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EEC COUNCIL ACHIEVES MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH

Decisions Taken on Farm Financing and Customs Union

THE EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS reached the most important Community agreement in the past two years when at 5 a.m. on May 11 it decided on the financial regulation for the common agricultural policy and set a firm date for full establishment of the customs union.

The Council marathon followed a tradition for making some of the most important decisions in the development of the EEC. The first steps toward the May 11 decisions were taken on March 31, 1965, when the Commission presented its farm financing proposals to the Council. But talks were interrupted for seven months, from July, 1965 to February, 1966, by a crisis resulting from French absence from the Council.

The decisions taken after Council meetings on May 4-5 and 9-11 will permit the Council to devote its full attention to the Kennedy Round trade negotiations in Geneva and to the remaining aspects of the common farm policy. The German and Dutch delegations made it clear that the May 11 decisions were conditional on early progress in Geneva as well as on a common approach to commercial credit policy toward Communist countries.

Industrial Customs Union Target Date: July 1, 1968

The Council set the date for the complete free movement of industrial products within the Community on July 1, 1968, one and a half years ahead of the schedule foreseen in the Treaty of Rome. The common external tariff will also be fully applied from that date.

In the industrial sector, tariffs among the member states are 80 per cent below their original January 1, 1957 level; the latest 10 per cent reduction was on January 1, 1966. The Council decided that an additional five per cent cut will be made on July 1, 1967, and the remaining 15 per cent will be eliminated a year later.

National tariffs on industrial goods from non-member countries are being adjusted to the common external tariff level, a process which is already 60 per cent completed. The final move will take place on July 1, 1968.

Completion of Agricultural Policy

The Council is to decide by July 1, 1966 on remaining regulations and common prices necessary for achieving the

agricultural customs union. It also set a timetable for applying those decisions (see box).

The six Community countries already apply a common policy to agricultural products amounting to 85 per cent of their total output. EEC market organizations which have been in force since mid-1962 cover wheat and feed grains, pork, eggs and poultry, fruit and vegetables and wine. Since autumn 1964, rice, beef and veal, and dairy products have been under a Community policy, and other market organizations will be established according to the Council timetable.

Common Prices To Be Set

Commensurate with setting up market organizations to buy up surpluses, to grant export subsidies for selling them on the world market, and to protect Community farmers against outside competition, EEC farm policy calls for establishment of common prices throughout the Community.

Until these common prices come into effect, member countries apply different prices with preferences for Community products over imports from non-members. Common prices for grains were determined by the Council in December 1964 and will be applied on July 1, 1967. Other common prices will be applied as foreseen in the Council timetable.

The Commission will also make proposals by the end of 1966 for the market organization for tobacco, includ-

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ing changes in state monopolies and the removal of tax discrimination. Successful completion of work on these measures would lead to application of the market organization on July 1, 1968. Proposals will also be made for ordinary wines by March 1, 1967, and the market organization would go into effect no later than October 31, 1969.

Agricultural Financing Determined

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) was created in July, 1962 to finance the various measures of the common agricultural policy including market interventions, export rebates, and farm improvements. The provisions concerning the Fund's operations, which were decided by the Council in January 1962, expired on June 30, 1965.

The new regulation passed by the Council on May 11 applies to the time from June 30, 1965 to the end of the EEC's transition period on December 31, 1969. However, separate provisions governing the Fund have been decided for two periods, one going from June 30, 1965 to June 30, 1967, and the other from July 1, 1967 to December 31, 1969. (The Fund makes payments retroactively and can therefore reimburse for expenditures in a previous year.)

Full Community responsibility for financing farm policy expenditures will begin on July 1, 1967 where a market organization exists for a product and will, for other products, begin on the same date that later market organizations come into force.

EAGGF Operations in 1965-67

In 1964-65, the EAGGF reimbursed half of eligible agricultural policy expenditures, member states' governments directly paying the other half themselves. For the period from 1965 to 1967, two alternatives were left open by the Council for the gradual assumption of full Community responsibility for agricultural financing.

Under the first alternative, four-sixths of all farm policy spending would come from the Fund in 1965-66 and five-sixths in 1966-67. This progression depends on a number of decisions on market organizations and common prices being adopted by the Council before July 1 of this

The EEC Council reached its most important agreement in the last two years when it decided on agricultural financing and full establishment of the customs union at the May 9-10 meeting shown below.

Timetable for Agricultural Products

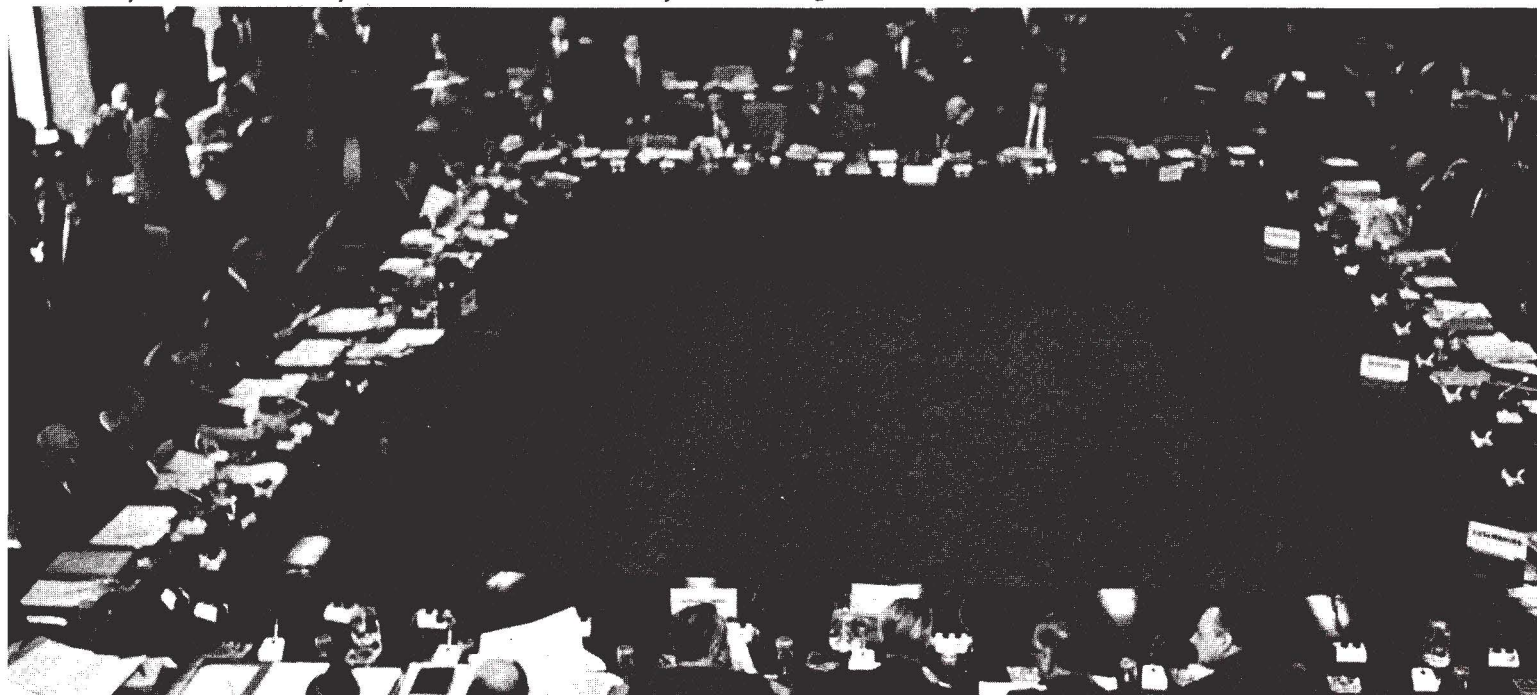
The EEC Council on May 11 accepted the following timetable for the entry into force of remaining elements of the common agricultural policy:

November 1, 1966	Common market organization and common price for olive oil.
January 1, 1967	Completion of market organization for fruits and vegetables and application of quality standards for fruits and vegetables sold within the producing country.
July 1, 1967	Common prices for grains. Free movement of poultry, pork, and eggs. Common market organization for sugar, fats and oils. Common price for oil seeds. Application of basic criteria of policy on state aids to agriculture.
September 1, 1967	Common price for rice.
April 1, 1968	Common prices for milk, dairy products, beef and veal.
July 1, 1968 (at the latest)	Common price for sugar.

year. If this deadline is not met, the progression will be six-tenths and seven-tenths for the two seasons, with the move to full financing still to take place on July 1, 1967 for products subject to a common market organization.

For the two seasons, 1965-66 and 1966-67, the Fund's resources will come from member states' contributions according to the following key:

	1965-66	1966-67
Belgium	7.95%	7.95%
France	32.58	29.26
Germany	31.67	30.83
Italy	18.00	22.00
Luxembourg	0.22	0.22
The Netherlands	9.58	9.74





Community farmers like these two in Courville-sur-Eure, France, will achieve a higher standard of living and better farming methods as a result of the Council's decision on agricultural financing.

Financing from 1967-69

From July 1, 1967 to the end of the transition period, the EAGGF will obtain its resources in two ways, variable levies on agricultural imports and contributions of the member states. Ninety per cent of levies on agricultural imports will go to the Fund, covering about 45 per cent of its expenditure. The rest of the cost will be shared by member states according to the following scale:

Belgium	8.1%
France	32.0
Germany	31.2
Italy	20.3
Luxembourg	0.2
The Netherlands	8.2

The expenditures of the Fund will continue to cover eligible market interventions and export rebates as well as structural modernization programs. It was earlier determined that the expenditure on these modernization programs would equal one-third of total expenditures on market interventions and export rebates. The Council, however, decided to change the method of calculating export rebates, figuring the subsidies on the basis of gross exports rather than net exports (exports minus imports) as originally planned.

The possibly higher amounts which would have to be spent on modernization programs to retain the one-third ratio led the Council to place a ceiling on this part of the Fund's expenditures. The ceiling was set at \$285 million a year with the provision that the Fund, under certain circumstances, may cover 45 per cent of the total cost of each modernization project instead of the earlier limit of 25 per cent.

Fund To Receive All Levies After 1969

After the end of the transition period on December 31, 1969, the EAGGF is to cover all agricultural expenditures, and all levies on agricultural imports are to go to the Fund. The Council agreed to take the necessary steps to assure this development on schedule. Five delegations went on record as calling for examination of increased powers for the European Parliament at the same time as these steps are taken.

The Council decided on certain lump sum payments to compensate for the failure to establish some market organizations as agreed earlier. Italy will receive \$45 million for structural improvements in the fruits and vegetables

A Note on EEC Agricultural Policy

The Treaty of Rome prescribes that the Common Market will extend to agricultural products. On January 14, 1962, the Council of Ministers took the first major decisions concerning a common agricultural policy for the Community which went into effect on July 1, 1962. It was decided that the separate national agricultural policies would be replaced by a single EEC policy including common financing, common responsibility, and a Community-wide market without national barriers or restrictions.

The objectives of the EEC agricultural policy, as set out in the Rome Treaty, are:

1. To increase agricultural productivity.
2. To ensure a fair standard of living for farmers.
3. To stabilize markets.
4. To guarantee regular supplies.
5. To ensure reasonable prices to consumers.

Within the common agricultural policy there are various provisions for each product; however, market organizations have been set up for the major products. A market organization is the system by which the Community carries out the necessary operations for buying surpluses to maintain prices, for granting export rebates, and for providing protection against low-cost imports.

The common agricultural policy also establishes common price levels throughout the Community, assuring free movement of goods. For many products, these levels are used to guarantee farmers a fair return from sales of their goods. Common prices are also the basis for calculating the amount of import protection given farmers by a system of variable levies which have replaced national tariffs.

and olive oil sectors for 1965-66 and \$15 million for the tobacco sector for 1967-8. Belgium will receive up to \$4 million a year for the marketing of sugar during three seasons beginning with 1965-66.

Diversion Of Customs Receipts

The Council also discussed the redistribution of customs duties receipts after the industrial customs union goes into effect on July 1, 1968. There will be no duties between member states, and the common external tariff will be in effect after that date. A problem will arise when the port of entry of imported goods is not in the same country for which the goods are destined—thus a diversion of customs receipts could occur. The Council agreed that a decision on redistribution of customs duties would be needed if diversion occurred in spite of preventive administrative procedures it adopted.

The Soviet zone of occupation in Germany was declared not to be a "third country" according to the agricultural financing regulation; therefore agricultural exports to it are not eligible for Community rebates.

A resolution was also agreed upon by the Council on the balanced development of the Community, calling for early action on proposals for tax harmonization, commercial policy, social policy, regional policy, and European companies law, and a European patents law.

PRICE AND COST INCREASES ENDANGER EEC EQUILIBRIUM

Report Urges Short-term Policy to Control Expansion

UPWARD PRESSURES OF PRICES AND COSTS in the Community will be an ever-present danger in 1966, as economic expansion continues at a somewhat faster rate than last year.

These predictions were made in the *Quarterly Economic Report*, No. 1, 1966, published by the EEC Commission in April. The report, based on the results of the first three months of 1966, supports the forecasts presented to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on January 18 by Robert Marjolin, Vice President of the Commission (See European Community, No. 89, February, 1966).

The report urged the use of short-term economic policy, including direct action, to prevent inflationary trends. In particular, the Commission recommended budgetary policy and, where appropriate, credit policy to eliminate disequilibria in some countries and to prevent new disequilibria in other member states, mainly, Italy, France, and Belgium.

The Commission forecast an increase of 4.5 per cent in the real gross Community product in 1966, slightly above the 4.0 per cent increase in 1965. Industrial production is expected to rise 6 per cent, reflecting a more rapid growth begun in the last quarter of 1965.

Internal Demand Expanding Faster

Internal demand expanded more rapidly in the last few months of 1965 and the first months of 1966. The growth of gross fixed asset formation remained moderate, but investment in stocks and, above all, private consumers' expenditure increased more vigorously.

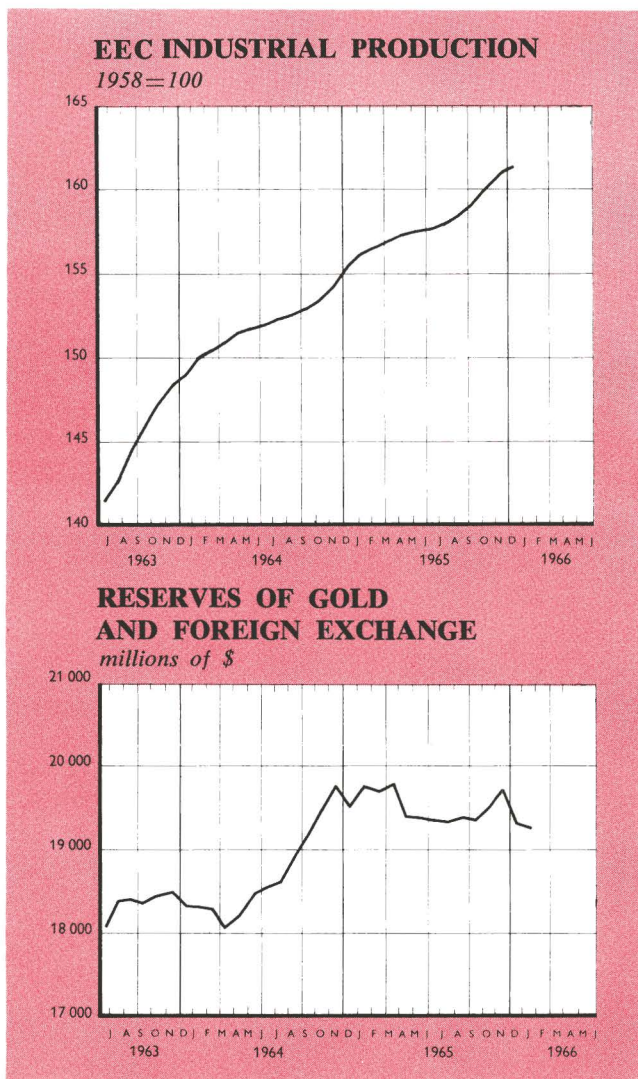
This faster expansion of internal demand will continue through 1966. In spite of a slowdown in investment in Germany, expenditure on gross fixed asset formation in the Community as a whole will increase more rapidly owing to the recovery in France, Italy, and Belgium and a faster pace in the Netherlands. Investment in stocks will also rise at a fast rate.

Expenditure for private consumption will increase considerably. In France and Italy the disposable income of households is expected to rise more rapidly, while a slight fall in the rate of increase is forecast for Germany and the Netherlands.

Costs To Push Up Prices

A better balance between supply and demand is predicted for those Community countries with some excess demand, but cost increases will probably continue to push up prices appreciably in all member states. The end of 1965 and the beginning of 1966 saw a rapid increase in prices. To a considerable extent this was due to autonomous factors, such as increases in indirect taxes, rents, charges for public utilities and transport, and the effect of bad weather on food prices.

During the same period the labor markets of some EEC countries showed signs of easing but only in certain areas and types of employment. The labor shortage remained very acute in Germany and the Netherlands, and unemployment began to fall slightly in France and Italy. This



latter trend is expected to continue, whereas conditions on the labor market elsewhere will remain fairly stable.

Trade Increased 11 Per Cent

The report shows that both Community imports and exports in the last quarter of 1965 were 11 per cent above the corresponding period of 1964, due to the expansion of internal demand, particularly in France and Italy. Intra-Community trade was up 17 per cent over the last quarter of 1964, due to larger French and Italian purchases.

The Community's trade deficit in the fourth quarter of 1965 was \$359 million, as compared with \$309 million in the same period of 1964. Official gold and foreign exchange reserves in the member countries rose by \$353 million in the last three months of 1965, but this trend was reversed at the end of the year.

Exports will go up, as demand from abroad increases strongly, particularly in the United States and the developing countries. Imports, however, are expected to rise even more, resulting in a further slight deterioration of the Community's trade balance in 1966.



COMMUNITY POPULATION TO REACH 200 MILLION IN 1980

THE COMMUNITY'S POPULATION is expected to rise from an estimated 181.5 million at the beginning of 1966 to 199.2 million in 1980.

This forecast was made by the European Communities' Statistical Office in the *General Statistical Bulletin* No. 2 for 1966. The estimates were based on figures from the Community countries and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The bulletin predicted that immigration could raise the total number of persons in the Community to 202.9 million in 1980. However, excluding immigrants, the nearly 200 million persons are expected to reside mainly in Germany, France and Italy in the following numbers: 60.7 million in the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin, compared to an estimated 58.2 million in 1966; 59.2 million in Italy compared to 52.7 million in 1966; and 53.8 million in France compared to 48.5 million in 1966.

Dutch Population Explosion Biggest

The Netherlands is expected to have the largest rate of population increase from 12.4 million to 15.3 million. Belgium is likely to show a particularly low gain from 9.4 million to 9.9 million, while Luxembourg's population is to go from 331,000 to 350,000.

Such estimated population changes reflect marriage, birth and death rates, the bulletin pointed out. These rates varied in the Community in 1964 as follows (per 1,000 inhabitants):

	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Neth.	Lux.
Marriages	6.9	7.2	8.7	8.0	8.5	6.6
Births	17.0	18.1	18.2	19.5	20.7	16.0
Deaths	11.6	10.7	11.0	9.4	7.7	11.8
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	25.9	23.4	25.3	35.5	14.8	29.8

Women outnumber men slightly in all Community countries. The highest ratio of women to men (52.7 per cent) exists in Germany, while the number of men and women in the Netherlands is nearly equal. However, the number of males outdistances females in the younger generation

of 0 to 29 years in all Community countries as a result of declining infant mortality, especially for male children. In Belgium and France, there are more men than women up to 39 years of age.

Males' Marriage Chances To Dim

The bulletin predicted that in the future, men, not women, will be "left on the shelf" in regard to marriage. The greatest numerical gap between the sexes, aside from elderly persons, is found in Germany in the age-group over 40. War losses have resulted in a heavy preponderance of women, especially from 40 to 44 years old.

A larger number of women than men is found in all Community countries among the elderly. The report said that this trend could even out somewhat as the greater population of males in the younger generation becomes older, although the death rate is higher among middle-age males.

The Community working population (employed or seeking employment) of 75.75 million in 1964 is expected to rise to 80.5 million in 1980 (82.7 million including migrants). Of the 1964 total, 27 million (or 36 per cent) resided in Germany, 20.8 million in France, and 20.3 million in Italy (about 27 per cent in each).

Germany boasted the largest number of employed women in 1964 representing 37 per cent of the total work force. This percentage reflected in part the larger number of women than men in that country. Proportionately, the fewest working women were found in the Netherlands, where they made up 23.9 per cent of the total work force.

The statistical bulletin listed the following percentages for the division of manpower by sector of employment in 1964:

	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Neth.	Lux.
Agriculture	5.8	18.2	11.3	24.4	9.4	13.8
Industry	44.9	39.0	48.6	39.4	42.5	44.8
Services	45.0	38.6	37.8	31.5	44.5	39.9
Unemployed	4.3	1.1	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.0

EEC COMMISSION TACKLES TEXTILE PROBLEMS

Modernization Needed To Improve Industry's Competitive Position

THE EEC COMMISSION has suggested that member states take steps to reorganize the Community textile industry.

The recommendation was presented in March to the member states' governments in a memorandum on the industry's trouble adapting to world competition.

The Commission recommended the following measures to aid the textile industry:

- Modernization and increased capacity utilization.
- Some concentration of industry.
- Greater research expenditure.
- Agreement on a common commercial policy for textile trade with industrialized and developing countries.

Commission representatives and government industrial experts discussed the study for the first time on March 31 in Brussels. The officials generally agreed with the Commission's findings and called for additional studies on possible solutions to the problems of the textile industry. Another meeting will be held in June or July.

Industry Losing Ground

The textile industry is one of the most sensitive industries in the Community. It employs about 1.8 million workers, amounting to six per cent of all industrial workers in the EEC. The value of its output is estimated at about eight per cent of that of all industrial production in the member states. Textile imports and exports each represent about eight per cent of the Community's total trade with non-member countries.

Consumption of textiles is expanding in the Community

countries. But the industry's production is lagging behind most of the other main sectors of industry, such as chemicals, oil and gas, engineering and electrical products. The textile industry's output has grown at a yearly rate of four per cent since 1953.

However, its net exporting position has deteriorated between 1960 and 1964, especially for yarns, woven fabrics and knitted goods. These imports, coming into the Community at low cost, tend to depress prices on the internal market.

Community Lags Behind U.S.

In some member countries, the governments have provided aid to the textile industry in difficult times. Modernization between 1953 and 1964 reduced the work force in all branches of the textile industry by almost 10 per cent, while output remained stable or increased. However, the Commission pointed out that the Community textile industry has still not achieved a satisfactory degree of modernization and capacity utilization compared to the United States.

The study said that the textile industry must continue to improve its competitive position. It warned that particular attention must be paid to local and regional conditions so that manpower and capital may be invested in those sectors with the greatest expansion potential.

Six Expect Labor Problems

The report indicated that member states would encounter manpower problems in modernizing the textile industry. Fifty-seven per cent of the textile workers in the Community are women, whose mobility is more limited than that of men. In addition, textile factories are commonly found in older industrialized areas now needing general redevelopment.

To increase capacity utilization, the Commission urged the use of two- or three-work shifts in factories, while respecting regulations forbidding night work by women or young people under 18. The study also suggested that the European Social Fund could help finance vocational training and other reemployment measures needed for workers laid off by industrial rationalization.

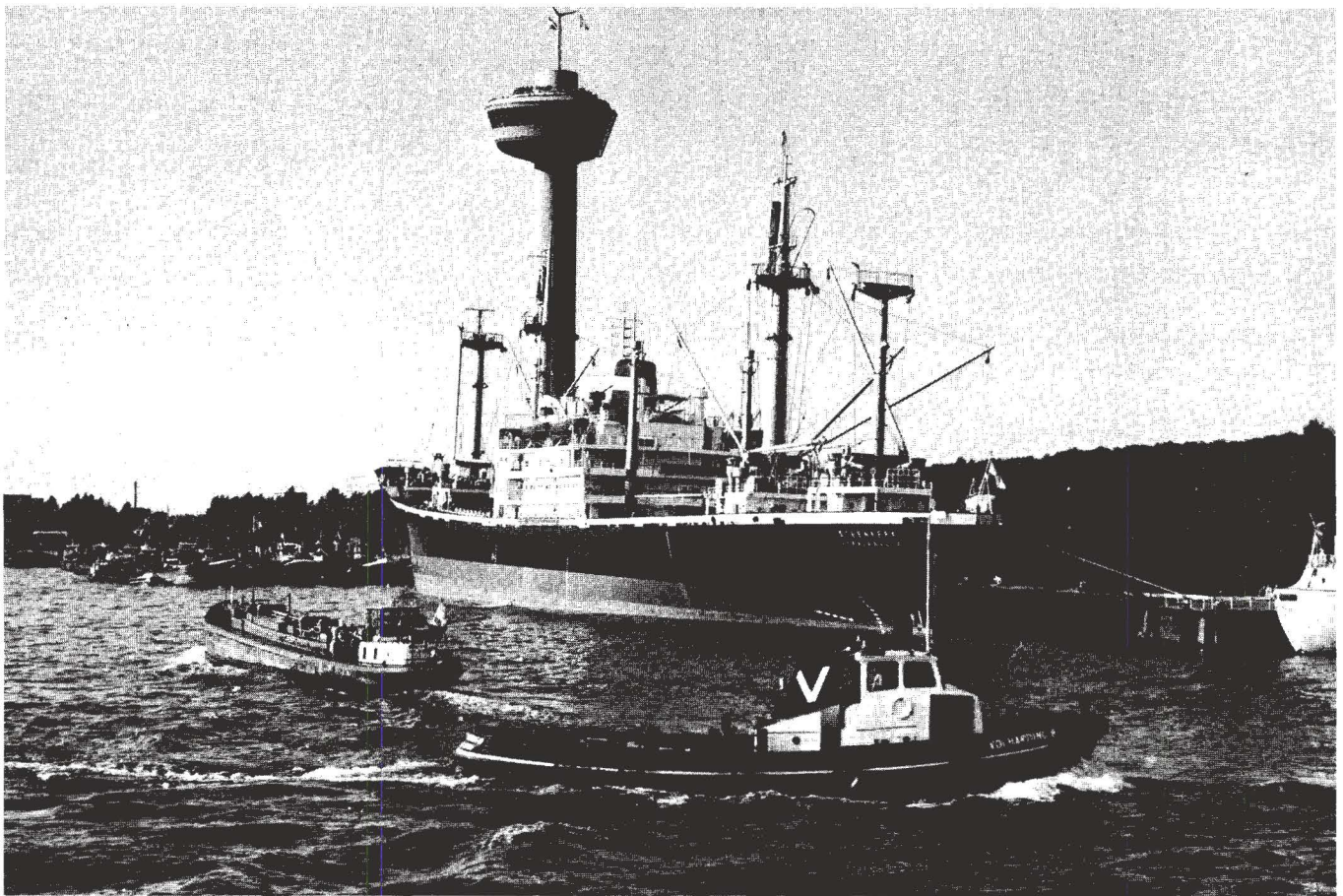
More Mergers Needed

More mergers were also advocated, but within reason. A considerable number of small and medium-sized firms are needed for subcontracting and manufacture of specialized products, the report pointed out.

The common commercial policy would consider the following objectives: to expand trade with industrialized countries and to alleviate the abnormal pressure exerted on EEC markets by low cost textile imports, most of which come from developing countries. Member states would make arrangements with the developing countries to increase their outlets on the Community market, and safeguard measures would be envisaged for use against possible market disturbances caused by their low prices.



St. Frères factory at Flixecourt, France. A Commission report has recommended Community reorganization of the textile industry.



The EEC in 1965 imported 28.5 billion dollars of goods and exported 27 billion dollars of goods through such ports as Rotterdam.

COMMUNITY TRADE GROWS 9 PER CENT IN 1965

THE COMMUNITY'S EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES rose by 12 per cent in 1965 compared to 1964, and imports grew by 6 per cent over the same period, according to figures from the European Community Statistical Office.

The Community's adverse balance of trade was cut from \$2,677 million in 1964 to \$1,483 million in 1965.

In 1965 the six member countries sold \$27,079 million worth of goods to the rest of the world compared to \$24,179 million in 1964. They imported products valued at \$28,562 million in 1965 against \$26,856 million the previous year. Thus, the total value of their trade, exports plus imports, rose by 9 per cent to \$55,641 million.

Of total imports, \$10,522 million worth came from the developing countries (\$9,843 million in 1964). The Six sent to those countries products valued at \$7,500 million (\$6,892 million in 1964). The "third world" continued its favorable trade balance with the Community of \$3,022 million in 1965 and \$2,951 million in 1964.

The United Kingdom and the United States also registered favorable trade balances last year with the Six. The United Kingdom sold goods valued at \$2,605 million to the Community and purchased \$2,367 million. The United States sold \$5,687 million and bought \$3,425 million. Community imports from the Eastern bloc amounted to \$1,571 million in 1965 compared with \$1,360 million in 1964. Exports to the state-trading countries reached \$1,415 million in 1965 compared to \$1,213 million.

The individual member countries' trade balances varied

widely in 1965. Germany again showed a large favorable balance on visible trade although this declined from the 1964 figure of \$1,602 million to \$420 million. The Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union showed a favorable balance of \$27 million compared to a deficit in the previous year of \$333 million.

France reduced her trade deficit from \$1,076 million to \$288 million and Italy from \$1,294 million to an estimated \$159 million. The Dutch trade deficit was reduced from \$1,247 million in 1964 to \$1,071 million last year.

Co-op Party Plans Europe Study

The annual congress of Great Britain's Cooperative Party unanimously approved at Dunoon, Scotland, on April 10 a resolution favoring a deeper British commitment to Europe.

The Cooperative Party, consisting of trade-union organizations, is considered a wing of Britain's Labor Party.

The resolution also welcomed the appointment by Prime Minister Harold Wilson of two ministers with special European responsibilities, George Brown and George Thomson. The congress also instructed the Party's national executive to prepare a report on the implications for the British cooperative movement of closer European unity.

NEW GENERATION DEBATES EUROPE'S FUTURE

Sussex University Seminar Reflects Student Concern For Positive Role

by **ROY PRYCE**, *Director, Centre for Contemporary European Studies, University of Sussex*

THE SIXTH EUROPEAN SEMINAR this year at the University of Sussex near Brighton enabled a new generation of young Europeans to discuss the future course of European unity.

The Seminar was organized by a committee of the European Society of the University of Sussex on behalf of the Committee of Student European Associations. Supporting organizations were the British Foreign Office, the European Communities, the Council for Cultural Cooperation, NATO, and the United Kingdom Council of the European Movement, many of which provided speakers.

There was no attempt to produce a final resolution from the meeting of March 28 to April 2. But some tentative conclusions emerged from the questioning of speakers and the final reports of nine discussion groups.

Protest Stresses Positive Role

It was characteristic of the mood of the Seminar that toward the end of the six-hour teach-in, which concluded the week's program, a young Sussex student stirred the panel members into a strong restatement of their own beliefs about the pacific purpose of a united Europe. He protested that far too much time had been spent discussing the military aspects of the evolving Community. The present generation of those involved in the construction of Europe, the participant said, seemed far too concerned with potential enemies than with the positive role which a United Europe could and should play in the world.

This impatience with an older generation was a marked feature of many contributions from the 150 students and post-graduates from 18 countries who attended the Seminar. On several occasions, the visiting speakers from European countries and the United States countered with the fact that European unity had progressed far in their lifetime and that the questions now being raised about its future shape and purpose reflected the degree of achievement. They did not seek to disguise, however, the existence of many questions about the future and the considerable—and in some cases, profound—disagreement about many crucial issues.

Instinctive Europeans

The progress toward European unity was confirmed by the delegates themselves. From the opening session, they instinctively regarded themselves as Europeans, sharing a common background and being confronted with common problems. The language barrier, which in past seminars sometimes proved intrusive, had virtually ceased to exist. While the working language of the conference was English, most delegates expressed themselves easily in one or two other languages in private conversations.

Nor was the fundamental desirability of unity questioned. This was accepted by all participants. The eventual extension of the Community to include the United Kingdom and other European countries was also generally regarded as inevitable, even if the timing remained obscure.

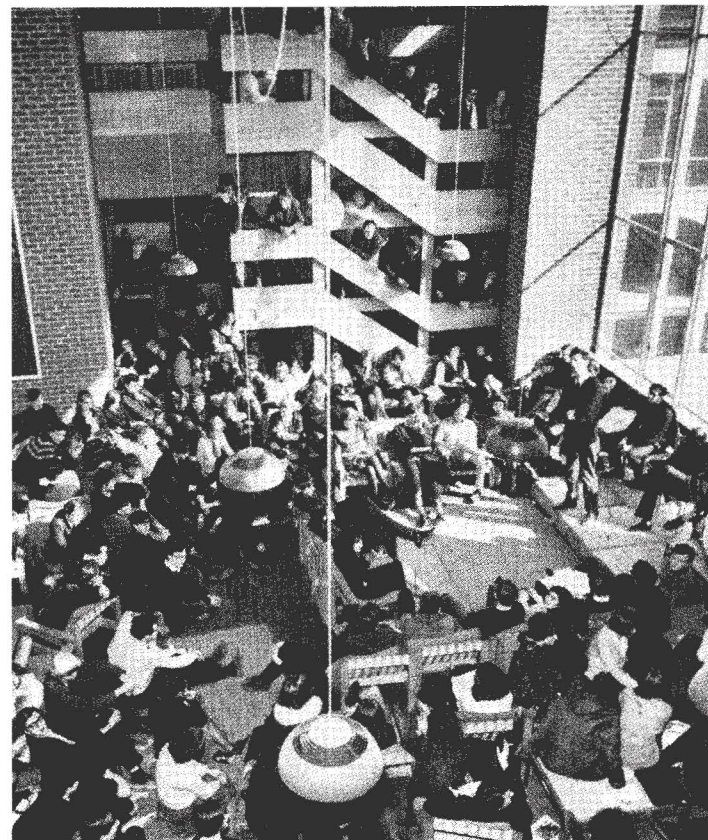
A new aspect of the Seminar was the frequently-expressed wish for better relations with the countries of eastern Eu-

rope. Great interest was shown in the contributions of the two delegates from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and those of professor Edward Goldstücker of Prague University, one of the visiting speakers.

In other respects, the delegates' views tended to reflect the divisions of an older generation. Even there, however, some important nuances existed. The majority, for instance, strongly favored a more supranational type of internal organization for the Community. The doubts which were expressed concerned how rapidly it could be achieved, given the present division of opinion within the Community, rather than the objective itself. For some, the eventual admission of the United Kingdom was a potential danger if the British proved to be, as some asserted they might, more Gaullist than the French Gaullists.

Germany's Future Considered

The future of Germany was much discussed. No very firm conclusions emerged, though the great majority felt that the present situation should not be allowed to continue. A first step, it was commonly argued, was a general loosening of tension between East and West and a recognition of the Oder-Neisse line. The majority favored the continued integration of the Federal Republic in the Community.



Seminars and conferences held in many Western European universities indicate student concern over problems of European integration.

Eventual association between it and the countries of eastern Europe was suggested as a means of drawing the two closer over a period of time.

The participants were less decided about the future of Europe's relations with the United States. Some delegates defended present French policy on the grounds that it expressed a necessary revision of relations now that Europe was stronger and more united. Others opposed it, though more in terms of its methods and timing than its objectives. The delegates generally agreed to the need to revise NATO

but were divided over whether or not its area of activities should extend outside the Atlantic.

Europe's responsibilities toward the developing countries were also considered. All delegates agreed that policy should be designed to open up markets for the products of the developing countries and that development aid should be multilateral rather than bilateral. The importance of public investment was stressed, although there was some disagreement as to how closely aid policy should be related to political objectives.

POLLS RECORD THE PUBLIC'S THOUGHTS ON EUROPE

Community Support Climbs in Britain and France

SUPPORT FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY has risen recently in Britain and France according to a number of public opinion polls.

The Germans, however, have grown more pessimistic about the future chances for a United States of Europe.

A periodic sampling of public opinion by the Gallup Poll showed an increase in British inclination toward membership in the European Community. The trend was evident from the following responses to the question, "If the British government were to decide that the country's interest would best be served by joining the Common Market, would you approve or disapprove?":

	December 1962	April 1965	December 1965
Approve	54%	60%	66%
Disapprove	18	17	15
Undecided	28	23	19

European problems were foremost among French pre-occupations for the first time in a February 1966 poll conducted by the Institut Français d'Opinion Publique. The question asked was: "What is the most important problem facing France at the present time?" Frenchmen were concerned about the following matters:

The Common Market	18%
Incomes, cost of living	14%
World peace	13%
Economic problems	9%
Social problems	8%

French support for European political union also intensified over the past three years. In answer to the question "Would you be favorable or opposed to France becoming part of a European union in which certain important political decisions were the responsibility of a central authority rather than of each member country?" the following percentages were recorded by the Institut:

	June 1962	October 1964	February 1966
Favorable	38%	42%	55%
Opposed	27	21	22
No opinion	35	37	23

Four out of 10 German adults were optimistic about the eventual formation of a United States Europe from 1953 to 1955. However, only three out of 10 expressed



Two-thirds of British citizens would approve of their country's membership in the Common Market, a Gallup Poll revealed in December 1965.

that conviction at the end of 1965. The opinions of the average German as to whether the western European countries would form such a union, according to polls by the Institut fuer Demoskopie of Allensbach, were:

	1953	1961	1965
Yes	41%	36%	29%
No	29	30	42
Undecided	30	34	29

On the other hand, when asked if European integration was making progress or if the countries were merely going their own way again, four or five out of 10 Germans chose the first alternative.

	Integration Progressing	Return to Nationalism	No Opinion
Total	44%	24%	32%
Men	54	27	19
Women	36	22	42
Aged 16-29	46	24	30
30-44	48	26	26
45-59	45	24	31
60 and over	36	22	42

NUCLEAR TECHNIQUES AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

by **FERNAND VAN HOECK**, *Biology Department, Directorate-General for Research and Training, Euratom*

(The following is adapted from an article in the March, 1966 issue of the quarterly "Euratom Bulletin.")

THE TITLE OF THIS ARTICLE may appear paradoxical. If nuclear techniques conjure up a picture of highly advanced research, sophisticated and expensive equipment and highly skilled scientists, is it logical to associate all these prerequisites of the wealthy nations with countries whose major worry is satisfying basic needs? I believe that the paradox is in fact only an apparent one.

There is now world-wide agreement that the first deficiency to be remedied in the developing countries is their inability at the present time to provide their people with elementary living conditions. The immediate barrier to development is malnutrition.

Agricultural productivity must be raised to break the vicious circle of malnutrition—low-output—poverty—malnutrition. The prospects are not encouraging nor improved by the population explosion. Since 1958 farm production has barely kept pace with the population growth rate.

Diseases Impair Progress

Development is further hampered by the prevalence of a number of diseases, many endemic, among large sections of the population. In Africa alone, bilharziasis, onchocerciasis, thyroidal goitre and a wide range of nutrition deficiencies act directly counter to the welfare, productivity and the living standards of millions. Diseases such as sleeping sickness, which were checked only a short while ago, have made a spectacular come-back in some regions during the past few years.

Faster economic and social development demands the build-up of domestic capacity for scientific and technological progress in the developing countries. That objective will be more quickly and efficiently attained by the creation of a symbiotic relationship between the research bodies in the developed countries and those operating in Africa or elsewhere. The association would afford the latter more direct assistance and a broader basis for action and help them construct facilities essential for local research.

If the developing countries' need of science and technology is an established and recognized fact, it follows logically that the most up-to-date techniques must be provided. The procedure for applying these techniques is a matter of common sense and discernment. Nuclear techniques have already supplied eloquent testimonies to their value in all branches of biology, including medicine and agronomy. They also render unquestionable services in many other fields.

A United Nations report on the Application of Science and Technology to Development enumerates the various aims which it judged to be of crucial importance to the development process. They are:

- Provision of adequate food supplies.
- Improvement of health.
- More complete understanding of population problems.
- The most effective use of the natural resources of developing countries, including solving the problems of industrialization.

- Invention and application of new education techniques specially suited to the needs of developing countries.

Nuclear techniques could now be applied with advantage to certain aspects of the more important aims listed above, and already have proven effective in some cases.

Nuclear Power Must Wait

It is generally agreed that extreme caution must be adopted toward nuclear reactors as a source of energy for industrial use. Most experts recommend more thorough development of local resources in hydro-electric energy and mineral fuels and paying the greatest possible attention to the non-conventional sources of energy—solar power, wind, geothermal and tidal energy.

Nuclear energy appears for future use on this list with one exception. It could be a decisive factor in solving the increasingly important problem for sea-water desalination to provide fresh water for human consumption and irrigation.

Nuclear Technology and Health

Radioactive tracers such as iodine-131, tritium, sodium-22 and potassium-40 have proven indispensable in studying the various diseases and nutrition problems in Africa. Similar nuclear techniques can also be important in maintaining the health of livestock.

Cattle trypanosomiasis is a major African problem in the Sudan and Guinea regions, where livestock-breeding is presently less-developed than in the drier areas. The grazing capacities of these regions would be ideal for livestock if a way could be found of protecting the animals' health. In many places, the presence of the tsetse fly prohibits raising more stock.

One of the most effective methods of combating the disease would be to release large quantities of sterile male flies into the area. The resultant break in the life-cycle would lead to the virtual extermination of the species. The males can be sterilized, or chromosomal changes induced which lead to the same result, by irradiation or through the action of synthetic substances known as chemosterilizers. Such a program will require time and money but a great deal is at stake.

Protecting Foodstuffs

One way of increasing food supplies is by reducing wastage of farm products. But few situations exist where irradiation processing of food would be worthwhile at present. Two cases merit investigation; one of these is the Abidjan (Ivory Coast) fishing area. Ten of thousands of tons of a limited variety of fish caught there yearly raise genuine conservation and distributing problems.

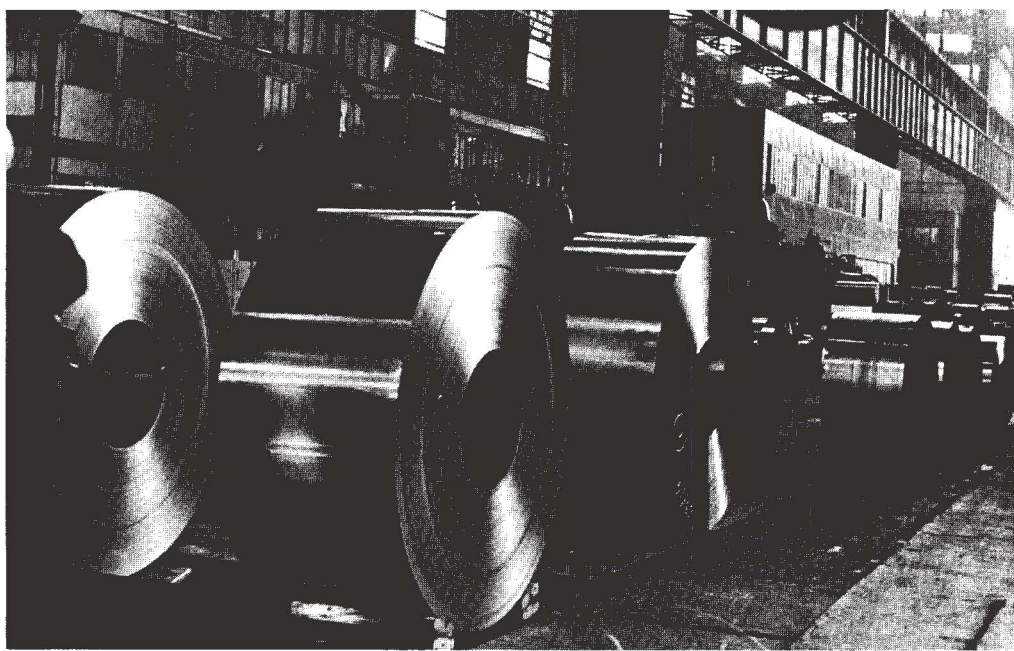
The other situation is in handling the tapeworm larva, *Cysticercus*. The larva encysted in the muscles of cattle often make their meat unfit for eating or cause tapeworm infection in humans if passed unnoticed through health controls. In Chad and the Central African Republic, considerable losses are recorded in the slaughter-houses where the animals are inspected.

Certain features of plants have been improved by radia-

continued on page 14

COMMUNITY STEEL PRODUCERS JOIN FORCES

ECSC High Authority Authorizes Two Mergers With Conditions



With the approval of the High Authority, major steel companies in the ECSC are merging to increase their efficiency and competitive ability.

STEEL PRODUCTION IS BECOMING MORE CONCENTRATED in the Community as a result of steel company mergers recently approved by the ECSC High Authority.

The mergers are leading to the formation of major international companies with steel output capacities equal to or exceeding leading Japanese companies and rivaling the second largest group of United States producers. In contrast, British steel companies remain comparatively small.

Under the Paris Treaty, mergers between steel companies in the Community are subject to approval by the High Authority in compliance with ECSC anti-trust regulations. The Coal and Steel Community executive must be assured that a merger, acquisition, or interlocking holdings do not create a monopoly or monopolistic tendencies. Larger companies are encouraged for greater efficiency and economy as long as they remain independent.

Luxembourg Companies Combine

The High Authority approved in principle on March 31 the first full merger between steel companies in different member states. The merger involves two German companies, Dortmund-Hoerder-Hüttenunion (DHH) and Hoesch, and a Dutch company, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken (Hoogovens). The combined production of these companies approached eight million metric tons in 1964.

Hoesch will acquire a majority holding in DHH, while Hoogovens will exchange its present large hold in DHH for a smaller one in Hoesch. In addition, the companies will regroup their iron and steel operations at the regional level. Increased production of pig-iron, crude steel and semi-finished products will be confined to the Hoogovens plant at IJmuiden on the Dutch coast, while expansion of production of finished rolled products will be the responsibility of the DHH and Hoesch works in the Dortmund area of Germany.

The High Authority's approval was based on considerations similar to those involved in the merger between two Luxembourg companies early in March. The conditions will be included in a formal decision soon to be published by the High Authority.

The merger between the Luxembourg companies, ARBED (Aciéries Réunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelange) and HADIR (Hauts Forneaux et Aciéries de Differdange-St. Ingbert-Rumelange) was approved formally on March 3. The union should create a steel group with total production of some five million metric tons.

ARBED is purchasing 60 per cent interest in HADIR which had previously been held by the Pont-à-Mousson/Marine group in France. The merger was approved only on condition that exclusive contacts between HADIR and Pont-à-Mousson's selling agency DAVUM are terminated before December 31, 1968. In addition, HADIR must relinquish its shareholding in DAVUM and its affiliated companies and also in Dillinger Hüttenwerke, a Saar company. All interlocking directorships between the ARBED-HADIR and Pont-à-Mousson and its associates were also banned.

A third major merger is pending between the two leading French companies, Usinor and Lorraine Escaut. The proposed merger must be approved by the High Authority.

How the major steel companies compare

(1964 output in millions of metric tons)

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY		UNITED STATES	
Thyssen	8.44	US Steel	32.40
DHH (1)	2.94	Bethlehem	19.44
Hoesch (1)	2.61	Republic	10.21
Hoogovens (1)	2.32	National	8.11
Usinor (2)	4.03	Jones & Laughlin	7.44
Lorraine-Escaut (2)	2.30	Armco	6.83
Arbed (3)	3.59	Inland	6.41
Hadir (3)	1.40	Youngstown	5.77
Italsider	3.89	Kaiser	2.55
		UNITED KINGDOM	
		United Steel	3.33
		RTB	3.22
		SCOW	2.46
		Colvilles	2.40
		Stewarts & Lloyds	2.04
		Guest Keen	2.00
		Dorman Long	1.94
		Summers	1.77
		S Durham	1.39
JAPAN			
Yawata	7.74		
Fuji	6.08		
Nippon Kokan	4.41		
Kawasaki	4.31		
Sumitomo	3.92		
Kobe	1.50 est.		

(1) linked
(2) planning merger
(3) merged

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

by **BENJAMIN HOUSTON BROWN**

EUROPE AND THE ATLANTIC COMMUNITY are major preoccupations of the Harvard Center for International Affairs. This is reflected in the substance of the Center's research, in the nationalities of the scholars and officials working at the Center, and in other ways.

Of the eight permanent faculty members of the Center, four (Professors Robert Bowie, Henry Kissinger, Thomas Schelling, and Raymond Vernon) devote themselves primarily to the political, military, or economic concerns of Europe and the Atlantic area. The same may also be said of more than thirty of some 80 Fellows, Research associates and Visiting Scholars who have worked at the Center in the past two years. This group includes scholars and officials from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, in addition to those from the United States and others from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In earlier years, Belgium, Finland, and Switzerland, as well as Hungary, Poland, and the Soviet Union, were also represented.

The Center's publications illustrate the variety of Atlantic and European research. They include Bowie's *Shaping the Future*, Kissinger's *The Troubled Partnership*, the volume *In Search of France* by Stanley Hoffmann, Charles Kindleberger, Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, François Goguel and others, Fritz Erler's *Democracy in Germany*, and James L. Richardson's *Germany and the Atlantic Alliance*.

Current European Projects

Currently, a group of scholars working under the direction of Carl Joachim Friedrich are analyzing the political implications of informal community formation in Europe. They are exploring trans-national aspects of European business concerns, trade unions, communes, universities, family life and communications. The trans-national aspects of Professor Friedrich, who divides his time each year between Harvard and Heidelberg, are perhaps also relevant here.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN is director of the Harvard University Center for International Affairs and secretary of the Committee on International Studies of Arms Control, American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received his doctoral degree from Columbia University where he taught history from 1940-1942. He was deputy secretary general of the United States delegation to the United Nations from 1947 to 1953 and, for the next two years, served as a consultant, speaker and writer on international affairs. He then became director of the Cleveland Council on World Affairs. From 1955 to 1958, Mr. Brown was vice president of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon. He was a member of the faculty of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in 1962.

Another group headed by Henry Kissinger is preparing a study of contemporary Germany rather along the same lines as the earlier volume on France mentioned above.

Individual studies now in progress include the work of Karl Kaiser from Germany and Roger P. Morgan from Britain, who are concentrating on different aspects of U.S.-European relations; of Jacques R. Houssiaux of the University of Nancy on the structure of European industry in the framework of the Common Market; Leon N. Lindberg on the European Community as a political system; Stuart A. Scheingold on the growth of legal community among the Six; and John W. Evans on the Kennedy Round. I choose these at random for purposes of illustration. Many others could be mentioned.

Recent articles by members of the Center have appeared in many European publications, ranging from *Internasjonal Politikk* of Oslo to *Las Ciencias* of Madrid and including *Europa Archiv*, the I.S.S. Adelphi Papers, *Esprit*, and *Journal of Common Market Studies*.

Area Studies Broadened

Research on Europe and the Atlantic area is a part of the Center's activities. At least equal attention is given to two other fields of study. One is concerned with the interaction of political and military factors in the higher strategy of states, and in particular with what Bowie has called "the role and control of force" in the nuclear age. The other focuses on the economic, political and socio-cultural aspects of the development and modernization of emerging areas.

It is noteworthy that the Center's activities in these diverse fields seem to mesh one with another and illuminate the wider problems and concerns of the western community. The point is evident to readers of Mason's *Foreign Aid and Foreign Policy*, Shelling's and Halperin's *Strategy and Arms Control*, David Galula's *Counterinsurgency Warfare*, or Alan D. Neale's *The Flow of Resources from Rich to Poor*. Galula, a retired French Army officer, spent a period of time as a Research Associate of the Center. Neale, an official of the British Board of Trade, was a Fellow.

The Center's Development Advisory Service (DAS) illustrates the point in another way. DAS maintains teams of experts in selected countries to provide advice and to assist in training and research in problems of economic development. Last year, there were 34 of these Development Advisors, as they are called, of whom approximately half came from Europe—from Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

The academic function of the DAS, which accounts for the Center's involvement in this new type of activity, is to provide a flow of current data and experience for research, teaching and publication in the field of economic development. This is of importance, not only to Harvard, but to universities in Europe, especially Britain, where an increas-

ing number of former DAS advisors and consultants are being employed.

Concerns of the Center

The Center's main concern is with *basic* research. Government departments and private institutes closely tied to government produce operational analyses of day-to-day events and short-term trends. The Center's role is to place international problems in a wider perspective and to probe the deeper, more persistent tendencies. The primary goal is knowledge and understanding. Any utility that this has in the world of affairs is interesting and important, but secondary.

The research program evolves in accordance with the scholarly interests of the faculty and others working at the Center. There is no "target list," no precise blueprint that tells in advance what is to be done. The three-dimensional framework (Europe, military-political strategy, and development and modernization) tends to produce useful opportunities for comparative work and generalization; but it is broad enough and loose enough to accommodate many different approaches by individuals. Within this framework, the rule is: find creative men and leave them free to pursue their own work in their own way.

The Break with Tradition

For all the ties that bind it to Harvard, the Center's mode of work represents a radical departure from traditional University research and training.

Like other universities, Harvard has always conducted research that runs across national boundaries. But earlier, the emphasis was mainly historical and scientific. There was little concern for problems of political, economic, social and (least of all) military analysis. Moreover, such work as was done was conducted in many different isolated departments. After World War II and the evident collapse of the traditional world order, circumstances demanded change. International processes required study at their deepest level and in their widest ramifications and interactions. The techniques not only of political science and economics, but of the whole spectrum of the social sciences (and many of the natural sciences as well) had to be brought to bear. Moreover, much of the significant data was not accessible to research by conventional means. It had to be sought in the daily unfolding processes of change, in current attitudes, actions, and events.

The Center for International Affairs, like other centers and institutes at Harvard and elsewhere, was a response to these needs. It offered a flexible administrative device to help focus the University's varied resources on contemporary international problems—and in some respects to strengthen these resources. It provided an environment where scholars from many disciplines and practitioners from government and other professions could work together and stimulate and teach each other. It encouraged the development of new techniques for collecting and analyzing fresh data from the changing world scene.

At least this was the ideal. One is more conscious of what needs to be done than of what has already been accomplished. The continuing task of the Center is to give full scope to what President Pusey has called the academic community's "feeling of responsibility and generous interest in a world order."

'Major Initiative' by Britain Urged

A representative of British industry said on April 3 that the time is ripe for 'a major initiative' by Britain in preparation for membership in the European Community.

John Davies, director-general of the Confederation of British Industries (CBI), said in a speech that the first steps should be taken with other EFTA countries and the Commonwealth "with a view to initiating arrangements which we will use as our bargaining basis for membership in the Community." He estimated that this process would take about 15 months, followed by 18 months of negotiations with the Community, thus assuring British membership within three years from the present.

Mr. Davies also announced that the CBI is making studies into the effect of Community membership on British industry in such fields as competition policy, fiscal policy, energy, transport, and steel, and intends to submit a report to the British government by the end of 1966.

Two weeks later on April 18 the Norwegian Foreign Minister John Lyng said in a television interview that only bilateral talks between individual EFTA members and the Community could lead to EEC membership. He commented that "I don't think there will be negotiations between EFTA as a grouping on the one hand and the Common Market on the other."

Mr. Lyng also predicted that there would be no radical changes in the European situation in the next few months and that the British would not join the Community in the foreseeable future.

Sixteenth Anniversary of the Schuman Plan

The European Community celebrated on May 9, 1966 the sixteenth anniversary of the historic declaration of Robert Schuman, then French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which gave birth to the European Coal and Steel Community.

Schuman's declaration was summarized in his words: "Europe will not be made all at once, nor according to a single, general plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a *de facto* solidarity."

The Schuman proposal led to the signing on April 19, 1951 by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands of the first treaty based on a principle entirely new to international agreements: the transfer of real and clearly-defined powers to common institutions.

The Coal and Steel Community, started in August, 1952, created the first European market governed by common rules of procedure and long-term policy, and thus became the cornerstone for the future integration of Europe.

Extract from a statement by the Official Spokesman of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.

COMMISSION PROPOSES AID SYSTEM FOR SHIPBUILDING

Subsidies Suggested To Help Troubled Industry

THE EEC COMMISSION has proposed that member states be allowed to subsidize the modernization and conversion of Community shipyards.

The draft directive, sent on April 26 to the Council of Ministers, is linked to an earlier Commission proposal for authorizing member governments to grant a 10 per cent subsidy for shipbuilding. The first proposal made April 13, 1965 would harmonize subsidies now granted by member states to encourage the construction of large ocean vessels.

Subsidies are generally forbidden by the Rome Treaty of the European Economic Community. However, member states may grant aids in certain cases provided in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 92 (state aids deemed compatible with the Common Market).

Detailed Criteria Drawn Up

The Commission's proposal establishes more detailed criteria for the compatibility of aids for modernization and conversion with the Treaty provisions. The initiative for giving these aids would be left to the member states who would also assume any financial liability for the measures.

The following national subsidies would be permitted:

- Temporary aids to modernize the most competitive shipyards rapidly and without excessive expenditure. The subsidies would be granted only for specific projects drawn up beforehand by the yards.
- Additional research expenditure.
- Temporary aids to convert inefficient shipyards to other activities.

The Commission must still be notified of the projects intended for subsidy by the member states.

For special local problems, regional aids would be allowed should the above subsidies be insufficient. The aids must conform, however, to the Community's regional development objectives. At the same time, the Commission

Many Community shipyards are in need of modernization and conversion measures to meet world competition. The Commission has proposed subsidies to encourage this process.

envisages direct but complementary Community aid from the European Investment Bank and the European Social Fund.

Joint Action Needed

The 10 per cent aids for shipbuilding and the subsidies for modernization and conversion would go into effect at the latest on January 1, 1967. In the opinion of the Commission, both systems are needed to help EEC shipyards face competition from other shipbuilding nations, particularly Japan and Sweden.

The Community shipbuilding industry has been in trouble since 1959 due to a fall in both internal and external demand. The EEC share in world-construction fell from 40 per cent to 20 per cent between 1955 and 1964.

The decline is partly due to the increased popularity of larger, specialized vessels such as combined bulk carriers and tankers and methane carriers. Japan and Sweden lead the EEC in meeting the demand for these ships. In the first three quarters of 1964, the 392 ships ordered from the Six averaged only 5,700 metric tons, compared to 17,000 metric tons averaged by the 258 ships ordered from Japan and the 14,000 metric tons for the 26 ships ordered from Sweden.

These two countries are also ahead technologically in hull design, automation, speed, specialization and profitability. Their fewer but larger companies benefit from lower costs, cheaper supplies guaranteed by agreements, and less vulnerability to market conditions.

Swedish Wage Cost Below Japanese

The Commission pointed out that Sweden, through the efficient use of manpower, had reduced wage costs per unit of production at the end of 1963 to 80 per cent of Japanese costs and to 50 per cent of those in France and Germany. The Japanese shipbuilding industry receives government subsidies for steel plate, favorable long-term export credits, research support, short-term credit and insurance. Finally tax concessions are also provided. The combined effect of such support measures, the Commission estimates, equals 10 per cent of building costs.

NUCLEAR TECHNIQUES

continued from page 10

tion-induced mutations. Tangible results have been achieved with millet, a cereal grown in poor, arid, tropical regions, and prospects are good for increasing its productivity in needy areas.

These brief examples provide a bare outline of the value of nuclear techniques to developing countries. At the same time, however, they raise the question of application. In almost any research, the development stages demand the greatest knowledge and the most subtle techniques. These stages can be carried out in the advanced countries. A project need not be completed in a single locality. It is far more profitable to make it flexible to enable the best possible use of available facilities.



French Withdraw from EEC Working Party

The French delegation has withdrawn from an EEC working party appointed in 1962 to discuss standardization of penalties for infringements of Community rules and regulations.

French representatives were absent on April 13 from a meeting of the working party which has drawn up a preliminary draft convention. At present, infringements of Community provisions, published by the Commission or the Council, are treated in the six member countries according to different national laws.

In a written note the French delegation stated that the Treaty of Rome does not provide for harmonization of penalties and that the draft convention would not be accepted by the member governments. The other five delegations oppose this view on the basis of Treaty article 220 which provides for negotiations between the six countries on "the simplification of the formalities governing the reciprocal recognition and execution of judicial decisions and of arbitration awards."

Symposium Considers Nuclear Accidents

Medical, legal and psychological problems resulting from accidental nuclear irradiation were discussed at a symposium organized by the Euratom Commission in Nice from April 26 to 29.

The participants expected the frequency and even the severity of ionizing radiations to grow, particularly among workers in nuclear establishments, with the increasing use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. However, major progress has been made in the past few years both in judging the degree of accidental irradiation and its treatment.

Participants included doctors in charge of the medical

supervision of nuclear workers, experts in health physics and radiological protection, and government and industrial officials from Community and other countries and international organizations.

German Unions Oppose Spanish Association

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany and Germany's leading trade unions are at odds over Spain's bid for EEC association.

The Erhard government agreed to support Spain's application for associate membership following a visit by German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder to Spain on March 31. The Spanish government in turn said in a joint communiqué that it would support German efforts for national unity.

The German trade unions organization, DGB, indicated its opposition to Spanish association on April 5 in a statement which declared that such association "would deny the spirit and the aims of the European Community, which is based on democratic principles. This stand is also taken by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and by all the free trade-union organizations in the six countries of the European Community."

Where to Study In Europe—III

Europa Instituut Offers Course On European Integration

The "Europa Instituut" of the University of Amsterdam will offer a graduate course in English on European integration during the 1966-67 academic year.

The course, held in cooperation with the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation and other Dutch universities, is intended primarily for students from Western Europe and the United States who hold degrees in law, economics or political science. The teaching staff will include persons with practical experience in the field of integration as well as professors from several Netherlands universities. In addition, guest lecturers will be invited to speak on matters of current interest.

Formal lectures and seminars will cover various aspects of European integration with particular emphasis on relations between the European Economic Community and other European countries, European law, coordination of national economic policies, and problems of competition. Under the supervision of the lecturers and members of the staff, students will do independent research on specific problems. At the end of the second term participants will attend sessions of the European Court of Justice and the European Parliament and will meet with members of the staffs of the European Communities.

Classes will be held in Amsterdam from October 4, 1966 to June 15, 1967. A diploma will be awarded upon successful completion of course and research work.

Further information about the program may be obtained from the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation, 27 Molenstraat, The Hague, The Netherlands.

NOTICE ECSC Bonds

In accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, the High Authority has published on April 30, 1966 its Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1965 and its Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the calendar year 1965. This information has been published in connection with European Coal and Steel Community bonds issued in the United States under applications:

- A—16929 dated April 16, 1957
- A—17648 dated July 7, 1958
- A—19218 dated October 18, 1960 and
- A—20452 dated May 15, 1962

Copies of the High Authority's 1965 Financial Report are available to bond holders and other interested persons from the European Community Information Service in New York or Washington.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

LA PROTECTION DE LA MATERNITÉ DANS LES SIX PAYS DE LA CEE, Série Politique Sociale No. 13, EEC Commission, Brussels, 1966, 41 pages\$1.00

A description of the legislation of each EEC member governing maternal welfare. Legislation of the International Labor Organization and the Council of Europe is also included.

BASIC STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNITY: COMPARISON WITH SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Brussels, 1965, 204 pages\$1.00

Includes statistics on population, labor force, national product, agriculture, energy, industry, transport, external trade, and standard of living.

EEC COMMISSION SUGGESTS STEPS TO IMPROVE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF COMMUNITY SHIPYARDS, EEC Commission, Brussels, March 1966, 4 pages (mimeographed)
EEC COMMISSION PROPOSES STEPS TO MAKE COMMUNITY SHIPYARDS MORE EFFICIENT IN FACE OF WORLD COMPETITION, EEC Commission, Brussels, April 1966, 3 pages (mimeographed) free

These two memoranda summarize a Commission study on the problems of the shipbuilding industry and the Commission's proposals to alleviate the situation.

EEC COMMISSION PREDICTS HIGHER GROWTH RATE FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMY IN 1966, EEC Commission, Brussels, April 1966, 4 pages (mimeographed) free

A summary of the Commission's quarterly report on the economic situation.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION, 1966, No. 1, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Brussels, 150 pages. \$2.00

This issue contains the following articles in the languages indicated. English summaries follow each article:

- Production and utilization of milk in the Federal Republic of Germany: Statistical methods. (German)
- Analysis of results of survey by the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Security on wages and social burden in 38 branches of industry (1963) (Italian)
- The Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union's foreign trade statistics—Structure and development. (French)
- Statistical assessment of indirect exports and imports of steel. (German)

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