



*Bulletin from the*  
**EUROPEAN**  
**COMMUNITY**  
*for coal and steel*

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## Robert Schuman Elected President of European Assembly

The opening session of the new European Assembly on March 19 in the Maison de l'Europe of Strasbourg was highlighted by the election of Robert Schuman to the Assembly's presidency.

The 71-year-old European statesman who served as Premier and Foreign Minister of France in several post-war Governments became the first President of the new Parliament by acclamation. It was Mr. Schuman who, while serving as French Foreign Minister, proposed on May 9, 1950, that the free nations of Western Europe take the first step toward economic federation. The European Coal and Steel Community or the Schuman Plan, as it was more popularly known in Europe, subsequently served as the model for Euratom and the Common Market.

### *Wider Powers for the Assembly*

The atmosphere at the meeting was compared by some observers to the confident and enthusiastic pioneering days of United Europe. The Assembly showed its firm intention of exerting to the fullest the wider powers it enjoys under the Rome Treaties by baptizing itself the European Parliamentary Assembly and then electing Mr. Schuman President contrary to recommendations by the six countries' Council of Ministers that an Italian be voted into leadership. By unanimous decision, members elected to seat themselves in the chamber according to European political groups rather than in national delegations or according to alphabetical order as hitherto. The new Parliament also challenged the proposed composition of the economic and social committee attached to the new Communities and instead established 13 standing committees to maintain close and constant watch over the work of the three Community executives jointly rather than separately for each executive.

### *Hallstein Stresses External Affairs*

At the constitutive meetings of the European Parliamentary Assembly for the Coal and Steel Community, Euratom, and the Common Market, the 142 members heard inaugural

addresses by the Presidents of the European Commissions. Walter Hallstein, President of the Common Market, reaffirming the supranational character of the Economic Community, said that the Assembly was the best guarantee of this character and of the essentially political nature of the Community. The Assembly, he said, "will be the battlefield, not of interests, but of minds and from this will emerge the swiftest, the most enduring and most efficient way of progress to European unity."

The Economic Community leader told the Assembly that one of the first jobs of the Common Market Commission was to deal with questions having to do with external relations. He decried the use of the term "little Europe" as a misnomer and declared that the Community of six nations must enter into the political world of countries outside the Community and become a "member of the great international family." Mr. Hallstein also underscored the inconvenience and "waste of strength" resulting from the lack of a decision among the Six concerning a seat for the European capital and said that the choice could not be postponed beyond June—the present deadline for selecting a site for the three Communities.

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*European Parliamentary Assembly President Robert Schuman.*

### **Medi Urges Training and Research**

In the absence of Louis Armand, President of the Euratom Commission, Vice President Enrico Medi addressed the Assembly defining the aims of the Euratom executive which he declared to be the cementing of European solidarity around the new and growing atomic industry. He maintained that it was as important for Europe today to produce scientists trained in the field of nuclear energy as it was for Europe to produce nuclear energy immedi-

ately. He therefore laid heavy stress upon the great task faced by Euratom in the field of research and teaching in order to "put science to work for man and not man to work for robots." In the field of industry, Mr. Medi declared that it was not the aim of the Commission "to proceed toward any sort of monopoly nor to large-scale planning, but to arrive at a co-ordination and harmonization of the Six on the nuclear question."

### **Finet: Supranationality and the Assembly**

The High Authority's President, Paul Finet, in addressing the Assembly, recalled the action of the executive of the Coal and Steel Community soon after its establishment when it deliberately formed close and enduring contacts with the Assembly. He suggested that the same measures taken by the new Communities would ensure the same degree of understanding and cooperation between the European Assembly and the executives of the new Communities. Finally, Mr. Finet, in referring to the supranational powers of the High Authority, declared that the High Authority in exercising these powers would continue to count upon the Assembly's vigilant support.

### **Schuman Reviews Question of Universal Suffrage**

At the close of the constitutive session of the Assembly, its new President, Robert Schuman, proponent of the European Coal and Steel Community, held a brief meeting with the press. Speaking on the question of electing Assembly members by universal suffrage (members are now elected from and by their national parliaments), Mr. Schuman declared that it was partly a problem of psychological preparation in forming public opinion and later parliamentary opinion. He was of the opinion that the question of direct elections could become a matter of real urgency within two years. The European statesman also dwelt briefly upon the problem of selecting a European capital. Although the Governments of the Six have referred the matter to a six-nation committee and have asked that the new Assembly give its opinion in the matter, Mr. Schuman said that the Assembly would in all events have to

*The Council of Europe's Maison de l'Europe in Strasbourg, scene of the last session of the Coal and Steel Community's 78-man Common Assembly, February 25-28, and of the first session of the new 142-member European Parliamentary Assembly, March 19-21.*



bow to the will of the Governments in the case of a conflict vis-a-vis the recommendation of the Assembly (to be given during the May session) and that of the Governments.

### **Composition of the New Assembly**

With the opening of the new Assembly, the semi-circular chamber of the Maison de l'Europe was crowded with distinguished European statesmen. The Assembly itself contained three French ex-Premiers, Pinay, Pleven, and Schuman; two Italian ex-Foreign Ministers, Martino and Piccioni; the President of the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly, Fernand Dehousse; and all the members of the former Common Assembly of the Coal and Steel Community, including the three Presidents of its political groups who were promptly re-elected to similar offices in the new Assembly. Among the Ministers present were Germany's Ludwig Erhard, Franz Etzel, Heinrich von Brentano, France's Maurice Faure, and Italy's Giuseppe Pella.

The Commission of Euratom and the Common Market,

the Coal and Steel Community's High Authority, and the Missions and Delegations accredited to the latter were also represented in full strength. Lastly, a figure known to all European statesmen was present, Europe's Jean Monnet.

### **Assembly Enlarged to 142 Members**

Members of the new European Parliamentary Assembly, which has been enlarged from 78 to 142 members as a result of the new Treaties, are apportioned from among the six member nations as follows: Belgium—14; Germany—36; France—36; Italy—36; Luxembourg—6; and Netherlands—14.

The first session of the Assembly also saw the election of eight Vice Presidents to the European parliament. They were: Jean Fohrmann, Socialist, Luxembourg; Roberto Cantalupo, Monarchist, Italy; Hans Furler, Christian Democrat, Germany; Emile Vanrullen, Socialist, France; M. M. Janssens, Liberal, Belgium; Emilio Battista, Christian Democrat, Italy; Hellmut Kalbitzer, Socialist, Germany; C. P. Hazenbosch, Christian Democrat, Netherlands.

## **THE COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY COMES OF AGE**

### **The Transition Period Ends**

The European Coal and Steel Community began a new phase of existence in February when, at the end of a five-year transition period, the Common Market for Coal and Steel came into full operation.

The transition period got under way February 10, 1953, as the first "European" coal crossed the frontiers between the six countries. Shortly before its end, February 9, 1958, progress in European unification had been marked by the creation of the European Economic Community (the general Common Market) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

### **The Coal and Steel Common Market Breaks into the Open**

One major accomplishment accompanying the end of the transition period was the institution of a harmonized external steel tariff. Notably lower than the average of the six nations' individual tariffs of the past, the new Community rate is based on the Benelux tariff and, depending upon qualities and grades involved, varies between 3 and 12 per cent.

The new tariff, however, is only the culmination of progress made in establishing the coal and steel common market, within which customs barriers, currency and quota restrictions, national subsidies, double pricing, and transport discriminations have been abolished.

The end of the Coal and Steel Community's transition period has also signaled the end of a number of temporary economic devices aimed at easing industrial dislocation brought on by the modernization of industry and the development of the six-nation market. The transition measures now discarded include: Italian duties on imported coke and steel; subsidies for French coal; and special forms of financial aid for the Italian coal industry. Similar assistance for the Belgian coal industry and zone pricing for some coal-fields will be retained temporarily pending full realization of the benefits of the Coal and Steel common market.

### **Growth During the Transition Period**

The five-year transition period saw growth in every aspect of coal and steel production. Community coke production jumped 23.7 per cent, from 62.4 million metric tons in 1952 to 77.2 million metric tons in 1957. Iron ore production had an even more impressive record, showing a 33.8 per cent increase in 1957, when production reached 87.4 million metric tons, over the 1952 figure of 65.3 million metric tons.

However, coal production increased only by 3.8 per cent from 238.9 million metric tons in 1952 to 247.8 million metric tons in 1957.

The biggest increase in Community production occurred in the iron and steel industry. Pig iron production in 1957 stood at 45 million metric tons, an increase of 29.6 per cent over the 1952 level of 34.7 million metric tons. Steel production soared almost 42 per cent above the 1952 level, reaching 59.8 million metric tons in 1957 as compared to 41.8 million metric tons for 1952. Although world steel production rose rapidly during the five-year period, the Community's share of global production increased from 19.8 per cent in 1952 to 20.5 per cent in 1957.

However, much of this progress was due to the unprecedented general expansion of the European economy in the 1950's. Perhaps a better index of the effect of the coal-steel common market is provided by the figures for trade in Community products between member states during the transition period.

### **TRADE IN COMMUNITY PRODUCTS IN THE COMMON MARKET**

<i>(in millions of metric tons)</i>	1952	1957	<i>Increase</i>
Hard coal	16.3	19.7	+21%
Coke	8.1	9.3	+14.8%
Iron ore	9.4	11.8	+25.5%
Scrap	0.4	1.1	+175%
Steel products	2.1	5.4	+157%

Over the same period, the Community's trade with the rest of the world also increased rapidly:

<b>IMPORTS</b> (in millions of metric tons)			
	1952	1957	Increase
Hard coal	22.3	44.0	+97.3%
Iron ore	13.5	24.5	+81.4%
Scrap	0.4	4.2	+822%
Steel products	0.8	1.6	+100%
<b>EXPORTS</b> (in millions of metric tons)			
	1952	1957	Increase
Hard coal	4.4	5.0	+13.6%
Coke	5.2	4.2	-19%
Iron ore	0.6	1.0	+66.6%
Steel products	6.6	9.6	+45.4%

### **Labor in the Transition Period**

The five-year transition period laid to rest the fears that the growth of the coal and steel common market would precipitate mass unemployment. In fact, the number of workers in the Community's coal and steel industries was 80,000 greater in 1957 than in 1952.

But modernization unavoidably caused some pockets of temporary unemployment. Community planners foresaw this danger and included "readaptation" measures in the transitional provisions of the Community's Treaty to insure

that individual workers would not suffer loss of employment through technical changes the six-nation common market would inevitably bring. Thus the Community's High Authority set aside \$12,600,000 for special removal allowances, unemployment grants, and for the retraining and re-employment of displaced labor. Of this amount \$4,500,000 had been spent by the end of the transition period to help 20,000 workers over the technological unemployment humps.

During the five-year period, \$4.2 million were allocated for research in industrial hygiene and safety in Community industries. In addition to \$172 million lent to Community firms to help them modernize and compete in the common market, the High Authority also allocated \$60 million for 38,000 workers' homes, 10,000 of which were completed by the end of the transition period.

The competitive position of labor received a major boost during the transition period with the European "labor passport." First issued on September 1, 1957, the permit opened up a six-nation labor market without barriers to 52 categories of skilled coal and steel workers. A European social security system followed in December 1957 to insure workers taking jobs outside of their own nations full social security benefits regardless of nationality.

Finally, gross hourly earnings for workers of the Community's coal and steel industries went up approximately 21 per cent between 1953 and 1956.

## **JOINT NUCLEAR PROGRAM IS TARGET OF EURATOM STUDY**

### **Proposals for 1,000,000 KW Nuclear Power Program Expected in May**

Euratom President Louis Armand will visit Washington in May for talks with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss on possibilities of close cooperation between the U.S. Government and the Euratom Commission for a power reactor demonstration program in the six-nation Atomic Energy Community.

American representatives spent two weeks from March 20 to April 3 in Luxembourg working under the leadership of Ambassador W. Walton Butterworth, U.S. Representative to the European Atomic Energy Community. On the Euratom side, Max Kohnstamm, Special Assistant to the President of the Euratom Commission, headed the Community delegation.

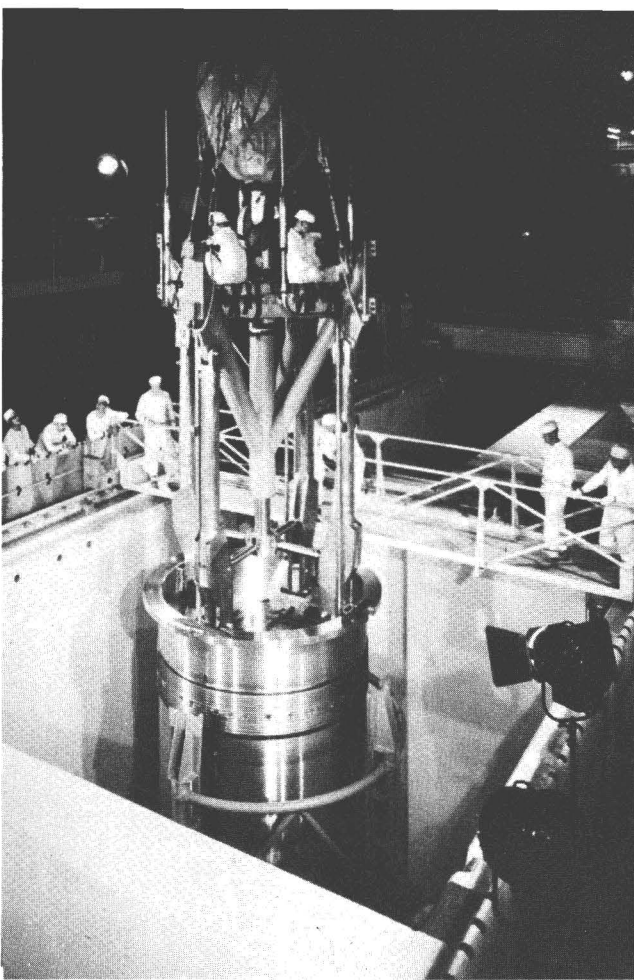
The task of the combined working party, as stated in a joint communique issued February 28 by the State Department, the AEC, and Euratom, was to explore possibilities through which the U.S. could cooperate with Euratom for "initiating at an early date a joint program of the order of 1,000,000 kw for the development of full-scale prototype reactors."

The communique added that the proposed joint program would begin "a fruitful two-way exchange of experience and technical development, opening a new area for beneficial action on both the governmental and industrial level and reinforcing solidarity with Europe and across the Atlantic"—quoting the words of an earlier joint statement issued on February 8, 1957, by the Department of State, the Chairman of the AEC, and the Euratom Committee.

### **American Reactor Types Likely to be Developed**

Speaking on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission before the departure of AEC officials, Allen Vander Weyden, Deputy Director of the AEC's Division of International Affairs, declared that the AEC welcomed the Euratom Commission's proposal for a joint program but added that it would be impossible to forecast the precise ways and means in which the U.S. might participate until results of the working party study were available. However, he told newsmen that as a joint U.S.-Euratom effort, the program would probably be based upon reactor types developed in the U.S. such as the Shippingport pressurized water reactor and the Yankee boiling water reactor, both employing enriched uranium.

For a program involving 1,000,000 kw, the amount of electrical power needed for a city the size of Washington, D. C., Mr. Vander Weyden estimated that from four to six full-scale reactors would be required, depending upon their designed output. Using figures developed in the "Target for Euratom" report, he said that capital costs for the proposed program would be approximately \$350 million not including fuel costs. About \$115 to \$120 million additional would be required for fuel—making the initial investment in the neighborhood of \$460 to \$470 million or three times more expensive than the cost of conventional plants turning out the same amount of energy. However, over a 15 to 20-year amortization period, it has been estimated by Community



The nuclear core of America's first full-scale commercial atomic power plant being lowered into position at Shippingport, Pa. Plants similar to the Shippingport atomic power station, but delivering more than twice its designed output of 60,000 kw, are being considered for construction in the European Community through a joint U.S.-Euratom program.

Credit: Duquesne Light Co.

economists that the rising cost of imported fuels needed to power conventional plants would bring the over-all investment for nuclear power stations into line with that of oil or coal-powered stations.

The 1957 "Target for Euratom" pointed out that in Europe today where conventional power produced from imported fuels costs in the range of from 11 to 12 mills per kwh, American and British type reactors with their electricity output costing from 11 to 14 kwh would be readily competitive. The report recommended the installation in Europe of 15 million kw by 1967 and stressed the fact that nuclear power must be used to stabilize rising fuel imports rather than replace conventional energy sources. It did not discount the probability that the cost of nuclear power would trend downward with reductions in reactor costs and improvements in fuel economy.

### U.S. Members of Study Group

Among the Americans who engaged in the joint study to propose ways and means of U.S.-Euratom cooperation were Atomic Energy Commission officials Richard W. Cook, Deputy General Manager; Allen J. Vander Weyden, Deputy Director, Division of International Affairs; Paul C. Fine, Director, Office of Operations Analysis and Planning; Frank K. Pittman, Director, Office of Industrial Development; Louis H. Roddis, Deputy Director, Division of Reactor Development; Nelson Sievering, Jr., Assistant to the Director, Division of Reactor Development; Edwin E. Ferguson, Deputy General Counsel; Harold D. Bengelsdorf, European Branch, Division of International Affairs, and the Commission's scientific representative in Paris, Amasa S. Bishop. Representing the Department of State were J. Robert Schaetzel, Office of Special Assistant to the Secretary for Atomic Energy; Stanley B. Metzger, Deputy Legal Advisor; Stanley Cleveland, Office of European Regional Affairs; Mortimer J. Goldstein, Assistant Chief, International Finance Division, and Louis Boochever, U.S. Mission to the European Communities.

## U.S. Ambassador Presents Credentials to European Communities

The United States became the first nation to establish formal diplomatic relations with the new European Communities when, on March 13, Ambassador W. Walton Butterworth presented his credentials in Luxembourg as U.S. Representative to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. They were accepted on behalf of the Communities by Walter Hallstein, President of the European Economic Commission, and Enrico Medi, Vice President of the Euratom Commission (in the absence of the Commission's President, Louis Armand).

Ambassador Butterworth's appointment by President Eisenhower as United States Representative to the two Communities with personal rank of Ambassador was announced by the White House on February 28. Ambassador Butterworth continues to serve as U.S. Representative to the European Coal and Steel Community, a position which he has held since March 1956. He now heads a combined U.S. mission to the three Communities.

In brief ceremonies in Luxembourg, where the two Commissions had been meeting, Ambassador Butterworth, quoting the White House announcement, said that the United States had consistently supported steps to further the unity and economic strength of Western Europe. It therefore welcomed the establishment of the two new Communities

as an historic event which would greatly contribute to the continued development of European unity and Atlantic cooperation. This, Ambassador Butterworth said, succinctly summarized the attitude of his Government.

He added: "I know you are aware that in determining the form of its representation, the United States has decided to establish a combined mission to the European Economic, Atomic Energy, and Coal and Steel Communities. This decision, which was carefully considered, is a reflection of the desire and intention of your three Communities to work



The United States' first Ambassador to the three European Communities is W. Walton Butterworth who presented his credentials to the heads of the new Communities on March 13.

in the closest possible association. It also reflects our recognition that, despite the diversity of the tasks you are undertaking, the three Communities are an expression of a common ideal—the creation of a United Europe.”

Messrs. Hallstein and Medi expressed the satisfaction of the two Commissions with the establishment of permanent U.S. representation to the new Communities. Mr. Hallstein thanked the Government of the United States for its constant and staunch support of efforts to achieve European unity. He declared that the political and moral aid which Europe had received from the United States and the American people were the best indication that the future would bring a similarly fruitful cooperation and mutual understanding. Mr. Medi said: “In this vital field for which it is now responsible, Euratom will direct all its efforts toward the improvement of the spiritual and material conditions of our peoples in a United Europe. In these efforts, we know that the American people and the peoples of Europe are as one.”

Ambassador Butterworth is a career diplomat with long experience in the United States Foreign Service. Before entering the service in 1928, he received his B.A. degree from Princeton University and studied at Oxford, England, as a Rhodes Scholar from 1925 to 1927. He served as Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission in the American Embassy, London, prior to his present assignment.

### Euratom Message to Nuclear Congress

At the 1958 Nuclear Congress held at Chicago in March, Enrico Medi, Vice President of the Euratom Commission, sent the following message of greeting to the Congress upon the occasion of a conference on international atomic energy activities:

“I have the honor to extend to you, Mr. Chairman, and to all our American friends attending the 1958 Atomic Energy Management Conference, the greetings of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community.

“At the same time, I wish to convey the regret of the Commission that none of its members is able to take part in the proceedings of your Congress.

“This is not possible because Euratom, you know, is not even three months old. Consequently, the Commission is now wholly engaged in the work of building the executive institution of the European Atomic Energy Community to which our six nations have given their mandate for the rapid development of a European nuclear industry.

“We are acutely aware that if we are to accomplish the tremendous task which lies ahead of us, we shall succeed in full measure only if we link our efforts together with you in the development of Europe’s nuclear industry.

“To accomplish this we shall try to create a cordial atmosphere in which technical, commercial, and investment exchanges between United States industry and enterprises in our Community can flourish freely.

“In this way, we hope to reach at the earliest possible date the goals which the ‘Three Wise Men’ visualized last year in a report to the six governments, thereby making a significant contribution toward peace and prosperity in our part of the world.

“The members of the Commission have asked me to convey to you their best wishes for the success of your meeting.”

Mr. Medi sent the message on behalf of the five-man Commission in the absence of Commission President Louis Armand who is recuperating from an illness.



Enrico Medi



Heinz Krekeler

## Armand Says Fusion Experiments Will Not Hinder Euratom Plans

Following the first full meeting of the Euratom Commission on February 24, President Louis Armand declared that under no circumstances would the promise of power through nuclear fusion hinder Euratom’s early development of nuclear fission power.

The chief of the Euratom Commission made the statement in reply to inquiries as to whether recent experiments in the field of controlled nuclear fusion would result in extreme prudence in Euratom’s early investment plans and force greater emphasis upon purely scientific research. Mr. Armand called the promise of power through nuclear fusion a “dangerous sedative” to energy-short Europe and declared that it would be the height of folly to hold back Euratom’s efforts in the field of nuclear fission until nuclear fusion became a practical proposition. “The important thing,” declared Mr. Armand, “is to grapple with the problems of today as they arise.”

At the same time, Mr. Armand restated Euratom’s fundamental aim which he said was to bring together as a co-ordinated whole the nuclear industries and nuclear research of the six member nations. In financial, technical, and scientific matters the task of the Commission was to think and to act as if it were creating an atomic federation. This, he said, would be greatly facilitated by the fact that it was breaking new ground.

### Euratom Responsibilities Announced

At the February 24 meeting, Commission members formally assumed responsibilities for various activities within Euratom. Vice President Enrico Medi and Mr. Paul de Groote were charged with responsibility for **nuclear research**. Both men stressed Europe’s need for an over-all view of current research and for a trained corps of young nuclear technicians.

Mr. Heinz Krekeler, former German Ambassador to the U.S., was assigned responsibility for Euratom’s **foreign affairs**. He declared that the Atomic Energy Community’s executive would practice an “open-door” policy vis-a-vis non-member nations and work closely with them and with other atomic energy organizations.

It was also announced that Mr. de Groote would prepare a report on the atomic resources of the six nations to be presented within six months to the European Parliamentary Assembly. Mr. Emmanuel Sassen was assigned the task of drafting the Statute for the **Euratom Supply Agency** which has to be submitted to the Council of Ministers by the beginning of April. Following the meeting it was also announced that the **Scientific and Technical Committee** would be set up as soon as possible and that the nuclear common market would come into force on January 1, 1959. Finally, Mr. Armand declared that the Commission wished to use to the maximum the existing services of the European Coal and Steel Community and to set up some services in common.

## High Authority Vetoes Transport Discriminations

The High Authority on February 9 banned certain of the special concessions on normal railway rates hitherto applied by France and Germany in favor of individual Community firms. The action was required of the executive body under Treaty obligations before the end of the transition period. It imposed varying time limits for their progressive abolition. Certain other concessions, either enabling railways to compete with other means of transport or designed to aid firms in accordance with the aims of the ECSC Treaty, were given conditional authorization.

The High Authority's ban applied in particular to certain German railway rate concessions for transporting coal to firms in Germany at some distance from the Ruhr; to some German concessions on transport of iron ore to the Ruhr; to French concessions on coal transport to the Centre-Midi and from Auvergne, the Cevennes, and the Loire to the Paris area; and to French concessions on iron ore transport from the West of France and from the Pyrenees to the Centre-Midi and other regions.

Vice President of the High Authority Dirk Spierenburg explained that the High Authority had dealt with the special rates after first tackling the most flagrant cases of transport discrimination, and establishing international railway through-rates throughout the Community. After studying and classifying the special railway rates in question, the High Authority had sought the Governments' agreement to a proposed over-all ruling rather than the present case-by-case solutions. Although the High Authority had not been able to obtain the full agreement of the Governments, it would continue its efforts for a comprehensive solution. It was also studying, said Mr. Spierenburg, the question of other discriminatory railway rates applying to the raw materials other than coal, iron ore, pig iron, and scrap, used by Community firms.

(Federal German Minister of Transport Hans Christoph Seeböhm later announced that the Federal German Government would probably appeal to the Community's Court of Justice against the High Authority's decision.)

## Newsbriefs

### French Government Appeals A.T.I.C. Ruling

The French Government has lodged with the Community's Court of Justice an appeal against the High Authority's decision of December 18, 1957, fixing time limits for reforming the French coal-importing system and its agency, A.T.I.C.

The French Government had been ordered by the High Authority to eliminate restrictive aspects of A.T.I.C. (Association Technique de l'Importation Charbonniere) which were in violation of the Treaty.

### Greece Appoints Delegation to High Authority

The Greek Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Belgium, Charilaos Zamarias, on February 25, 1958, was appointed to head a Greek diplomatic mission to the High Authority. The Greek delegation will be the ninth diplomatic representation accredited to the executive branch of the six-nation Community. Others are: the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, Austria, and Japan.

### The Search for a Capital Site Continues

At the first session of the new European Parliamentary Assembly in March, one of the principal corridor topics was the much-debated issue over the choice of a European capital. Following the failure of the Council of Ministers of the Six to decide upon a seat for the institutions on January 6 and 7 (see ECSC Bulletin No. 27 for December/January 1958) the matter was referred to a special committee selected by the Six to examine various possible choices. The committee, composed of town-planning experts, recently embarked upon an inspection tour which will take them through the six nations in search of the ideal site. Their final recommendations to the Council will take into consideration housing, transportation and construction facilities, air, road and rail accessibility, topography, and other economic and geographic factors.

### Christian Trade Unions Adapt to New Europe's Structure

A European conference held by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions at Luxembourg on January 23 set up a "European Council of Christian Trade Unions" to cope with ICTU membership needs arising out of the new Communities. Following a similar action taken in January by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the ICTU will entrust its responsibilities at the European level to a six-member Council of top labor officials.

### Community's Production Slightly off in February

After reaching a record output of 22,456,000 metric tons in January 1958, Community coal production fell off in February to 20,110,000 metric tons. Similarly the February steel output, although some 100,000 tons ahead of the February '57 level, was lower at 4,797,000 metric tons than the January output of 5,379,000 tons.

Pig iron and ferro-alloys output in February was at 3,551,000 metric tons compared with 3,924,000 metric tons in January 1958 and 3,477,000 tons in February 1957.

The breakdown of Community output in coal and steel by countries was as follows (in thousands of metric tons):

#### COAL

	February 1958	January 1958	February 1957
Germany (F.R.)	10,568	11,973	10,853
Saar	1,327	1,558	1,427
Belgium	2,416	2,664	2,393
France	4,822	5,124	4,715
Italy	78	81	84
Netherlands	899	1,056	973
<b>Community Total</b>	<b>20,110</b>	<b>22,456</b>	<b>20,445</b>

#### STEEL (ingots and castings)

	February 1958	January 1958	February 1957
Germany (F.R.)	1,979	2,219	1,919
Saar	270	308	279
Belgium	490	555	519
France	1,183	1,325	1,102
Italy	510	575	508
Luxembourg	268	295	279
Netherlands	97	102	86
<b>Community Total</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>5,379</b>	<b>4,692</b>

## \$5,000 European Television Quiz

On May 9, 1958, the eighth anniversary of the Schuman Plan, the Coal and Steel Community will award a \$5,000 prize and a 10-day tour of Community nations to the winner of a European television quiz show staged at the ECSC pavilion at the Brussels Fair. The show, which will be carried on most of the television networks of the six nations, will have as participants contestants who have survived elimination rounds in March and April in their respective countries. Subject of the quiz show: the economic and political history of European federation.

## Coal Forecasts for Second Quarter, 1958

After an examination of the Community's coal market for the second quarter, 1958, the High Authority and the OEEC's Coal Committee predicted that production in the 2nd quarter would be some 1.3 million metric tons lower than estimates for the first quarter. However, the amount of coal available for sale was expected to remain at the same level. Demand, affected by seasonal factors, was expected to be some three million metric tons lower than first quarter forecasts and imports from the United States were predicted at one million tons lower than forecasts for the first quarter and some 3.5 million tons below the level actually imported during the second quarter of 1957.

The following table shows approximate coal forecasts for the second quarter of 1958:

Production	62.7 million metric tons
Imports from third countries	8.5 " " "
	<hr/> 71.2 million metric tons

Consumption	60.0 million metric tons
Mines' own consumption and deliveries to employees	7.8 " " "
Exports to non-member countries	1.3 " " "
Additions to pithead stocks	2.4 " " "
	<hr/> 71.5 million metric tons

## Former Dutch Ambassador to the U.S is New Community Representative in London

Ambassador E. N. van Kleffens, former Foreign Minister of the Netherlands and Ambassador in Washington will take up the post of the High Authority's Chief Representative to the United Kingdom Government on or about May 1, 1958. Ambassador van Kleffens, who is 64, succeeds Jonkheer H.F.L.K. van Vredenburg who relinquished the London post on January 15, 1958, to accept an appointment as Director-General of the newly-created Division for European Cooperation in the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A career diplomat in the Netherlands Foreign Service, Ambassador van Kleffens resigned his recent post as Dutch Ambassador to NATO to accept the High Authority assignment. He served as President of the Ninth Session of the

United Nations General Assembly in 1954-1955, is a member of the Curatorium of the Hague Academy of International Law, and holds honorary degrees from the Universities of Michigan and Southern California.

## Robert Marjolin to Address Editors' Conference in Washington

On April 17, Robert Marjolin, one of the Vice Presidents of the European Common Market Commission, will address the seventh annual assembly of the International Press Institute in Washington, D. C.

The Institute will hold its first assembly in the U.S. in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors from April 15-17. Mr. Marjolin is expected to discuss the Common Market with respect to its relations with the U. S. and other western countries. His address will follow a speech by President Eisenhower before a joint session of the IPI and the ASNE.

## New Books and Publications

**The Struggle to Unite Europe: 1940-1958**, Arnold Zurcher, New York University Press, New York, 254 pages. Mr. Zurcher, who teaches at New York University, has written an enthusiastic and somewhat personalized history of post-war efforts to unite Europe. Actually, Mr. Zurcher's chronology goes back to 1940 when Richard Coudenhove-Kalergy, famous proponent of pan-Europeanism between the two wars, arrived in New York City as a refugee from Hitler to carry on the struggle from the United States. The history ends with the establishment of the new European Communities. A close student of the European integration movement, Mr. Zurcher is also a member of the Board of Directors of the American Committee on United Europe.

**The European Common Market**, Serge Hurtig, International Conciliation Series, March 1958, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, 60 pages. In this second pamphlet of the International Conciliation series for 1958, Mr. Hurtig, Professor of economics and U.S. foreign policy at France's Institut d'Etudes Politiques, has provided a clear and concise analysis of the Common Market Treaty. He objectively analyzes its potentials and its shortcomings without succumbing to the temptation of forecasting over the long range. Mr. Hurtig advises a wait-and-see attitude, asserting that "the Common Market appears in the last analysis a gamble that is as much political as economic."

## New Documents List Available

The third edition of a list of documents and publications available through the Washington office of the High Authority of the Coal and Steel Community is now available without charge by writing to: 220 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. The present documents list also contains the titles of official documents and publications of the European Economic Community (The Common Market) and the Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) presently available and those of the Common Assembly.





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