarity which we are striving to achieve represents a bond between all men and women. It is a prerequisite for community life. Solidarity finds expression in rights and duties.

- In this spirit we are ready to fight against injustice, discrimination and poverty. The problems of inequality between social groups, regions and countries can be solved only by a European policy of solidarity and by structural change.

- Pluralist democracy is the form of government which best corresponds to our concept of a modern society based on partnership.

- We also believe that political power should be decentralised wherever possible.

## **The expression of Christian and personalist values**

## **Human rights and basic freedoms**

## **Political democracy**

## **Europe in the world**

### **A vocation for Europe**

- Only if Europe is united will it be strong enough to further effectively the cause of freedom, solidarity, peace and justice for the peoples of the world.
- Only if Europe is united will it be able to make a real contribution as a motive force behind progress and international social justice, to the creation of a new world order.
- Only if Europe is united will it be strong enough to fulfil its responsibilities, to look after its legitimate interests in the world, to assert itself against the threat of military action and to safeguard its future existence as a free and sovereign power.

### **Human rights more important than sovereignty**

- We have a duty to defend human rights, basic freedoms, and the rights of peoples. Unless these rights and freedoms are respected, true peace is impossible.
- We will overcome the division of Europe by peaceful means. The right of self-determination of all European peoples, including the German people, remains for us a principle of European policy.
- We firmly advocate effective and lasting détente on a balanced reciprocal basis. The furthering of human, political, economic and cultural relations between the peoples of East and West contributes to the credibility of détente and is thus an important factor in the maintenance of peace.
- Considerable importance is attached to mutually balanced and controlled troop and arms limitation, particularly in view of the growing military potential of Eastern Europe.
- European security is based on the Atlantic Alliance which must be equal to the task. The Member States of the European Community should draw up a common security policy. (This concerns only those EPP parties from countries which are signatories of the Treaty).

### **Solidarity and justice**

- We will cooperate on the formulation of a comprehensive new development and growth strategy in which the developing countries will participate on a basis of equality.
- The industrialised countries — including the Community — must phase in their contributions to development aid at the agreed level (at present at least 0,7 % of gross national product). Steps must be taken to ensure that the funds available are allocated primarily to the poorest nations.

## **The European Community's policy**

### **Social market economy**

- Economic development is not an end in itself. It centres on mankind. Its aim must be to improve living conditions for everyone and to protect natural and cultural surroundings.

- As a basic prerequisite, the efficiency of the social market economy must be maintained. In this system social responsibility finds its expression in active solidarity. It transcends capitalism and collectivism. It ensures a maximum of co-determination and co-responsibility, the development of personality, property and prosperity and social security for everyone.

### **Social responsibility through active solidarity**

- Although a solution to the problems of economic and monetary policy can only be sought at world level in the framework of international agreements, such a solution nevertheless calls, at Community level, for the immediate definition of the objectives to be pursued on a joint basis, particularly in the following fields :

### **Full employment**

- the fight for full employment, particularly for young people ;
- the fight against inflation ;
- the creation of a climate favourable to investment ;
- the facilitation of the necessary structural changes within undertakings and at sectoral level ;
- the promotion of the free movement of workers ;
- the promotion of energy and research policies ;
- the promotion of structural and regional policy, accompanied by a harmonized and active social policy.

- In the longer term, it will be necessary to make Economic and Monetary Union a reality. This is one of the most important prerequisites for the maintenance, consolidation and further development of the Community's achievements.

- As part of our basic philosophy, we believe that social policy should stimulate initiatives to benefit the weakest, unorganised groups of the population, in particular the handicapped and the old.

- Social policy must contribute to the achievement of equality between men and women and in particular the realisation of the principle of equal pay for equal work.

## **A Charter on the rights of workers**

- Partnership and solidarity should guarantee justice for everyone and at the same time ensure that our economic system is more efficient. The Christian-Democratic option is based on freedom and justice and not on capitalism without a social face or on collectivism.
- We will promote at European level :
  - the creation of a Charter on the rights of workers ;
  - worker participation at shop-floor, plant and undertaking level, particularly by means of balanced representation on boards of directors and work councils in European limited companies ;
  - greater participation in property formation with a view to a more balanced distribution ;
  - freedom of movement and more mobility for workers based on free choice and not imposed by the social differences between favoured and less favoured regions of the Community ;
  - measures for migrant workers, relating in particular to their accommodation, professional training, social, political and cultural integration, and the education of their children.
- With a view to ensuring that the individual can rediscover the value of his work — and this applies to both manual and non-manual work — we are fighting for the further „humanisation” of living and working conditions, in particular by minimising monotonous and production-line work and by reducing night shifts and Sunday shifts.
- Social policy must recognise, promote and safeguard the importance of the family in a free democratic society. We are in favour of a policy which enhances the cohesion of the family, strengthens its educational capacity, protects the life of unborn babies and furthers the personal development of children. A social policy with these aims must ensure that large families also have incomes which are sufficient for the upbringing and education of their children.
- This policy must enable men and women to discharge their responsibilities in the family, at work and in society, on a basis of equality.
- The European Community's structural and regional policy measures must be considerably intensified. Moreover, regional, national and Community measures must be brought together to form a coherent whole.

**A preventive  
environmental  
policy**

- In the common agricultural policy, efforts centre in particular on :
  - the safeguarding of what has already been achieved especially in eliminating monetary difficulties ;
  - the correction of imbalances on the agricultural market by means of an appropriate price and structural policy ; viz., the operation of forms of intervention with a more balanced effect to ensure to all beneficiaries guarantees which, while differentiated, would be comparable in their effects ;
  - the further extension of existing market regulations ;
  - the use of regional policy measures in areas with natural disadvantages ;
  - the intensification of measures to improve agricultural and sales structures.
- The energy crisis has made a common energy policy essential. Such a policy must form part of the Community's foreign and external economic policy.
- High priority must be given to Community environmental policy. The main aim of this policy should be the adoption of Community minimum norms on emissions in order to prevent distortions of competition between undertakings and to afford the same protection to all citizens of Europe.
- We advocate measures to protect health, in particular as regards the purchase of foodstuffs and medicines, and measures to ensure that technical equipment can be operated safely, as well as the harmonisation of current national legal provisions in the Community, based on the most advanced legislation.

**No Community  
policy without  
effective institutions**

**The Community's institutional framework**

- The unity of Europe must be based on the determination of its peoples.
- In the transitional period leading up to Political Union and Economic and Monetary Union, it is crucially important for the Community to move towards the establishment of a single Community decision-making centre, the true partner of which will be the democratically elected European Parliament.

- We expect the directly elected and democratically legitimated Parliament to provide a new constitutional and institutional impetus for the achievement of European Union and progress towards a European federation, the ultimate political aim of unification.
- Youth must take an active part in the construction of Europe. Recognised European organisations must be listened to by the Community institutions when their interests are involved.
- To this end,
  - the existing Treaties must be applied in full and maximum use must be made of their potential ;
  - the authority and powers of the European Parliament and Commission, principal guarantors of the interests of the Community, must be developed;
  - the Council should apply the practice of majority decisions on Community matters in accordance with the Treaty.

**Together towards  
a Europe  
for free people**

### **Our goal : A UNITED EUROPE**

For us, the European Union, as described in the Tindemans Report and formally proclaimed by the Heads of State or Government meeting the European Council, will represent an important step towards European unification.

We are firmly committed to the final political objective of European unification, that is the transformation of the European Union into a „unique“ European federation of the type described, many years ago, by Robert Schuman in his declaration of May 9, 1950.

This Europe will not be able to manifest its capacity or dynamic and unequivocal action until the necessary institutions have been created.

- a directly elected EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT which gives expression to the free will of the people ;
- a CHAMBER OF STATES, which represents the legitimate interests of the Member States ;
- a EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT, which is willing and able to govern effectively.



**Together towards a Europe  
for free people**

## **IV. EPP-Congress**

### **Peace with security and liberty . . .**

#### **The European People's Party (EPP)**

emphasizes that the main objective of Christian Democrats has always been, as demonstrated by their policies and actions, to preserve peace and liberty on the basis of justice and cooperation, both between nations and within our societies.

believes that

- a) peace without freedom opens the way to the persecution and elimination of people who, vis-à-vis the State, hold contrary views to those in power;
- b) to unilaterally abandon external defence and be content with non-violent resistance of a purely social and civic nature means exposing the people to slavery, even to the extermination camps which sadly characterized fascism and communism;
- c) a policy of peace which tried to exclude freedom would simply leave the world exposed to the worst enemies of humanity and of human rights;
- d) the Christian Democrats are too deeply attached to the ideal and objective of general disarmament to destroy all hopes of this by adopting an irresponsible attitude and failing to realize that the measures to be negotiated in this context must necessarily be simultaneous, gradual and mutually verifiable.

points out therefore that

- a) peace without freedom exposes humanity to the bellicose madness of dictators; war, including nuclear war, then becomes more probable;
- b) moreover, dictatorships are involved in all the present armed conflicts;
- c) it is not uncommon to find Communist dictatorships on opposite sides.

**states its conviction that any peace worthy of this name requires a framework of enterprising and generous policies.** Peace cannot be reduced to a precarious balance between opposing forces, or equated with mere absence of war or with a state of truce. Peace must be based on three fundamental principles:

- a) respect for inalienable human rights, the violation of which lies at the root of conflict;
- b) overcoming nationalism through common institutions to which States delegate some of their sovereignty;
- c) international social justice, i.e. a policy for the development of the poor countries of the Third World, where there is a danger of intolerable social and economic situations giving rise to tension which sparks off conflict.

**recalls that, since 1945, peace has been preserved on this continent by the Atlantic Alliance and NATO,** which bears witness to America's and Canada's commitment to the defence of Europe and which maintains the balance of power in Europe, and also by virtue of the European Community, which has made war impossible and indeed inconceivable between our countries.

observes that there are now new threats to Western society, and that there is a growing atmosphere of insecurity.

- a) The balance of forces between East and West, particularly within Europe, has tipped in favour of the Eastern bloc as a result of the excessive build-up of Soviet arms.
- b) Despite its ideological decline, the difficulties within its empire, its economic failures and its internal weaknesses, the USSR is pursuing throughout the world a policy of expansion, as demonstrated by the continued invasion of Aghanistan, to the contempt and great indignation of the genuinely non-aligned countries. It supports attempts to destabilize democracy everywhere, particularly through international terrorism.
- c) Potential trouble-spots and risks of local conflicts are proliferating outside the area covered by the Atlantic Alliance.
- d) The process of "normalization" being imposed by force on the unhappy Polish people in defiance of human rights and in particular trade union and more generally civil rights, and in violation of the Helsinki Final Act, has dispelled certain illusions on the subject of "détente"; it is inadmissible that by pursuing a tactic of blocking the Madrid Conference the USSR should bring to nought the dialogue which, in accordance with

the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act, must include respect for human rights by all the signatory states.

- e) The economic crisis which is spreading throughout our interdependent but badly-organized world, is threatening the stability of democratic societies and dramatically increasing the problems of the Third World.
- f) European and international institutions are being undermined by narrow national self-interest and the revival of protectionism.
- g) Relations between Europe and the United States have deteriorated and there is a danger that this could lead to a crisis of confidence which must be overcome as a matter of urgency.

**stresses that these new hazards can be surmounted provided that adequate measures are taken, such as the initiatives launched after the Second World War:**

- a) if European countries, realizing their common destiny, become more united,
- b) if Europe can speak with one voice and establish a new cooperative relationship with the United States, based on equal rights and duties sharing with the United States the burdens and responsibilities of our common defence,
- c) if the European countries support the United States measures to promote respect for human rights and social reform in the Third World, if they work at expanding and intensifying their relations with the genuinely non-aligned countries in order to boost the latter's confidence,
- d) if the European countries, confronted by the USSR's strategy of global expansion, the rise of totalitarianism in all its forms and mounting universal disorder, make an active contribution to working out a global strategy for the protection of liberty, not only in defence matters but also in the economic and political field,
- e) fortified by their commitment to the principles of Christianity, their faith in moral and spiritual values, and their determination, the member parties of the EPP, which hold positions of great responsibility in Europe, will take all possible steps to translate this great plan into action,
- f) firmly convinced that world peace will only come about once there is general recognition of the dangers of the arms race – particularly in nuclear and chemical weapons – and of the need for properly monitored disarmament.

To safeguard Europe's peace and security in the medium and long term, they intend to pursue the following courses of action:

### **Security and defence policy**

Our policy for preserving peace is ensured by the solidarity of the Atlantic Alliance and by all the forces at its members' disposal. In this context, it is essential for relations between the United States and Western Europe to develop on a basis of mutual comprehension and solidarity, which can be assured only by joint decisions on strategic questions, in particular, at present, the priority problems of trade relations between the United States and Europe and between this complex and the other regions of the world.

The EPP emphasises the need to rise above narrow and nationalistic concepts of peace and security policy. To this end, it seems increasingly necessary and advisable for the Community to take measures to evolve a common security and defence policy, as shown by the recent trend in bilateral relations between several States.

The aim of European security and defence policy must be to provide a decisive contribution towards strengthening the Atlantic Alliance, thus making way for improved security and defence cooperation between all partners. Cooperation of this kind is the prerequisite for the emergence of a coherent strategy vis-à-vis the USSR and its allies.

Properly planned cooperation in the production of conventional weapons so as to achieve as high as possible a degree of harmonization would have the effect of enhancing the defence potential of each individual country, and hence of the community as a whole, both from a quantitative and a qualitative point of view. It would also lead to financial savings and put us on a more balanced footing with our American partners in the Atlantic Alliance.

*Defence* is naturally the keyword in our proposed strategy for European – and NATO – security and defence policy. Such a policy will only be credible if it is implemented forthrightly, consistently and resolutely.

The EPP firmly supports a policy which reflects our readiness to embark on negotiations or to pursue those in progress, with a view to reducing tension in the world.

The Community countries must therefore be willing to be partners to equitable arms control agreements and to contribute towards curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the escalation of the arms trade.

In that spirit it calls on Europe to play an active part in seeking a negotiated solution to the Middle East problems, recognising the right of all the states of the region, in particular Israel and the Lebanon, to live in freedom and peace, within secure, recognized and guaranteed frontiers, and also the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to a homeland, with all that implies.

The EPP hopes that a European Convention will be concluded to organize the fight against international terrorism.

### **Arms control and disarmament**

Christian Democrats' fundamental objective is still to achieve disarmament while maintaining security. This objective can only be achieved by negotiations leading to a simultaneous, balanced and verifiable reduction to the lowest level of armaments possible.

There must be a substantial reduction in the number of strategic nuclear weapons possessed by the two superpowers. The START talks should, as a first stage, lead to a reduction of at least by one-third the number of land-based or sea-based intercontinental missiles.

In the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles (INF), the EPP strongly supports the "zero option", leading to a real neutralization of this type of weapon on both sides.

Should it prove impossible to reach agreement on this basis, the EPP favours the re-establishment of a credible balance in medium-range nuclear weapons, at the lowest possible level, in line with the 1979 NATO decisions. In this context, it is worth pointing out the importance of harmonizing classic weapons, which could lead to a quantitative improvement in the European defence potential and establish some balance between the nuclear and the classic components of dissuasion.

The EPP hopes that the Vienna (MBFR) negotiations will lead, in the near future, to balanced reductions in conventional arms.

The EPP trusts that a clear dialogue can be maintained within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) without evading the fundamental issues of human rights, the

right of peoples to self-determination and the renouncement of all acts of aggression. Our countries must review together with the United States the arrangements for economic cooperation with the Eastern bloc.

The EPP supports the proposal for a conference on disarmament in Europe which would, as a first stage, be devoted to negotiations on confidence-building measures, covering the entire geographic area of Europe. It would then be possible to discuss, at a second stage, concrete measures which should be taken with regard to limiting and reducing arms throughout the continent of Europe.

### **Institutional measures**

The EPP emphasises the need to create European political union, as called for by the Tindemans report, along the lines set out in the European Parliament's resolution of 6 July 1982.

In that perspective, the adoption of a draft "European Act", suggested in the Genscher-Colombo proposals, would represent a significant first step towards European Union within the framework of the existing Treaties, provided it was accompanied by strengthening of the Community and its institutions.

The decision by the European Council to extend political cooperation to include security matters should be implemented and developed. The European Council should form from among its members a European Security Council which will engage in a dialogue with the competent organs of NATO and which will have a permanent secretariat.

The European Parliament, which since direct elections has concerned itself with security matters, should step up its activities in this sphere.

The EPP would like to see closer cooperation between the European Parliament and the Assembly of the WEU.

Conscious of the political solidarity uniting Europeans and Americans in the defence of freedom and democracy, the EPP considers it of paramount importance that relations between the European Community and the United States within the Atlantic Alliance be organized on a better and more balanced footing.

# Internal peace:

## Economic and social policy

**The countries of the European Community are today confronted with enormous new challenges which pose a threat to their internal peace; it is growing increasingly urgent to find a suitable response to these challenges.**

- a) The world is passing through a time of profound change, which has many aspects: technological revolution, stronger competition from the newly industrialized countries, disorder in international monetary relations, limitation of energy resources, worsening of the situation of the poor countries of the third world. Europe is seriously affected by this because of its close dependence on international trade.
- b) The people of our countries are confronted with a level of unemployment previously unheard of during the post-war years. The number of unemployed will pass the 12 million mark in the winter of 1982 – 83. Particularly affected are young people up to the age of 25 (who make up almost 40 % of the jobless, particularly because of their lack of vocational training) and other disadvantaged groups such as women, old people, the handicapped and members of minority groups.
- c) Whatever the social category to which they belong, Europeans and in particular the young, feel great uncertainty and anxiety about the future. This lack of confidence discourages initiative, innovation and investment. It is a growing threat to the functioning of our democratic systems.  
Europe is undergoing a crisis in its traditional values which is endangering the basic communities of our societies, such as the family.

**Parallel with these tremendous challenges, we find ourselves facing further economic and social aberrations, which beleaguer our people and endanger the political and economic stability of the European Community:**

- a) Owing to high costs, excessive company taxation, excessively slow modernization of the European economy and red-tape, European competitiveness has declined disconcertingly in a number of important areas on the international front. Growth

in productivity has slackened in pace, though our enterprises can only hold their own in face of intensified international competition if they operate with maximum efficiency.

- b) We are compelled to note a critical decline in private investment, particularly in the productive sphere, with a resultant subsequent increase in unemployment. The reasons for this are to be sought primarily in the inadequate financial strength and insufficient accumulation of funds within European enterprises, whose present profits are considerably below the level required to maintain a sufficiently high investment rate.
- c) If European industry fell back below the level of worldwide technological development, this would be an immense danger to jobs in Europe.
- d) The European People's Party (EPP) notes that, given the at times high, and very variable, inflation rate, the goal of stable currencies is far from being attained. Economic growth is stagnating and public indebtedness, particularly in countries where socialists participate in government, has assumed unwarrantable and intolerable proportions with the result that interest rates at a level which is dangerously high in general economic terms.
- e) Realization of the European economic and monetary union has been considerably delayed and is being further complicated by the growing disparities in our economic development. Instead of a coordinated European economic and social policy based on financial strength and mutual solidarity, it is frequently stop-gap measures and national and ideological narrow-mindedness which determine the policies of our countries, to the long-term detriment of our people.
- f) The domestic Community market has yet to be created. There is on the contrary a latent threat over the common market with all the benefits it has brought to the people of Europe. Tighter controls and protective measures, the demand to produce certificates of origin, technical barriers to trade and long drawn-out customs clearance procedures, the difficulties involved in practising the liberal professions in a country other than that where the diploma was obtained, are contrary to the spirit and the aims of the Rome Treaties. The EPP is shocked that some Member States have resorted to dipping into the "protectionist bag of tricks" with the fatal result that general prosperity is declining.

The EPP therefore calls for the implementation at national and Community level of an overall programme to mobilize the

endeavours of all concerned to overcome the current crisis, to modernize our industrial structures and to deal with unemployment.

The EPP therefore calls on the Heads of State and Government of the Member States to decide on joint action in economic policy with a view to improving the level of utilization of productive capacity and reducing unemployment. To this end, the appropriate links must be established between the monetary and fiscal policies of the various Member States. They must all give their support to national, and therefore Community, productive activity to the extent that their level of inflation and public finance permits it. The Community itself should take a similar initiative by attempting to increase its financial institutions' means and capacity of intervention and authorizing the Finance Ministers to take any measures they consider appropriate.

**In practical terms, the EPP calls for:**

- a) **Rapid and closer convergence of European economic policy**, in particular budgetary, social and monetary policy. The increasingly disparate rates of inflation, the lack of fiscal harmonization and the use of widely differing economic concepts are impediments to any lasting improvement in economic trends.
- b) **Improvement in company earning power** to enable further financing of job-creating investments and improvement in their international competitiveness, in particular by slowing down the rise in production and social costs, by market-based encouragement for innovation and more rapid utilization of the most modern technology and by the active restructuring and rationalization of obsolete industries, where the training and retaining of workers has an important part to play.
- c) **Public expenditure to be controlled**, in line with the real economic possibilities. The budgetary deficit and the level of indebtedness must be made compatible with the saving capacity of Member States, to ensure the sound financing of the economy. In countries with a persistently high inflation rate and a serious external deficit, economic action must give priority to restoring the overall balance.
- d) **Critical analysis of wide range of social security tasks** assumed by state, while ensuring that the weakest members of society still obtain the necessary social protection.

e) **A European programme to combat unemployment with the following main points of reference:**

— **Provision of national and Community aid for the establishment of new enterprises** with primary consideration given to small and medium-sized businesses, cooperatives and craft trades. The EPP is in favour of an economic order with the greatest possible number of small and medium-sized operations ensuring that people can also work in the area in which they live. We need a wave of new business establishment in Europe and, to this end, aid must be granted to provide the necessary risk capital, immediate depreciation allowances and savings schemes.

— The introduction by the Community and its Member States of specific instruments to eliminate youth unemployment which has reached an intolerable level.

In particular, we emphasize the importance of aid from the European Social Fund to promote measures to improve the **vocational training of young people** (in particular in less-favoured regions), to encourage undertakings (especially small and medium-sized businesses) which generate employment and/or are concerned with youth training schemes, to reorganize the appropriate vocational training methods, taking account of the technological developments and the promotion of mobility.

**Special measures** must be taken for the disadvantaged categories such as young people, women, the handicapped and other minority groups.

— **Unless a new policy for employment can be devised**, millions of Europeans will continue to be without jobs in the years to come.

With regard to the question of working hours, it would be appropriate to aim for reductions in working time with corresponding earnings adjustments, thus enabling firms to maintain their competitiveness and create new jobs.

Steps of this kind would be in tune with the prevailing state of the labour market and of the economy in general.

— The development of methods of reducing individuals' working hours without adversely affecting businesses' competitive position.

f) **Development and extension of the European Monetary System** by establishing its own monetary authority and a European currency. This European currency would very soon

develop an internationally operative central function with a stabilizing effect on the world monetary system.

- g) **Attainment and completion of the intra-Community market.** This is a permanent task of European policy. The EPP therefore calls for immediate abolition of all non-tariff, administrative, fiscal and technical trade barriers. This also includes a swift end to subsidization of whole branches of industry by the Member States, which is contrary to the Treaties. Subsidies and aid must always be subject to a time-limit and be degressive in nature.
- h) **Utilization of European research, development and innovation capacity** must be improved considerably with the aid of more intense economic cooperation. Catching up with the world-leaders in electronics and telecommunications, in particular, is a prerequisite for lasting economic recovery. Further progressive development of Community financial and budgetary resources is essential in this respect.
- i) **Issue of a European loan** to launch a European investment programme, in particular in the field of alternative energy and raw material sources, and to improve the environment and infrastructure.
- j) **Consistent implementation of the “Mediterranean Plan”** adopted by the European Parliament so as to assist in eliminating disparities within the Community and bring about an improvement in the economic structure of the Mediterranean area.
- k) The Community must make greater efforts **to protect the environment and improve the quality of life.** In this respect, only a coordinated programme, backed by Community measures, answers to the new economic requirements, especially in the field of energy saving, housing and rural planning.

**The EPP calls for strengthening of the socially responsible market economy:**

The best possibility for the European economy to make an urgently required recovery and flourish anew lies within the framework of a market-oriented economic and social order which on the one hand promotes private initiative and free company decision-making, yet on the other displays social responsibility in the form of mutual solidarity. Neither the ruthless egoism of the individual nor rigid state control and class struggle are

appropriate responses to the complex and involved structures of present-day society. The task at hand, therefore, is to build and develop a partnership of equals between employees and employers by introducing suitable provision for joint decision-making and consultation in the major European enterprises and employee participation in the wealth produced by industry and commerce.

12/13 July 1976:

In Brussels the European Council approves the Convention on direct elections to the European Parliament and sets the number of Members to be directly elected at 410.

7 September 1976:

At the CD Group study days in Koblenz Giovanni Boano and Mario Scelba present fundamental reports analysing the inconsistency of the commercial policy vis-à-vis the Mediterranean countries: they describe how a consistent and effective policy could be pursued.

12 October 1976:

Adoption of the report by Mr. Deschamps (CD/Belgium) on the Fourth UNCTAD Conference.

As the Community's competence for trade policy led to an interest in the GATT Conferences, so its development aid activity made it necessary to consider the outcome of the debates at UN level. Pierre Deschamps, Maurice Dewulf and Helmut Artzinger made a very useful analysis of the problems of the Third World, the new world economic order and the North-South dialogue.

March 1977:

The Italian Emilio Colombo is elected President of the European Parliament.

With his considerable experience in government, with his love of efficiency and cool judgment, Colombo was the ideal choice for this office, to steer Parliament through a difficult transition period preceding the direct elections in an increasingly unfavourable political climate. Under his leadership the material and personnel conditions required for the carrying out of the direct elections and the optimal operation of the future Parliament were created.



28 March 1977:

Portugal applies for membership.

5 May 1977:

The German Egon A. Klepsch is elected chairman of the CD Group.



Beginning of May 1977:

The Christian-Democratic World Union passes its Political Manifesto.

11 May 1977:

Debate on the oral question by the CD Group to the Council and Commission on the protection of human rights in the world.

11 May 1977:

The Council decides on the Sixth Directive on the harmonization of value added tax (common basis of assessment as precondition for the deduction of the own resources share from national value added taxes.)

25 May 1977:

The 3 Christian-Democratic parties of the Netherlands present a joint list for the first time for the parliamentary elections as the "Christen Democratisch Appèl".

28 July 1977:

Spain applies for membership.

1/3 September 1977:

CD Group study days in London on "Second enlargement of the Community".

Klepsch belongs to the post-war generation. His political elan took him to the leadership of the German Young Christian-Democrats and the EUYCD. As a relatively young member of the EP he attracted attention as his Group's spokesman on the direct elections and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Chairman of the Group he has had a considerable influence in creating its image. At a time of increasingly complex political relationships, numerous interconnections between European and national policies and European policy at federation and parliamentary party level, his energy, managerial skills and ability to integrate different elements represent an asset which his Group could hardly do without on the eve of direct elections.

Amid the political, cultural and social diversity of today, our belief in individuals and in partnership constitutes the bedrock of our political action and should give all people grounds for hope (from the Preamble).

Like his compatriot Westerterp in 1970, Harry Notenboom (CD-NL), rapporteur on VAT harmonization, made a considerable contribution, thanks to his unrelenting persistence, to the financing of the Community from its own resources.

Klepsch in the "enlargement" debate on 12 October 1977:

By approving the accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain, we shall be making a political contribution towards leading these countries once and for all out of political isolation and into the European Community of States. We believe that by absorbing these countries into a free Europe, we shall be making the best and most effective possible contribution to the maintenance of political and economic stability in the Mediterranean countries of Europe, a contribution which will serve to strengthen these young democracies.

18 October 1977:

Appointment of the nine members of the Court of Auditors after consultation with European Parliament.

Heinrich Aigner's book "The case for a European Audit Office", which appeared in 1973, is proof of the fact that no one can ignore compelling arguments for ever. The creation of the Court of Auditors is a political success for the Group and a personal triumph for Aigner.

16 November 1977:

Adoption of the resolution on "special rights" by the EP on the basis of a report by Scelba (CD/Italy). Content: recognition of legally enforceable basic rights to European citizens.

14 December 1977:

Oral question by Ripamonti, Vandewiele, etc, on behalf of the CD Group on the obligation to ratify financial protocols.

As the concessions to third countries contained in the financial protocols are met from the Community budget it is difficult to see why the protocols should be ratified by the national parliaments. The delays this causes makes it impossible for the Community to make aid available quickly.

19 January 1978:

The European Parliament adopts the initiative report by Ligios (CD/Italy) on the effect of the Mediterranean policy on Community agriculture.

6/7 March 1978:

First Congress of the European People's Party in Brussels; adoption of programme.

Extract from the programme:

**Our guidelines for Europe**

We the EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S PARTY – federation of the Christian-Democratic parties of the European Community – desire the unity of Europe. It were Christian-Democratic statesmen such as Robert SCHUMAN, Alcide de GASPERI and Konrad ADENAUER, who laid the foundations for what has been achieved so far. We are continuing their successful work. We are firmly resolved to bring this historic work in their spirit to fruition. Our goal is a federation of Europe, as proposed by Robert SCHUMAN on 9 May 1950.

9 March 1978:

Conclusion of the Belgrade follow-up conference to the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

14 March 1978:

The CD Group changes its name to "Christian-Democratic Group (Group of the European People's Party)".

7 – 8 April 1978:

European Council in Copenhagen

Agreement reached on dates for general elections to the European Parliament (7 – 10 July 1979).

6 – 7 June 1978:

XX EUCD Congress, Berlin.

6 – 7 July 1978:

European Council in Bremen: consideration given to the idea of a European Monetary System (EMS).

**16 – 17 July 1978:**

Western economic summit in Bonn. For the second time, the Community takes part as a “fully-fledged” partner.

**24 September – 2 October 1978:**

Official visit by a Community delegation to the People’s Republic of China.

**17 October 1978:**

Official opening of accession negotiations with Portugal.

**4 and 5 December 1978:**

European Council in Brussels.

Decision on the establishment of the EMS (European Monetary System). It was agreed to set up a committee to consider the implications of enlargement on institutional machinery and procedure.

**5 February 1979:**

Formal opening in Brussels of negotiations on Spain’s accession to the Community.

**22 – 23 February 1979:**

Second EPP congress in Brussels. Adoption of electoral programme and appeal to all European citizens to take a constructive part in the European elections. Adoption of amended rules of procedure.

The following statute, based upon our Christian-Democratic concept of man and society and our desire to encourage in Europe a community of free individuals and responsible citizens each taking a full part in the social economic and political structures of a pluralist society, a community which is just, peaceful and united in its dealings with all the peoples of the world, is hereby enacted (From the Preamble of the EPP Statute).

**13 March 1979:**

European Monetary System (EMS) comes into effect.

**24 March 1979:**

EPP women’s congress in Brussels.

If we are to create a democratic society which respects the individual, then we consider it essential that women should participate actively in social, economic and political life on equal terms. With this in mind, we shall eliminate any discrimination in law or fact which prevents this and above all we shall create conditions necessary for women to develop their personality and vocation in full in the family sphere, at work and in society (From the European Christian Democrats’ manifesto of 21 February 1976, Paris).

**9 April 1979:**

The ECU is incorporated in the Common Agricultural Policy.

**17 – 19 April 1979:**

Conference on regional policy organized by the EPP in Killarney, Ireland.

The Christian Democrats in the European People’s Party are convinced that the Community’s regional policy needs to be viewed in its overall context, making allowances for specific national and regional characteristics, coordinating the policies of individual States and paving the way for greater harmonization. The prime aim should be to reduce the margin separating the less developed regions from the body of the Community, without constant-

ly interfering in the development of the economically strong areas or jeopardizing the progress of the Community as a whole. Simply solving one problem at the expense of another, would result only in a general lowering of standards all round (Quoted from the resolution adopted at Killarney).

**8 – 11 May 1979:**

Last part-session of the European Parliament before direct elections.

**28 May 1979:**

Signature in Athens of the Greek accession documents. On 1 January 1981, Greece becomes the tenth member of the Community.

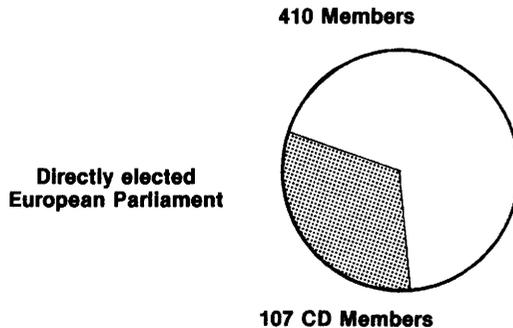
## The elected Parliament – Symbol of the sovereignty of the European people

Leo Tindemans – Egon A. Klepsch – Paolo Barbi

**7 – 10 June 1979:**

Directed general elections for Members of the future European Parliament.

111 million (61 %) of the 180 million citizens entitled to vote actually voted in the first direct elections to the European Parliament.



The constituent parties of the EPP received 32.8 million votes (29.6%). The socialist and Social Democratic parties received 29.5 million votes (26.6%).

The EPP gained nearly a 3.3 million vote (2.9%) advantage over the Socialist. It has to be borne in mind that the EPP is not represented either in the United Kingdom or in Denmark, whereas the Socialist parties put up candidates in all nine Member States of the Community.

The differences both in electoral law and in the number of votes required to obtain a seat in the

different Member States have led to the curious situation where – despite the clear electoral victory of the Christian Democrats – the EPP Group, with 107 seats, is the second largest group after the Socialist Group (112 seats).

28 – 29 June 1979:

Western economic summit in Tokyo.

The Greek Parliament ratifies the Greek accession treaty.

9 July 1979:

First meeting of the European Parliament EPP Group following direct general elections. Egon A. Klepsch is re-elected Group chairman.

For the first time in history, the Christian representatives of the free nations of the world, democratically elected by the peoples of Europe, have come together in Parliament to testify to the spirit of brotherhood and to the biblical message of peace, as valid today as ever.

For the first time in history, we have come together in this forum of our own free will to stand as representatives of the people of Europe, fully aware of the Christian dimension of our mission.

We are deeply conscious of our paramount duty to pass on the great spiritual values of our European civilization.

(Taken from the inaugural speech of the chairman and eldest Member present, Guido Gonella).

The Group changes its name to the Group of the European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group).



17 – 20 July 1979:

First sitting of the directly elected European Parliament in Strasbourg. With the support of the EPP Group, the French politician Mrs Simone Veil, Member of the Liberal and Democratic Group, is elected President.

24 September 1979:

The Spierenburg Group of five independent experts, called on to consider the structure and working arrangements of the Commission, submits its report.

27 September 1979:

One of the first initiatives by the EPP Group was the tabling of Mr van Aerssen's resolution on the extension of the legal bases of the European Community.

24 – 25 October 1979:

Parliamentary debate on political cooperation and world hunger.

31 October 1979:

Signature of the second ACP-EEC Lomé Convention.

29 – 30 November 1979:

European Council in Dublin (N.B. – 31 December 1979 was the date of expiry of the cushioning provisions governing financial contributions by the three new Member States, as laid down in Articles 129 to 132 of the accession documents!)

13 December 1979:

The European Parliament rejects the 1980 Community budget by a majority of 288 votes to 64, with 1 abstention.

### The European Parliament,

- having been legitimized by the citizens of the Community and constituted as the representation of all the citizens of the European Community following the first European direct elections pursuant to Article 138 of the EEC Treaty, Article 21 of the ECSC Treaty and Article 108 of the EAEC Treaty and the legal instruments adopted in accordance therewith, and conscious of representing the expectations of the European citizens;
- resolves: To take the initiative in supplementing the existing Community Treaties with a new treaty based on the following objectives. (There follows a 12-point programme).

Hunger need never be. Yet it is not enough simply to increase allocations of funds to the developing countries, without ensuring that conditions are ripe for their use.

A complex experiment begun more than 20 years ago and involving four successive agreements has led the two groups of states to establish together a genuine partnership, in which the dignity and the sovereignty of the individual states are recognized and respected (By Giovanni Bersani, co-chairman of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee).

Topics discussed: British contribution, economic convergence, energy policy, employment, international policy.

It is not a question of Parliament humbly asking for greater rights; we are dealing here with a **division of powers that was decided and introduced long ago**. The question is simply how each institution uses the powers conferred on it.

I should therefore like to emphasize from the outset that my group is no supporter of a simplistic strategy of conflict which seeks to use the political situation to achieve its aim of inflicting a defeat on the predetermined institutional opponent – quite the contrary: we willingly accept the dialectics prescribed by our European Constitution.

My group is also aware that it must share the role of European leadership in our institution (From the speech by Egon A. Klepsch).

16 January 1980:

The European Parliament is the first parliament in Europe to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The EPP was ahead of all other Groups in tabling a motion for a resolution on the matter on 14 January.

The European People's Party needs no lessons from anyone on détente and the basic principles of humanity and a peace-orientated policy.

The point at issue is not interference in another country's internal affairs; what we have here is a political, a military invasion by a world power of an independent, sovereign State at a time when the world is in an extremely dramatic situation (Erik Blumenfeld on behalf of the EPP Group).

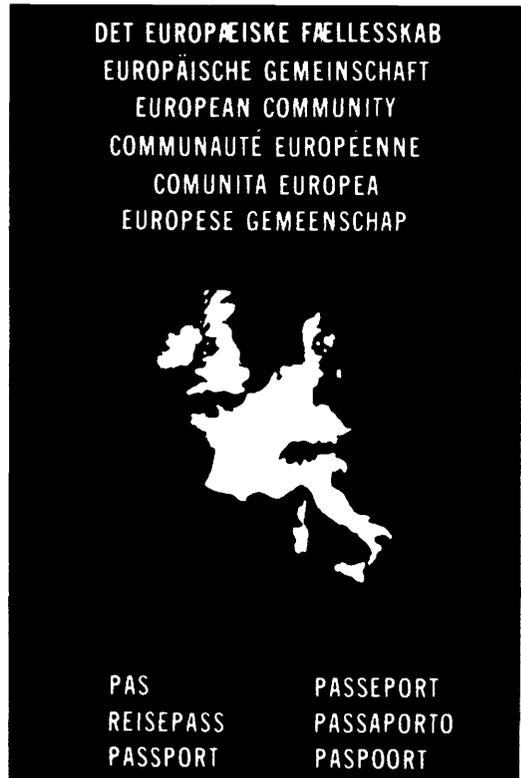
Topics discussed: security of supplies, energy savings, replacement energy resources.

4 February 1980:

Fuchs report on the Community's energy policy objectives for 1990.

4 March 1980:

In view of the forthcoming appointment of a new Commission, to take up its duties on 1 January 1981, the EPP proposes a nomination procedure whereby Parliament would enjoy joint decision-taking power.



4 March 1980:

The Christian Democrats table a motion for a resolution before Parliament calling for the introduction of a European passport by the end of 1980 (Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Pedini and Mr Habsburg).

16 April 1980:

The European Parliament ratifies the Treaty signed in Athens on 28 May 1979 on Greek accession.

17 April 1980:

The Christian Democrat, Ghergo, calls in a motion for a resolution for the introduction of a "European Health Card" for citizens of the Member States.

27 – 28 April 1980:

European Council in Luxembourg.

Topics discussed: monetary policy, energy, agriculture, report by the Committee of Three Wise Men, declaration on international policy.

9 May 1980:

Thirtieth anniversary of the Schuman Declaration.

30 May 1980:

30th May Mandate. The Council calls on the Commission to undertake a study of the development of Community policies, their financing and the budgetary problems facing some Member States.

"...The time has come for Parliament to test whether the Commission has the courage to speak the truth about the various shortcomings discussed here."

(Mr von Bismarck in the debate on the Giavazzi report. In the Pfennig report on the future of the Community budget, a fresh look is taken at the financing of Community policies and at the relative share to be borne by Member States and the Community).

12 and 13 June 1980:

European Council in Venice.

Topics discussed: international policy, energy matters, Middle East declaration, Lebanon, Afghanistan.

22 and 23 June 1980:

Economic summit in Venice.

23 and 24 June 1980:

Public hearing organized in Brussels by the Political Affairs Committee (chaired by Mr Rumor) on the forthcoming CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid.

The Final Act of Helsinki is for us an indissoluble whole. We consider the content of the various baskets to be of equal status and interdependent. We expect substantial progress in all three baskets. Naturally the balance within and between the baskets must not be upset. Anyone who wanted to untie this packet or tried to extract just one subject that he felt like discussing would adversely affect the cooperation which is necessary for implementing the Helsinki Agreement and its Final Act (Egon Klepsch in the debate of 15 October 1980).

The EPP puts forward its standpoint in a resolution.

24 – 25 June 1980:

XXI EUCD congress in Lisbon. Resolutions carried on EC enlargement, the safeguarding and promoting of human rights and the situation in the Mediterranean area.

Respect for human rights and the freedom of the individual prerequisites for security and true peace.

Enlargement of the EC must be accompanied by consolidation of the Community and strengthening of its institutions; the current Member States will also be called upon to make considerable sacrifices (Hans August Lücker on the Mediterranean Plan).

The problems confronting the Middle East could be alleviated by the setting up of an economic community in that part of the Mediterranean and by support for Greece and Turkey, as well as for the

moderate States of Morocco and Tunisia, currently facing threats of armed intervention and internal destabilization.

10 July 1980:

Setting up of the African foundation.

"The aim of this association is to further exchanges of ideas between democratically-oriented social, political and cultural groupings in Africa and Europe and to draw up joint cooperation programmes in the spirit of the Lomé Convention" (Art. 3 of the Foundation's Statute).

1 and 2 September 1980:

Third EPP congress in Cologne.

We are called upon to give shape to the European Ideal. It is up to our generation to overcome recession, give inspiration to the young, defend human rights and preserve living standards. We must work to arouse hope and confidence in these troubled times and to unleash creative forces which will operate positively in the interest of all (From Leo Tindemans' address as chairman).

September 1980:

Founding within the Group of the European Union of Small and Medium-sized Undertakings and setting up of an ad hoc working party.

16 September 1980:

Motion for a resolution by Mr Langes on behalf of the EPP, in which endorsement is given to the choice of Olympia as the permanent site for the Olympic Games.

16 and 18 September 1980:

Further debate in Parliament on world hunger.

Hunger and destitution, the lot of almost 1,000 million people in the Third World – representing a quarter of the human race and whose annual per capita income is below \$300 – are totally unacceptable.

The EEC must therefore assume its responsibilities within the international community and contribute to increasing cooperation in keeping with its means and its ideals of peace and progress. (Willem Vergeer).

"The underlying aim of our food aid policy is to bring about a situation in which the developing countries can become independent of outside aid as far as food production is concerned . . ." (Victor Michel †, rapporteur).

7 October 1980:

Leo Tindemans is re-elected chairman of the EPP, and Jean Seitlinger Secretary-General.

29 October 1980:

Isoglucose case before the European Court of Justice.

The Court of Justice acknowledges Parliament's right to initiate legal proceedings in defence of its powers and declares the regulation adopted by the Council without a prior opinion from Parliament null and void.

This event is of historical significance, in that Parliament can now, like the Member States and the other Community institutions, question the validity of regulations.

The Court recognized that Parliament was speaking on behalf of the people of Europe and that the right of consultation constituted the only means of involving these people in the Community's legislative process (James Janssen van Raay, Group spokesman).

11 November 1980:

Opening session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Madrid).

23 – 28 November 1980:

Meeting in Kigali (Ruanda) on a future development model for Africa (CDWU/EPP).

1 – 2 December 1980

European Council in Luxembourg. Opinion by the Nine on the situation in Poland.

1 January 1981:

A new step towards European union – Greece becomes the tenth Member of the Community.

Membership of the European Parliament rises to 434.

1 January 1981:

The second Lomé Convention, signed on 31 October 1979, comes into effect.

6 January 1981:

First meeting of the new Commission, which includes the following Christian-Democratic members: Frans Andriessen (NL), Etienne Davignon (B), Lorenzo Natali (I) and Karl-Heinz Narjes (D).

14 January 1981:

Debate on the Spinelli report on increasing the Community's own-resources.

10 February 1981:

The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Anwar El Sadat, addresses the European Parliament.

11 – 12 February 1981:

Parliament adopts a resolution confirming the appointment of the new Commission and reiterates its demand to take part in future in the process of appointment.

11 February 1981:

Following a debate which counts among the most serious and important ever held in the European Parlia-

Topics discussed: the international situation, East-West relations, in particular with regard to Poland, the Middle East problem, results of the "Venice mandate", the earthquake in Sicily.

"The European People's Party (Christian-Democratic Group) in the European Parliament has from the outset spoken in favour of enlargement of the Community to the south and was, moreover, the first Political Group to do so. We are therefore delighted soon to be able to welcome Greece as the first member country from the southern belt. As a balancing political force in the Mediterranean area, and as a supreme representative of the European cultural community, Greece will have a vital role to play in the EC" (Welcome address by Egon A. Klepsch).

We have to reach a decision which will boost the credibility of the Community in the eyes of the general public and of our voters, so that there is no longer that vast gap we complain about nowadays between the solemn and high-sounding pronouncements of the European Council meetings and things as they really are (Paolo Barbi, co-rapporteur, on behalf of the EPP Group).

Sjouke Jonker obtains an undertaking from the President of the Commission that relations between the EP and the Commission will be re-structured under a new bilateral interinstitutional agreement.

The report presents some basic options which we share and which we consider a point of departure for further work.

ment the House adopts the Maij-Weggen report on the situation of women in the Community.

March 1981:

The EUCD sets out to meet new objectives: a new programme – new highlights.

12 March 1981:

First press release on the EPP's initiative for a European television network (Wilhelm Hahn initiative).

26 March 1981:

Parliament adopts its new Rules of Procedure, which come into effect on 4 May 1981.

23 – 24 March 1981:

European Council in Maastricht.

2 – 3 April 1981:

Ceremony in Rome to commemorate the centenary of Alcide De Gasperi's birth.

May 1981:

Solemn commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the signature of the ECSC Treaty.

18 June 1981:

Parliament adopts a resolution on the abolition of capital punishment in the European Community.

29 – 30 June 1981:

European Council in Luxembourg.

First, the question of women is a central one, and it is explicitly put before this Parliament as a problem of social balance, a need for reorganization after the profound and irreversible changes which have taken place in industrialized societies (From the speech by Paola Gaiotti de Biase).

"We are the foremost political force in Europe: we must therefore take full responsibility for defending rights of Europe and aiding it to fulfil the role incumbent upon it!"

(From the speech by the Portuguese chairman, Diego Frietas do Amaral, taking over as chairman from Kai Uwe von Hassel).

During this year and a half we all became acquainted with the reasons which make such a revision of our Rules of procedure necessary. Direct elections have thus fired us all with new energy as far as European policy is concerned and we feel ourselves especially committed to progress in the eyes of our electors (Rudolf Luster, rapporteur).

Topics discussed: Community problems (fisheries, steel industry, 1981/82 farm price round), statements on Poland, Afghanistan and the Middle East (Lebanon), decision on the confirmation of the status quo as regards the current working places of the European institutions.

His experience of growing up in a region rich in ethnic and cultural diversity and his reflections on the tragedies wrought by two terrible world-wars, both caused by frenzied nationalism, made De Gasperi a passionate believer in the ideal of European unification. He saw its goal as the reconciliation of peoples who had long been in conflict, and, above all, as an alliance which, while protecting the cultural and historical identities of individual countries, would produce a Europe conscious of its spiritual and historical mission and open to friendship with all other nations (Homage by Pope John Paul II during the ceremony).

Topics discussed: economic and social situation, expansion of the Community's internal market, monetary relations with the USA, trade relations with Japan, formal declaration on Afghanistan, EPC.

6 – 10 July 1981:

Parliament adopts a series of resolutions on interinstitutional relations.

- resolution on the setting up of a Committee on Institutional Affairs,
- resolution on relations between the European Parliament and the Council,
- resolution on relations between the European Parliament and national parliaments (rapporteur: André Diligent),
- resolution on relations between the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee,
- resolution on the right of legislative initiative and on the role of the European Parliament in the legislative process of the Community,
- motion for a resolution on European Political Cooperation and the role of the European Parliament.

7 July 1981:

Adoption of the Zagari report on the seat of the European Parliament.

The European Parliament points out that the current system of several working places is only provisional and that the long-term aim is to group all activities together in one place.

We must take a decision which is not only logical but above all serves to improve the ability of individual Members of this Parliament to do their work and the effectiveness of their activities.

A large majority of the Group of the European People's Party is therefore in favour of a single seat. But we feel that this can only be achieved in conciliation with the Council of Ministers (From the speech by Erik Blumenfeld, Group spokesman).

19 – 20 July 1981:

Western economic summit in Ottawa.

8 September 1981:

The EPP Bureau adopts a resolution on youth unemployment – Luxembourg.

Content of the resolution drawn up by Elmar Brok: integrated measures to combat youth unemployment via pre-work training and vocational training schemes, exchanges between Member States to broaden work horizons, integration programmes in the receiving country, etc.

1 – 14 September 1981:

Paris: United Nations conference on the less-developed countries.

18 September 1981:

The German Government authorizes the Foreign Minister, Mr Genscher, to enter into negotiations with Governments in the Member States on a "political declaration of principle on European Union" (more widely known as the Genscher-Colombo Plan).

9 October 1981:

French memorandum on the revitalization of Europe.

15 October 1981:

Priority given to social policy.

The European People's Party calls attention to the fact that today's generations, above all the young, give the concept of work a different meaning: they ask for a new quality of life within which job-related activities have a specific function. There is a

Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti and others table a motion for a resolution on behalf of the EPP Group; the

Commission delivers a positive opinion and the resolution is endorsed by Parliament.

18 October 1981:

Parliamentary elections in Greece and election of Greek Members to the European Parliament.

22 – 23 October 1981:

North-South summit in Cancun.

18 November 1981:

The Diligent report on the "surveillance and protection of shipping routes for supplies of energy and strategic materials" is adopted.

19 November 1981:

Mr Colombo and Mr Genscher give Parliament an account of their draft "European Act" and of the declaration on economic integration.

particular need to stress that priority actions for social policy must be carried out in several directions and in a coherent manner so as to find timely and adequate solutions to the problems of jobs and professional training, of investments and social security, of financial instruments and of the participation of all social forces (Maria-Luisa Casanmagnago Cerretti on behalf of the EPP Group).

The rapporteur, Olivier d'Ormesson, first raised the question of the protection of shipping routes in the form of an oral question and then as a motion for a resolution.

No one has a monopoly over defence and safety and we all have a right to safeguard peace.

One may envisage Europe adopting a resigned and neutralist position and very gradually abandoning its responsibilities. In such a Europe, our hands would not be soiled, as Peguy would say. Well, our hands might not be soiled, but that would be for the simple reason that we would no longer have any hands! Europe would soon be divided, torn apart and balkanized and would end up being the pawn of others. On the other hand, we may prefer the vision of a determined and united Europe destined to play a leading role, if it manages to convince itself that safeguarding peace and freedom are inseparable concepts.

We are calling for a revival of European integration, we want the institutions strengthened and the decision-making process improved and we want to encourage and extend to a greater degree the pragmatic process whereby political cooperation is achieved among our ten countries. In this way, cooperation will become more widespread on matters ranging from security to culture and law, which will bring us closer to the basic aims of a European Union. We will achieve this by adopting a flexible approach and through the mutual support of political, economic and social aspects in turn, and as we gradually progress, it will be possible to set ourselves, and meet, new targets (From the speech by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo).

It is true that long experience of the reservations and national egoism which still affect the relations between cooperating countries has curbed optimism but not the expectation that Europe is progressing, even though slowly, towards political union. I hope that this ideal has already conquered the minds of the nations, particularly of the younger generation. (From the speech by Konstantinos Kallias).

19 November 1981:

Mediterranean Plan. The report by Hans-Gert Pöttering – a logical continuation of the ideas put forward and elucidated within the EPP by Hans August Lücker – is adopted by Parliament.

The plan provides for the creation of a fund to enable appropriate structural reforms to be carried out, including in the applicant countries. The fund's resources would come from the Community budget and from Euro-loans and would offer low-interest credit and operate on a revolving basis.

26 – 27 November 1981:

European Council in London.

Topics discussed: disagreement over British contribution, approval of new financing instrument, enlargement, European Union, EPC.

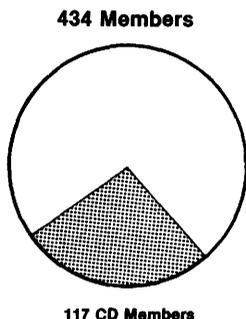
17 December 1981:

Parliament adopts the report by Dario Antoniazzi on "the role of the European Parliament in its relations with the European Council".

Yet another addition to the group of resolutions on interinstitutional questions, all designed to give a new boost to Community cohesion as called for in the Treaties.

23 December 1981:

The Greek "Nea Demokratia" delegation joins the EPP, bringing the Group complement to 117 Members. There are 8 new Greek Members.



19 January 1982:

The Dutch Socialist Pieter Dankert is elected new President of the European Parliament.

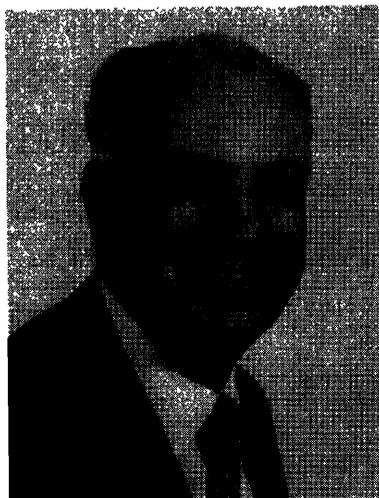
20 January 1982:

Paolo Barbi becomes the new chairman of the EPP Group in the European Parliament.

A humanist by education, a Christian Democrat from the very beginning and an experienced figure in party politics and Government life, Paolo Barbi – the eighth chairman since the inception of the Christian-Democratic Group and the first Italian to hold the office – is a man who inspires confidence for the simple reason that he has confidence in people and in the future of Europe, a Europe which must be built around the needs of its citizens.

In the European Parliament, he stands for "the political union of the peoples of Europe – a vital and indispensable milestone on the road to moral and material progress and a prerequisite for peaceful coexistence with the rest of the nations of the world".

Within the Group, "his goal is above all to promote and foster unity and to encourage the Group to take on a firm and enthusiastic commitment towards a united Europe, striving to render it a living reality".



12 February 1982:

Submission of a 24-article draft treaty for consideration by the newly established Committee on Institutional Affairs on the first stage in the implementation of European Union.

European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

# Working Documents

1981 - 1982

12 February 1982

DOCUMENT 1-940/81/rev.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

tabled by Mr JONKER, Mr VAN AERSEN, Mr ANTONIOZZI, Mr DESCHAMPS, Mr HERMAN, Mr GOPPEL, Mr LÜCKER, Mr VON BISMARCK, Mr PFENNIG, Mr FROH, Mr CLINTON, Mr ESTGEN, Mr BEUMER, Mr KLEPSCH, Mr VERGEER, Mr FISCHBACH

on behalf of the Group of the European People's Party  
(Christian-Democratic Group)

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the draft treaty on the first stage in the  
implementation of European Union

PE 76.923/rev.

English Edition

18 February 1982:

Parliament adopts the Blumenfeld report on "the role of the European Parliament in the negotiation and ratification of treaties of accession and of other treaties and agreements between the European Community and third countries".

10 March 1982:

Parliament adopts the Seitlinger report on a draft uniform electoral procedure for the election of Members of the European Parliament.

25 March 1982:

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaties.

A further contribution to the question of interinstitutional relations and to the consolidation of Parliament's rights in the external economic field.

It is important that as many Europeans as possible with differing views should meet together in the European Parliament, which means in effect that the European Parliament must reflect a politically miniaturized map of Europe, as Mirabeau said. That is the basic justification for our demand for the establishment of proportional representation in elections in the European Parliament (Reinhold Bocklet in the debate of 10 March 1982).

The European Christian Democrats note with regret that the goal of European Political Union has not yet been achieved.

The explanatory statement in the Preamble to the EEC Treaty is as valid today as ever.

26 – 30 March 1982:

Fact-finding mission by a Group delegation to El Salvador, with Horst Langes and Giosué Ligios taking part.

29 March 1982:

Setting up of the European Foundation, the idea of which was launched by Leo Tindemans in his report on European Union.

29 – 30 March 1982:

European Council in Brussels.

The delegation observed the elections of 28 March 1982 to the Constitutive Assembly and noted that, despite terror tactics by the Marxist FMLN, the turnout was over 80 %. It was patently clear to the delegation that the FDR/FMLN has no firm foothold among the population.

Topics discussed: economic and social situation, preparations for the Western summit in Versailles, current international problems (East-West relations, Afghanistan, Middle East, Latin America and Turkey).

22 April 1982:

The European Parliament adopts a resolution, sponsored by, among others, Otto von Habsburg and Jean Penders, on the Falklands crisis. In it, the Community's solidarity with Great Britain is underlined and the embargo on imports from Argentina endorsed.

6 May 1982:

The EPP launches an appeal in Aachen – the city of Charlemagne – for “a Europe free of customs barriers”.

“Customs posts represent in the view of European citizens a visible symbol of national frontiers which still exist in the European Community”.

11 May 1982:

Adoption of the fifth Directive on the structure of European public limited companies, laying down their powers, the responsibilities of their management bodies and the right of employees to joint decision-making.

Taking their inspiration from Christian-social teaching, Christian Democrats are inclined to the view that economic development is not an end in itself. Economic development is subordinate to man. It must be geared to improving everyone's living conditions and the quality of every natural and cultural environment. This policy, based on freedom and social justice, must culminate in the participation of as many citizens as possible and in their sharing responsibility (From the speech by Raphael Chanterie).

18 May 1982:

In a majority decision, the agricultural ministers agree on farm prices for 1982/83.

This is the first majority decision since the so-called “Luxembourg Compromise” of 1966. During the six-month Belgian Presidency, two EPP Members, Leo Tindemans (Minister for Foreign Relations) and Paul de Keersmæker (Secretary of State for Agriculture) exercise considerable authority in European policy-making.

Their efforts are backed up by a resolution tabled by Joachim Dalsass and Isidor Fröh on 13 May, in which the EP threatens to institute proceedings for failure to act if the other Institutions continue to drag their feet.

1 – 4 June 1982:

EPP study days in Limerick (Ireland). Topics discussed: Euro-African relations, environmental protection.

4 – 6 June 1982:

Western summit in Versailles.

24 June 1982:

Adoption of the report by Pierre Deschamps on Poland.

24 June 1982:

The Commission submits a package of proposals designed to allow greater freedom of movement of persons and goods across internal borders.

The proposals focus on simplifying identity checks as well customs procedures for freight traffic, transferring responsibility for the levying of VAT on imports from border posts to the tax authorities in the country of destination, etc. – an area in which the "Kangaroo Club", headed by Karl von Wogau, came forward with initiatives at almost every part session.

28 – 29 June 1982:

European Council in Brussels.

Topics discussed: economic and social situation, investment policy, relations between the Community and the United States, the Middle East conflict, declaration on enlargement to the south.

30 June 1982:

The three Institutions agree on the budgetary procedure. The three Presidents sign an agreement laying down at long last the powers of those concerned in establishing expenditure under the Community budget.

"... The Treaties of Rome have now been in force for 25 years and need therefore to be brought into line with current developments. This applies especially with regard to budgetary powers and procedure, a situation the recent agreement has now remedied.

Bearing in mind that Parliament exercises budgetary authority in conjunction with the Council, it is understandable that it should seek to define the procedure properly and to clarify points which have in the past led to disagreement". (Aspects raised in the debate by the rapporteur, Pietro Adonnino).

5 July 1982:

The Group tables a resolution drawn up by Paul Schnitker, calling for the introduction of a European vocational training certificate.

The aim is to encourage cross-frontier mobility among young people engaged in training programmes who, because of slow progress with the harmonization of diplomas and with the mutual recognition of qualifications, are missing out on careers opportunities.

6 July 1982:

The European Parliament adopts a resolution on the main points concerning the reform of the Treaties and the achievement of European Union.

"We Christian Democratic Members of the European Parliament, for our part, are convinced that the only way to gain recognition for the democratic legitimacy that we hold from direct popular election is to correct the power relationships governing the Community institutions, that is, to enable these institutions to function properly, removing the obstacles which hinder and paralyse them." (Paolo Barbi).

8 July 1982:

New "Messina Conference". Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Jonker, Mr Blumenfeld, Mr van Aerssen, Mr Barbi and others on behalf of the EPP Group.

10 September 1982:

Thirtieth anniversary of the European Parliament (i.e. the Common Assembly of the ECSC first met thirty years ago).

15 September 1982:

Institution by Parliament of proceedings against the Council for failure to act, on the grounds of the latter's poor showing on transport policy.

4 October 1982:

Commission memorandum on the Community's development policy.

18 November 1982:

An EPP delegation pays tribute to Jacques Maritain in Kolbsheim (Alsace).

26/27 November 1982:

At a meeting in Quito (Ecuador), the Christian-Democratic World Union (CDWU) changes its name to the "Christian-Democratic International" (CDI).

The Chilean Andrés Zaldivar is elected as its new chairman, Mariano Rumor as honorary chairman.

3/4 December 1982:

European Council in Copenhagen.

6 – 8 December 1982:

IV EPP Congress in Paris. Theme: The preservation of freedom – Bringing about peace – Uniting Europe. Leo Tindemans is re-elected EPP chairman.

Our goal of attaining political union across the continent is still far off, but many crucial steps have been taken on the road towards it.

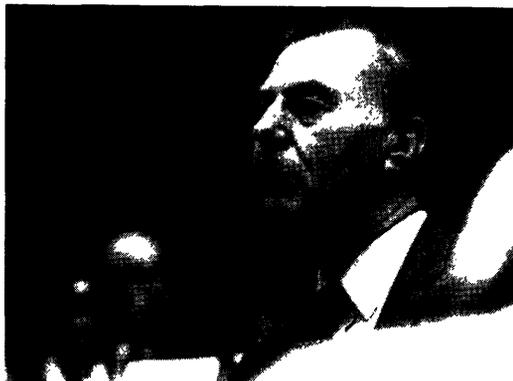
The Community's greatest achievement, however, lies in the growth of a spirit of cooperation and in the desire to avoid conflict – key features in European relations over the past thirty years, resulting in the longest period of peace our peoples have ever known.

This spirit is at its most visible within the European Parliament – this forum of representatives directly elected by the citizens of Europe (From the speech by EPP chairman Paolo Barbi).

In the debate on the topic, Karl-Heinz Hoffmann raises the following points:

What kind of a Community is this, where 25 years are needed to create a European passport and a European driving licence? As regards the real problems of the Community – in transport, at the internal borders, in the development of the infrastructure of 17 Euro-regions – the European Community has achieved disappointingly little for the peoples of Europe.

Topics discussed: economic and social situation, accession negotiations with Spain and Portugal, relations with the USA and Japan, EPC.



14 December 1982:

Adoption of the European Parliament's resolution, together with the Commission's proposals, on the "Vredeling Directive" on procedures for informing and consulting the employees of undertakings operating on a transnational basis. Before the proposals were adopted, Parliament availed itself of the referral procedure provided for under Rule 36 of the Rules of Procedure.

Finally, Mr President, I would reiterate my group's support for this directive which reflects one aspect of our electoral campaign pledge while giving expression to a primary and deeply-held Christian-Democratic view on socio-economic policy, namely that employers and employees are jointly responsible for the state of affairs within their concerns. We have no time for touched-up versions of the old labour-capital argument nor do we wish to see a superfluous polarization between them. We wish rather to see a greater readiness on both sides to accept this joint responsibility for our economy, our prosperity and our welfare. This directive is a worthy step in that direction and as such merits a broad general consensus among the groups of this House (From the speech by Group spokesman Johanna Maij-Weggen on 14 September 1982).

14 December 1982:

The European Parliament rejects the draft supplementary and amending budget for 1982 because it disapproves of the principle of using revenue saved over the year to make repayments to Great Britain and Germany, if these funds are not to be used for Community purposes.

The Group of the European People's Party wishes to point out once again that, in giving its full support to the resolution recommending a definitive rejection of this supplementary budget, it wants to make a solid contribution of great political value to the search for suitable solutions, using the pressure which Parliament has the duty to bring to bear on the other institutions, so that European policies may evolve in a manner which is both balanced and acceptable to all the Member States (From the speech by Group spokesman Pietro Adonnino).

13 January 1983:

Adoption of the Haagerup report on "European Political Cooperation and European Security" and of the Fergusson report on "arms procurement within a common industrial policy and arms sales". This puts an end once and for all to arguments over the European Parliament's position on security policy.

Konrad Adenauer wrote in his political memoirs that domestic policy determines how we live, but that foreign and security policy determines whether we live at all, and what he had in mind was of course living in freedom.

He went on to say that Europe must also make a coordinated and effective contribution towards its own security (Wolfgang Schall, Group spokesman).

20 - 25 January 1983:

The International Union of Young Christian Democrats (IUYCD) holds its V congress in Caracas, attended by an EPP delegation.

The following areas are dealt with: social justice in the world, democracy in Latin America and human rights.

The congress coincides with the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, and with the 20th anniversary of the founding of the COPEI - the Venezuelan Christian-Democratic Party.

The EPP's vice-chairman, Mr Vergeer, represents the Group.

25 January 1983:

The EC Council of Ministers reaches agreement on a Common Fisheries Policy.

The Common Fisheries Policy does not date from January 1983. The agreement that was concluded may be considered a fundamental milestone along the road to Community integration, that opens up new hopes for Europe's citizens.

In this the Community has a leading role to play in prompting new initiatives, not only by means of surveys, advanced research and the organization of ad hoc services but also through the provision of special aid to raise the technical level of such initiatives and improve them generally (From the speech by EPP spokesman Vincenzo Giunmarra).

3/4 February 1983:

Joint seminar of the EPP youth organization and the European People's Party in Brussels.

Theme of the discussion: "European Union – a framework for cooperation and a means of overcoming recession".

"Young people in the EPP need a perspective for the future in which they can believe.

In the climate of today, European Union is our only hope of standing up to and overcoming recession. When it comes to solving specific problems (e.g. the scourge of unemployment), effective European institutions, and a European Parliament endowed with true legislative powers, are again vital prerequisites". (From the declaration issued at the seminar).

9 March 1983:

The European Parliament responds to the Council decision to defer drawing up a uniform electoral system for the 1984 European elections.

In the resolution by Mr Seitlinger and others the introduction of the EP-Council conciliation procedure is called for and Member States asked to adapt their national electoral systems in accordance with the basic principles laid down in the draft EP document.

21/22 March 1983:

European Council in Brussels.

Topics discussed: this was above all a "provisional Council", since consideration of fundamental issues was held over until the June '83 Council meeting in Stuttgart. Items broached were, however, the economic and social situation, the May economic summit in Williamsburg, the Community's financial resources, the Middle East, Iran/Iraq.

7/8 April 1983:

Conference on Central America, organized jointly by the EPP, the EPP Group in Parliament and the Christian-Democratic International.

Respected representatives of the Christian-Democratic parties of Central America take part in the Brussels conference.

12 April 1983:

Adoption of the report by Lambert Croux on the European Act submitted by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

The economic and political situation means that we have to make a certain amount of progress, within the framework of the existing treaties, immediately. This, I think is the aim of the Genscher-Colombo proposal. It reflects what is sometimes disdainfully called the policy of small steps. I have always thought this was a reasonable policy (From the speech by Pierre Pflimlin).

27/28 April 1983:

Special part-session on employment problems, held exceptionally in Brussels.

The EP adopts four resolutions (on the employment situation, on youth unemployment, on the competitiveness of European industry and on reductions in working hours). In these, a comprehensive package of measures is proposed to enable the Community to combat unemployment; the Council and Commission are heavily criticized for the inadequacy of their efforts to date.

**18 May 1983:**

Adoption of the report by Konrad Schön on the discharge of the Commission in respect of implementation of the 1981 budget. Discharge should have been granted at the end of April, but was postponed because the Committee on Budgetary Control had to request access to various documents in view of serious gaps in the Commission's accounting procedure.

**28 – 30 May 1983:**

Williamsburg summit.

The rapporteur states:

“There is a direct link between budgetary control and the actual drawing up of the budget – a function carried out jointly by Parliament and the Council of Ministers. If Parliament takes a political view of its powers, its right of control effectively extends into the political field”.

‘... the French thinker Renan said in the last century that a nation must daily test its credibility with the people, as in a plebiscite. The same applies for united Europe today’.

(From the address by the German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, to the EPP Group in Strasbourg on 10 February 1983).

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC GROUP

## BELGIUM

Alfred BERTRAND	1952-1979
Alfred CALIFICE	1968-1972
<i>Raphael CHANTERIE</i>	dal 1981
<i>Lambert CROUX</i>	dal 1979
Albert DE GRYSSE	1961-1972
Paul DE KEERSMAEKER	1974-1981
Marguerite DE RIEMAECKER-LEGOT †	1958-1961
<i>Pierre DESCHAMPS</i>	dal 1974
Pierre DE SMET †	1952-1965
Emile DE WINTER	1965-1972
Maurice DEWULF	1968-1979
Joseph DUPONT	1961-1972
Jean DUVIEUSART †	1958-1965
Charles HEGER	1972-1974
Jaak HENCKENS †	1979-1981
<i>Fernand HERMAN</i>	dal 1979
Victor LEEMANS †	1958-1971
Théodore LEFEVRE †	1952-1958
Phillippe LE HODEY †	1958-1961
<i>Pol M. E. E. MARCK</i>	dal 1981
Lucien Hubert MARTENS	1972-1977
Victor MICHEL †	1979-1982
Henri MOREAU DE MELEN	1965-1968
Charles Ferd. NOTHOMB	1979-1980
René PETRE †	1961-1976
<i>Alfonsine PHLIX</i>	dal 1981
Guillaume SCHYNS	1977-1979
Leon SERVAIS †	1968-1972
Paul STRUYE †	1952-1958
Leo TINDEMANS	1979-1981
<i>Marcel VANDEWIELE</i>	dal 1972
<i>Paul VANKERKHOVEN</i>	dal 1982
<i>Eric VAN ROMPUY</i>	dal 1981
Joris VERHAEGEN †	1973-1981
<i>Jan VERROKEN</i>	dal 1979
Pierre WIGNY	1952-1958

## GREECE

<i>Leonidas BOURNIAS</i>	dal 1981
<i>Kostantinos GONTIKAS</i>	dal 1981
<i>Achillefs GEROKOSTOPOULOS</i>	dal 1981
<i>Kostantinos KALOYANNIS</i>	dal 1981
<i>Kostantinos KALLIAS</i>	dal 1981
<i>Filotas KAZAZIS</i>	dal 1981
<i>Efstratios PAPAEFSTRATIOU</i>	dal 1981
<i>Mihail PROTOPAPADAKIS</i>	dal 1981

## IRELAND

<i>Mark CLINTON</i>	dal 1979
Donald CREED	1973-1977

Thomas DUNNE	1973-1977
Antony ESMONDE	1972-1973
Gerald L'ESTRANGE	1976-1979
<i>Joe MC CARTIN</i>	dal 1979
Charles MC DONALD	1973-1979
<i>Tom O'DONNELL</i>	dal 1979
<i>Richie RYAN</i>	dal 1977

## FRANCE

Jean AUBAME	1958-1959
<i>Pierre BAUDIS</i>	dal 1981
Jean-Marie CARO	1976-1979
René CHARPENTIER	1958-1967
André COLIN †	1963-1979
<i>Francisque COLLOMB</i>	dal 1979
Michel DEBATISSE	1979-1979
<i>André DILIGENT</i>	dal 1979
Josef KURTZ †	1953-1956
<i>Jean LECANUET</i>	dal 1979
François de MENTHON	1952-1958
Claude MONT	1978-1979
<i>Louise MOREAU</i>	dal 1979
Erwin MUELLER †	1952-1956
<i>Olivier d'ORMESSON</i>	dal 1979
<i>Pierre PFLIMLIN</i>	1962-1967, dal 1979
Alain POHER	1952-1978
Robert SCHUMAN †	1958-1962
<i>Jean SEITLINGER</i>	dal 1979
<i>Maurice-René SIMONNET</i>	dal 1979
Pierre Henri TEITGEN	1952-1958
Andrien ZELLER	1974-1976

## LUXEMBOURG

Jean BECH †	1959-1968
<i>Nicolas ESTGEN</i>	dal 1979
<i>Marc FISCHBACH</i>	dal 1979
Marcel FISCHBACH	1959-1964
Pierre GREGOIRE	1958-1959
Jean-Pierre GLESENER	1969-1974
Joseph HERR	1959-1969
Nicolas KOLLWELTER	1969-1974
<i>Marcelle LENTZ-CORNETTE</i>	dal 1980
Fernand LOESCH	1952-1959
Joseph LUCIUS	1967-1974
Nicolas MARGUE †	1952-1959
Camille NEY	1974-1979
Jacques SANTER	1974-1979
Emile SCHAUS	1968-1969
Jean SPAUTZ	1979-1980

## NETHERLANDS

Van AMELSVOORT M. J. J.	1970-1971
<i>BEUMER B.</i>	dal 1979

BIESHEUVEL B. W.	1961-1963	Werner DOLLINGER	1956-1958
BLAISSE P. A.	1952-1967	Walter ECKHARDT	1954-1956
BOERSMA T.	1967-1971	Ernst ENGELBRECHT-GREVE	1958-1962
BOERTIEN C.	1967-1971	Otmar FRANZ	dal 1981
BOOT E. C. A. M.	dal 1979	Fernand FRIEDENSBURG †	1958-1965
BOS C.	1969-1973	Ingo FRIEDRICH	dal 1979
BROUWER T. †	1967-1973	Isidor FRÜH	dal 1973
BRUIS SLOT J. A. H. J. S. †	1952-1955	Karl FUCHS	dal 1977
Van CAMPEN P.	1958-1967	Hans FURLER †	1955-1973
de GAAY FORTMAN W. F.	1978-1979	Hugo GEIGER	1958-1961
Van der GUN	1971-1981	Eugen GERSTENMAIER	1952-1954
HAZENBOSCH C. P. †	1955-1961	Alfons GOPPEL	dal 1979
Van HULST T. W.	1961-1968	Otto von HABSBURG	dal 1979
JANSSEN M. N. A. A. †	1956-1963	Karl HAHN	1958-1970
JANSSEN VAN RAAY J. L.	dal 1979	Wilhelm HAHN	dal 1979
JONKER S.	dal 1979	Kurt HAERZSCHEL	1973-1977
KLOMPE M. A. M.	1952-1956	Kai-Uwe von HASSEL	dal 1979
De KONING J.	1971-1977	Fritz HELLMIG	1959-1959
LARDINOIS P. J.	1963-1967	Wilhelm HELMS	dal 1979
LICHTENAUER W. F.	1957-1961	Gunter HENLE	1952-1953
MAY-WEGGEN J. R. H.	dal 1979	Fritz HENSSLER †	1953-1953
Van der MEI D. F.	1976-1977	Karl-Heinz HOFFMAN	dal 1979
MOMMERSTEEG J. A.	1971-1973, dal 1982	Josef ILLERHAUS †	1958-1970
NOTENBOOM H.	dal 1971	Richard JAEGER	1953-1954
PENDERS J. J. M.	dal 1979	Hans Edgar JAHN	1970-1979
Van der PLOEG C. J. †	1958-1971	Kurt Georg KIESINGER	1956-1958
RAEDTS C. E. P. M.	1967-1970	Hans KATZER	dal 1979
RIB W. †	1952-1959	Egon KLEPSCHE	dal 1973
RUTGERS J. C.	1963-1967	Hans Jürgen KLINKER	1962-1979
Van der SANDEN P. J. A.	1973-1974	Herbert W. KÖHLER	1979-1981
SASSEN E. M. J. A.	1952-1958	Hermann KOPF	1953-1958
SCHOLTEN W.	1972-1976	Gerhard KUNZ	1977-1978
SCHUIJT W.	1958-1978	Horst LANGES	dal 1979
TOLMAN T.	dal 1978	Gerd LEMMER	dal 1979
VERGEER W. J.	dal 1978	Aloys Michael LENZ †	1953-1970
VIXSEBOXSE G. †	1952-1957	Marlene LENZ	dal 1979
WESTERTERP T. E.	1967-1971	Paul LEVERKUEHN †	1958-1959

## GERMANY

Jochen van AERSEN	dal 1977	Hans August LÜCKER	dal 1958
Heinrich AIGNER	dal 1961	Rudolf LUSTER	dal 1978
Siegbert ALBER	dal 1977	Ernst MAJONICA	dal 1979
Helmut Karl ARTZINGER	1965-1977	Kurt MALANGRÉ	dal 1979
Helmut BERTRAM	1952-1953	Linus MEMMEL	1965-1977
Kurt BIRRENBACH	1957-1961	Siegfried MEISTER	1970-1973
Philipp von BISMARCK	dal 1979	Meinolf MERTENS	dal 1979
Erick BLUMENFELD	dal 1973	Joseph MÜLLER	1965-1973
Reinhold BOCKLET	dal 1979	Hans Werner MÜLLER	1977-1979
Heinrich von BRENTANO †	1952-1955	Ernst MÜLLER-HERMANN	dal 1958
Elmar BROK	dal 1980	Karl Heinz MURSCH	1973-1977
Friedrich BURGBACHER	1958-1977	Franz Josef NORDLOHNE †	1979-1981
Arvel DERINGER	1958-1970	Josef OESTERLE †	1954-1958
Hans DICHGANS	1961-1970	Georg PELSTER †	1952-1958
Stefan DITTRICH	1965-1973	Gero PFENNIG	dal 1979
		Gerhard PHILIPP †	1957-1958

Wolfgang POHLE † 1953-1957  
*Hans Gert PÖTTERING* dal 1979  
 Maria PROBST † 1958-1965  
 Hermann PUENDER 1952-1956  
 Albert PÜRSTEN † 1979-1980  
*Renate-Charlotte RABBETHGE* dal 1979  
 Hans RICHARTS † 1958-1973  
 Clemens RIEDEL 1965-1973  
*Günther RINSCHÉ* dal 1979  
 Wilmar SABASS 1955-1957  
*Bernard SÄLZER* dal 1979  
*Casimir Prinz zu SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN-BERLEBURG* dal 1979  
*Wolfgang SCHALL* dal 1979  
 Heinrich SCHILD 1958-1961  
*Ursula SCHLEICHER* dal 1979  
*Paul SCHNITKER* dal 1979  
*Konrad SCHÖN* dal 1979  
 Klaus Peter SCHULZ 1973-1977  
 Hermann SCHWOERER 1970-1979  
 Gerd SPRINGORUM 1966-1977  
 Heinz STARKE 1958-1979  
 Franz Josef STRAUSS 1952-1956  
 Anton STORCH † 1958-1965  
*Hanna WALZ* dal 1973  
*Kurt WAWRZIK* dal 1977  
 Otto WEINKAMM † 1959-1965  
*Rudolf WEDEKIND* dal 1981  
 Rudolf WERNER 1970-1973  
*Karl von WOGAU* dal 1979  
 Werner ZEYER 1977-1979

## DENMARK

*Erhard V. JAKOBSEN* dal 1981

## ITALY

*Pietro ADONNINO* dal 1979  
 Giulio ANDREOTTI 1974-1976  
 Armando ANGELINI † 1960-1968  
*Dario ANTONIOZZI* 1972-1976, dal 1979  
 Antonio AZARA † 1952-1954  
*Giovanni BARBAGLI* dal 1979  
*Paolo BARBI* dal 1979  
 Emilio BATTISTA 1955-1969  
 Giulio BATTISTINI 1959-1969  
 Lodovico BENVENUTI † 1952-1954  
*Giovanni BERSANI* dal 1960  
 Giovanni BOANO 1969-1976  
 Antonio BOGGIANO-PICO † 1952-1959  
 Paolo BONOMI 1958-1959  
 Giacinto BOSCO 1959-1960  
 Giorgio BRACCESI 1957-1969  
 Carl BREITENBERG 1958-1959

Peter BRUGGER 1972-1979  
 Pietro CAMPILLI † 1952-1953  
 Enrico CARBONI 1954-1969  
 Antonio CARCATERRA 1954-1969  
 Giuseppe CARON 1954-1959  
*Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI* dal 1976  
 Antonio CAVALLI 1953-1959  
 Giuseppe CARULLI IRELLI 1958-1969  
 Mario CINGOLANI † 1952-1954  
*Arnaldo COLLESELLI* dal 1979  
 Emilio COLOMBO 1976-1980  
*Roberto COSTANZO* dal 1979  
*Joachim DALSSASS* dal 1979  
 Francesco DE BOSIO 1958-1969  
*Antonio DEL DUCA* dal 1980  
 Alcide DE GASPERI † 1954-1954  
 Umberto DELLE FAVE 1959-1960  
*Alfredo DIANA* dal 1979  
 Francesco DOMINEDO † 1952-1954  
*Sergio ERCINI* dal 1982  
 Amintore FANFANI 1954-1956  
 Francesco FERRARI † 1959-1969  
*Renzo Eligio FILIPPI* dal 1979  
 Mario FIORET 1976-1979  
*Paola GAIOTTI DE BIASE* dal 1979  
*Alberto GHERGO* dal 1979  
 Bortolo GALLETTO † 1958-1959  
 Luigi Michele GALLI 1969-1976  
 Giuseppe GARLATO 1960-1969  
 Erisia GENNAI TONIETTI 1961-1969  
 Alessandro GERINI 1954-1957  
*Giovanni GIAVAZZI* dal 1979  
 Luigi GIRARDIN 1969-1976  
 Giovanni GIRAUDO 1969-1976  
*Vincenzo GIUMMARRA* dal 1979  
 Giudo GONELLA † 1979-1982  
 Luigi GRANELLI 1976-1979  
 Dante GRAZIOSI 1959-1969  
 Teresio GUGLIELMONE † 1954-1959  
*Silvio LEGA* dal 1979  
*Giosué LIGIOS* dal 1972  
*Salvatore LIMA* dal 1972  
 Tarcisio LONGONI 1959-1961  
*Luigi MACARIO* dal 1979  
 Franco MALFATTI 1972-1974  
 Francesco MARENGHI 1960-1969  
 Mario MARTINELLI 1958-1979  
 Edoardo MARTINO 1958-1967  
 Pietro MICARA † 1959-1969  
 Karl MITTERDORFER 1969-1976  
*Marcello MODIANO* dal 1979  
 Lodovico MONTINI 1952-1954  
 Lino Gerolamo MORO 1959-1969  
 Angelo Giacomo MOTT † 1952-1954

<i>Angelo NARDUCCI</i>	dal 1979	<i>Mario SASSANO</i>	dal 1979
Luigi NOÉ	1969-1979	C. SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA	1961-1972
<i>Mario PEDINI</i>	1959-1969, dal 1979	Decià SCARDACCIONE	1969-1972
Giuseppe PELLA †	1954-1958	Mario SCELBA	1959-1979
Dino PENAZZATO †	1959-1961	Guglielmo SCHIRATTI †	1958-1959
Attilio PICCIONI †	1956-1969	<i>Carlo STELLA</i>	dal 1981
<i>Flaminio PICCOLI</i>	dal 1979	Bruno STORTI	1959-1969
Mario PINTUS	1969-1972	Amor TARTUFOLI †	1958-1963
Ferruccio PISONI	1972-1979	Giuseppe TOGNI	1952-1956
Giovanni PONTI †	1960-1961	Zefferino TOMÉ	1958-1959
Ernesto PUCCI	1976-1979	<i>Giovanni TRAVAGLINI</i>	dal 1979
Cristoforo RICCI	1969-1972	Michele TROISI †	1958-1960
Camillo RIPAMONTI	1976-1979	Daniele TURANI †	1958-1964
Roland RIZ	1976-1979	Athos VALSECCHI	1958-1959
Luigi Candido ROSATI	1972-1976	Vincenzo VERNASCHI	1972-1979
Enrico ROSELLI †	1957-1959	Mario VETRONE	1969-1976
Leopoldo RUBINACCI †	1958-1969	Benigno ZACCAGNINI	1979-1981
<i>Mariano RUMOR</i>	dal 1979	Raul ZACCARI †	1969-1972
Armando SABATINI	1952-1969	<i>Ortensio ZECCHINO</i>	dal 1979
Italo Mario SACCO †	1952-1954	Vinicio ZIINO	1952-1954
Natale SANTERO †	1958-1971	Mario ZOTTA †	1959-1963

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