



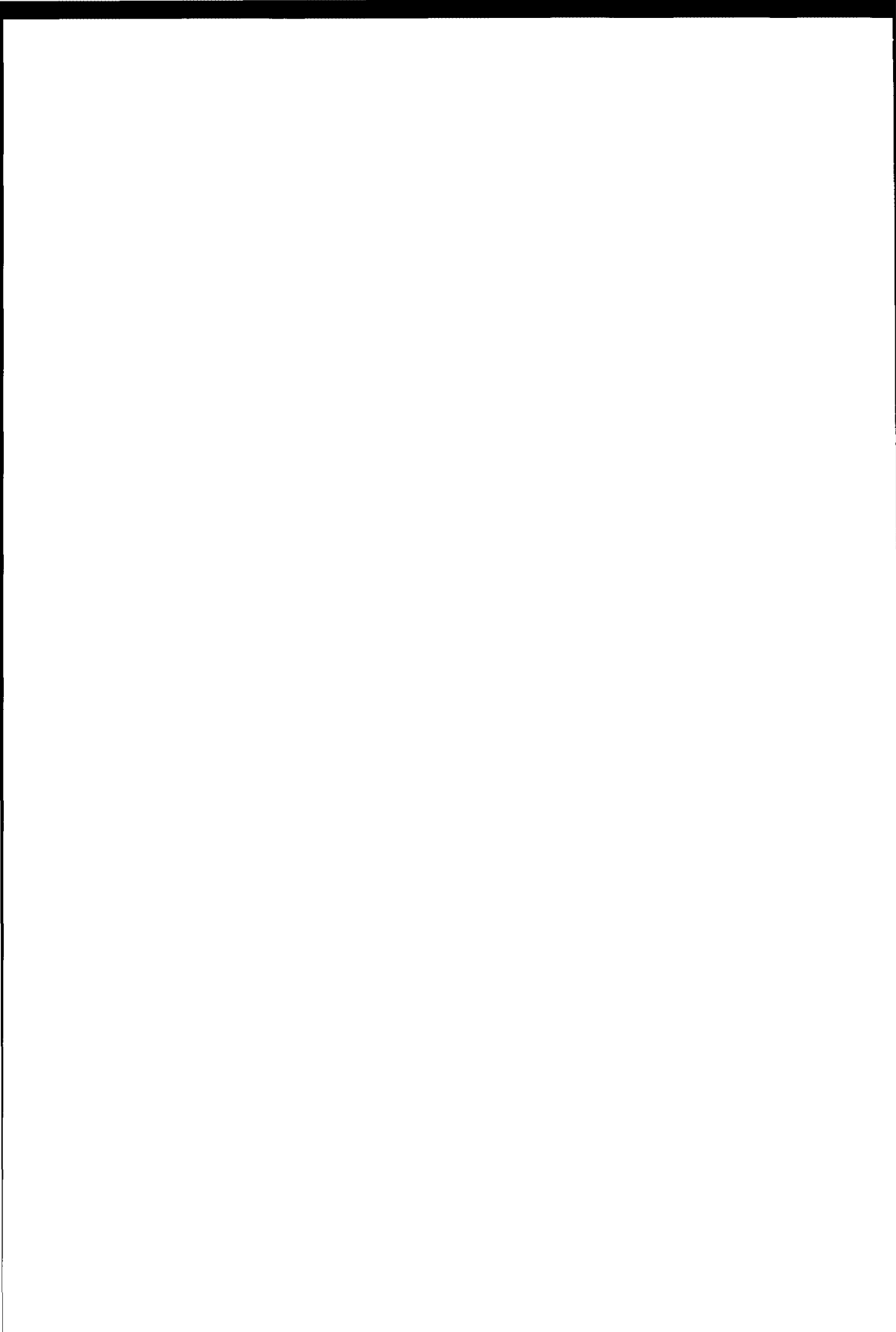
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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**25
YEARS**

CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC GROUP

1953-1978





EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

**25
YEARS**

CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC GROUP

1953-1978

Foreword
Constitution declaration of the Christian-Democratic Group (1953 and 1958)
The beginnings
From the Common Assembly to the European Parliament
The Community takes shape ; consolidation within,
recognition without
A new impetus: consolidation, expansion,
political cooperation
On the road to European Union
On the threshold of direct elections
and of a second enlargement
List of members of the Christian-Democratic Group

Foreword

With just one year to go before direct elections to the European Parliament, we can now look back on more than 25 years' work by the Christian-Democratic Group in the Common Assembly and in the European Parliament. On 11 September 1952, just one day after the Common Assembly met for the first time, the Christian-Democratic delegates from the six countries formed an unofficial alliance and elected Emanuel M.J.A. Sassen, from the Netherlands, as their chairman. But the ECSC Treaty had made no provision for political groups and it was not until 1953 that they acquired a legal basis by the addition of a new Rule 33a (corresponding to the present Rule 36) in the Rules of Procedure. The Belgian Christian-Democrat Struye was the rapporteur for this proposal, under which the President of the Assembly would be handed a statement to the effect that a group had been set up, containing the name of the group, the composition of its Bureau and the signatures of all its members. The resolution on the Struye Report was unanimously adopted on 16 June 1953, and the Group was officially founded on 23 June 1953 with 40 of the Assembly's 87 Members. The Socialist Group was formed on the same day, the Liberal Group three days earlier.

The main consideration underlying the formation of the Group was no doubt the need to obtain staff, equipment and facilities. But it is a fact that it was this development which first gave the Common Assembly a clearly recognizable political image, since the Members now acted on behalf of their groups.

There is no question today that this decision helped to integrate the Community and made Parliament more efficient. Without the existence and cooperation of the political groups of the European Parliament it would scarcely have been possible to form viable party alliances for the European elections. The hammering out of common policies within the multinational groups has done much to divert politicians away from the pursuit of purely national interests and focus attention on Community objectives and Community solutions. The groups have always played a vital and dynamic role in the transition from an Assembly of representatives appointed by the national parliaments to a Parliament directly elected by the citizens of the Community.

This survey of more than 25 years of the CD Group's efforts in the service of European unification will give some impression of the outstanding part it has played in this work and bring to mind both the great and the difficult moments, as well as the Group's successes and the men that forged them. It tells something of the problems and highlights of parliamentary work. The choice of material is necessarily incomplete and selective. We could not attempt to do justice to the contributions of each and every Member — that would have been quite impossible. The examples given are intended to show how integrated work has produced the essence of what is a specifically Christian-Democratic European policy.

It is in this spirit that we must continue our work, with energy, endurance and courage.

Friedrich Fugmann deserves a special word of thanks for his efforts to ensure that the Group's standpoint was always abreast of events.

Dr. Egon A. KLEPSCH
Chairman of the CD Group
of the European Parliament
(Group of the European People's Party)

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

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

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

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

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

A.C. 277

COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE
du
CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER

COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE
EUROPEENNE

COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE
de
L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE

A S S E M B L E E

Déclaration de constitution du Groupe démocrate-chrétien

Je, soussigné, P.L.J.J. WIGNY, déclare que le Groupe politique dénommé
en langue française "Groupe démocrate-chrétien"
en allemand: "Christlich-Demokratische Fraktion"
en italien: "Gruppo democratico cristiano"
en néerlandais: "Christen-Democratische Fractie"

qui s'est constitué le 11 septembre 1952, qui, en application de la résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée Commune de la Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier, le 16 juin 1953, a été officiellement reconnu le 23 juin 1953, s'est reconstitué à Strasbourg le 19 mars 1958.

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

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

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DERINGER, Arved

DE SMET, Pierre

DUVIEUSART, Jean

ENGELBRECHT-GREVE, Ernst H.

FRIEDENSBURG, Ferdinand

FURLER, Hans

GALLETTO, Bortolo

GEIGER, Hugo

GREGOIRE, Pierre

GUGLIELMONE, Teresio

HAHN, Karl

HAZENBOSCH, C.P.

ILLERHAUS, Josef

JANSSEN, M.M.A.A.

KOPF, Hermann

LEEMANS, Victor

LENZ, Aloys-M.

LEVERKUEHN, Paul

LICHTENAUER, W.F.

LINDENBERG, Heinrich

LOESCH, Fernand

LUECKER, Hans-August

MARGUE, Nicolas

MARTINELLI, Mario

MARTINO, Edoardo

MUELLER-HERMANN, Ernst

OESTERLE, Josef

PICCIONI, Attilio

van der PLOEG, C.J.

POHER, Alain

PROBST, Maria, M^{me}

RICHARTS, Hans

De RIEMAECKER-LEGOT, Marguerite, M^{me}

RIP, W.

Arved Deringer
Pierre de Smet
Jean Duvieusart
Ernst H. Engelbrecht-Greve
Ferdinand Friedensburg
Hans Furler
Bortolo Galletto
Hugo Geiger
Pierre Gregoire
Teresio Guglielmono
Karl Hahn
C.P. Hazenbosch
Josef Illerhaus
M.M.A.A. Janssen
Hermann Kopf
Victor Leemans
Aloys-M. Lenz
Paul Leverkusuhn
W.F. Lichtenauer
Heinrich Lindenberg
Fernand Loesch
Hans-August Luecker
Nicolas Margue
Mario Martinelli
Edoardo Martino
Ernst Mueller-Hermann
Josef Oesterle
Attilio Piccioni
C.J. van der Ploeg
Alain Poher
Maria Probst
Hans Richarts
Marguerite de Riemaecker-Legot
W. Rip

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

E Roselli
Leopoldo Rubinacci
Sabatini Armando
Natale Santero
G. Schiratti
W. Schuijt
Robert Schuman
Anton Storch
Amor Tartufoli
P. H. Teitgen
Zefferino Tome
Michele Troisi
Daniele Turani
Athos Valsecchi
P. L. J. J. Wigny

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

M. P.L.J.J. Wigny, Président

MM. P.A. Blaisse

H. Kopf

A. Piccioni

N. Margue

A. Poher

Le secrétariat du Groupe est composé de

M. Hans-Joachim Opitz, secrétaire général

Mme Micheline Magrini-Valentin, secrétaire

Mme Hortense Roeltgen-Geimer, sténo-dactylo.

Strasbourg, le 19 mars 1958.

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

THE BEGINNINGS

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

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

June 1947 :

Founding of the „Nouvelles Equipes Internationales” in Chaudefontaine, Belgium.

Founding of the Council of Europe in May 1949.



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

18 April 1951 :

Signing of Treaty establishing the ECSC in Paris.

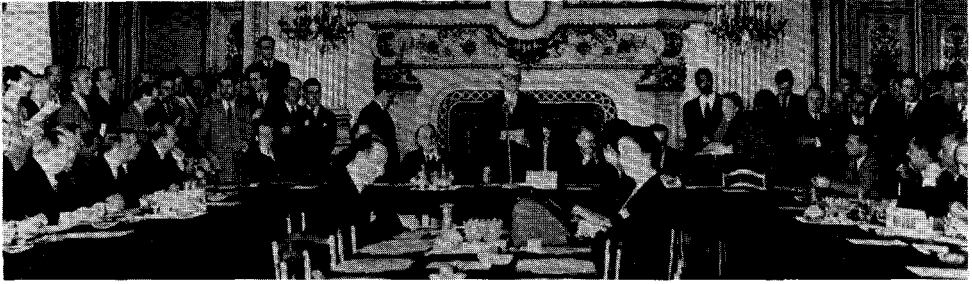
10 August 1952 :

The High Authority starts work under President Jean Monnet.

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

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

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



Robert Schuman's government statement of 9 May 1950

10 September 1952 :

Meeting of the Common Assembly of the ECSC.

11 September 1952 :

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

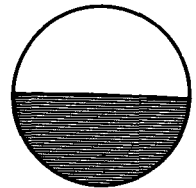


To say this, is not to claim a Christian-Democratic „monopoly" on Europe - the contribution of other political forces was and always is most welcome and necessary. It simply means that the Christian-Democratic „ethos" (Christian democracy means more than just a political trend) goes hand in hand with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

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

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

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



78 members

38 CD-members (49%)



Signing in Paris of the Treaty setting up the ECSC.

13 September 1952 :

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

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

9 May 1953 :

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

23 June 1953 :

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

1954 :

The European Court of Justice starts its work.

May 1954 :

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

29/30 August 1954 :

Rejection of the EDC Treaty by the French National Assembly.

November 1954 :

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



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

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

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

FROM THE COMMON ASSEMBLY TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Robert Schuman, Hans Furler, Pierre Wigny, Alain Poher

1/2 June 1955 :

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

30 May 1956 :

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

November 1956 :

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

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

25 March 1957 :

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

1 January 1958 :

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



24 February 1958 :

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



February 1958 :

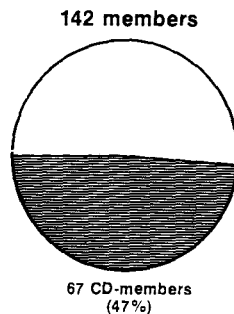
„Follow-on debate” in the Assembly on the basis of a report by CD Group chairman Pierre Wigny ; assessment of the work of the Assembly and vote for a future joint European Parliament as controlling organ of the three Communities ; enunciation of the Assembly's political task. According to the Christian-Democratic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

19 March 1958 :

Meeting of the Common Assembly of the three European Communities.

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

**COMMON ASSEMBLY OF THE
THREE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES**



19 March 1958 :

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

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

6 October 1958 :
Election of the Frenchman Alain Poher as chairman of the Christian-Democratic Group.



Robert Schuman was elected as the sole candidate of all three political groups represented in the EP. On taking office he said :
„Within the institutional order, it falls to the Parliament to express the feelings of the public, whose support for our work will become ever more necessary. The European public must make the governments and the executives realize that the European idea is a living reality which will come to fruition in the interest of the welfare and peace of all.”

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

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

THE COMMUNITY TAKES SHAPE ; CONSOLIDATION WITHIN, RECOGNITION WITHOUT

Jean Duvieusart, Victor Leemans, Alain Poher, Joseph Illerhaus

1 January 1959 :
First step towards the elimination of internal tariffs within the Common Market.

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

May 1960 :

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

17 May 1960 :

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

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

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

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

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

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

1961 :

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

1 January 1961 :

First partial approximation of national external tariffs.

10 February 1961 :

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

9 July 1961 :

Signing of the EEC-Greece Association Agreement.

31 July, 9/10 August 1961 :

Ireland, Great Britain and Denmark apply for entry.

14 January 1962 :

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

17 April 1962 :

Failure of the Fouchet plans.

29 January 1963 :

Breakdown of the entry negotiations.

27 June 1963 :

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

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

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

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

20 July 1963 :

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

17 September 1963 :

Signing of the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement in Ankara.

March 1964 :

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



4 May 1964 :

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

15 December 1964 :

Agreement in the Council of Ministers on common cereal prices.

8 April 1965 :

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

3 May 1965

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

30 June 1965 :

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

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

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

September 1965 :

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



30 January 1966 :

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

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

March 1966 :

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

9 March 1966 :

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



11 May 1966 :

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

10/11 May 1967 :

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

1 July 1967 :

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

19 December 1967 :

Failure of the membership applications.

28 June 1968 :

The regulation on the Common Customs Tariff comes into force.

8 November 1968 :

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

A NEW IMPETUS : CONSOLIDATION, EXPANSION, POLITICAL COOPERATION

Mario Scelba, Hans-August Lücker

March 1969 :

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



Mario Scelba, a man with a major record in national politics, which included terms as prime minister and at the head of several other ministries, conducted a hard-headed campaign as President of the Parliament for direct elections and increased powers. Not without success, for it was under his presidency that an agreement was signed on 21 April 1970 which brought about a decisive improvement in the budgetary powers of the EP. His negotiating skill made possible the protocol statement on the basis of which Parliament would continue to entertain its even wider conception of its budgetary powers. Scelba persuaded the Council of Ministers to respect the EP as a partner ; from now on the Council participated in debates with ever-increasing frequency. Scelba, first and foremost a pragmatist, was profoundly convinced that the EP should exploit its existing opportunities to the full, while others allowed themselves to be tied down by the belief that the only way the Parliament could gain a wider role within the institutional set-up was to amend the Treaties.

12 August 1969 :

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

25 November 1969 :

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



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

1/2 December 1969 :

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

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

31 December 1969 :

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

21/22 April 1970 :

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

27 April 1970, Brussels :

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

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

30 June 1970 :

Opening of accession negotiations.

8 October 1970 :

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

19 November 1970 :

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

1 July 1971 :

General tariff preferences in favour of 91 developing countries.

9 September 1971 :

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

22 January 1972 :

Signing of the Act of Accession in Brussels.

19/21 October 1972 :

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

16 November 1972 :

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

1 January 1973 :

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

19 March 1973 :

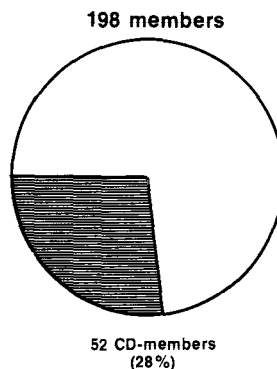
Decision on a single currency bloc (European snake, comprising the Federal Republic, France, the Benelux countries and Denmark) ; bloc float.

6 October 1973 :

The European Patent Convention is signed.

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

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



14/15 December 1973 :

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

14 March 1974 :

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

11 July 1974 :

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

10/11 December 1974 :

Summit meeting in Paris :

Most important decisions :

Summit meetings to be renamed the „European Council“ ; Prime Minister Tindemans is assigned the task of drawing up a report on European Union by the end of 1975.

14 January 1975 :

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

13 February 1975 :

Revision of the Rules of Procedure of the CD Group.

28 February 1975 :

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

4 March 1975 :

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

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

Participation model developed and put through by the CD Group :

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

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

Main features of the revision :

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

18 March 1975 :

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

5 June 1975 :

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

12 June 1975 :

Greece applies for membership.

ON THE ROAD TO EUROPEAN UNION

Alfred Bertrand

10 July 1975 :

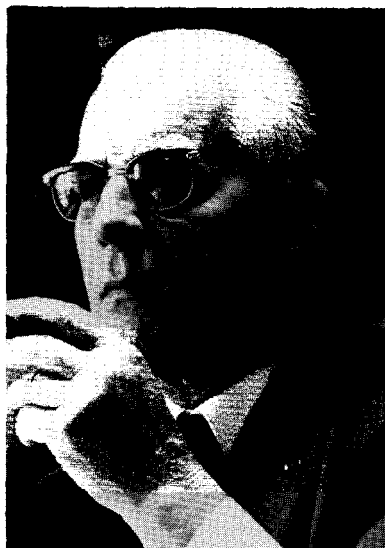
The European Parliament approves the Bertrand (CD/Belgium) Report on European Union.

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

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

The most important points of the resolution were :

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



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

22 July 1975 :

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

During consideration of the Spénale Report on the strengthening of the EP's budgetary powers, Heinrich Aigner (CD/FRG) put forward on behalf of his Group a proposal which, if it had been accepted by the EP and become reality, would have revolutionized relations between the Community bodies. It concerned collaboration between the Council and the EP on legal acts with financial implications. The EP had agreed to a mediation procedure in the event of a dispute : the rules for the ultimate settlement of the dispute were still in question. Aigner believed that the Council should have the last word at this state, subject to its reaching a **unanimous** decision in open session. He counted on the abstention of at least one Member of the Council if there was clearly qualified majority support for an opposing view in the EP. In theory the Council would have retained its predominant position but in fact Parliament would have got the upperhand. As we know, all that came of this proposal, which the then Commissioner responsible for the budget, Mr Cheysson, called a stroke of genius, was the conciliation procedure ; but who knows whether Parliament would have achieved anything at all if it had not played its cards so well...

1 August 1975 :

The Conference on European Security and Cooperation ends in Helsinki.

9 September 1975 :

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

15 September 1975 :

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

November 1975 :

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

Alfred Bertrand is the only remaining Member of the Group (after the departure of Alain Poher) to have been a Member of the first Common ECSC Assembly ; he epitomizes the history of the Group, which he only deserted for a term as Belgium's Minister of Transport. The period of his chairmanship coincided with the growing tendency to turn aside from the common effort for progress towards integration, and to seek political confrontation, even though this might mean arrogating powers and making decisions in respect of the most remote parts of the world.

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

This tall burly man of Flanders also has a particular feel for the maintenance of the political equilibrium in the Community, a role in which the Benelux countries as a whole have done immeasurable service. He has been vigilant to deter the „big“ Member States from disrupting the harmony of the Community by maverick departures from the agreed institutional set-up.

7 January 1976 :

Prime Minister Tindemans presents his report on European Union.
union vor.

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

12 January 1976 :

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

16 February 1976 :

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

ON THE THRESHOLD OF DIRECT ELECTIONS AND OF A SECOND ENLARGEMENT

Emilio Colombo, Egon A. Klepsch

29 April 1976 :

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

Once there were signs of success in the campaign for direct elections the time had come to create a political grouping capable of gathering European votes, lending a sharper political profile to the Christian-Democrats and containing a reservoir of people needed for political interpenetration across the frontiers of Europe. The European People's Party, a corporative federation of 12 Christian-Democratic parties from seven Community countries claims to be the European party for Christian-Democratic movements although its statutes make it possible for further parties of the centre to join as long as they are ready to subscribe to Christian-Democratic values. This is particularly important with reference to those Community countries which, for historical reasons, have no parties which are expressly labelled Christian-Democrat.

The fact that the Christian-Democrats are in a position to give a lead to the forces of the centre in Europe is demonstrated by the election of Emilio Colombo to the Presidency of the European Parliament, which was supported by a coalition of Christian-Democrats, Conservatives and Liberals against very stubborn opposition from the left.

Preamble of the statutes :

The following statute, based upon our Christian-Democratic concept of man and society and our desire to encourage in Europe a community of free



individuals and responsible citizens each taking a full part in the social, economic and political structures of a pluralist society, a community which is just, peaceful and united in its dealings with all the peoples of the world, is hereby enacted...

5 May 1976 :

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

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

8 July 1976 :

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

12/13 July 1976 :

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

7 September 1976 :

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

23 September 1976 :

Following the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Commission puts forward first proposals for a common fisheries policy : Community inland fishing zone, Community negotiations with third countries on access to their fishing zones ; Community controls.

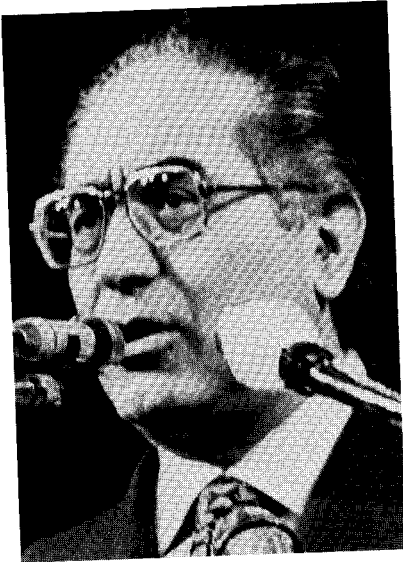
12 October 1976 :

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

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

March 1977 :

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



28 March 1977 :
Portugal applies for membership.

5 May 1977 :

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



With his considerable experience in government, as the Italian Prime Minister and in various other ministerial posts, and with his love of efficiency and cool judgment, Colombo was the ideal choice for this office, to steer Parliament through a difficult transition period preceding the direct elections in an increasingly unfavourable political climate. Under his leadership the material and personnel conditions required for the carrying out of the direct elections and the optimal operation of the future Parliament were created. Egon Klepsch, as chairman of the Group, provides him with the necessary political support.

Klepsch belongs to the post-war generation which resolved after the collapse of Germany to avoid any recurrence of their early experiences and prevent anything of the kind ever happening again. His political elan took him to the leadership of the German Young Christian-Democrats and the EUYCD. As a relatively young Member of the EP he attracted attention as his Group's spokesman on the direct elections and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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

Beginning of May 1977 :

The Christian - Democratic World Union passes its Political Manifesto.

11 May 1977 :

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

17 May 1977 :

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

25 May 1977 :

The 3 Christian-Democratic parties of the Netherlands present a joint list for the first time for the parliamentary elections as the „Christian-Democratic Appeal“

28 July 1977 :

Spain applies for membership.

1/3 September 1977 :

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

18 October 1977 :

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

16 November 1977 :

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

14 December 1977 :

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

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

Klepsch in the „enlargement“ debate on 12 October 1977 :

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

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

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

17 January 1978 :

The CD Group tables a motion for a resolution drawn up by Müller-Hermann (CD/FRG) on the revival of Economic and Monetary Union.

19 January 1978 :

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

There is no doubt that the Community's trade policy works to the disadvantage of the Community's Mediterranean countries ; the reason for the report is therefore clear.

6/7 March 1978 :

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

Extract from the Programme :

Our guidelines for Europe

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

9 March 1978 :

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

14 March 1978 :

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

7/8 April 1978 :

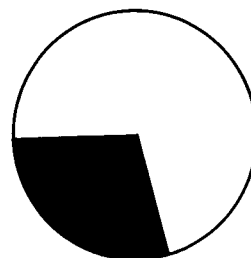
The European Council sets 7/10 June 1979 as the date for direct elections.

7/10 June 1979 :

Simultaneous universal direct elections of the Members of the future European Parliament.

**DIRECTLY ELECTED
EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT**

410 members



About 110 CD-members
(according to estimates
based on the number of seats held
by CD-parties in the national parliaments).

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC GROUP

BELGIUM

<i>Alfred BERTRAND</i>	<i>since 1952</i>	Kurt HAERZSCHEL	1973-1977
Alfred CALIFICE	1968-1972	Fritz HELLWIG	1959-1959
Albert DE GRYSSE	1961-1972	Gunter HENLE	1952-1953
<i>Paul DE KEERSMAEKER</i>	<i>since 1974</i>	Fritz HENSSLER †	1953-1953
Marguerite DE RIEMAECKER- LEGOT †	1958-1961	Josef ILLERHAUS †	1958-1970
<i>Pierre DESCHAMPS</i>	<i>since 1974</i>	Richard JAEGER	1953-1954
Pierre DE SMET †	1952-1965	Kurt Georg KIESINGER	1956-1958
Emile DE WINTER	1965-1972	<i>Egon A. KLEPSCH</i>	<i>since 1973</i>
<i>Maurice DEWULF</i>	<i>since 1968</i>	<i>Hans Juergen KLINKER</i>	<i>since 1962</i>
Joseph DUPONT	1961-1972	Hermann KOPF	1953-1958
Jean DUVIEUSART †	1958-1965	Gerhard KUNZ	1977-1978
Charles HEGER	1972-1974	Aloys Michael LENZ †	1953-1970
Victor LEEMANS †	1958-1971	Paul LEVERKUEHN †	1958-1959
Théodore LEFEVRE †	1952-1958	Heinrich LINDENBERG	1958-1961
Philippe LE HODEY †	1958-1961	Walter LOEHR †	1959-1973
Lucien Hubert MARTENS	1972-1977	<i>Hans August LUECKER</i>	<i>since 1958</i>
Henri MOREAU DE MELEN	1965-1968	<i>Rudolf LUSTER</i>	<i>since 1978</i>
René PETRE †	1961-1976	Linus MEMMEL	1965-1977
<i>Guillaume SCHYNS</i>	<i>since 1977</i>	Siegfried MEISTER	1970-1973
Leon SERVAIS †	1968-1972	Joseph MUELLER	1965-1973
Paul STRUYE †	1952-1958	<i>Hans Werner MUELLER</i>	<i>since 1977</i>
<i>Marcel VANDEWIELE</i>	<i>since 1972</i>	<i>Ernst MUELLER-HERMANN</i>	<i>since 1958</i>
<i>Joris VERHAEGEN</i>	<i>since 1973</i>	Karl Heinz MURSCH	1973-1977
Pierre WIGNY	1952-1958	Josef OESTERLE †	1954-1958

GERMANY

<i>Jochen van AERSSSEN</i>	<i>since 1977</i>	Maria PROBST †	1958-1965
<i>Heinrich AIGNER</i>	<i>since 1961</i>	Hermann PUENDER	1952-1956
<i>Siegbert ALBER</i>	<i>since 1977</i>	Hans RICHARTS	1958-1973
Helmut Karl ARTZINGER	1965-1977	Clemens RIEDEL	1965-1973
Helmut BERTRAM	1952-1953	Wilmar SABASS	1955-1957
Kurt BIRREMBACH	1957-1961	Heinrich SCHILD	1958-1961
<i>Erik BLUMENFELD</i>	<i>since 1973</i>	Klaus Peter SCHULZ	1973-1977
Heinrich von BRENTANO †	1952-1955	<i>Hermann SCHWOERER</i>	<i>since 1970</i>
Friedrich BURGBACHER	1958-1977	Gerd SPRINGORUM	1966-1977
Arvel DERINGER	1958-1970	<i>Heinz STARKE</i>	<i>since 1958</i>
Hans DICHGANS	1961-1970	Franz Josef STRAUSS	1952-1956
Stefan DITTRICH	1965-1973	Anton STORCH †	1958-1965
Werner DOLLINGER	1956-1958	Otto WEINKAMM †	1959-1965
Walter ECKHARDT	1954-1956	<i>Hanna WALZ</i>	<i>since 1973</i>
Ernst ENGELBRECHT-GREVE	1958-1962	Rudolf WERNER	1970-1973
Ferdinand FRIEDENSBURG †	1958-1965	Kurt WAWRZIK	<i>since 1977</i>
<i>Isidor FRUEH</i>	<i>since 1973</i>	<i>Werner ZEYER</i>	<i>since 1977</i>
<i>Karl FUCHS</i>	<i>since 1977</i>		
Hans FURLER †	1955-1973		
Hugo GEIGER	1958-1961		
Eugen GERSTENMAIER	1952-1954		
<i>Hans Edgar JAHN</i>	<i>since 1970</i>		
Karl HAHN	1958-1970		

FRANCE

Jean AUBAME	1958-1959
<i>Jean-Marie CARO</i>	<i>since 1976</i>
René CHARPÉNTIER	1958-1967
<i>André COLIN</i>	<i>since 1963</i>

* Present members' names printed in italics

Josef KURTZ †	1953-1956
François de MENTHON	1952-1958
<i>Claude MONT</i>	<i>since 1978</i>
Erwin MUELLER †	1952-1956
Pierre PFLIMLIN	1962-1967
Alain POHER	1952-1978
Robert SCHUMAN †	1958-1962
Pierre Henri TEITGEN	1952-1958
Adrien ZELLER	1974-1976

IRELAND

Donal CREED	1973-1977
Thomas DUNNE	1973-1977
Anthony ESMONDE	1972-1973
<i>Gerald L'ESTRANGE</i>	<i>since 1976</i>
<i>Charles MC DONALD</i>	<i>since 1973</i>
<i>Riche RYAN</i>	<i>since 1977</i>

ITALY

Giulio ANDREOTTI	1974-1976
Armando ANGELINI †	1960-1968
Dario ANTONIOZZI	1972-1976
Antonio AZZARA †	1952-1954
Emilio BATTISTA †	1955-1969
Giulio BATTISTINI	1959-1969
Lodovico BENVENUTI †	1952-1954
<i>Giovanni BERSANI</i>	<i>since 1960</i>
Giovanni BOANO	1969-1976
Antonio BOGGIANO-PICO †	1952-1959
Paolo BONOMI	1958-1959
Giacinto BOSCO	1959-1960
Giorgio BRACESI †	1957-1969
Carl BREITENBERG	1958-1959
<i>Peter BRUGGER</i>	<i>since 1972</i>
Pietro CAMPILLI †	1952-1953
Enrico CARBONI	1954-1969
Antonio CARCATERRA	1954-1969
Giuseppe CARON	1954-1959
<i>Maria Luisa CASSANMAGNAGO-CERRETTI</i>	<i>since 1976</i>
Antonio CAVALLI	1953-1959
Giuseppe CERULLI IRELLI	1958-1969
Mario CINGOLANI †	1952-1954
<i>Emilio COLOMBO</i>	<i>since 1976</i>
Francesco DE BOSIO	1958-1969
Alcide DE GASPERI †	1954-1954
Umberto DELLE FAVE	1959-1960
Francesco DOMINEDO †	1952-1954
Amintore FANFANI	1954-1956
Francesco FERRARI †	1959-1969

<i>Mario FIORET</i>	<i>since 1976</i>
Bortolo GALLETTO †	1958-1959
Luigi Michele GALLI	1969-1976
Giuseppe GARLATO	1960-1969
Erisia GENNAI TONIETTI	1961-1969
Alessandro GERINI	1954-1957
Luigi GIRARDIN	1969-1976
Giovanni GIRAUDO	1969-1976
<i>Luigi GRANELLI</i>	<i>since 1976</i>
Dante GRAZIOSI	1959-1969
Teresio GUGLIELMONE †	1954-1959
<i>Giosue LIGIOS</i>	<i>since 1972</i>
Tarcisio LONGONI	1959-1961
Franco MALFATTI	1972-1974
Francesco MARENGHI	1960-1969
<i>Mario MARTINELLI</i>	<i>since 1958</i>
Edoardo MARTINO	1958-1967
Pietro MICARA †	1959-1969
Karl MITTERDORFER	1969-1976
Lodovico MONTINI †	1952-1954
Lino Gerolamo MORO	1959-1969
Angelo Giacomo MOTT †	1952-1954
<i>Luigi NOE'</i>	<i>since 1969</i>
Mario PEDINI	1959-1969
Giuseppe PELLA	1954-1958
Dino PENAZZATO	1959-1961
Attilio PICCIONI †	1956-1969
Mariano PINTUS	1969-1972
<i>Ferruccio PISONI</i>	<i>since 1972</i>
Giovanni PONTI †	1960-1961
<i>Ernesto PUCCI</i>	<i>since 1976</i>
	1959-1960
Cristoforo RICCI	1969-1972
<i>Camillo RIPAMONTI</i>	<i>since 1976</i>
<i>Roland RIZ</i>	<i>since 1976</i>
Luigi Candido ROSATI	1972-1976
Enrico ROSELLI †	1957-1959
Leopoldo RUBINACCI †	1958-1969
Armando SABATINI	1952-1969
Italo Mario SACCO †	1952-1954
Natale SANTERO †	1958-1971
C. SCARASCIA MUGNOZZA	1961-1972
Decia SCARDACCIONE	1969-1972
<i>Mario SCALBA</i>	<i>since 1959</i>
Guglielmo SCHIRATTI †	1958-1959
Bruno STORTI	1959-1969
Amor TARTUFOLI †	1958-1963
Giuseppe TOGNI	1952-1956
Zefferino TOME'	1958-1959
Michele TROISI †	1958-1960
Daniele TURANI †	1958-1964
Athos VALSECCHI	1958-1959

<i>Vincenzo VERNASCHI</i>	<i>since 1972</i>
Mario VETRONE	1969-1976
Raoul ZACCARI †	1969-1972
Vinicio ZIINO	1952-1954
Mario ZOTTA †	1959-1963

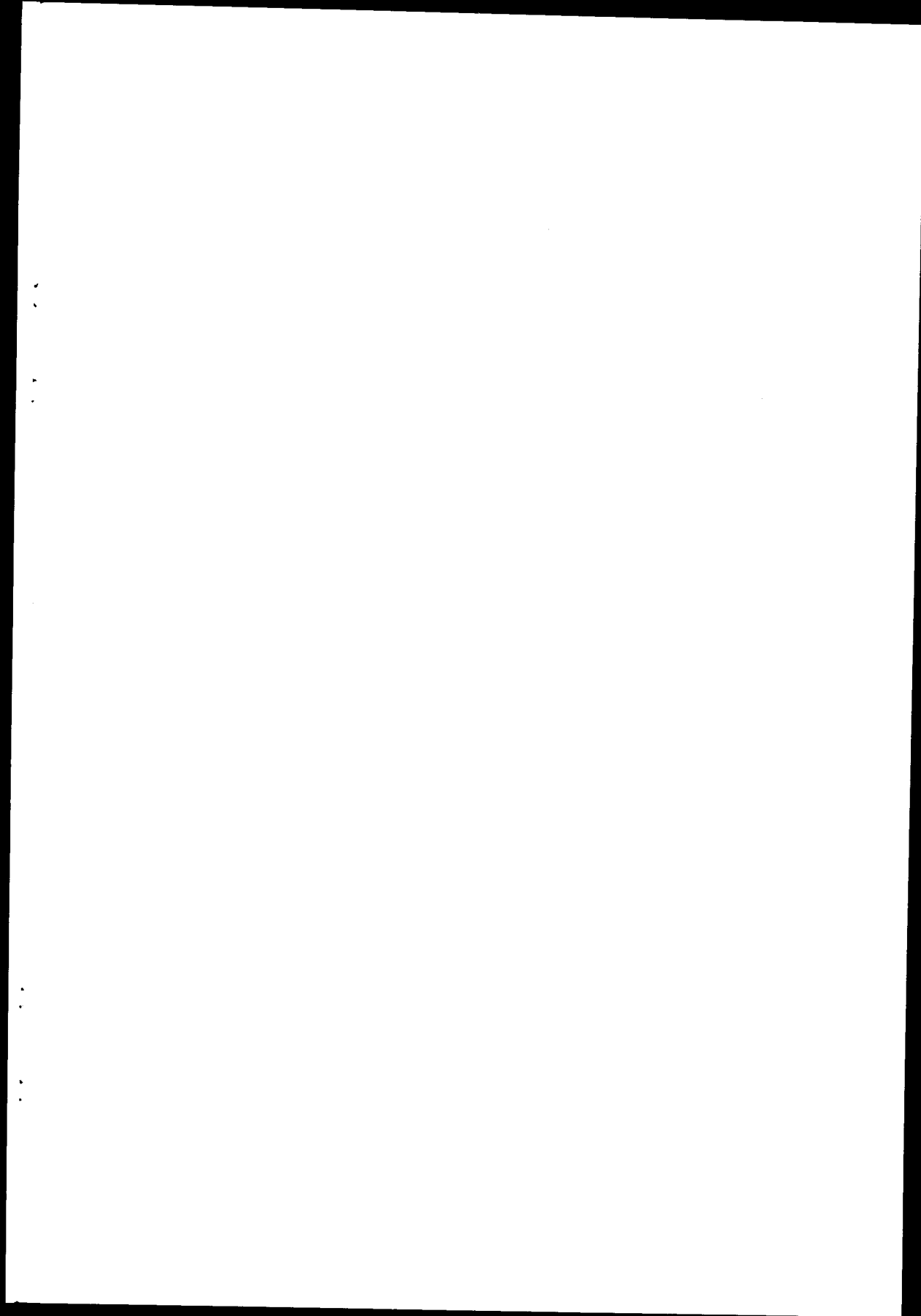
LUXEMBOURG

Jean BECH †	1959-1968
Marcel FISCHBACH	1959-1964
Pierre GREGOIRE	1958-1959
Jean-Pierre GLESENER	1969-1974
Joseph HERR	1959-1969
Nicolas KOLLWELTER	1969-1974
Fernand LOESCH	1952-1959
Nicolas MARGUE †	1952-1959
<i>Camille NEY</i>	<i>since 1974</i>
<i>Jacques SANTER</i>	<i>since 1974</i>
Emile SCHAUS	1968-1969
Joseph LUCIUS	1967-1974

NETHERLANDS

van AMELSVOORT M.J.J.	1970-1971
BIESHEUVEL B.W.	1961-1963
BLAISSE P.A.	1952-1967
BOERSMA J.	1967-1971
BOERTIEN C.	1967-1971

BOS C.	1969-1973
BROUWER T. †	1967-1973
BRUIS SLOT J.A.H.J.S. †	1952-1955
van CAMPEN P.	1958-1967
<i>de GAAY FORTMAN W.F.</i>	<i>since 1978</i>
<i>van der GUN</i>	<i>since 1971</i>
HAZENBOSCH C.P. †	1955-1961
van HULST J.W.	1961-1968
JANSSEN M.M.A.A. †	1956-1963
KLOMPE M.A.M.	1952-1956
DE KONING J.	1971-1977
LARDINOIS P.J.	1963-1967
LICHTENAUER W.F.	1957-1961
van der MEI D.F.	1976-1977
MOMMERSTEEG J.A.	1971-1973
<i>NOTENBOOM H.</i>	<i>since 1971</i>
van der PLOEG C.J. †	1958-1971
RAEDTS C.E.P.M.	1967-1970
RIB W. †	1952-1959
RUTGERS J.C.	1963-1967
van der SANDEN P.J.A.	1973-1974
SASSEN E.M.J.A.	1952-1958
SCHOLTEN W.	1972-1976
SCHUIJT W.	1958-1978
<i>TOLMAN T.</i>	<i>since 1978</i>
<i>VERGEER W.J.</i>	<i>since 1978</i>
VIXSEBOXSE G. †	1952-1957
WESTERTERP T.E.	1967-1971



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