

Bulletin from the
EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY
for coal and steel

INFORMATION SERVICE • HIGH AUTHORITY • LUXEMBOURG

THE COMMUNITY COMES OF AGE

Transition Period Ends

IN February 1958 the European Coal and Steel Community entered a new phase of its existence with the end of its five-year Transition Period and the coming into full operation of the Common Market for coal and steel.

The Transition Period, intended to enable Community industries to adapt themselves to the conditions of the coal-steel Common Market, began on February 10, 1953 when the first "European" coal crossed the frontiers between the six countries.

The five-year period thus came to an end on February 9 this year, at a time when two further steps towards European integration had just been taken—the establishment on January 1, 1958 of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), which are in many respects modelled on their forerunner, the Coal and Steel Community.

The Common Market fully established

One notable effect of the end of the E.C.S.C. Transition Period was the establishment of the Community's harmonised steel tariff based on the Benelux tariff plus two percentage points, and varying between 3% and 12%, considerably lower than the average of the previous individual tariffs. But this was only the culminating point in the progressive establishment of the coal-steel Common Market, within which customs barriers, quota restrictions, currency restrictions, national subsidies, double pricing and transport discriminations are abolished.

Five years ago, on February 10, 1953, the Common Market for coal was opened and most of the barriers to trade in coal and steel between Community countries were quickly lowered. But to enable Community industries to adapt themselves to the new conditions of the Common Market, certain transition measures were allowed to remain until their abolition on February 10, 1958. Some of the safeguards provided for in the Treaty, such as certain protective measures which might have been invoked in order to isolate some industrial sectors from the competitive force of the Common Market, have never in fact been used. Those which have been used include: Italian duties on imports of coke and steel, subsidies for French coal, zone prices for certain coalfields, and special financial aid

to the Belgian and Italian coal industries. All these special temporary measures have achieved their object, except for zone prices and the aid paid to the Belgian coal mines, both of which leave problems still to be solved.

Growth in the Transition Period

During the transition period, Community coal production has increased by 3.8% from 238.9 million metric tons in 1952 to 247.8 million metric tons in 1957—the latter figure, chiefly owing to increased holidays, being slightly lower than that for 1956. Community coke production, on the other hand, has risen by 23.7% from 62.4 million metric tons in 1952 to 77.2 million metric tons in 1957. Iron ore production, meanwhile, has risen by 33.8% from 65.3 million metric tons to 87.4 million metric tons. But the biggest increase in Community production is that in the iron and steel industry (see Bulletin Vol. V, No. 2, p. 5). Pig iron production in 1957 reached 45 million metric tons, an increase of 30% over the 1952 figure of 34.7 million metric tons; and steel production over the same period rose by 42.6% from 41.8 million metric tons in 1952 to 59.8 in 1957.

CONTENTS :

- page 1 The Community comes of age
- page 4 The Assembly looks ahead
- page 6 Euratom gets under way
E.C.S.C. Exhibition pavilion
- page 7 Community news
- page 8 New Chief Representative appointed



When the Community was set up, many of the workers in its industries lived in conditions like these : a scene on a site which used to house miners' families.

Thus, during a period when world steel production has risen very rapidly, the Community's share in world production has increased from 19.8% in 1952 to 20.5% in 1957.

Much of this progress, undoubtedly, is due to the unprecedented expansion of the European economy in general in the 1950's. A better index of the effect of the coal-steel Common Market, therefore, 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 (in millions of metric tons)—

	1952	1957	Increase
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:

Imports (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%

Exports (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%

Labour in the Transition Period

In the field of labour policy the High Authority has made the maximum use of the powers conferred upon it by the

E.C.S.C. Treaty. The number of workers employed in the coal and steel industries of the Common Market in 1925 stood at 1.6 million; at the end of 1957, the figure had risen by some 80,000. The smallness of the rise in employment, compared with the sharp increases in production which occurred in the same period, reflects greatly improved productivity in the Community's industries.

At the same time, it is clear that the Common Market has not brought about the mass unemployment that many of its critics at the outset feared. But the modernisation of industry was almost bound to cause pockets of temporary unemployment within the Community; and it was to meet this danger that the transitional provisions of the Treaty included special "readaptation" measures to ensure that the Community's workers did not have to bear the whole brunt of technical change. Under these measures, the High Authority has set aside \$12.6 million for special removal allowances, unemployment grants, retraining and re-employment of displaced labour; and of this sum it has spent \$4.5 million on a total of some 20,000 workers.

On September 1, 1957, the Treaty's provisions for free movement of labour came into force when a European labour passport was made available to 52 categories of skilled coal and steel workers. On December 9, 1957, a European Social Security Convention was signed to co-ordinate national social security systems for the benefit of all Community workers taking jobs within the Community outside their own country. This Convention which applies to workers even outside the field of coal and steel, will ensure that mobility of labour within the Community is not hampered by workers losing the benefits they would normally have enjoyed in their own countries.

The High Authority also promotes research into industrial hygiene and safety, for which it has so far set aside 4.2 million dollars. In October 1957, in addition, it proposed to Member Governments measures to be taken to improve vocational training. In September 1957, a permanent body presided over by the High Authority was set up to keep constant watch on the problem of mine safety.

In addition to its \$172-million assistance to industrial investments, the High Authority has also contributed to investments in the social field by means of loans and direct payments for the building of workers' houses. By 1960, 60 million dollars of funds advanced by the High Authority will have been used to aid the construction of an estimated total of 38,000 dwellings, more than 10,000 of which had been built by the end of the transition period.

Finally, the High Authority is making a substantial contribution to knowledge of the Community's social problems by publishing independent Community-wide studies of employment levels, wages and earnings, family budgets, working conditions, readaptation, labour legislation, etc., and by showing the main lines of development in these fields, particularly in the sphere of wage trends.

Some first results drawn from the High Authority's study of wage trends are shown in the table below. Owing to the differences between national methods of calculation, it is impossible to make valid comparisons between countries on the basis of these figures, which are indicative only for the individual countries concerned. In Italy and Germany, the figures given show a yearly average; in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands they represent October earnings, in France they cover earnings for September. Except in France and Italy only men's wages are taken into account. The figures for coalminers'

The High Authority has helped to finance many housing projects. New houses erected as part of its experimental programme at Gelsenkirchen (W. Germany).

AVERAGE GROSS HOURLY EARNINGS

	1953	1956	Increase
Germany (Fed. Rep.) (in Pfennigs)			
Coalmines	220.2	282.9	+29%
Steelworks	212.8	259.2	+22%
Industry as a whole ...	183.5	218.0	+19%
Belgium (in Belgian francs)			
Coalmines	29.69	39.38	+33%
Steelworks	30.36	34.68	+14%
Industry as a whole ...	25.49	30.31	+19%
France (in French francs)			
Coalmines	178	212	+19%
Steelworks	156	210	+35%
Industry as a whole ...	142	184	+30%
Luxembourg (in Belgian francs)			
Coalmines	42.58	45.37*	+7%
Steelworks	33.07	37.34*	+13%
Industry as a whole ...	30.65	33.07*	+8%
Italy (in lire)			
Coalmines	229.60	268.06	+17%
Steelworks	184.45	204.98	+11%
Industry as a whole ...	171.09	200.42	+17%
Netherlands (in florins)			
Coalmines	1.58	2.01	+27%
Steelworks	1.50	1.88	+25%
Industry as a whole ...	1.18	1.56	+32%

*1955 Figures.

earnings in Germany include the value of coal supplied to miners, and—for 1956 only—the special miners' bonus. Finally, the figures quoted for Belgium do not take into account the reduction of working hours in 1956.





The Maison de l'Europe in Strasbourg, home of the Council of Europe, and the meeting place of the Community's Common Assembly and the new Assembly which has now replaced it.

THE ASSEMBLY LOOKS AHEAD

Treaty revision discussed at final meeting

The revision of the E.C.S.C. Treaty, the need for action to harmonise wages and wage policy in the Community countries, and the future prospects of the new assembly serving all three Communities were considered at the final meeting of the E.C.S.C.'s Common Assembly held in Strasbourg from February 25 to 28. Many of its 78 members returned there on March 19 for the opening session of the 142-member assembly which has now replaced it, and which has important tasks to fulfil in the future development of the E.C.S.C., the European Economic Community, and Euratom.

One of the Common Assembly's final acts was to make a number of suggestions for the revision of the E.C.S.C. Treaty which is legally possible now that the transition period is over. It can be revised in two ways.

In the case of unexpected difficulties or a profound change in conditions affecting the Common Market, minor Treaty revisions can be proposed jointly by the High Authority and the Council acting by a five-sixths majority.

They have then to be submitted to the Court of Justice, and subsequently to the Common Assembly, which can approve them by a majority of three-quarters of the votes cast, representing at least a two-thirds majority of the total membership.

Major Treaty amendments on the other hand require the unanimous approval of the member states and ratification by each of the national parliaments. The Treaty, therefore, does not specifically empower the Assembly to propose Treaty amendments; but there is nothing to prevent its making whatever suggestions it believes necessary, and at the February session it heard a report on this subject prepared for its Working Party by the German Social Democrat Gerhard Kreyszig.

The major reforms proposed by the Kreyszig Report and by the Assembly are in the field of labour policy. The High Authority, the Assembly feels, should be given a new duty of pursuing an active employment policy, and new powers to protect Community workers from wide-

spread unemployment. The end of the transition period lends special point to this plea. During the Community's first five years, it has applied the special "readaptation" provisions (Paragraph 23 of the Convention on the Transition Period) which were designed to ease the effects of opening the Common Market, and which are therefore comparatively flexible. During the transition period, boom conditions have meant that the number of firms closed down has been negligible, and that re-conversion and re-equipment have been carried out as part of the buoyant expansionary movement, without the necessity for large-scale dismissal or laying-off of workers. In a recession, more firms would close down and others would re-organise their operations at a much faster rate than occurred in the transition period.

Readaptation Proposals

The flexibly-drawn Paragraph 23 can be extended for a further two years after the end of the transition period, but it was not intended to operate thereafter. Readaptation of workers would subsequently be possible only under the much more restrictive terms of Article 56 of the Treaty, which cannot be applied unless there is "an exceptionally large reduction in labour requirements . . . making it especially difficult in one or more areas to re-employ the workers discharged", and if such unemployment is caused by "the introduction of technical processes or new equipment".

The Assembly has therefore suggested that these provisions be made more flexible, and that the High Authority be empowered to invoke them instead of waiting, as it has hitherto been obliged to wait, for requests from the Governments. The Assembly further suggests that the High Authority be empowered to help finance vocational training for migrant workers; to use the proceeds of its levy for building workers' houses; to extend its investments aid in the social field; and to include social considerations more directly in the working out of its general objectives for coal and steel. Some of these suggestions have also been made by the Community Federation of Christian Trade Unions; but the latter's suggestions include further proposals in the field of industrial safety and free movement of labour. Outside the labour field, the Assembly urges greater flexibility in the publication of price schedules, changes in the rules concerning cartels and concentrations, and fewer restrictions on the publication of data about Community firms. But M. Kreyszig, when presenting his report to the Assembly, particularly stressed that the Treaty should not be amended in such a way as to weaken the High Authority's position.

Caution necessary, says High Authority

Replying to the debate, M. Albert Wehrer, Member of the High Authority, stressed that caution was necessary in considering amendments to the Treaty, which after all had worked successfully hitherto. On the particular question of readaptation, however, the High Authority agreed with the Assembly that greater flexibility would be desirable in future, and that it might be advantageous, for example, if the High Authority could contribute towards readaptation projects planned by Community firms. On other points, said M. Wehrer, the High Authority shared many of the Assembly's views; but it felt that in some cases these could be satisfied by broadly interpreting the Treaty in its

present form. In any case, he added, the High Authority was determined, as it had always been, to preserve its existing powers and to remain in the vanguard of European integration.

President Finet Addresses Assembly

The same point had been emphasised earlier by M. Paul Finet, addressing the Assembly, for the first time in his new capacity as High Authority President. "The High Authority is resolved," he said, "to keep and to exercise fully all the rights which it possesses by virtue of its fundamental charter." Congratulating the Assembly on the tenacity with which it had worked for a genuine and effective power of initiative and control, he stressed the need for broad interpretation of the Treaty, and referred explicitly to the problem of readaptation after the transition period. He declared: "Unless it is to fail in the mission assigned to it, the High Authority must have, in the future as in the past, the means of sheltering workers from the effects of economic change. The High Authority is fully aware that this consideration has dominated the work accomplished by the Assembly in preparation for its debate on the revision of the Treaty." Within a few weeks, he continued, the High Authority would be facing a new Assembly, side by side with the European Commissions of the two new Communities. Whatever the differences between the respective powers of the Commissions and the High Authority, all three would be responsible before the European parliamentary Assembly. It was the task of the Assembly to work in the same spirit as the E.C.S.C. Assembly for the greatest possible development of a democratic and united Europe.

Towards a Directly-Elected European Parliament

On the last day of the Assembly's meetings, its members were in their seats by 9 a.m. to add a final chapter to the E.C.S.C. Assembly's last will and testament. It was then that M. Pierre Wigny, Belgian Christian Democrat, introduced a report on the Parliamentary Assembly of the Communities in which he summed up the past five years' work and added a message for the Assembly which is about to be created. He looked forward to the time when it would be directly elected instead of being chosen by and from the national parliaments. Then, he said, the people of the six countries would become fully aware of their common destiny, and would be able to take a direct part in the operation of the European Communities. Parliamentary control was vital to their success, and the Common Assembly itself had already established a solid basis on which this control could be built.

The new Assembly would in fact have more power than the old—the power to introduce a vote of no confidence in the Commission at any time, and the right of being consulted before certain important decisions were taken. Moreover, in deciding upon the creation of a single Assembly the authors of the new Treaties had in fact accorded it an important co-ordinating rôle. The texts of the new Treaties, said M. Wigny's Report, gave only general indications—binding, it was true, but still in need of practical and detailed application. "The European Parliamentary Assembly will have real powers and therefore responsibilities. The success of the Europe which is being built will depend for a large part on its wisdom and political ability."

EURATOM GETS UNDER WAY

Joint Programme with U.S. Government

M. Louis Armand, President of the Euratom Commission, will visit Washington in April at the invitation of Mr. John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State, and Admiral Louis L. Strauss, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. This was announced by the Euratom Commission on February 28, 1958.

To prepare M. Armand's visit, the Euratom Commission and the United States Government have formed a joint working party, which is "instructed to study the possibility of initiating at an early date a joint programme of the order of one million eKW for the development of full-scale prototype reactors."

This announcement came shortly after the first full meeting of the Euratom Commission in Brussels on February 24. At a press conference after the meeting, M. Armand declared that Euratom's fundamental aim was to bring together as a co-ordinated whole the nuclear industries and nuclear research of the six member countries. In financial, technical, and scientific matters the task of the Commission was to think and act as if it were creating an atomic federation. This would be greatly facilitated, he said, by the fact that it was breaking new ground.

Nuclear fusion not to delay developments

Asked whether the recent development of nuclear fusion might not necessitate extreme prudence in Euratom's first investments, and a greater emphasis on purely scientific research, M. Armand replied that to hold back Euratom's efforts in the field of nuclear fission because of current research into nuclear fusion would be as foolish as to build no turbo-prop aircraft on the grounds that one day they might be replaced by pure jets. It would be no use holding back until fusion became a practical proposition: by then, a further laboratory invention might be on the way, for which one might have to hold back once more. "The important thing," said M. Armand, "is to grapple with the problems of today as they arise."

M. Armand disclosed that nuclear research was the particular responsibility of Vice-President Medi and

M. de Groote, who stressed the need for an overall view of current research, and for the training of young nuclear technicians. Mr. Krekeler, dealing with foreign affairs, said that Euratom would practise the policy of "the open door" and work as closely as possible with non-member countries and other atomic organisations.

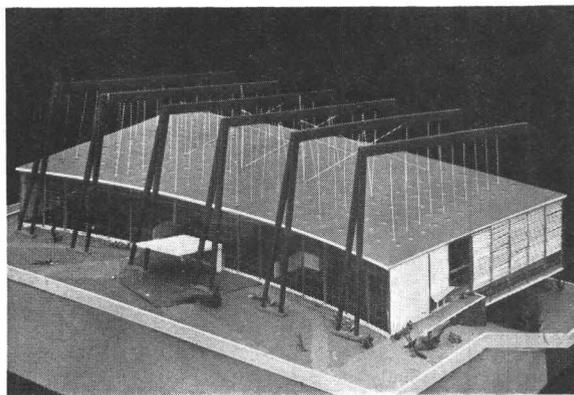
Future projects

It was also announced that M. de Groote would prepare a report on the atomic resources of the six countries, to be presented within six months to the European Assembly. M. Sassen, meanwhile, would draft the Statute for the **Euratom Supply Agency**, which has to be submitted to the Council by the beginning of April. The **Scientific and Technical Committee** would be set up as soon as possible, and the **Nuclear Common Market** would come into force on January 1, 1959. M. Armand added that the Euratom 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.

Relations with U.K.

The announcement of M. Armand's visit to the United States gave rise to a question in the House of Commons on Tuesday, March 4. Mr. Harry Hynd (Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether a decision had yet been reached about whether Great Britain would itself join Euratom. Mr. Macmillan replied that joining would "pose great difficulties for us, without necessarily increasing the amount of practical co-operation between the United Kingdom and the six member countries. This co-operation is proceeding in other ways, by bilateral agreements, by our membership of the European nuclear energy agency, and of the European council for nuclear research."

In reply to a subsequent question from Mr. Gaitskell, who asked whether it was intended that "we should have observers at the Euratom council, in the same way as we do with the Coal and Steel Community", the Prime Minister replied: "All that is a matter for consideration, and it is being discussed with Euratom and O.E.E.C."



COMMUNITY PAVILION AT BRUSSELS EXHIBITION

A model coal mine will form part of the E.C.S.C. pavilion at the Brussels International Exhibition which opens next month. The pavilion itself (a model of which is shown here) will be a spectacular steel construction hung from six 98-ft. high portal frames, covering a total area of 80,000 square feet. Inside there will be exhibits illustrating not only the technical progress achieved in Community industries (including a model of an iron and steel works), but also the social progress made possible through the action of Community institutions.

May 9, the eighth anniversary of the Schuman Plan declaration, has been set aside as the day of the European Community, and there will be special celebrations to mark the occasion.

COMMUNITY NEWS

Coal Production : January Record

Coal output in the European Coal and Steel Community in January 1958 reached the record level of 22,456,000 metric tons, as against 19,863,000 in December 1957 and 22,058,000 in January 1957, according to provisional figures issued by the High Authority's Statistics Division. The January figure was nearly 2 million tons above the monthly average of 20,656,000 metric tons recorded in 1957.

Output in all the Community countries was above the levels reached in December 1957 and, except in the Netherlands, above the levels reached in January 1957.

The following table shows the breakdown of output by Community countries, in thousands of metric tons:—

	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1957	1957 Monthly Average
Germany	11 973	10 514	11 829	11 096
Saar	1 558	1 227	1 535	1 371
Belgium	2 664	2 515	2 417	2 423
France	5 124	4 641	5 122	4 733
Italy	81	71	76	85
Netherlands ...	1 056	895	1 079	948
COMMUNITY TOTAL	22 456	19 863	22 058	20 656

High Authority ends Transport Discriminations

On February 9, 1958, the High Authority decided to ban certain of the special concessions on normal railway rates hitherto applied by France and Germany in favour of individual Community firms, as it is bound to do under the Treaty before the end of the transition period. It imposed varying time limits for their progressive abolition. Certain other special concessions, either intended to compete with other means of transport, or designed to aid firms in accordance with the aims of the E.C.S.C. Treaty, were at the same time given conditional authorisation.

The High Authority's ban applies 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 Cévennes, 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.

Announcing this at a press conference in Luxembourg, M. Dirk Spierenburg, Vice-President of the High Authority, explained that the High Authority had dealt with these 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 Community governments' agreement to a proposed overall 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 M. 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.

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

Appeal against 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.

Forecasts for Second Quarter

Meeting in Luxembourg with the High Authority on March 4, 1958, the Community member states' delegates to the O.E.E.C. Coal Committee examined the situation of the Community's coal market for the second quarter of 1958.

Owing to the reduction of working days, *production* in the second quarter of 1958 is expected to be some 1.3 million metric tons lower than estimates for the first quarter. However, owing to the seasonal reduction in mines' own consumption, consumption by pithead power stations, and deliveries to employees, the amount of coal available for sale remains at the same level.

Demand in general has also been affected by seasonal factors, and in the second quarter of 1958 is expected to be some 3 million tons lower than the forecasts for the first quarter. Two-thirds of this reduction is in the sector of domestic consumption.

Forecasts of *imports* from the United States are 1 million tons lower than those predicted for the first quarter of 1958, and 3.5 million tons below the level actually imported during the second quarter of 1957.

Despite this reduction in supplies, pithead *stocks* are likely to increase by 2.5 million tons during the second quarter of this year, owing to two particularly mild winters and a slackening in the rate of economic expansion. The increase of stocks is primarily noticeable in Belgium, and, to a lesser degree, in Germany and France.

Metallurgical *coke* production and deliveries of coke to the steel industry are expected to be of the same order of size as those in the first quarter of 1958, since the overall Community production of pig iron is expected to be slightly higher than in 1957. Domestic deliveries, on the other hand, are expected to diminish, causing a slight overall surplus and therefore some increase in pithead coke stocks.

The following table shows approximate coal forecasts for the second quarter of 1958 (in millions of metric tons):

Production	62.7
Imports from third countries	8.5
	71.2
Consumption	60
Mines' own consumption and deliveries to employees	7.8
Exports to non-member countries	1.3
Additions to pithead stocks	2.4
	71.5

RECENT DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

New Chief Representative to U.K. Government

Ambassador E. N. van Kleffens, former Foreign Minister of the Netherlands and Netherlands Ambassador in Washington, is to succeed Jonkheer H. F. L. K. van Vredenburg as High Authority Chief Representative to the United Kingdom Government. Jonkheer van Vredenburg, who had held the post since April 1956, relinquished it on January 15, 1958, on his appointment as Director-General of the newly-created Division for European Co-operation in the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador van Kleffens, who is 64, is expected to take up his post early in May. Born in 1894 in Heerenveen in the Netherlands, he was educated at the University of Leyden, becoming Doctor of Laws in 1918. After holding various diplomatic posts, he became Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1939, and held the post, in exile in London, until 1946. From 1947 to 1950 he was Ambassador in Washington, and was subsequently Netherlands Minister in Portugal. In 1954-55 he was President of the 9th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. A member of the Curatorium of the Hague Academy of International Law, and Honorary Doctor of the Universities of Michigan and Southern California, Ambassador van Kleffens is also the author of several books, including "The Rape of the Netherlands," 1940, and "Sovereignty in International Law," 1953.

Ambassador Butterworth to head combined U.S. Mission

President Eisenhower has appointed W. Walton Butterworth as United States Representative to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community, with the personal rank of Ambassador. Mr. Butterworth will continue to serve as United States Representative to the European Coal and Steel Community, a position which he has held since 1956. He will thus head a combined Mission to provide United States Representation to the three European Communities.

Announcing this on February 28, the State Department communiqué added: "The United States has consistently supported moves to further the unity and economic strength of Western Europe. The United States has therefore welcomed the establishment of the two new communities as an historic event which will contribute greatly to the continued development of European unity and Atlantic cooperation."

Ambassador Butterworth, a veteran officer of the United States Foreign Service, holds the permanent rank of career minister. Before entering the Service in 1928, he received his B.A. degree from Princeton University in 1925, and studied at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar 1925-1926. Mr. Butterworth served as Ambassador to Sweden and as Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission in the



Ambassador E. N. van Kleffens.

American Embassy London, prior to his present assignment in Luxembourg.

Greece Appoints Delegation to High Authority

The Greek Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Belgium, M. Charilaos Zamarias, has been appointed to head a Greek diplomatic delegation to the High Authority. Assistant Head of the Delegation will be M. N. Lykiardopoulos, Greek Consul in Liège. Announcing these appointments, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Averoff-Tossizza, explained his desire to "establish direct contact with the European Coal and Steel Community." In reply, High Authority President Paul Finet expressed his satisfaction at these nominations.

The Greek delegation will be the ninth diplomatic representation accredited to the High Authority, the others being those of the United Kingdom, the United States, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, Austria and Japan.

For Further Information

For a list of Community publications please write to:

The Press and Information Officer,
European Coal and Steel Community,
Delegation in the U.K. of the High Authority,
23, Chesham Street, London, S.W.1.
(Tel.: SLOane 0456-8)