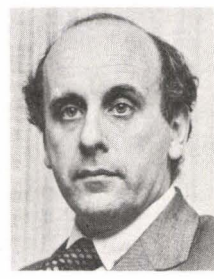
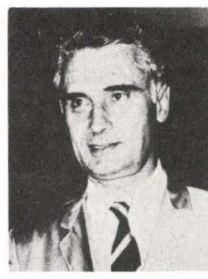


European Community

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The new Commission





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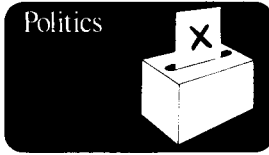
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Politics



To introduce the new Commission of the European Communities, we are devoting the whole of this issue to brief biographies of its members, together with excerpts from a speech made by President Roy Jenkins in the United Kingdom shortly before he took up his new task.

The new team

The new Commission and what it does. pp3-4

The commissioners themselves

An introduction to the members of the new Commission. pp5-12

Objective Europe

Roy Jenkins on how he saw his role on November 6, 1976 shortly before taking up his duties. pp13-16

The Community in January/ February

January 24+25 Agricultural Ministers Council
February 2 Foreign Affairs Ministers Council
February 7-11 Session of European Parliament
February 14 Finance Ministers Council
February 14+15 Agriculture Ministers Council
February 21+22 European Council (Summit)



The new team

An introduction to the new Commission of the European Communities

On January 6, 1977, the new Commission of the European Communities held its inaugural meeting in Brussels and settled on most of the portfolios that its respective Members will hold. On this occasion, the Rt Hon. Roy Jenkins, the Commission's President, declared:

'The new Commission . . . is the heir to a tradition of practical idealism going back to Jean Monnet's presidency of the Coal and Steel Community a quarter of a century ago . . . My fellow Commissioners and I are resolved to follow the same tradition in facing the problems of the next four years.

'The pioneers of European unity knew that they had to graft their ideal into the hearts and minds of the people of Europe—and that this could be done only by giving it practical content in everyday terms. That is our task too. Our aim must be to improve the lot of the ordinary citizen throughout the Community, and to make him or her feel that Europe is becoming a better place to live in.

'We must combat the growing divergencies in the economies of our member States—not by weakening the strong, but by strengthening the weak. Above all, we must remember our underlying purposes. Our means are economic. Our end remains, as it has always been, political. It is to

make a European union, committed to the principles of justice, freedom, intellectual integrity, and social fairness. This is the time—even in the teeth of difficulties—for a new advance.'

The Commission's role

The Commission and the Council provide the main day-to-day impetus in the Community's decision-making process. The Commission makes policy proposals after consulting a wide range of experts and interested parties; the Council takes the final decisions after consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee and after discussion in the Committee of Permanent Representatives. The Court of Justice is the ultimate court of appeal.

The Commission has thirteen members—two each from France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom; one each from Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. They are appointed jointly by the member Governments for a four-year renewable term, within which the President and the five Vice-Presidents hold office for a two-year renewable term. Once appointed, the Commissioners are *not* national representatives or civil servants, but Community statesmen

pledged to act independently in the common interest.

The Commission may be said to be (1) a policy-planning body, initiating Community action; (2) a mediator between Governments, steering its policy proposals through the Council and adjusting them in the light of the discussion; (3) an executant, taking many detailed decisions; and (4) a watchdog, in the last resort taking Governments or firms to the Court for breaches of Community law.

President Roy Jenkins: Secretariat-General, Legal Service, Information, Spokesman's Group;

Vice-President François - Xavier Ortoli: Economics and Finance, Credits and Investments, Statistical Office;

Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp: External Relations;

Vice-President Finn Gundelach: Agriculture and Fisheries;

Vice-President Lorenzo Natali: Commissioner with Special Responsibilities: Enlargement Questions, Protection of the Environment, Nuclear Safety Questions, Contacts with member Governments and public opinion in preparation for direct elections to the European Parliament;

The Commission reaches its decisions by simple majority vote if necessary, and is collectively answerable to the European Parliament, which can dismiss it (but not replace it) on a two-thirds majority vote of no confidence. But each member of the Commission is mainly responsible for one or more departments or Directorates-General. The portfolios distributed on January 6, 1977 (in order of seniority) are as follows:

Vice-President Henk Vredeling: Employment and Social Affairs, Tripartite Conference;

M. Claude Cheysson: Development;

Dr Guido Brunner: Energy, Research, Science, and Education;

M. Raymond Vouel: Competition;

Signor Antonio Giolitti: Co-ordination of Community Funds, Regional Policy;

Mr. Richard Burke: Taxation, Consumer Affairs, Transport, Relations with the European Parliament;

Viscount Etienne Davignon: Internal Market and Industrial Affairs;

Mr. Christopher Tugendhat: Budget and Financial Control, Financial Institutions and Taxation, Personnel and Administration.

The Commissioners themselves

Brief biographies

President the Rt Hon. Roy Jenkins



Privy Councillor (1964)

Born November 11, 1920; elder son of the late Arthur Jenkins MP and of Hattie Jenkins.

1945 Married Jennifer Morris; two sons, one daughter.

Abersychan Grammar School; Balliol College, Oxford (Hon. Fellow 1969)

Secretary and Librarian, Oxford Union Society;

Chairman, Oxford University Democratic Socialist Club.

1941 First Class in Honours School of Philosophy, Politics and Economics.

1942-1946 Royal Artillery, Captain. 1946-1948 Member of Staff of Industrial and Commercial Finance Corp. Ltd.

1948-1950 MP (Labour) for Central Southwark.

1949-1950 Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

1950-1976 MP for Stechford Division of Birmingham.

1949-1961 Member of Executive Committee of Fabian Society (Chairman 1957/58).

1955-1958 Governor, British Film Institute.

1956-1960 Member of Committee of Management, Society of Authors.

1962-1964 Director of Financial Operations, John Lewis Partnership.

1964-1965 Minister of Aviation.

1965-1965 Minister of Aviation.

1965-1967 Home Secretary.

1967-1970 Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1970-1972 Deputy Leader, Labour Party.

1974-1976 Home Secretary.

1955-1957 United Kingdom Delegate to Council of Europe.

President of United Kingdom Council of the European Movement, and of Labour Committee for Europe.

1973 Hon. Foreign Member, American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

1972 Hon. Fellow, Berkeley College, Yale.

Hon. Doctorates from: Leeds (1971), Harvard (1972), Glasgow (1972), Pennsylvania (1973), Dundee (1973), Oxford (1973), Loughborough (1975). 1972 Charlemagne Prize and Robert Schuman Prize.

Numerous publications on political and biographical respects, including: *Mr. Attlee, An Interim Biography*, 1948; *Pursuit of Progress*, 1953; *The Labour Case*, 1959; *Asquith*, 1964; *Essays and Speeches*, 1976; *Afternoon on the Potomac*, 1972; *Nine Men of Power*, 1975.

Vice-President François-Xavier Ortoli



Born February 16, 1925 in Ajaccio (Corsica).

Lycée Albert-Sarrout in Hanoi.

Law Faculty in Indo-China: Law degree.

1947 Student at the Ecole nationale d'administration.

1948 Inspector of Finances.

1951 Member of the Private Office of the Minister of Economic Affairs, then of the Minister of Information.

1952 French Government Agent at-

tached to the Franco-Italian Conciliation Commission.

Jan. 1953 Technical Adviser to the Private Office of the Minister of Economic Affairs.

1955 Assistant Director in the Private Office of the Minister of Economic Affairs.

1957-1958 Head of the Trade Policy department at the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs;

Director-General of the Internal Market of the European Economic Commission.

May 1961 Secretary-General of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for European Economic Co-operation.

1962 Technical Adviser to the Private Office of the Prime Minister, then Director of the Private Office of the Prime Minister in December 1962.

1963 Representative of the State on the Board of Directors of the Havas Agency.

1966-1967 General Commissioner for Planning.

1967 Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Production of Electricity from Nuclear Sources.

1967-1968 Minister of Supply and Housing.

May-July 1968 Minister of Education.

June-August 1968 U.D.R. deputy for the Nord constituency.

From July 1968 to June 1969 Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance.

From June 1969 to July 1972 Minister of Industrial and Scientific Development.

1972-1976 President of the Commission of the European Communities.

Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, Médaille militaire, Commandeur de l'ordre national du Mérite, Croix de guerre 1939-1945, Médaille de la Résistance.

Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp



Born July 1, 1923 in Duisburg.
1929-1924 Primary and secondary education.
1942 School-leaving certificate (Abitur)
1942-1946 Military service and hospital.
1946-1949 Studied Economic and Social Sciences at Cologne University. Degree in Economics.
1950 Head of the Social Policy Department at the Regional Centre of the Confederation of German Trade Unions in Nordrhein-Westfalen.
1953-1957 Member of the Administration Executive at the Regional Centre of the Confederation of German Trade Unions in Nordrhein-Westfalen.
1957-1963 President of the Regional Centre of the Confederation of German Trade Unions in Nordrhein-Westfalen.
1963-1965 Member of the Consultative Committee of the ECSC High Authority.
1962-1967 Member of the Federal Executive of the Confederation of

German Trade Unions. Head of the Economic Policy Department.
1.7.1967 Member of the Commission of the European Communities.
Since 1970: Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities.

Vice-President Finn Gundelach



Born April 23, 1925 in Vejle (Denmark).
Married with two children.
1946-1947 President of the Students' Union at Aarhus University.
1947-1949 Vice-President of the Danish National Union of Students.
January 1951 University degree (Economics) at Aarhus.
1951-1955 Ministry of Foreign Affairs (responsible for matters relating to NATO and OECD).
1955-1959 Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva.
1959-1961 Director in GATT, responsible for commercial policy in Geneva.
1961 Sub-Director-General of GATT.

1962-1967 Deputy Director-General of GATT (Kennedy Round).

1967-1972 Ambassador, Head of the Mission of Denmark to the European Communities (negotiations for accession information programme prior to the Danish referendum).

1972-1976 Member of the Commission of the European Communities.

Vice-President Lorenzo Natali



Born October 2, 1922 in Florence.

Lawyer; married with two daughters; lives at Aquila.

Volunteer in the Italian liberation corps in 1944;

Decorated for bravery in the field; wounded in action;

For seven consecutive terms of office was returned to the Italian Parliament as representative for the Abruzzi Constituency;

Under-Secretary to the Prime Minister and Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Finance and the Treasury; Later, as Minister for the Merchant Navy introduced laws for shipyard protection and shipping credit;

Minister for Tourism and Entertain-

ment and subsequently Minister for Public Works, he put forward various legislative schemes for town planning and the construction of moderate-rent housing;

As Minister for Agriculture he introduced laws aimed at combating atmospheric disasters, and laws on regional agricultural financing. Has undertaken official missions to various European and Latin American countries concerning food supplies.

As Minister for Agriculture has been very active in the Council of Ministers of the European Communities in connection with the enlargement of the Communities, the drafting of the policy for the reform of agricultural structures, introduction of the regional policy and the preparation of the instruments now in operation. Currently a member of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs and of the central leadership of the Christian Democrat Party.

Vice-President Henk Vredeling



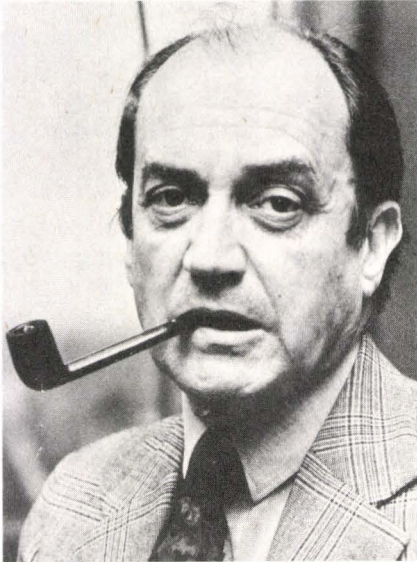
Born November 20, 1924 in Amersfoort.

Married; place of residence: Huis ter Heide at Zeist.

Education: secondary education, "modern" section; Agricultural College at Wageningen.

Member of Second Chamber (Partij van de Arbeid: labour party) since 1956; also Member of European Parliament, Adviser to the Algemeen Nederlandse Agrarische Bedrijfsbond (General Agricultural Association)

Claude Cheysson.



Born April 13, 1920.

Studied at the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole normale supérieure. 1947-1948 Studied at the Ecole nationale d'administration.

1948 Administrator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1949 Chief Liaison Officer to the Federal German authorities in Bonn.

1952 Adviser to the President of the Government of Vietnam.

1952 Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Grade 1).

June 1954- January 1955 Deputy Chef de cabinet and the Chef de cabinet to M. P. Mendès-France.

1956 Technical Adviser to the Cabinet of M. A. Savary.

1st Secretary in London.

1956 Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Grade 2).

1957-1962 Secretary-General of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa.

1958 Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Grade 1).

1962-1965 Director-General of the Technical Organization for the Exploitation of Sahara Minerals,

1966 Director-General of the Industrial Co-operation Organization.

Minister plenipotentiary (Grade 1).

1966-1970 Ambassador to Indonesia.

1970 Chairman of the Board of "Entreprise minière et chimique".

1972-1976 Member of the European Commission. Officer of the Légion d'Honneur, Croix de guerre 1939-1945 et des T.O.E.

Guido Brunner



Born May 27, 1930 in Madrid.

1949-1954 Studied law at the Universities of Munich, Heidelberg and Madrid.

1955 Became Dr jur of the University of Munich.

1955 Joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bonn.

1957 Consular attaché in Liverpool and embassy attaché in Madrid.

1958 Final consular and diplomatic examination. Embassy Secretary.

1958-1960 Office of State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bonn.

1960 Embassy Counsellor.

1960-1967 Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany at the United Nations in New York—Counsellor, Grade I.

1968 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Political Department, Scientific and Technological Relations Section, Counsellor responsible for preparing briefs.

1970 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Head of Press Section. Counsellor responsible for preparing briefs, Grade I.

1972 Head of Planning Department.

1972 Appointment as Deputy Head of Section of Ministerial Department.

1972-1973 Leader of delegation of Federal Republic of Germany at the multilateral preparations for the CSCE in Helsinki.

1973 Leader of German delegation at 2nd stage of Geneva Conference.

1974 Appointment as Head of Section of Ministerial Department.

1974-1976 Member of the Commission of the European Communities.

Raymond Vouel

Born 1923; married with three children.

Studied economics before beginning his political and professional career as a journalist on the socialist daily newspaper "Tageblatt", where he worked in particular on the international politics columns.

Served as Administrative Director of

Raymond Vouel



Esch Hospital (1954-64), was elected as a Town Councillor in Esch in 1963 and became Chairman of the Commission des Bâtiments (Buildings-Committee).

Joined the Government in 1964, holding the posts of State Secretary for Public Health, for Employment, for Social Security and for the Mining Industry.

Re-elected as a Member of Parliament in 1969, he became Chairman of the Parliamentary Socialist Group (1970-74).

Held the post of General Secretary of the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (1970).

Re-elected as a Member of Parliament in 1974, he served in the Government as Vice-President and Minister for Finance and Land Development.

Member of the Commission of the European Communities since July, 1976.

Antonio Giolitti



Born February 12, 1915, in Rome.
Graduate in law.
Married with three children.
Active in the Resistance after September 8, 1943, wounded in action on September 9, 1944.
Elected as a PCI (Communist Party) member of the Assemblée Costituente (Constituent Assembly).
Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the first Republican Government. Left the PCI in 1957, since when he has been an active member of the PSI (Socialist Party); has been a member of the party's Central Committee since 1958 and of the party leadership since 1964.
Between 1972 and 1973 was in charge of the Economic Committee.
Has several times chaired the Parliamentary Committee on Industry and the Parliamentary Socialist Group.
Was Minister for the Budget and Economic Planning in the 1964, 1970-1972 and 1973-1974 Centre-Left Governments.
In 1974 represented the Italian

Government at the IVth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In 1974 was President of the OECD Council of Ministers.

Publications: *Il comunismo in Europa* 1960; *Riforme e Rivoluzione*, 1975; *Un socialismo possibile*, 1975;

Founded and directed the monthly review "Passato e Presente" between 1957 and 1960.

Gave a series of lectures in the United Kingdom in 1973 and 1975 and in the United States in 1976.

Richard Burke



Born March 29, 1932 in New York. Married Mary Freeley 4 April, 1961; 2 sons—David and Richard—3 daughters—Mary, Audrey and Avila. Secondary Education at Upperchurch (Nova Scotia), Christian Brothers, Thurles and Dublin.

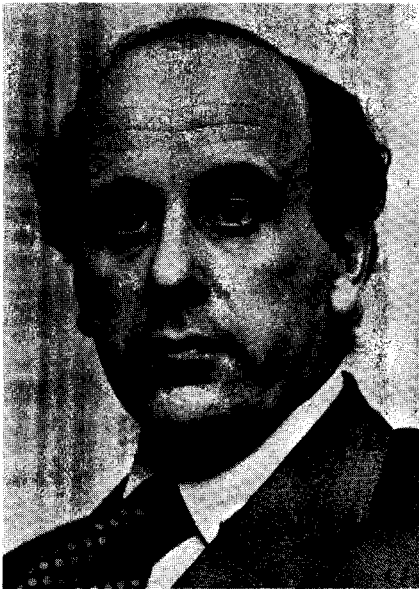
Master of Arts and Higher Diploma in Education, University College, Dublin.

Secondary teacher.

Read law at Kings Inns, Dublin; Barrister at law, 1973.

Elected to Dáil Eireann in 1969 and 1973 for South County Dublin. Fine Gael Chief Whip from 1969 to 1972 and Spokesman on Posts and Telegraphs from 1972 to 1973. Member of the following Dáil Committees from 1969 to 1973; Procedure and Privileges; Section; Dáil Reform; Public Accounts; John F. Kennedy Memorial Hall. Minister for Education since 14 March, 1973.

Etienne Davignon (Viscount)



Born October 4, 1932 in Budapest (Hungary).
 Doctor of Law.
 1961 Cabinet Attaché.
 1963 Deputy Chef de Cabinet.
 1964 Chef de Cabinet to M. Spaak and then to M. Harmel.
 Director-General for Policy since 15 November, 1969.
 Appointed Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Energy Agency on November 18, 1974.

Christopher Samuel Tugendhat



Born February 23, 1937; elder son of the late Dr. Georg Tugendhat.

Married 1967, Julia Lissant Dobson; two sons.

Ampleforth College; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (President of Union).

Financial Times leader and feature writer, 1960-1970.

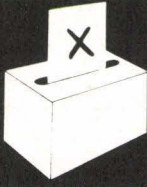
Member of Parliament (Conservative) City of London and Westminster South since 1974 (Cities of London and Westminster, 1970-1974).

Director, Sunningdale Oils, 1971.

Director, Phillips Petroleum International (UK) Ltd., 1972.

Consultant to Wood Mackenzie & Co., Stockbrokers.

Publications: *Oil: The Biggest Business*, 1968; *The Multinationals*, 1971 (McKinsey Foundation Book Award, 1971).



Objective: Europe

From a speech by Mr Jenkins, then President-designate, to Scotland in Europe at Edinburgh

From the vantage point of President-designate I am bound to see things differently from that of British Minister. I see the prospect of a Europe united in its essentials but diverse in its components, endowed with strong institutions, as rich as ever in talent as well as resources, better capable of its own defence, enjoying the higher loyalties of its citizens, and playing an honourable and responsible role in the affairs of a world, of which of course it is no more than a small and vulnerable part . . .

I am of course no more than one of a team, and the team no more than one in a succession. As I said elsewhere the other day, I may succeed or I may fail. But you may be certain that I shall give of my best to do what is in a real sense the most important enterprise in my life . . .

As one who has long hoped to see more democracy in the institutions of the European Community, it is of particular importance that I should address myself in the first instance to the European Parliament. In early January I shall give what is called the Inaugural Speech to the Parliament, and in February I shall follow this with a more detailed statement on behalf of the new

Commission to set out the policies we shall hope to pursue in the years ahead.

This said, I should like to focus on two main themes, or rather two aspects of the same theme . . .

The first builders of Europe saw its future in sharply federal terms, and believed their mission to be the reduction if not elimination of most of the differences between the old nation states and – in a phrase much used at the time – the creation of a United States of Europe consciously or unconsciously on the American model . . .

Changing tasks

In the 1960s the perspectives changed. Europe was no longer a defeated and devastated area. The practical problems of creating the Community out of the Treaty of Rome became uppermost.

In recovering their confidence the Europeans reverted to many of their individual and idiosyncratic ways, cherishing as they had in the past their particularities of tradition, language, custom, and way of life. This return to diversity was a disappointment to those who had believed that the evolution of Europe led almost inevitably towards uniformity. I am not sure they were right.

Integration and devolution

The two main themes or tendencies to which I referred earlier now became evident. One predominant in the early period was towards political and economic integration, towards the creation of ever bigger units, towards the establishment of unitary institutions requiring increasing cession of sovereignty from its member States. The other tendency, which is, I believe, now stronger than ever before, was towards diversification of the old structures of power and influence, and the creation of new ones with which ordinary people could identify themselves and in whose work they could play a direct and effective part. These tendencies may seem contradictory, if not irreconcilable. That is, I think, wrong. They come into conflict only at certain points and levels . . .

I want to say a further word about these tendencies. I begin with the second because it most directly concerns Scotland. It is in no way to belittle the widespread desire of the Scots to recover their sense of identity and play a greater part in their own affairs when I say that it forms part of a general European movement in the same sense. It is, I think, a reaction against the uniformity, the sameness, and the complexity of so much modern life, and a feeling that power has become so remote and bureaucratically exercised that it has become incomprehensible to ordinary people . . .

Four principles

I have tried to set out my own thoughts about devolution when I spoke at Inverclyde on March 26 this year. I will not repeat what I then said. But I record my conviction

that four fundamental principles should be our guide: proper definition of the powers of the devolved legislative and executive bodies; minimum interference from the Parliament and Government in Westminster; fair methods of settling disputes; and the reservation of whatever concerns the United Kingdom as a whole to the Parliament in Westminster. Thus legitimate demands for Scottish control over Scottish affairs must be reconciled with equally legitimate requirements for democratic and effective government in the United Kingdom as a whole.

I now come to that other tendency, that other current in our affairs, with which as President of the European Commission I shall obviously be most concerned. At a certain level this current has a logic which is very strong. If our major industries are to be competitive, if our technology is to be advanced, if we are to protect our environment, to preserve the interests of Europe in a world of giant groupings on a continental scale, and in the last resort be capable with our allies of defending ourselves, then we must have institutions with powers which reconcile and link those of each member State and in some respects go beyond them. But let me give an undertaking.

A Pledge

In approaching this problem, I shall be guided by the same four fundamental principles, in so far as they can be applied to the Community in relation to its member States, as I am in my approach to the problem of devolution in the United Kingdom. The analogy is not exact, and I do not wish to push it too far. Nor would I like you to think that by

creating another layer in the hierarchy of power, a further sense of remoteness necessarily follows. In a very real sense the European institutions are designed to protect the interests of the citizen. The European Court of Justice can bring national governments to book if they infringe the underlying Treaty or fail to observe the rules which they themselves have worked out or authorised; and the work of the European Commission has the ordinary citizen as much as their governments in mind when it seeks to ensure fairness in economic activities within and across frontiers, and to remedy current imbalances between rich and poor, industrial and agricultural, favoured and unfavoured parts of the Community.

This brings me to a vital point. I count myself fortunate that in the time of my predecessor the governments of the Community took the crucial decision to introduce direct elections to the European Parliament. We must all hope that these will take place as agreed in 1978 . . .

Not a vast bureaucracy

I want to say a word or two about the so-called Brussels bureaucracy, not just to defend the trades union I am about to join but because many of the criticisms of it are patently unfair. The Commission is an international body, staffed by people from nine member States with different backgrounds, interests, traditions and methods of work. It is required to work in six official languages. This means that around a third of its staff are concerned with translation and interpretation. As a result of decisions taken by the member States, Community officials have to work in several places: at Strasbourg and Luxembourg for the

European Parliament; at Brussels and Luxembourg for the Commission, the Council of Ministers and the Court of Justice; while those concerned with political co-operation join a kind of gypsy caravan which moves from one capital of the Community to another every six months. As you probably know it is London's turn from January 1...

Contrary to popular belief the Commission is not particularly large. The total is just short of 10,000, of which some 6,650 are administrative staff of the kind that run an individual ministry in any one of the larger member States. By contrast the British Department of Industry employs over 10,000 officials.

The following figures were published in 1974.

There are roughly four Community officials to every 100,000 people in the Community countries, compared with 300 British civil servants to every 100,000 inhabitants in the United Kingdom. The cost to the taxpayer in each member State of running the Community is around 50p per head per annum; compare that with the cost of the British civil service to the British taxpayer of £24 per head per annum.

Adaptability

I do not pretend that everything in the Commission is perfect. Its working needs regular review to ensure its adaptability. In some ways its structure has become rigid. The demands made of it change continuously, and it must change, too. One area I have in mind is the need to strengthen its machinery for examination and control of major budgetary issues. It was decided over a year ago to set up a Community Audit Court, but so far the governments, not, I am glad to say,

our own, have been slow to ratify this agreement. Another point to which I attach much importance myself, the more so with the prospect of direct elections to the European Parliament, is improvement in the presentation of Community policies

Profit-and-loss accounts

A question often asked is whether this or that country or region has done well or badly out of its membership of the Community. Such an arithmetical balance sheet is not easy to strike and the answer, in so far that there is one, changes all the time. As you will know from the press, British food prices are at present, through a corrective mechanism in the Common Agricultural Policy, receiving a massive subsidy from the Community which means that the United Kingdom as a whole is at present showing a substantial credit balance. Within Britain, Scotland has done particularly well. In terms of grants from the Regional Development Fund Scotland has had in round terms £1 back for every 40p she has contributed. Scotland has likewise had a large share of the aid given Britain from the Social Fund and Coal and Steel Community Fund. In the case of loans from the European Investment Bank (loans for creating and maintaining jobs) Scotland has had no less than 43 per cent of the total lent to Britain.

But I do not want to over-emphasise this profit and loss account. The idea of membership of a Community, whether spelt with a big C or a little c, should not mean a constant examination of the books. Scotland in particular and Britain as a whole has an immense contribution to make to the Community in political as well as economic terms. We are all in it together. We have received help when we needed it. In times to come we may be called upon to give it. We have constantly to find the right balance between European, national and regional interest. It is not easy. There are pressures and counter pressures. Nothing is for ever. But politics are themselves a perpetual negotiation, and we have simply to ensure that the framework in which it takes place and the rules governing the participant work to the advantage of all, the citizen, the region, the member State and the European institutions.

I should like to set myself perhaps the immodest objective, an objective I am sure I shall share with my future colleagues on the Commission, to recover some of that early momentum, that early enthusiasm. Events are not necessarily working for Europe. We have to make Europe essentially on our own because we think it is right.



The new Commission meets January 6, 1977