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Bulletin from the

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS

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THE PRESIDENTS SALUTE U.S. WORLD TRADE FAIR

The exhibit of the European Community at the third annual U. S. World Trade Fair marks an historic occasion. It is the first time that our six-nation Community has gone outside of Europe to participate in a trade fair. It is entirely appropriate that this first overseas Community exhibit should be held in the United States, for it was the unparalleled generosity of you Americans in accepting and supporting the Marshall Plan that restored Europe's shattered economy and made our Community possible.

We hope that our coming to New York as a single Community of nations will demonstrate to Americans the unity of thought and action of member countries and serve to promote better understanding of our Community in the United States.

For there are many similarities between the European Community and the United States. We have almost the same number of people in the Community (165 million) as you have in America (173 million). Our labor force somewhat exceeds yours —73 million to 70 million. We are both highly industrialized communities that are steadily growing.

Even more than the U. S., the European Community is expanding at a phenomenal rate. In the past 10 years, the industrial production of our member nations increased 97 per cent. Within the next 15 years, we expect that this production will grow another 100 per cent. Though our gross national product, now about $203 billion, is considerably lower than that of the United States, nevertheless the European Community is the largest importer in the world. And as trade and competition are stimulated within our borders and as nuclear power becomes a realistic part of our economy, we can expect a further increase of both imports and exports. A major factor in the economy of the European Community is our trade with the United States which last year amounted to $5.3 billion in total flow in both directions across the Atlantic.

But, above all, our Community is based on the same ideas of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law which are fundamental to the American way of life. These are the principles embodied in our nascent European federal institutions—in the three executives over which we preside as well as in the European Parliament and the Community Court of Justice.

So it is with pleasure and anticipation that we take our place, for the first time, at this World Trade Fair alongside other great regions of the world, and we would like to take this occasion to welcome all you hundreds of thousands of visitors who will be showing your interest in the Community by examining our exhibit. We look forward to living and working with you to our mutual benefit for many decades to come.

WALTER HALLSTEIN President of the Commission
European Economic Community

ETIENNE HIRSCH President of the Commission
European Atomic Energy Community

PAUL FINET President of the High Authority
European Coal & Steel Community

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WHAT'S AHEAD FOR THE COMMON MARKET

The first major steps toward the establishment of a full customs union within the six nations of the European Economic Community took effect the first of this year. Just one year after the official establishment of the EEC, tariffs were reduced and quotas increased in the initial practical move toward the economic union of Europe.

But the European Economic Community will be much more than simply a customs union. It is the vehicle which will provide the impetus for full integration.

Over the transition period of 12 to 15 years, it must work out and bring into effect common policies for agriculture, transport, and external trade; it must also move toward common economic, monetary, and labor policies. Basically, the Community is headed toward unity, political as well as economic, as the allegiance of all Six during the Free Trade Area debates pointed up with particular vigor.

Reduction of Customs Duties

On January 1, 1959, customs duties on all products were cut 10 per cent between member countries of the Common Market. The reduction affects all products equally. This is the first stage in the total demolition of the six nations' individual customs tariffs to take place by the end of the transition period. The gradual nature of the operation is likely to mitigate its shock to the economies of the Community countries. Even on a relatively high tariff, say of 30 per cent, a 10-per-cent reduction will mean only a cut of three percentage points to 27 per cent.

Enlargement of Import Quotas

On January 1, all bilateral quotas were transformed into global quotas. The total value of each country's import quotas was enlarged by 20 per cent above the 1956 level with a minimum quota increase of 10 per cent for each product. Moreover, all quotas amounting to less than three per cent of the national production level had to be raised to the minimum of three per cent.

Here's how this works: to take a hypothetical example, suppose France imported shoes from only Germany and Italy during the year 1956 and that these shoes were imported under bilateral agreements covering 30,000 pairs of German shoes and 10,000 pairs of Italian shoes. The two bilateral quotas from Germany and Italy would, for 1959, become a single global quota of 40,000 pairs of shoes (30,000 + 10,000) which France would be able to import from any other country in the Community.

The global quota would then be increased by 20 per cent, bringing it up to 48,000 pairs of shoes, which she would be able to import from any Community country.

But if France's national production of shoes were two million pairs a year, the enlarged global quota would still be less than three per cent of national production. The global quota would then have to be raised to 60,000 pairs to meet this three-per-cent figure. So instead of the total of 40,000 pairs which were imported in 1956, French importers would be free to bring into the country half again as many in 1959—60,000 pairs. The figures in this example are apocryphal, but the mechanics of the system are real.

The facility to spread the quota enlargement unevenly over the various products, subject to the 10-per-cent minimum, will enable member countries to increase quotas of goods particularly sensitive to competition by less than the 20-per-cent average. One of the most important areas to be affected by the minimum of three per cent of national production applicable to global quotas will concern vehicle imports into France. Total French import quotas for vehicles from other Community countries used to amount to around one per cent of national production. Beginning January 1, these had to be trebled.

Partnership with the Overseas Countries

On January 1, the Community countries lowered their customs duties by 10 per cent on products from overseas countries, while those overseas countries which have a customs tariff (French West Africa, New Caledonia, and Oceania) cut their tariffs by 10 per cent on goods coming from the Community. The overseas countries' obligation to make tariff cuts may, however, be waived to meet internal development, industrialization, or fiscal needs.

The Overseas Countries Development Fund set up by the Community will allot part of the funds contributed by the member countries to investments in the overseas countries associated with the Community. The Development Fund, which totals \$581.25 million for the initial experimental period of five years, will be used for social projects such as hospitals, schools, and technical colleges, and for general economic development.

The Common Agricultural Policy

On January 1, customs duties on agricultural products were reduced by 10 per cent and quotas enlarged in the same way as for other products. During the transition period, however, governments will be able to fix minimum prices for imports from other member countries, in order to avoid disturbance to certain sectors of national agriculture. Each country will be able to suspend or reduce imports of farm products from other Community countries if their prices fall below the minimum levels. Moreover, long-term contracts can be concluded at prices which will move progressively closer to those paid by the importing country to its own producers.

Finally, by December 31, 1959, the Common Market Commission must submit to the Council of Ministers its proposals for the working out and application of a common agricultural policy for the Community. This policy will aim at increasing productivity, raising the living standards of the farm population, stabilizing markets, guaranteeing supplies, and assuring reasonable prices to the consumer.

The common organization of markets will be set up according to products. It can be based on common rules of competition, coordination of the national market, or organization of the market on a Community-wide scale.

For the Workers of the Community

A start will be made on steps to insure free circulation of workers throughout the Community. Free circulation of workers must be fully in force before the end of the transition period.

This does not mean, however, that any worker will be able to move freely to any other country of the Community *in search of work*. Free circulation is based on two principles: first, the suppression of discriminations based on nationality, particularly regarding wages and working conditions; second, the rights of workers in the Community to go to any other Community country *to take up an offer of employment*. The Commission will work out ways of insuring Community-wide circulation of offers of employment and requests for employment.

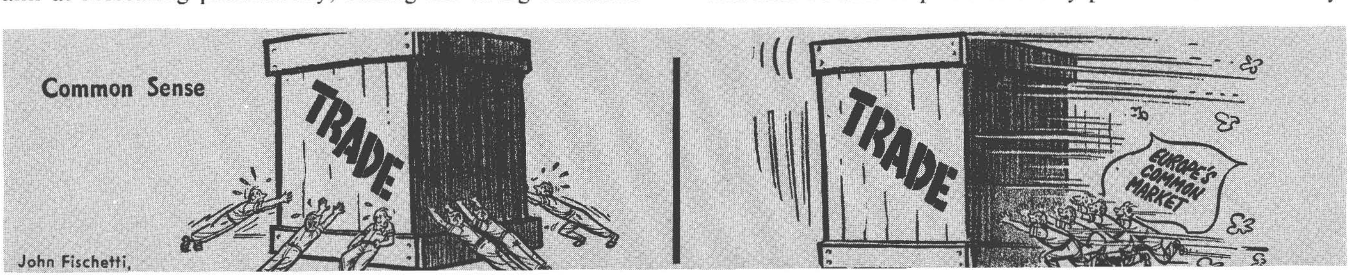
The Common Market Commission will complete formulation of regulations for the operation of the European Social Fund which aims at the productive re-employment of workers threatened with unemployment. Money from the fund will be used to cover 50 per cent of the cost of transfers of the labor force, of occupational retraining, and, in the case of closure or reorganization of factories, of making up the wages of workers whose employment is reduced or suspended. Also, regulations allowing social-security benefits to be retained by migrant workers, in whatever part of the Community they may be working, came into force at the beginning of 1959.

The Right of Free Establishment

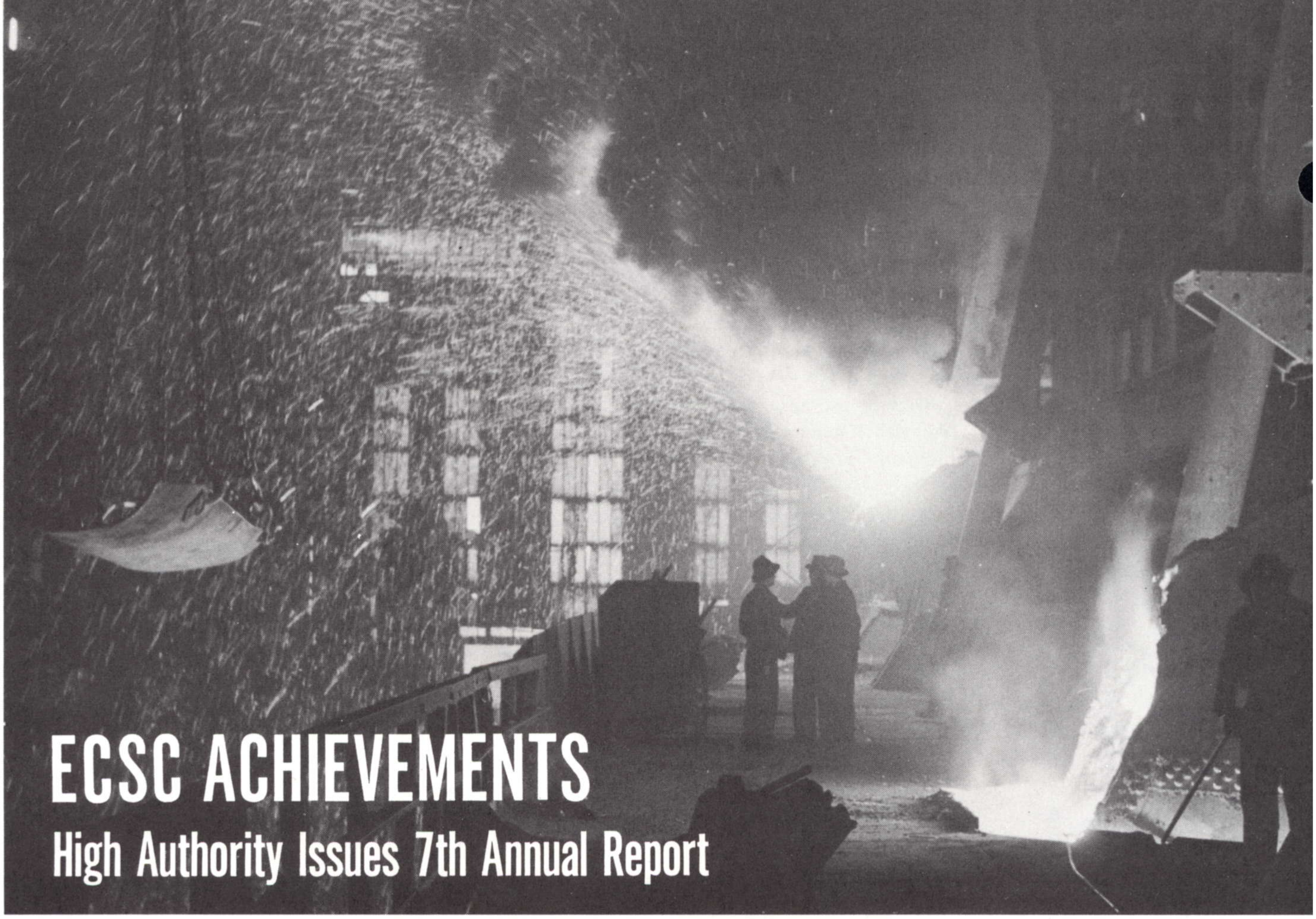
By December 31, 1959, the Commission must submit its proposals to the Council of Ministers for abolition of restrictions on the right of establishment and the supply of services. These proposals are intended to form the basis of measures to be brought into force in 1961 to insure the right of establishment and freedom to supply services anywhere in the Community by the end of the transition period.

Freedom of establishment will enable nationals of one Community country to engage in activities other than wage-earning activities, to set up and manage firms, and to establish branches or agencies on the territory of another Community country. Measures will be taken during the transition period to bring about mutual recognition of diplomas and other qualifications and to coordinate the various national regulations on the right of establishment.

Freedom to supply services will allow nationals of one member state to carry on, in any of the Community countries, activities in the fields of insurance, banking, distribution, the liberal professions, and the various crafts. Lawyers, members of the medical profession, and architects will thus be able to practice in any part of the Community.



Common Sense
John Fischetti,



ECSC ACHIEVEMENTS

High Authority Issues 7th Annual Report

With the High Authority under attack from various interest groups who are using the current difficulties in the coal and steel markets to mount a full-scale offensive against the supranational idea, the High Authority's Seventh Annual Report presents an opportunity to get a more balanced view of the European Coal and Steel Community's real achievements. The report, the last to be presented before the term of office of the present High Authority members expired (so far, renewal has been repeatedly postponed by the member governments), not only deals with the situation which has arisen for coal and steel following the slowing down of economic expansion, but also reviews what has been done since the High Authority took office.

It cites the abolition of barriers to trade in coal and steel, the progressive elimination of aids and subsidies, the application of rules of non-discrimination, the major changes in transport rates that have been made in order to align international with internal rates, and the important changes that have occurred in buying and selling systems.

These are the major achievements on which the common market for coal and steel is based.

The High Authority has also succeeded in firmly establishing its financial credit in the money markets of Europe and America; it has assisted investment by issuing forecasts and targets as to requirements and recommended the best means of meeting them; and it has made funds available to promote research and assist projects for building workers' houses.

No small achievement of ECSC is the stimulus it has given to the creation of Euratom and the European Economic Community. The accomplishments of the High Authority and the experience of its officials were valuable in the drafting of both new treaties. With the growth of the European Community, it has come to be recognized by national governments and international organizations as a new entity in world affairs and is thus opening the way for progress in European unification.

Problem No. 1—Coal

In the coal market, the report says, the real question is whether measures which were valid for a market system dating back to pre-Community days or which were designed to meet a different situation are today in the best interests of the coal-mining industry and the men employed in it. The days of rigidly protected national markets are over and so is the quasi-monopoly of coal in the field of energy.

In an industry where capital investments take years to complete and where investments are expected to provide returns over a long period, it is essential to take a long-term view of developments, the report states. Marketing methods must be more flexible in order to make enterprises more sensitive to the course of the energy market and to changes in the competitive position of coal. Greater mobility must be introduced into the market through regular incentives to independent action.

The Slowing-Down of Expansion

Coal production fell only 0.6 per cent last year, from 247.9 million metric tons in 1957 to 246.4 million metric tons in 1958. This was far less than the severe drop of about 35 million tons in apparent consumption, although the decrease in real consumption was only about 15 million tons. The report gave these reasons:

1. Running down of consumers' stocks following widespread stockpiling in 1957.
2. Slowdown in the rate of economic expansion, coupled with a structural fall in consumption in certain sectors (railways, gasworks, some industries).
3. Competition from oil and gas.

Steel Production Falls Slightly

The slowing down of industrial expansion, reflected in a rise of only three per cent in the Community's industrial production in 1958 against six per cent in 1957, brought a slight fall in steel output. It dropped from 59.8 million in 1957 to 58 million metric tons in 1958, a decline of three per cent. The easing of the tight supply situation for raw materials made it possible to do away with the compensation scheme for scrap imports. The High Authority believes, however, that the scrap-supply shortage could come up again in the event of a rapid upturn in economic activity.

The report analyzes the main cause of the decline as a running down of stocks by producers, dealers and, above all, consumers. Exports were not affected and even reached a record level in 1958.

The steel situation was in fact reflected much more in the order-book figures than in production cuts, as the situation changed from a sellers' to a buyers' market. Orders in hand thus dropped from the record total of 15.2 million metric tons at the end of 1956 to 12.8 million at the end of 1957 and 8.7 million at the end of 1958. Except in France and the Saar, where they still represent three months' deliveries, they are now down in all the countries of the Community to two or two-and-a-half months' production, slightly lower than the level during the minor recession of 1953-54.

This situation is due primarily to the trend in orders from within the Community. They were five million metric tons lower in 1958 than in 1957. This decrease was partly offset by an increase in orders from countries outside the Community which were actually two million tons greater last year than in 1957, almost reaching the peak figure of 1956. Now with the threat of a steel strike in the United States, export orders have been steadily climbing.

Following this deterioration in the internal steel market, and its repercussions on the coal situation, the High Authority asked member governments to maintain, and if possible step up, the flow of orders to the steel industry from those steel-consuming sectors which they could influence either directly or indirectly.

Establishing a Policy on Energy

The report contains an account of the work done so far to establish a coordinated policy for all forms of energy in the Community.

The basis for this task is provided by studies being undertaken by a joint committee of representatives of the member governments and of the High Authority, with the director of the High Authority's Economics Division as acting chairman. Since January 1, 1958, members of the staff of the EEC and Euratom have also taken part in the work of the joint committee.

In consultation with the committee, the High Authority is working on the task, given to it by the six governments, of planning the action required to insure that the Community is adequately supplied with energy. In particular, this action aims at:

1. Drawing up long-term forecasts of resources and requirements.
2. Working out how investment in the energy sector can be most economically effected and the best use made of existing plants.
3. Coordinating the general economic policy of each country with the over-all energy policy of the Community (including trade with third countries).

The study programs on which the committee's report will be based cover forecasts of the general expansion of the Community's economy, energy balance sheets, short- and long-term forecasts of energy needs and supplies, and investment requirements. On the basis of the finished report, the High Authority will submit to the Council of Ministers specific proposals for an over-all energy policy and the ways in which it can be put into effect.

Labor Policy — Housing

The report gives a detailed account of the High Authority's workers' housing program. By January 1, 1959, the High Authority had approved arrangements for the financing of 34,401 housing units, costing nearly $180 million. Of the total, 18,351 units were already completed and 11,762 under construction. Credits allotted by the High Authority for housing totalled $55,800,000; remaining funds came from other sources. Of the 34,401 housing units, 19,164 would be for rent, and 15,237 for sale to the occupants.

For 1959 and 1960, the High Authority is launching a third housing program covering 18,000 to 20,000 units, for which it will provide $15 million out of its own funds. This sum will be supplemented by further funds raised on national money markets, bringing the direct and indirect contribution of the High Authority to between $30 and $40 million. The total value of this third program will amount to some $100 million.

Investments and Technical Research

The Seventh Annual Report states that, despite the temporary setbacks in business activity, the Community's industries are giving proof of their faith in the future. The value of investment projects declared to the High Authority—these differ considerably from the value of investments shown in the investment survey as carried out or planned for any given period owing to the substantial time lag—rose again to $677 million in 1958 after falling to $454 million in 1957. In 1956, they had reached $852 million.

For the first time, the High Authority entered the field of technical research by making substantial grants toward important projects proposed by enterprises—most of them joint projects involving several Community countries. The result of the research will be available to all the coal and steel enterprises of the Community.

EURATOM REACHES OUT

Cooperation Agreement with U.S. Marks Major Step of New Community

Almost within a year of the founding of the European Atomic Energy Community, international agreements for Euratom cooperation with two major governments were signed and further arrangements with other nations were being considered.

The first agreement to be signed and to go into effect was the 25-year cooperation pact with the United States, approved by the 85th Congress and signed in Brussels on November 8. Signing for the United States were Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Jøhn F. McCone and Ambassador W. Walton Butterworth. After further hearings before the Joint Congressional Subcommittee on International Agreements, the agreement went into effect officially on February 18, 1959.

Two weeks earlier—on February 4 in London—the Commissioners for Euratom signed a 10-year Agreement for Cooperation with the United Kingdom. Signers for Britain were Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and Paymaster General Reginald Maudling. And on March 23, Euratom and six other governments—Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom—joined to build a new-type nuclear power plant in England. The high-temperature reactor is scheduled for completion in 1962.

At the same time, plans have been put forward to establish similar agreements in the field of reciprocal cooperation on atomic-energy matters with the Canadian Government and with Brazil. A delegation from Euratom flew to Rio de Janeiro in April for further discussion on the Brazilian agreement.

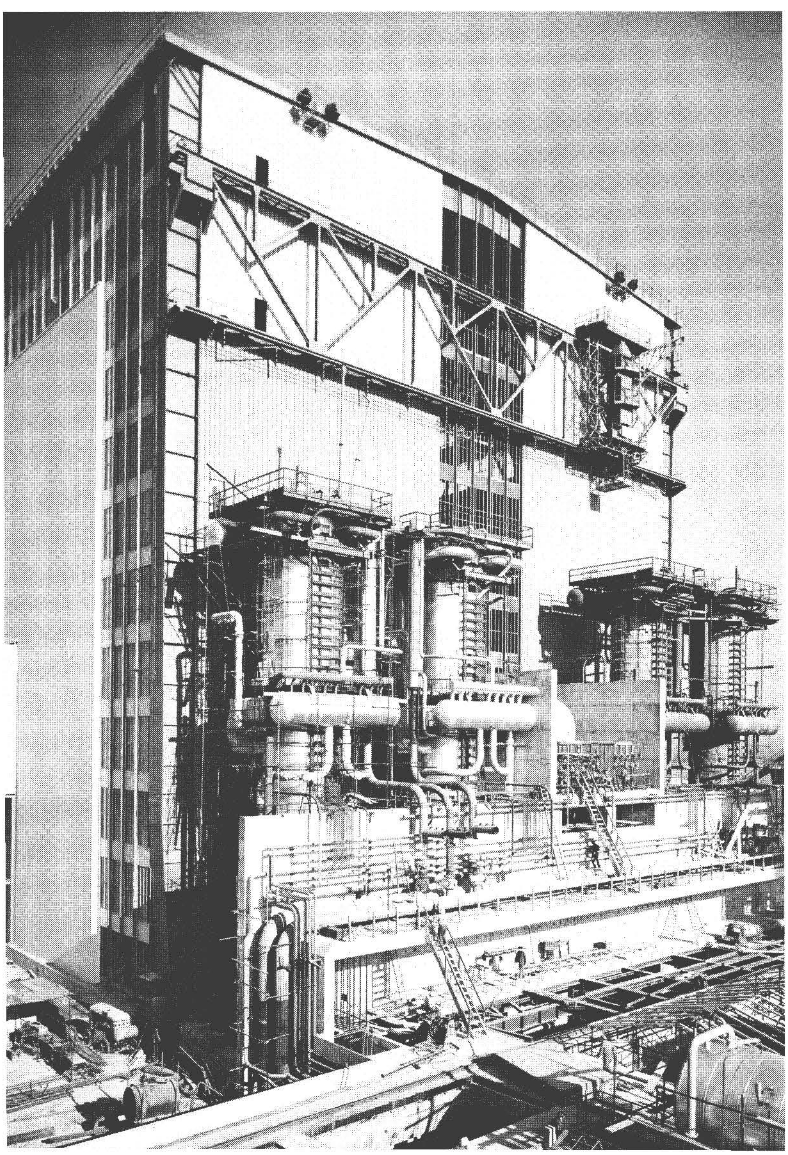
Most extensive so far is the cooperation agreement with the United States. The first of its kind ever entered into by the United States, it provides for a long-term line of credit up to $135 million offered by the United States for the purchase of reactors and nuclear components to be used in the construction of atomic-power plants within the Community. Furthermore, fuel guarantees have been issued amounting to $90 million, and $50 million, matching the same amount from Euratom, has been pledged by the U. S. for research and development over the first five-year period. Private power companies are expected to invest about $215 million in the program which is planned to provide one million kilowatts of electricity by 1965.

Nuclear power can be much more readily achieved in Western European countries than in the U. S. because conventional power there approaches the cost of nuclear power today. In the U. S., on the other hand, thermal and hydroelectric power costs on an average only 7 mills per kilowatt-hour. In the six countries of the European Community, the same power averages about 11 mills.

The first nuclear power plants within the Community are expected to provide energy at about 14 mills per kwh. As developments progress and research is pressed forward, this cost can be reduced.

Euratom, therefore, provides the U. S. with a mammoth research facility through which nuclear power may be developed at a much more rapid rate than would be possible in America. The result may be that the cost of such nuclear power will be reduced to the level of conventional power in the U. S. much sooner than would otherwise be possible. With the construction of reactors of American design within the Community on a large scale, American technicians will have an opportunity to test new ideas and component parts in practical operation.

The British pact will open the Euratom market to reactors developed in the United Kingdom. It will particularly assist the six Euratom countries to gain experience in the field of natural uranium reactor technology. Generally, the agreement provides for a mutual exchange of information, licensing of patents, and a joint research and development program. Arrangments have also been made for supplying fuel for reactors obtained from British sources and for its processing after use. The agreement does not, however, include financial measures as does the U. S.-Euratom Agreement for Cooperation.



Workers are dwarfed by France's mammoth Marcoule reactor

THE OVERSEAS COUNTRIES IN THE COMMUNITY

In addition to the six major nations which make up the year-old European Economic Community, some two dozen other countries and territories associated with the Six are also being brought into the Common Market. Under the Treaty of Rome, non-European countries and territories having special relations with France, Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands are specially linked with the Common Market through reciprocal-trade arrangements and investment provisions.

To date, $581.25 million have been allocated for a special development fund for an initial period of five years. The money will be used primarily for public and social projects.

By the end of 1958, 40 projects had already been submitted to the Commission. Of these, 20 pertained to the Belgian territories, 17 to the French, two to the Italian, and one program was for the Netherlands territories.

The Overseas Countries Development Fund has been provided by contributions of member countries of the Common Market as follows: $200 million each from France and the German Federal Republic, $70 million each from Belgium and the Netherlands, $40 million from Italy, and $1.25 million from Luxembourg. Funds will be allocated to the countries and territories associated with the following Community nations on the following basis: France—$511.25; the Netherlands—$35 million; Belgium—$30 million; and Italy—$5 million.

Overseas countries and territories associated with the Common Market include French West Africa—Senegal, the Sudan, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mauretania, the Niger, and the Upper Volta; French Equatorial Africa—the Middle Congo, the Central African Republic (formerly Ubangi-Shari), Chad, and Gaboon; also the little islands of St. Pierre and Great and Little Miquelon lying off the east coast of Canada, the Comoro Archipelago, Madagascar and dependencies, the French Somali Coast, New Caledonia and dependencies, the French settlements in Oceania, the Southern and Antarctic territories. In addition, there are the Autonomous Republic of Togoland, the French Trusteeship Territory in the Cameroons, the Belgian Congo, and Ruanda-Urundi, the Italian Trusteeship Territory in Somaliland, and the Netherlands New Guinea in the Southwest Pacific.

The Director General for the Overseas Countries and Territories is Helmut Allardt, former German Ambassador to Indonesia.

IMPORTANT EVENTS LEADING TO EUROPEAN UNITY

1947

June 7 In a commencement address at Harvard University, General George C. Marshall proposes American aid program to stimulate European recovery.

1948

April 16 Fourteen (later 17) Western European nations form the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) to take measures for the efficient use of Marshall Plan aid.

1950

May 9 Robert Schuman recommends pooling coal and steel industries of France and Germany under a federal European institution.

1951

April 18 The European Coal and Steel Community Treaty is signed by six nations in Paris.

Aug. 10 The High Authority, executive branch of the European Coal and Steel Community, goes into operation under its first president, Jean Monnet.

Sept. 10 The Common Assembly, parliament of the Coal and Steel Community, at its first session in Strasbourg, elects Paul-Henri Spaak as president.

1955

June 1-3 The Foreign Ministers of the six countries of the Community, meeting in Messina, Sicily, propose further steps toward European integration.

1956

March 13 U. S. envoy W. Walton Butterworth presents credentials as United States Ambassador to the Coal and Steel Community.

May 29 Foreign Ministers, meeting in Venice, agree to establish treaty-drafting conference for Euratom and the Common Market. Paul-Henri Spaak appointed conference president.

1957

Feb. 18-20 Chiefs of State of the Community nations meet in Paris. Agreement reached on treaties for Euratom and the Common Market.

March 25 Leaders of the six Community nations, meeting in Rome, sign the treaties establishing the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.

1958

Jan. 1 The European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community are officially established.

March 13 The U. S. becomes the first nation to establish diplomatic relations with the three Communities when Ambassador W. Walton Butterworth presents his credentials in Brussels.

March 19 The European Parliament, replacing the Common Assembly of the Coal and Steel Community, elects Robert Schuman president at its first meeting in the Maison de l'Europe, Strasbourg.

Oct. 7 The Court of Justice of the European Communities is inaugurated in Luxembourg, replacing the original Court of Justice of ECSC. A. M. Donner is first president.

Nov. 8 U. S.-Euratom Agreement for Cooperation signed in Brussels.

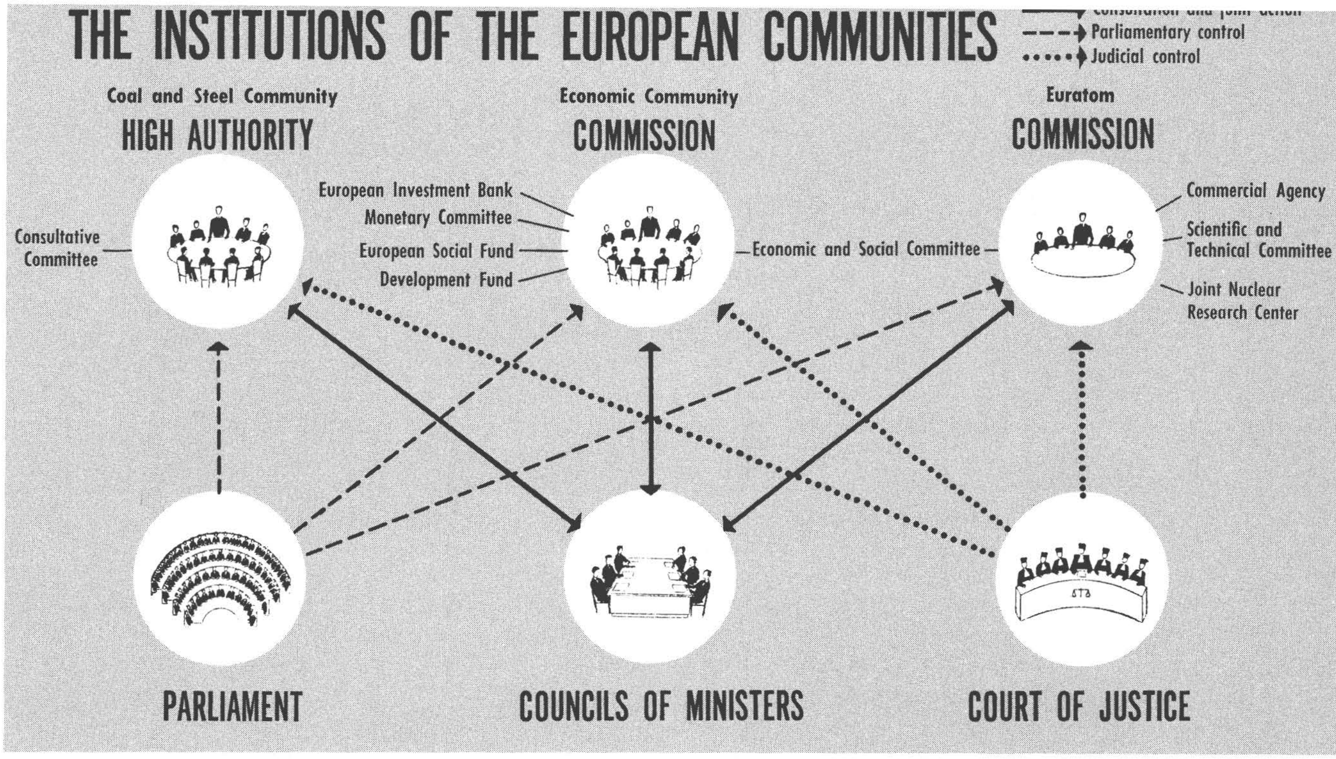
1959

Jan. 1 First tariff cuts and quota enlargements are put into effect as the Common Market moves toward full freedom for goods, services, labor and capital.

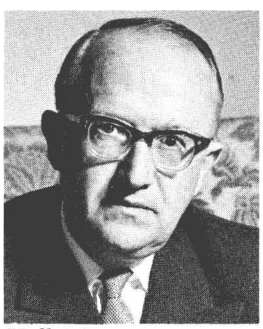
Jan. 1 Euratom institutes in a single stage common market for nuclear products and fuel within the Community.

Feb. 18 U. S.-Euratom Agreement for Cooperation becomes fully effective, will remain in force for 25 years.

March 18 The European Investment Bank announces first loans totalling $24 million of which $20 million are for underdeveloped Southern Italy.



Executives of the European Community


Hallstein


Hirsch


Finet


Schuman


Donner

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* Deceased March 26, 1959

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