



*Bulletin from the*

# EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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

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## EEC FARM POLICY Agricultural Agreement Called "A New Treaty of Rome"

THE FIRST DETAILED AGRICULTURAL POLICY ever to be adopted on a European scale was completed in the early hours of Sunday morning, January 14, 1962, when the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community ended a 23-day series of meetings. Even on a national scale, no such series of measures has ever before been promulgated at one time. The only precedent for this successful achievement may be found in the agricultural section of the Treaty of Rome itself, but this is confined to laying down general principles, not specific regulations, and lacks the scope of the newly approved common agricultural policy.

The agricultural policy as hammered out by the Council in sessions that sometimes lasted all night has become known as the "Mansholt Plan" in honor of Commission Vice President Sicco L. Mansholt, former Minister of Agriculture for the Netherlands, who was chiefly responsible for the project. It has been described by Rolf Lahr, German Secretary of State, as "a new Treaty of Rome," so far-reaching are its implications.

Its first draft was prepared in June 1960 and was submitted to the Council after the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee had given their opinions on it. The agreement finally reached in the Council, despite some modifications, makes no fundamental change in the Mansholt Plan. It is not only a notable triumph for its author and for the Commission, but also an immense stride forward for the Community as a whole.

### *Complex but Straightforward*

The broad principles of the common agricultural policy are much simpler than its complex details suggest. In general, it has four main objectives:

- *To balance supply and demand both inside and outside*

the Community, by action on supply (greater regional specialization, stockpiling, and structural reform) as well as on demand (improvement of quality, etc.)

- *To give a fair return to farmers*, particularly on family holdings, by structural and regional improvements, re-grouping of holdings, electrification, better means of transport and systems of land tenure, instruction in new methods, and occupational training
- *To stabilize agricultural markets* by sheltering them from speculative price fluctuations, but without cutting them off from the influence of long-term movements in world markets
- *To insure a fair deal for consumers*, by enabling the processing industries and distributive trades to participate in external markets at reasonable, competitive prices, and by preventing prices from being fixed on the basis of marginal farms' production costs.

Underlying all these aims is the general requirement that by the end of the Community's transition period there

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shall be a full common market for agricultural products throughout the Community.

### ***Transition to a Common Market***

The common agricultural policy and the common market in agricultural produce are to be established gradually over a period of seven and a half years, during which time farmers will have a chance to adapt to the new conditions with the aid of a Community Fund for structural improvement and a social and regional policy designed to assist them either in their present occupation or in developing new productive activities. At the final stage of the full common market, prices, marketing, competitive



*Common Market agriculture experts confer: left to right, Sicco Mansholt, Vice President of the Commission; M. Mansholt's executive assistant, Alfred Mozer; and the Commission's Director General for Agriculture, Louis Rabot.*

conditions, and legislation will have been harmonized throughout the Community; meanwhile, differences will be compensated by variable internal levies, diminishing throughout the transition period. Price harmonization is to begin on July 1, 1963. Community countries will also be able to apply safeguard clauses should the inflow of supplies threaten to disrupt their national market. For fruit, vegetables and wine, quality standards will also be applied as a condition for the opening of markets.

To shelter the Community market from world price fluctuations and to insure a measure of protection for European farmers, variable levies will also be applied to imports from outside the Community. In the case of cereals, pork, eggs and poultry, these will replace all other forms of protection, such as quotas, compulsory mixing regulations, import timetables, minimum prices, etc. The height of the levy will be determined on the basis of price levels fixed by agreement within the Community on proposals of the Commission. The proceeds of these levies will go to supply stabilization funds, the fund for structural reform and export drawbacks to enable Community producers to compete on world markets. At the final stage, a common commercial policy will be applied to the Community's external trade.

Marketing within the Community will at the final stage be undertaken either by Community organizations or by

the coordination of national marketing organizations. The agreements in detail follow:

### ***Length of the Preparatory Period***

The regulation is to come into force on July 1, 1962. Seven and a half years have been allowed for the progressive implementation of the agricultural common market, i.e., by December 31, 1969, unless there is meanwhile a decision insuring earlier implementation.

### ***Approximation of Prices***

The criteria for the upper and lower limits of target prices for the marketing of the harvest beginning on July 1, 1962, have been settled and are valid for all the member states. Upper and lower limits for the target prices effective from July 1, 1962, will be fixed for wheat, barley and rye. The upper limit would be based on the intervention prices guaranteed to the producer in the area of the Federal Republic of Germany having the greatest deficiency in the 1961-62 season, and the lower limit would be based on the intervention prices guaranteed to French producers during the same period. For maize, only a lower limit calculated on the average price in Italy has been established.

It should be noted that there is not exactly a price standstill, since regional price differentials will affect the present situation.

In addition, the Council must fix before September 1, 1962, criteria for the approximation of prices. Before April 1, 1963, it will fix prices according to these criteria for the marketing year beginning on July 1, 1963. Then before September 1, 1963, prices will be fixed for the marketing year beginning on July 1, 1964. Subsequently decisions will be taken before September 1 of each year for the marketing year beginning on the following July 1.

In this way there will be a trial year before beginning the approximation of prices, as was requested by the Federal Republic, but it will not be necessary to lose a whole year because the prices set in April 1963 will be valid for the harvests after the following July 1 (including therefore crops planted after the autumn of 1962).

### ***Safeguard Clauses***

A general formula has been adopted for all products for which the trading system has been regulated. This, therefore, does not include wine for which only quotas have been fixed. According to this general formula, member states may resort to safeguard measures should there be great disturbance or threat of such disturbance in their market. They are required to inform the Commission and other member states of these measures at the time they adopt them or beforehand. The Commission must then decide in the managing committee, within a maximum of four working days, whether the measures are to be maintained, amended or abolished. Should the member state be unable to conform with the Commission's decision, it may appeal to the Council, which will decide by qualified majority. Nevertheless, this appeal will not suspend the Commission's decision. The member states therefore can only take autonomous measures for a period of four days.

The following two exceptions to this general clause were made:

- a) In the case of grain the appeal to the Council will suspend the Commission's decision for 10 days.

- b) For top-quality fruit and vegetables there is no possibility of autonomous measures, but each member country may request of the Commission prior authorization to take safeguard measures. In this connection the only possibility of appeal is to the Court of Justice. The Commission has declared that when making its decision on whether or not a serious disturbance has been caused, it will take as a determining factor any fall of prices below 82 per cent of the average wholesale market prices of the three preceding years (compared with the criterion of 92 per cent fixed for the minimum price).

### Financial Regulation

A European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund has been established. Its expenditures will fall under three general categories, when the Fund is in full operation:

- a) Refunds on exports to non-member countries (calculated on the quantities of net exports and the rate of refund of the member state with the lowest price level).
- b) Interventions on the internal market in accordance with a decision by the Council.
- c) Measures to achieve the aims of the common agricultural policy, including structural changes, taken in accordance with a decision by the Council.

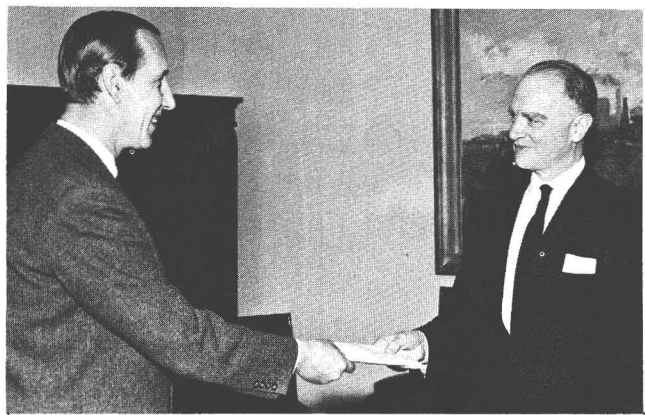
Before October 1, 1962, the Commission will make proposals for Community financing from 1962-63 on.

The Council will conduct an annual review of the pattern of production, development of markets and financial consequences of the common agricultural policy. The situation as a whole will be reviewed by the Council before the end of the third year.

The contribution of the Fund to this expenditure will be roughly one sixth for 1962-63, two sixths for 1963-64 and three sixths for 1964-65.

Contributions under (c) will as far as possible be equal to one third of the contribution to the other two expenditures.

Contributions by the Fund to items under (a), (b) and



*Sir Arthur Tandy (right), British representative to the European Communities, presents to High Authority Vice President Dirk Spierenburg Britain's formal application for membership in ECSC.*

### Britain to Negotiate with All Three of the Communities

The British Government made formal application for membership in the European Coal and Steel Community on March 2 and for membership in the European Atomic Energy Community on March 5. British Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath said, following the bid to Euratom, that his government's applications to all three of the Community institutions demonstrated Britain's "desire to maintain the momentum of the negotiations as a whole." Britain applied for membership in the Common Market on August 10, 1961, and negotiations have been in progress since November 8.

(c) will increase regularly until, at the end of the preparatory stage, all the appropriate expenditure is financed by the Fund.

### Resources

The amount of money available will be fixed annually by the Council. The receipts of the Fund during the first three years will consist of financial contributions from

*Prosperous farmlands like these in France contribute to the Six's self-sufficiency, yet the Community remains the world's largest agricultural import market.*





A street market in Trier, Germany, sells produce from the Six. Under the agricultural agreement, none of the EEC countries will be able to suspend imports of top-grade fruits and vegetables from other member countries without the Commission's authorization.

the member states, one part being calculated according to the scale for the budget laid down in Article 200(1) of the Treaty, and the other proportionately to the net imports of each member state from non-member countries.

The two parts of the contributions from member states will constitute the total receipts of the Fund in the following proportions:

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
According to scale laid down in Article 200(1)	100%	90%	80%
In proportion to net imports	....	10%	20%

The Council has also fixed a ceiling for the contributions of each member state during the first three years: 10.5 per cent for the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, 31 per cent for the Federal Republic of Germany, 28 per cent for Italy and 13 per cent for the Netherlands. These countries may pay less—but never more—than the maximum percentages given above. In any event France will pay the remainder of the Fund's total, and for France a minimum contribution of 17.5 per cent was established.

This means Germany and the Netherlands will therefore have to pay more than they would under the general budget scale in Article 200(1). In other words, the countries with net imports (from non-member countries) must contribute to a part of the refunds on exports to non-member countries. (France, because of its grain, and the Netherlands, because of its dairy produce, will benefit most from this arrangement.)

Before the end of the third year the Council will lay down rules to insure gradual progress toward a single market system.

In this single-market phase, receipts from levies charged on imports from non-member countries will go to the Community and be used to cover Community expenditure. The budgetary funds of the Community will then be derived from these receipts and any other revenue set according to the rules of the Treaty plus the budget contributions made by the states under Article 200 of the Treaty.

The Fund will be a part of the budget of the Community.

### Timetable for 1962 Agreed by the Community

	Proposals by Commission before:	Decision by Council before:	Entry into force:
Rice	4/30/62	7/1/62	
Dairy produce	5/1/62	7/31/62	11/1/62
Beef and veal	5/1/62	7/31/62	11/1/62
Veterinary system	7/1/62		
Sugar	7/15/62	11/1/62	1/1/63

## CIFE Activities

The Collège Universitaire d'Etudes Fédéralistes, conducted by the Centre International de Formation Européenne (CIFE), will hold its summer session at Val d'Aosta (Italy) from July 1 to September 10 this year. CIFE was founded in Paris in 1954 to study European integration in all its aspects, provide training for European citizenship and strengthen friendship between Europeans and others. Alexandre Marc, Director General of CIFE, plans a visit to the United States this spring.

Under CIFE sponsorship a series of study sessions, conferences and training courses have been held throughout Europe to contribute to the development of European unity. Trainees include university assistants, secondary school teachers, future administrators and diplomats, not only from Europe but also from America, Africa and Asia. Topics of study undertaken included: sociological aspects of the federal system, European ethnics, juridical principles of federalism, contemporary economics, relations between Europe and Africa, and the history of federalist ideas from the French Revolution to World War I.

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT

ONE OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY MEASURES in the agricultural agreement adopted by the Council of Ministers is the final form of the safeguard clauses which cover all products for which the internal trading system is regulated. The regulation adopted allows the governments of the EEC member countries to suspend or restrict imports from other Community countries if their home markets are hit by "serious disturbance" or if they feel that such a disturbance is imminent.

The decision as to whether these restrictions are maintained will, however, be solely in the hands of the Common Market Commission, which must decide within four days after protective measures have been introduced. If the Commission decides that the restrictions are unwarranted, the member state can then appeal to the Council of Ministers, which takes a final decision by qualified majority.

The restrictions cannot be maintained, however, while the appeal to the Council is under consideration, except in the case of grain where appeal to the Council suspends application of the Commission's decision for 10 days. And in the case of top-grade Community fruit and vegetables, a member state cannot suspend imports at all without having first obtained the authorization of the Commission. That the Ministers should have considered the Commission's decision (subject to appeal to the Council for decision by qualified majority) the fairest way of deciding this thorny question is perhaps the greatest tribute that could have been paid to the Community's institutional structure and to the impartiality of the men who run it.

## *Over the Major Hurdles*

Among the most difficult matters which the Council had to settle were a number of measures to be taken during the preparatory period. They included the alignment of prices and the financing of the common policy.

On the alignment of prices, the Council agreed to defer the initial price changes for a year, as requested by the German Federal Republic. For the 12 months beginning July 1, 1962, upper and lower limits will be fixed for the indicator prices for grains (wheat, barley and rye). By September 1, 1962, however, the Council will fix the criteria for price alignment, and before April 1 of the following year it will use these criteria to fix prices for the 1963-64 season beginning July 1, 1963. The prices for the 1964-65 season will be fixed by September 1, 1963, and similarly for each subsequent season by September 1 of the preceding year. Thus, over the preparatory period, the Community's highest prices will move down and the lowest prices move upward until a common price level prevails.

## *Financing the Common Policy*

The financing of the common policy by the Guidance and Guarantee Fund will not be fully operative until the end of the transition period. In 1962-63 the Fund's contribution will be one sixth, in 1963-64 two sixths and in 1964-65 three sixths of total expenditure; the Council will review expenditure annually and will review the situation

as a whole after three years. The Fund's contributions will increase gradually until, by the end of the preparatory stage, the total expenditure will be borne by the Fund.

The resources of the Fund will be provided in the 1962-63 season wholly by the member states, in the same proportion as their contribution to the general budget of the Common Market. Subsequently, however, the Fund will also have an independent source of revenue—the sums yielded by the levies on imports of farm produce from outside the Community. From these levies, each member state will provide a sum proportional to its net imports of farm produce from non-member countries; these sums will make up 10 per cent of the fund's total resources in 1963-64 and 20 per cent in 1964-65. The direct contributions by the member states will be proportionately reduced. Before the end of the third year the Council will lay down rules to insure that, by the end of the transition period, the total receipts from the levies will go to the Community and be used to cover Community expenditures.

Finally, to provide an additional but gradually diminishing cushion for the less efficient producer groups in the preparatory period, levies will be imposed on farm produce not only at the external Community frontiers but also at internal Community frontiers. They will be equal to the difference in price between the importing and exporting country, and will gradually be reduced until they disappear at the end of the preparatory period, by which time the presently differing national price levels will have been aligned.

*Vineyard in the Champagne region of France.*



## “ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT” PROGRAM



*The European Coal and Steel Community has pioneered in “readaptation,” particularly in coal mining areas. Shown here are miners at Noeufs-les-Mines in Pas de Calais.*

THE REEMPLOYMENT AND RESETTLEMENT OF WORKERS, which is known in the Community as readaptation, has played a leading role in the activity of the ECSC’s High Authority ever since the start of the coal crisis in 1958. The readaptation policy, made possible by the ECSC Treaty and recognized as among the most advanced in the world, enabled the High Authority to insure that workers whose jobs had been eliminated could obtain new employment, and that the brunt of change in the coal and steel industries would therefore not be borne by the workers.

Under the readaptation policy as it emerged from the early experience of the Community, workers were granted:

- tide-over allowances between jobs (maximum, one year; 90-100 per cent of previous earnings for first four months)
- making up of pay in the new job to 100 per cent of old wage (for up to one year)
- payment of moving and transfer costs
- free training for a new job

Few observers, including those in the miners’ unions, doubt that readaptation has played a vital part in avoiding major disturbances during the pit closures and the reorganization of the Community’s coal industry. So far, some \$50 million has been allotted by the High Authority, covering the readaptation of 115,000 workers, 95,000 of them in the coal industry. This amount has been matched by the governments of the member countries involved, which under the terms of the treaty must contribute 50 per cent of the cost of readaptation projects.

With the reorganization of the coal industry far from complete, demands for readaptation continue. Since May 1960, aid has been granted for about 12,000 workers. The hard-hit Belgian industry has by no means been the only recipient of aid; substantial sums have also been allotted for readaptation projects in Germany and France. On January 18 the High Authority approved new readaptation projects covering mines in the Ruhr.

### **No Derelict Areas Allowed**

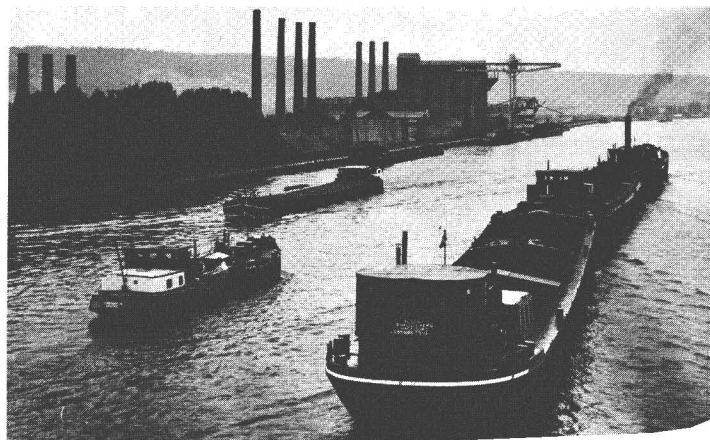
For some areas, however, it was clear that readaptation alone was not sufficient solution. Areas which depended for their livelihood almost exclusively on coal mining would only fall derelict if the miners for whom there were no longer any jobs were merely helped to find jobs elsewhere. Moreover, experience in the ECSC had yielded conclusions similar to those reached earlier in Great Britain—that workers were extremely reluctant to abandon the ties which bound them to their home districts and that mass transfers did not work satisfactorily. In these regions, therefore, the only satisfactory solution was to bring work to the workers in the form of new factories and to bring it, wherever possible, before the mines were closed down.

### **Example: The Liège Region**

The region of Liège in Belgium is a typical example of the need for substantial industrial redevelopment. Between 1953 and 1960, 16 out of the 34 pits in this region were closed and output fell from five million to 3.5 million tons a year. The number of miners dropped gradually from 30,000 to 18,000.

The Liège provincial authorities have urged a program

*Plants being built under a joint Belgian-Community industrial redevelopment program will flank Belgium’s Albert Canal, providing new jobs for miners.*



of redevelopment in the areas along the lower Meuse and the Albert Canal which must, however, be cleared of tips and slag heaps before industrialization can start.

The High Authority of the ECSC will contribute \$23 million for this task and for adapting the Hauts Sarts area for industrial development. The latter will then house three new firms: Englebert (tires), the British firm Lucas (electrical equipment for vehicles) and the German firm Flottmann (machine tools). Together the firms will provide jobs for 3,000 workers, and they have agreed that at least 10 per cent of them will be former miners. The High Authority's aid will be in the form of a loan of \$12.7 million at an interest rate of 4.78 per cent.

Moreover, at Chertal, where the new Espérance-Longdoz steelworks are to be extended, the ground will be prepared and protected against flooding through a High Authority loan of \$8 million—about half the total cost. Of the 1,500 new jobs created, here again at least 10 per cent must be reserved for ex-miners.

These two operations follow close on decisions taken last October to aid firms to settle or extend their operations in the Liège region: Hervé (makers of electronic products—\$50,000), the Capsulerie Liégeoise (\$28,000) and Elomag (\$150,000). Negotiations are also being held with other firms which are considering settling in the industrial zones being prepared.

### The Future of Redevelopment

For the Coal and Steel Community, industrial redevelopment has moved into the stage of practical application. The guiding principles which the High Authority accepted following the Intergovernmental Conference on Industrial Redevelopment in Luxembourg last September have met with the general approval of the Council of Ministers without being formally adopted. In particular, it has been realized that the soundest way to deal with declining coal-mining areas is to anticipate their difficulties by bringing in new industry rather than to cope, after the fact, with major unemployment problems. But before laying down hard and fast rules, the Council of Ministers prefers to wait and see the results of the current operations.

Meanwhile, plans are being developed in other hard-hit regions. In the Borinage, a project to aid in the establishment of a new aluminum rolling mill, to be built by the Aleurope firm at Ghlin-Baudour, has been approved by the High Authority and a working group of the three Community executives, and the project will be submitted to the Council of Ministers. The Belgian Government has asked the High Authority and the European Investment Bank for aid totaling \$2.5 million, in particular for retraining miners from the Borinage pits. The rolling mill will employ 500 to 750 persons. Other projects may be presented for the Nord-Pas de Calais coalfield in France.

## LABOR COSTS IN THE EEC

THE AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES (including employers' contributions) in 14 industries in the German Federal Republic, France and Belgium during 1959 were roughly similar—the equivalent of about 80 cents per hour. In the Netherlands and Italy figures were 15 to 25 per cent lower, according to findings of a survey of labor costs recently published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities. The survey covered all establishments employing 50 persons or more (workers and staff) in all the Community countries except Luxembourg. The industries studied were:

- Sugar
- Brewing and malting
- Wool-spinning
- Cotton-spinning
- Synthetic fibers
- Paper pulp, paper and paperboard
- Chemicals
- Rubber
- Cement
- Pottery, porcelain and earthenware
- Machine tools
- Electrical engineering
- Shipbuilding and ship repairs
- Automobiles

This list of industries on which the study was based was drawn up by agreement with government experts and both sides of industry—management and labor. Except in Luxembourg, these 14 branches of industry are estimated to include at least 30 per cent of wage earners in all manufacturing industries. Data was compiled on a strictly comparable basis and was expressed in Belgian francs in order to facilitate international comparisons.

Costs given in the study include all direct and indirect charges on the employer, whether statutory, by collective agreement or voluntary (wages, bonuses, paid holidays, social security contributions, taxes of a social nature, cost

of labor recruitment and training, benefits in kind and other social contributions).

The weighted average of the wage burden in the industries covered by the survey follows:

### Average Hourly Wages Plus Employers' Contributions

	Belgian francs	(50 BF = \$1.00)	Belgian francs
Germany (F.R.)	40.42		Netherlands 34.51
France	39.94		Italy 32.41
Belgium	39.59		

As noted before, in 1959 the cost of labor was much the same in Belgium, the German Federal Republic and France, and was definitely lower in the Netherlands and Italy. The difference between the two groups of countries is roughly 15 to 25 per cent. In Luxembourg the wage burden for the only industry studied was approximately the same as in Germany, which tops the list for this industry.

In studying labor costs, it has seemed that the geographical factor is less important than what might be termed the structural factor, because the results show that costs in the same industry in the various countries are more homogeneous than costs in different industries within the same country. Of the industries covered by the survey the highest costs were generally those in the motor industry and shipbuilding, and the lowest were found in the pottery, porcelain and earthenware industry and in cotton and wool spinning.

It is difficult to draw any general conclusions in the case of administrative staff. On the whole, however, the

highest costs were in Belgium and Italy, while Germany and the Netherlands had the lowest:

### Average Monthly Staff Salaries Plus Employers' Contributions

in thousands of Belgian francs (50 BF = \$1.00)

Country	Italy	Belgium	France	Germany (F.R.)	Netherlands
Italy	14.9			12.8	
Belgium	14.4				11.1
France	13.8				

### Average Monthly Salary Plus Employers' Contributions (for staff personnel—1959)

in Belgian francs (50 BF = \$1.00)

Industries	Germany (F.R.)	Belgium	France	Italy	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Sugar	16,820	13,905	13,954	13,548	9,935	—
Brewing and malting	12,844	13,531	12,187	11,856	10,704	17,721
Wool-spinning	10,818	12,891	12,882	11,497	10,286	—
Cotton-spinning	10,620	14,100	11,781	12,081	10,609	—
Synthetic fibres	13,877	—	15,126	14,874	—	—
Paper pulp, paper and paperboard	13,775	15,156	14,727	14,569	12,442	—
Chemicals	14,118	15,480	14,817	14,434	10,771	—
Rubber	10,833	13,500	13,130	16,876	9,310	—
Cement	15,132	16,462	17,688	19,893	—	—
Pottery, porcelain and earthenware	10,179	11,202	11,256	11,540	8,308	—
Machine tools	11,233	13,898	13,447	12,852	—	—
Electrical engineering	12,562	14,021	13,476	13,419	11,354	—
Shipbuilding and ship repairs	11,181	14,317	12,738	14,330	11,572	—
Automobiles	12,582	—	15,759	14,313	—	—

A second survey, on the basis of the 1960 figures, has been made and the results are at present under study. It covers the following branches of industry:

Chocolates, confectionery and biscuits	Plywood
Fruit and vegetable preserves	Wooden furniture
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	Hollow and flat glass
Footwear	Precision engineering and optical instruments.

### Average Hourly Wage Plus Employers' Contributions (for workers 1959)

in Belgian francs (50 BF = \$1.00)

Industries	Belgian francs	Germany (F.R.)	Belgium	France	Italy	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Sugar	37.91	43.60	36.69	31.82	33.65	—	
Brewing and malting	44.88	38.74	35.92	30.06	33.88	44.80	
Wool-spinning	32.41	31.55	33.50	27.38	28.13	—	
Cotton-spinning	32.75	31.71	30.90	24.68	31.78	—	
Synthetic fibres	44.28	—	48.77	31.91	—	—	
Paper pulp, paper and paperboard	39.62	42.47	40.65	31.46	33.74	—	
Chemicals	46.93	40.99	45.73	35.47	36.64	—	
Rubber	41.72	40.40	40.09	42.22	33.04	—	
Cement	45.46	52.73	46.33	32.18	—	—	
Pottery, porcelain and earthenware	32.93	32.53	31.95	27.88	26.99	—	
Machine tools	45.50	46.90	45.65	36.08	—	—	
Electrical engineering	38.86	40.45	39.81	33.17	33.16	—	
Shipbuilding and ship repairs	45.94	54.25	43.11	40.37	38.54	—	
Automobiles	49.80	—	53.74	48.79	—	—	

## EURATOM PRESIDENT ADDRESSES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

PIERRE CHATENET, new President of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community, told the European Parliament in Strasbourg on February 20 that he regarded 1962 as decisive not only for European integration but also for Euratom, since during this year a decision is to be taken on the second five-year research program (for 1963-67). The program, M. Chatenet said, will continue the work of the first five years (1958-62) along lines that will pave the way for the change-over to large-scale nuclear activities and to atomic industrialization. The possibility of British membership in Euratom is being taken into consideration in the preparation of the program, he stated.

Remarking that the first five-year program had been 95 per cent achieved with Euratom's establishment of the Joint Research Center and the conclusion of a series of contracts of association and international agreements, the Euratom President said that about \$480 million would be required for the second five-year program. This is over twice the amount allotted for the initial program, but M. Chatenet said that the physical capacity of the Community's installations will be more than adequate to absorb this level of expenditure.

Stating that 90 per cent of the research expenditure

will be made in Community countries, he said that Euratom is now studying the potential industrial impact of the second research program. In reviewing the main items of the new program, M. Chatenet mentioned the Orgel type reactor, chosen because of the advantages of heavy water and as the result of studies carried out in certain member countries; and fast plutonium reactors, studied at the Euratom research center in Karlsruhe. He expressed the Commission's hope that the Dragon experiment would be continued and that the Petten (Netherlands) establishment would participate in the project.

President Chatenet said that the Commission would strive to encourage European manufacture of fuel elements and also to develop succeeding generations of reactor types already in operation. Other activities would include the development of other advanced types of test reactors, the training of technicians, and the study of isotopes, neutron physics, nuclear ship propulsion, fusion biology and health protection.

The new five-year program, being studied during March by the Scientific and Technical Committee (which has already approved it in principle), will also be restudied by the Consultative Committee for Research before being submitted to the Council of Ministers.



# EURATOM'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS Progress Report on Activities

THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY has a two-fold interest in developing close links with countries outside the Community. Technically, Euratom's progress is enhanced by cooperation with countries which have experience of different nuclear problems, particularly those with long-established nuclear industries such as the U. S., the U. K. and Canada. Euratom is also concerned with its responsibilities in assisting the developing countries in the field of atomic energy.

Through the European Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD, Euratom is working in partnership with European countries on two important projects, while through worldwide international organizations important links are maintained with other countries of the United Nations. In addition to those countries with which Euratom has cooperation agreements, six countries have missions accredited to the Community.

## Agreements with Third Countries

The word "cooperation" hardly suffices to describe the importance of these agreements. Taken together with the Dragon (see *Bulletin* No. 51, page 7) and Halden agreements, they put Euratom's research program on a wider basis than would otherwise be possible, enabling Euratom to participate in various streams of reactor development, any one of which may provide the key to low-cost nuclear power.

**The U.S.-Euratom Agreement** was signed on November 8, 1958. Its aims are perhaps best described by Euratom's former President Etienne Hirsch: "The first aim was a political one . . . to strengthen, by a combined effort, the unity of Europe and the ties between this new European Community and the U. S. The second aim was an economic one; it was to add to the reactor experience already gained in the United States the experience of full-scale construction in Europe, where the cost of conventional fuel is higher. This effort was to be accompanied by a major research and development program. . . ."

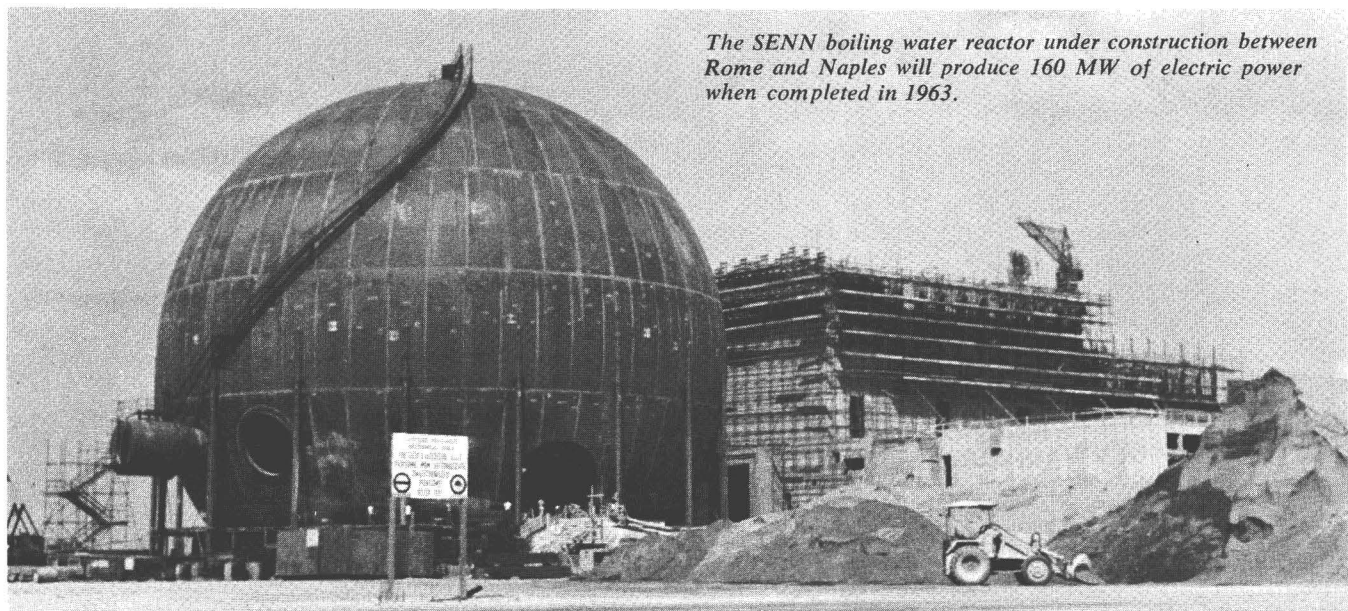
Since the Agreement is exclusively concerned with the peaceful use of nuclear energy, cooperation is dependent upon Euratom's satisfactorily applying safeguards and

control arrangements to prevent the improper use of fissile materials supplied by the United States.

The Agreement covers a joint \$350 million program for the construction of up to 1,000 MW of nuclear capacity in the Community equipped with reactors on which research and development in the U. S. is well advanced. Of the \$350 million, \$215 million would be provided by enterprises in the Community and up to \$135 million by the U. S. Government in the form of long-term credits to Euratom to be re-loaned to enterprises. The contract for this loan was concluded between Euratom and the Export-Import Bank in August 1959.

Among other benefits offered are a 10-year financial guarantee on the fabrication and integrity of the fuel elements employed, the sale or lease of 30,000 kg. of contained U-235 in uranium for use in projects under the program, long-term loans to finance part of the investment cost, plutonium buy-back and chemical reprocessing of the irradiated fuel. Projects for inclusion in the program are considered for their suitability by a Joint Reactor Board consisting of representatives of Euratom and of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

On April 10, 1959, industrial concerns in the Community were invited to submit proposals for the construction of these reactors by the end of 1963. Although five concerns submitted letters of intent for the construction of power stations, the adequacy of conventional fuel sources deterred all but one from concluding a contract. This plant is the 160-MW SENN BWR plant now under construction in Italy and due to come into operation in 1963. Under a second invitation issued on September 20, 1961, proposals are invited for the construction of two further power stations by the end of 1965 on essentially the same conditions as those offered under the first invitation. The deadline for applications is June 1, 1962. As yet, one project, the Franco-Belgian SENA project for a 242-MW BWR to be built in the French Ardennes near the Belgian frontier, has been put forward and is on the point of inclusion under the second part of the program. Work on this, Euratom's first "Joint Enterprise," is already in a preliminary stage. →



*The SENN boiling water reactor under construction between Rome and Naples will produce 160 MW of electric power when completed in 1963.*

Secondly, Euratom and the U. S. are each to contribute up to \$50 million over a five-year period (and probably the same sum over a second five-year period) to a joint research and development program. The principal aims of the program are to improve reactor performance, lower fuel cycle costs and do research in plutonium recycling. The response to this section of the agreement has been extremely successful. By November 1961 American and European research projects were put before the Joint Research and Development Board set up under the agreement to evaluate proposals, and 69 research contracts had been approved involving an expenditure of about \$9 million in the Community. Among the fields covered are the

water to be supplied for research purposes; the transfer of the U. S.-supplied Petten and Ispra research reactors to Euratom; the liberalization of the rules governing the supply of U. S.-supplied fissile materials under bilateral agreements with member countries to permit the fabrication of fuel elements in Europe for re-export to third countries.

Finally, the two parties agree to exchange unclassified information, while there is provision for each side to exploit under non-exclusive licenses inventions and patents resulting from the Joint Program.

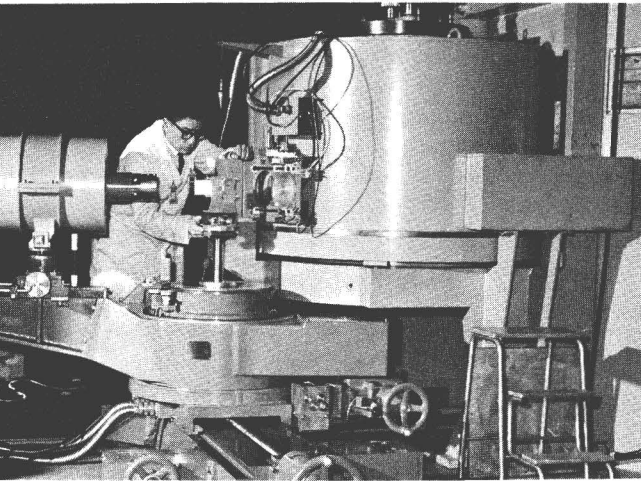
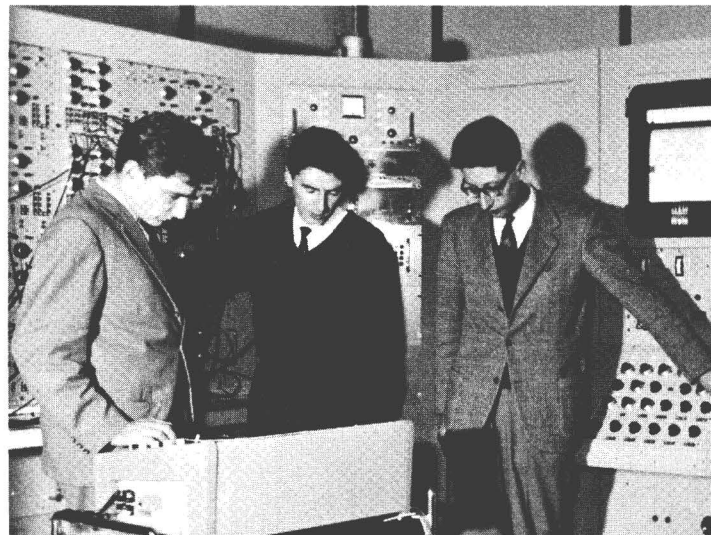
**The U.K.-Euratom Agreement** was signed on February 4, 1959, for an initial 10-year period. The aim is "cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy" between institutions and individual concerns in the U. K. and the Community. The main provisions are: the exchange of information and training facilities, the provision of nuclear fuel and reactors by the U. K., the establishment of two committees of representatives of the two parties: one a continuing committee consisting of the President of the U. K. Atomic Energy Authority, a member of the U. K. Government and a member of the Commission, the other a joint working group of officials of the UKAEA and the Euratom Commission.

The Commission and the UKAEA undertake to make available to each other nonclassified information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to help individuals or firms to exchange information within the limits imposed by patents restrictions. They also agree to exchange technical advisers and to find places for each other's students and technicians in their schools and training centers.

Exchanges of information and of technicians and trainees are already taking place and the Continuing Committee and Joint Working Group meet at regular intervals. So far the subjects for joint study have included the advanced gas-cooled reactor, "breeder" reactors, the legal aspects of nuclear-powered ship propulsion and fusion. The UKAEA is studying controlled thermonuclear reactions at its Culham laboratory, while Euratom is doing so under association contracts with the Fontenay-aux-Roses Research Center in France, the Institut fuer Physik und Astrophysik in Munich, and the Italian CNRN at Frascati; and further exchanges of information are planned.

Secondly, the Commission and the UKAEA undertake to assist enterprises in the U. K. and the Community to

*Ispra Center scientists employ an analogue computer for nuclear research activities.*

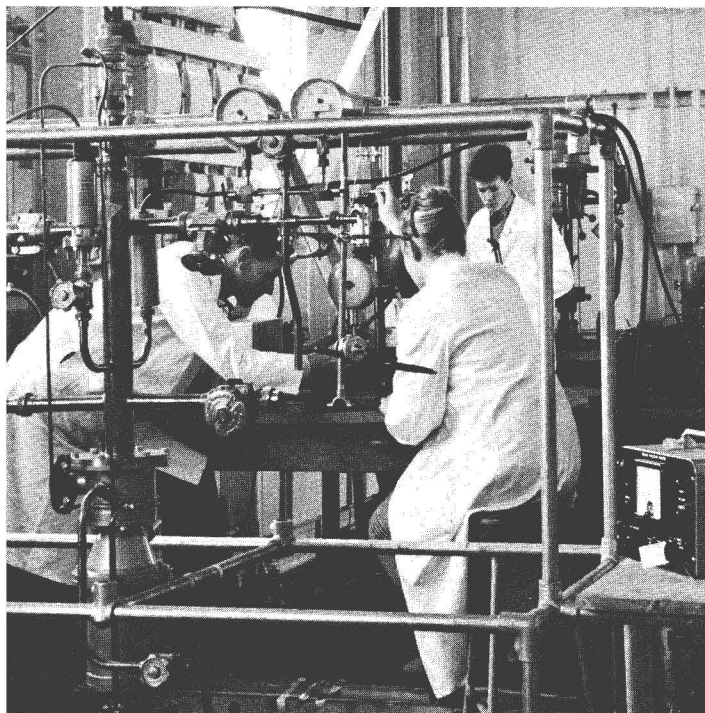


*A research scientist adjusts a neutron diffraction meter in Euratom's joint research center at Ispra.*

improvement of boiling water reactors, plutonium recycling, the study of plutonium and uranium compounds, fuel development, improved zirconium alloys and heat transfer studies.

The section of the United States' Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-846) covering the sale or lease of 30,000 kg. of contained U-235 in uranium has since undergone certain modifications and further modifications are under negotiation. Under a codicil signed on June 11, 1960, which came into force in September 1961, it was agreed that a limited quantity of fissile materials originally earmarked for the power program should be released for Community research projects outside the scope of the Agreement: 340 kg. of U-235 and 30 kg. of U-233 are accordingly to be supplied for the Orgel (heavy water-moderated, organic liquid-cooled) reactor project and for two Italian projects; in addition, 9 kg. of plutonium is being supplied for joint research projects, the first consignment having arrived in September 1961.

A number of amendments to the U. S.-Euratom Agreement are now under negotiation and, if adopted, will widen considerably its scope. The modifications to the United States' Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958 have already opened the way for certain quantities of the 30,000 kg. of enriched uranium originally intended for the power program to be supplied to Euratom for the purpose of research without the lengthy legislative procedure required by Congress. Among the topics on which amendments are proposed are: the role to be played by the Supply Agency in the conclusion of future supply contracts (in accordance with Article 64 of the Euratom Treaty); the enlargement of the quantities of fissile materials and heavy



*Euratom and U. K. scientists work side by side on the Dragon project at Winfrith, England, for development of a high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor.*

obtain research and power reactors, to help each other to obtain appropriate materials and equipment; and, on commercial terms, to provide each other with aid in the design, construction and operation of plants for fuel manufacture and the processing of fuel.

The UKAEA also undertakes to supply, on commercial terms, fuel for research and power reactors supplied by Britain or, in specific cases, for other reactors; it may also assist the Euratom Agency to obtain fuel supplies. It will reprocess or arrange for the processing in the U. K. of fuel from Community research and power reactors. And, at Euratom's request, it will buy back excess plutonium produced in reactors consuming British-supplied fuel. As yet there has been little recourse to these sections of the Agreement, owing to the limited scale of power reactor construction in the Community. Fuel, however, is being furnished for a "Jason" reactor, supplied to Holland.

**The Canada-Euratom Agreements** were signed on October 6, 1959: one agreement was with the Canadian Government and the other, the technical agreement, with Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

The agreement with the Canadian Government sets out the terms governing the exchange of information, nuclear materials, reactors and other equipment, the exploitation of patented information, and the use of each other's equipment and training facilities; and in particular it covers the launching of a joint research program in the field of natural uranium-fueled, heavy water-moderated reactors. Like the other two agreements, the Canadian agreement's scope is limited to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and again cooperation is dependent upon proper safeguards and control arrangements.

The agreement with Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., is concerned with research and development in regard to the natural uranium, heavy water-moderated reactor. Canada has concentrated its effort on this genus of reactor, one of which is being constructed for power production. The contribution of Euratom will be to help the Canadians to overcome some of the technical problems still outstanding. The agreement provides for a five-year joint research

and development program, each party contributing up to \$5 million, a Joint Board to advise the Commission and the AECL (consisting of members of the two organizations, along with others who may be invited); for a two-way exchange of information in the field of heavy water-moderated reactors; and for the joint exploitation of invention and discoveries resulting from the joint program.

The Joint Board is now meeting at regular intervals, and research under the agreement is being concentrated on two types of heavy water-moderated reactors: the Orgel project at Euratom's Ispra center and the Canadian OCDRE project. Contacts have also been established with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission which is already cooperating with the Canadians on the same type of reactor.

**The Brazil-Euratom Agreement** was signed on June 9, 1961, and awaits ratification. The agreement provides a framework for cooperation in a large number of fields, namely research and development, health protection, installations and equipment, and the use of ores, source materials and special fissile materials, irradiated fuels and radioisotopes, the granting of licenses and sub-licenses for patents, the exchange of students, technicians and teachers, the improvement of ore prospecting techniques, the construction of installations and equipment, the supply of ores, source materials, special fissile materials and radioisotopes, the processing of ores and source materials and the chemical treatment of fuels.

Along with these technical provisions this agreement is also important in view of the strong desire of the Community to intensify and develop cooperation with the Latin American continent.

**The Argentina-Euratom Agreement**, on which a text has been prepared and agreed, is expected to be signed later by the two parties. The scope of the Agreement is much the same as that with Brazil, but there are such more specific provisions as that, on the request of the Argentine Government, the Commission will encourage Community undertakings to cooperate in prospecting and research in Argentina for uranium or other nuclear materials; should the results of such prospecting and research be positive the two parties would consult on the extent to which the Community could benefit.

### **Accreditation to Euratom**

Altogether 10 countries have diplomatic missions accredited to Euratom: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Israel, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the U. K. and the U. S.

### **Relations with International Organizations**

All Euratom countries are members of the OECD and of its specialized agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, established on February 1, 1958. The ENEA is working on two important research projects. The most important is the 'Dragon' project at Winfrith Heath, Dorset, England, for the construction of a high-temperature gas-cooled reactor. Euratom is associated in this project: like the U. K., it is contributing 43.4 per cent of the total \$38 million cost, and about 40 scientists from Euratom or seconded from member countries are working on it. This project is of particular importance, for it means that Euratom has a stake in the development of the high-temperature gas-cooled reactor concept, the most

advanced development of the Calder Hall type reactor, on which the British nuclear power industry is based; and which is one of the most promising reactor strings for the production of cheap nuclear power by the end of the decade.

The second ENEA project is the Halden boiling heavy water reactor designed and constructed by the Norwegian Atomic Energy Authority and located in southern Norway. Euratom's share of the operating expenses of this reactor is \$1.6 million; eight research staff members are at work there.

The Agency is also working on procedures for cooperation on health and safety matters, third-party liability and on the permanent removal of all trade barriers in Europe.

Also within the framework of the ENEA five Euratom countries' governments and companies have subscribed more than half the \$21 million capital for the Eurochemic Company of which 13 OECD countries are members (the others are Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey). Eurochemic is building a plant at Mol, Belgium, for the chemical processing of spent (irradiated) fuel. This plant will be in operation in 1963.

Relations are also maintained with the Council of Europe, principally through the annual Joint Meeting of the Consultative Assembly and the Community's European Parliament.

The Euratom Commission, in the name of the Community, is also establishing links with such agencies of the United Nations as the World Health Organization, the International Labor Organization (with which the Commission has concluded an agreement on health and safety matters), the Food and Agricultural Organization and the GATT Secretariat. It also has links with the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna, and observers from this organization have been invited to attend conferences organized by the Commission, which has also received an invitation to attend Vienna meetings.

### ***Exchanges of Information***

All the bilateral cooperation agreements provide for the exchange of information, and this is of great importance for the Documentation Center which Euratom is establishing. The Center is a clearing house for every sort of information relating to nuclear energy and gathers information from all parts of the world. In close cooperation with the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the U. K.

Atomic Energy Authority, the Commission is organizing three documentation pools. Since December 1960 one of these has been in operation, and the Transatom Bulletin appears each month to provide information on nuclear texts translated from Slav or Oriental languages. This Bulletin, which was launched with the aid of the British and American authorities, has a wide circulation in the U. S. and the U. K., as well as in other third countries. Other documentation pools are being established, in cooperation with the USAEC and UKAEA, concerning the social sciences and scientific and technical abstracts.

### ***Insurance Convention Approved***

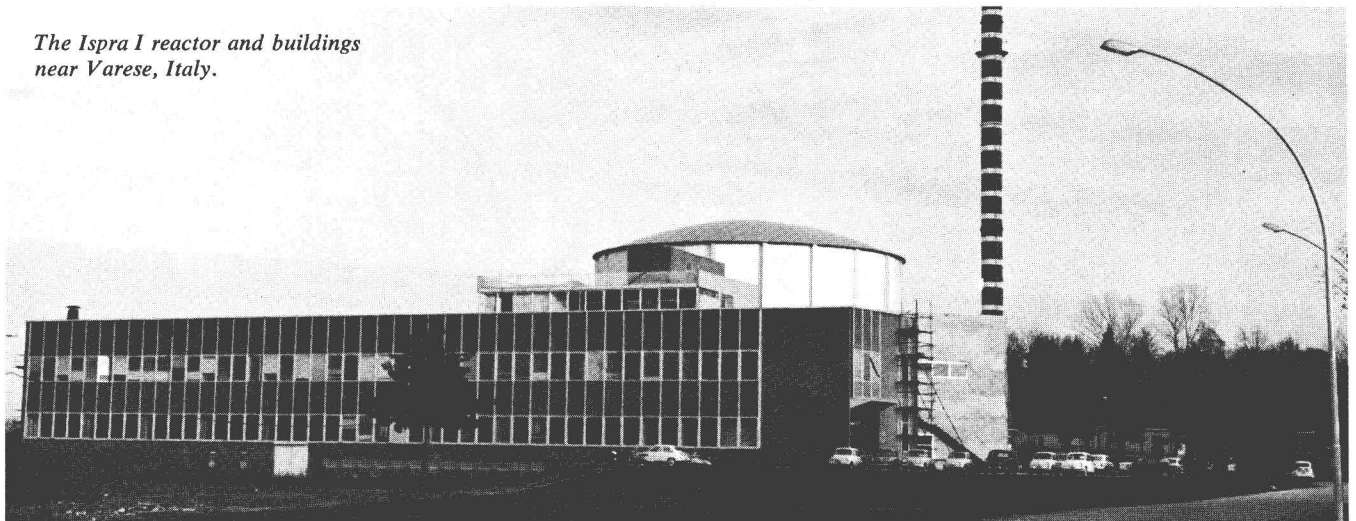
The Euratom countries are parties to the OEEC (now OECD) convention according to which enterprises are held liable for damages up to \$15 million, regardless of who is at fault, and for the damages incurred by third parties. Each member government, however, must insure that enterprises are covered for this amount, though it is left to each state to decide on how this should be done.

Euratom has prepared a supplementary convention, which has yet, however, to be signed. According to its terms, should a large-scale nuclear accident take place the state concerned will be required to recompense damages of up to \$70 million, while any accident above this and up to a maximum of \$120 million will become the responsibility of the parties to the supplementary convention. The Euratom Convention is not limited to Community countries. Other European OECD countries are invited to adhere, and a number are already showing a strong interest in doing so.

### ***Common Market for Nuclear Materials***

A common market for all nuclear materials was established on January 1, 1959, and trade between member states was freed on that date and a harmonized external tariff for imports established. The tariff on virtually all materials on list A1 (raw and fissile materials) is in fact nil; of the products on list A2 (mainly nuclear equipment) a 10 per cent duty on reactors and reactor parts (transferred from list B, which covers a wide variety of ores, metals and equipment) was suspended until the end of 1961, and tariffs ranging from 5 to 12 per cent on other products were suspended for three to five years from 1959. Products on list B (which are not specifically of a nuclear character) are subject to the normal tariff-reducing and harmonization program of the European Economic Community.

*The Ispra I reactor and buildings near Varese, Italy.*





The African Associates of the European Economic Community are shown in white.

# COMMON MARKET AID PROGRAM ON SCHEDULE

IN ITS FIRST FOUR YEARS of operation, the Common Market authorized some \$277 million for 233 aid projects in the associated overseas countries and territories. The European Development Fund had established a disposable sum of approximately \$286 million for this period. For the fifth year coming up, new commitments will total about \$200 million.

The Fund was established by the Implementing Convention relating to the Association with the Community of the Overseas Countries and Territories signed at the same time as the Treaty of Rome creating the Common Market. More than 16 countries having a total population of about 55 million are presently associated with the Community through this Convention.

Pertinent statistics on the status of the Fund to date follow.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS	No. of Projects	Amount in Thousands of Dollars	Percentage of Total
<b>SOCIAL PROJECTS</b>			
Educational and Vocational Training	49	43,432	15.8
Health	46	37,978	13.6
Water Supply	13	11,565	4.2
Town Planning	10	7,122	2.5
Surveys and Studies	12	12,659	4.7
Miscellaneous	7	4,174	1.2
<b>ECONOMIC PROJECTS</b>			
Infrastructure (Transport and Communications)	63	111,851	40.3
Agriculture, Stock Breeding	31	47,599	17.5
Surveys and Studies	2	504	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>276,884</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GENERAL SUMMARY</b>			
Projects Proposed	592 for \$884 million		
Projects Approved	233 for \$277 million		
Projects Withdrawn, Held Over or Unaccepted	230 for \$301 million		
Projects Not Yet Taken Up	129 for \$306 million		
<b>CONTRACTS AWARDED</b>	<b>No. of Contracts</b>	<b>Amount in Thousands of Dollars</b>	
1959	2	90	
1960	15	2,500	
1961	146	45,700	
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>48,290</b>	

## Community to Exhibit at Seattle Fair

The European Community will be a major exhibitor this year at the Seattle World's Fair, which opens on April 21 and will run for six months. Dr. Werner Klaer has been appointed Commissioner General of the Community exhibit.

Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the European Economic Community, hopes to be able to participate in the opening ceremonies. Plans are also being considered for a special celebration to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the first establishment of a Community institution—the European Coal and Steel Community, inaugurated under the presidency of Jean Monnet on August 10, 1952.



"Space needle" overlooks the Century 21 panorama of the Seattle World's Fair. Among the national pavilions will be the exhibit of the European Community.

The Community exhibit, whose theme will be European man in the twenty-first century, will comprise 15,000 square feet in the international section. This marks the third participation of the Community as a unit in a United States exhibit. The other two were in New York for the United States World Trade Fairs in 1959 and 1960.

## Euratom Coordinates Nuclear Ship Program

Euratom's Liaison Committee for Nuclear Marine Projects held its first meeting on February 22 under the chairmanship of E. R. von Geldern, head of the Directorate General for Industry and Economy. The Committee consists of representatives both of the European Atomic Energy Community and of firms engaged in the four projects already being developed in collaboration with the Com-

munity's nuclear ship program.

The meeting was held at the Geesthacht offices of the Gesellschaft fuer Kernenergieverwertung in Schiffbau und Schifffahrt (GKSS), one of the firms participating in the nuclear marine program. The Committee and representatives from Euratom countries who attended the meeting also inspected the new equipment at Geesthacht designed for conducting tests on the use of reactors and reactor components at sea.

The four development projects in which Euratom is participating are: development of an OMR-type marine reactor, in which GKSS is participating in collaboration with Interatom; a draft design of a nuclear-powered tanker, in cooperation with a group consisting of the Italian Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN), the Fiat Company and the Ansaldo Shipbuilding Company; adaptation of a PWR reactor for marine propulsion, with the Reactor Centrum Nederland (RCN) in collaboration with a number of Dutch firms; and the GKSS project covering a program of general experiments, especially shielding and vibration tests. Euratom is contributing more than \$6 million to these projects.

## Director Appointed for Petten

The Euratom Commission has appointed Dr. Pietro Caprioglio Scientific Director of the Euratom Research Center's Petten establishment. The appointment will be confirmed as soon as the agreement with the Dutch Government concerning the establishment of the experimental center at Petten has been ratified by the Netherlands States General.

Signor Caprioglio, who was born in 1929, obtained his doctorate in chemistry in 1951. He has worked in several nuclear energy research laboratories, including the CISE at Milan, where he was in charge of the design of a test plant for the production of uranium metal. He then spent a period as technical director of the Abbott Laboratories in Rome, after which he assisted, while working for AGIP Nucleare, in the development of fuel element fabrication methods.

## Trademark Convention

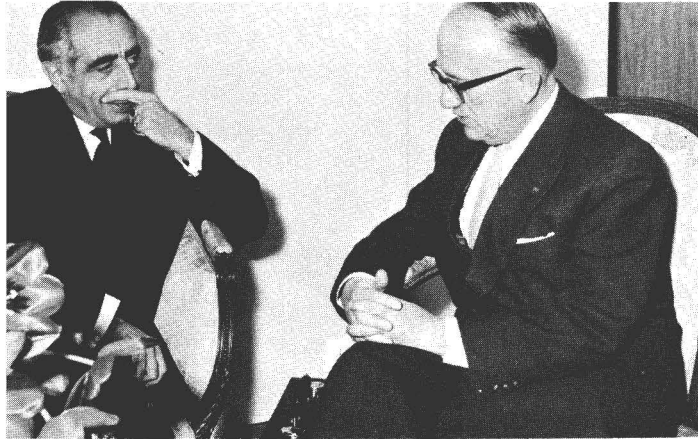
A European convention on trademarks was studied by the undersecretaries of state responsible for industrial property matters at a meeting in Brussels during December. The meeting, under the chairmanship of Hans von der Groeben, member of the Common Market Commission, approved unanimously a report on the basic issues involved in such a convention.

The meeting also discussed a European system of patent law and European law on design protection, thus covering the whole field of industrial property rights. The three main problems are:

- 1) Institutional questions: whether or not the Community Court of Justice in Luxembourg can assume general jurisdiction over industrial property rights.
- 2) Problems of an "open" convention: whether the agreement will be open to non-member states and whether membership in the convention will be automatic or by treaty between the member states of the Community.
- 3) Industrial rights and general competition policy: the connection between industrial rights and general com-

petition policy, including the coexistence of national laws and European law.

On the proposal of Herr von der Groeben, the under-secretaries decided to postpone discussion of these fundamental issues and to continue studies in three working parties. They will meet again as soon as the preparatory work is sufficiently advanced, probably early next summer.



EEC President Walter Hallstein (right) and Iran's Prime Minister Ali Amini.

## EEC Talks with Iran

Professor Walter Hallstein, President of the EEC Commission, received Prime Minister Ali Amini of Iran on February 28. Premier Amini and President Hallstein discussed relations between Iran and the Common Market in general and other topics of mutual interest. M. Amini was accompanied by Ambassador Hedayat and banking and economic planning officials of Iran. EEC Commissioner Jean Rey and Guenther Seeliger, Director General of External Relations, were also present at the meeting.

## Convention on Bankruptcy Law

Experts of the Community governments and the EEC Commission are engaged in drawing up a Community-wide convention on bankruptcy. Meeting in Brussels in January, they agreed in principle to the first draft of a convention prepared by a working party which suggests that a verdict of bankruptcy should be valid throughout the Common Market. This would eliminate the need for concurrent bankruptcy proceedings when an enterprise holds assets in several countries. As integration progresses, this principle will become more important, since more and more enterprises will maintain branches in other member countries.

One aim of the convention is to make it impossible for a businessman on the point of bankruptcy to misuse freedom of establishment and the free movement of goods and capital to transfer his assets to another member state and then claim bankruptcy in his previous country of residence. The principle of non-discrimination in the EEC Treaty requires, also, that all creditors concerned shall receive equal treatment in bankruptcy proceedings, irrespective of their country of domicile or their nationality. The importance of the proposed convention is further enhanced by the close connection between the credit system and movements of capital, on the one hand, and a satisfactory solution of bankruptcy problems, on the other.

Government experts first discussed the basic problems of such a convention in June 1961. Their next meeting is scheduled for July 1962.

## EEC Working Party on Patents

The "Patents" Working Party set up by the governments of the EEC member states has examined general rules of procedure for the two European patent office bodies and has also considered the possibility that, until the office is in full operation, patent applications might be filed which would be effective in all member states (*dépôt commun*) and in the various technical fields for which the European patent office is not yet able to accept applications. The purpose of these applications would be the subsequent granting of national patents in all member states.

The working party at its fourth session in January, meeting in Brussels, also studied the basic principles on which a European patent office would be organized and the bases of cooperation between the European patent office and the offices and courts of the individual countries.

The Patents Working Party was set up as part of the action by EEC member governments to harmonize the laws governing industrial property rights in the Community, and it is continuing studies begun in April 1961 on a draft agreement for a European system of patent law.

## President of European Court Visits U. S.



Andrew Donner, President of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, visited the United States in February. Arriving here on February 3, President Donner conferred with Chief Justice Warren and other justices of the U. S. Supreme Court and with officials of the Department of Justice. President Donner, a former professor of law at the Free University of Amsterdam, also visited law schools and international relations departments of universities throughout the U. S., including the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, University of California, University of Chicago, Columbia and University of Michigan. He returned to Luxembourg on February 25.

## Consultative Committee on Free Movement

The EEC Commission will submit to the Council of Ministers by March 28, 1962, two regulations, one on the free movement of seasonal workers and the other on frontier workers.

The consultative committee on the free movement of workers, established to help the Commission in the practical implementation of the free movement of workers within the Common Market, held its first meeting in De-

ember and examined the general contents of the two regulations. At the meeting Professor Levi Sandri, member of the Common Market Commission, stressed the importance of the tasks entrusted to the committee. The joint committee comprises representatives of the national administrations and of workers' and employers' organizations in the six countries.

## Appointment of Judge Trabucchi

The representatives of the governments of the member states of the European Community have appointed Professor Alberto Trabucchi Judge of the Court of Justice of the European Communities. He succeeds retiring Judge Nicola Catalano and will serve for the remainder of Signor Catalano's term, until October 6, 1967.

Born in Verona in 1907, Professor Trabucchi received his doctorate cum laude at the Faculty of Law, University of Padua, in 1928. After serving on law faculties at Padua, Ferrara and Venice, he became professor of civil law at the University of Padua in 1942. He has continued in this post, in addition to teaching civil law at the Ca' Foscari in Venice since 1954. He is a member of the board of regents of the universities of Padua and Venice and has been director of the Institute of Private Law at Padua since 1945.

Professor Trabucchi has published some 80 works, including articles in revues and in collective works, and is the author of the Code of the European Communities, published in 1961. He is a member of the bar of the Court of Cassation. During the war he served as an artillery captain. He is married and has five children.

## Scholarships for African Statisticians

Nineteen candidates from nine African countries associated with the Community have been awarded scholarships by the Community's Statistical Office. The awards, which are for economic statisticians, will enable the holders to study statistical methods in the Community's office in Brussels. The successful candidates are nationals of Cameroun (five), Madagascar (five), Upper Volta (three), and one each to Mauritania, Niger, Ivory Coast, Congo (Brazzaville), Runda-Urundi, and Togo.

## GATT Documents on New Trade Agreements

Detailed results of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations just concluded are available in two volumes from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Volume I is State Department Publication No. 7349, available for \$1.25. Volume II is State Department Publication No. 7350 and costs 35 cents.

The documents were issued after the signing of the trade agreements between the United States, the European Economic Community and 25 other nations in Geneva on March 7. Negotiations, in two phases, had been in progress since September 1, 1960. The second phase, the so-called "Dillon talks," began on May 29, 1961, and resulted in the new trade agreements.

The first of the two volumes lists the tariff concessions the United States granted and received from the contracting parties. Volume II lists the results of compensatory renegotiations with various GATT members to replace tariff concessions that were withdrawn or altered.

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