THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
50 YEARS AGO

A STUDY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND INITIAL WORK
OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (MARCH-JUNE 1958),
WITH ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS
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This publication has been written as part of the celebrations for the fiftieth anniversary of the first meeting of the European Parliamentary Assembly, which was to become the European Parliament, using documents in the Parliament’s archive to commemorate the most historically salient debates of the first three months of the European Parliamentary Assembly’s activities.

The first Community assembly was the ‘Common’ Assembly provided for in the ECSC Treaty which operated as part of that Community from 1953 to 1958. The European Parliamentary Assembly was its historic and legal successor, but the Treaties of Rome and the establishment of the EEC and Euratom meant that as a single body serving the three Communities, it was no longer the seat of democratic representation for an organisation dealing with one sector, namely coal and steel, but of a system of Communities which embraced the entire range of productive activities and trade. That change, which made the Assembly a true Parliament, imbues the date 19 March 1958 with an importance so great as to be worthy of celebration.

The atmosphere of enthusiasm and passion for Europe reached its height in the second quarter of 1958, as did thorough analysis of the issues being tackled. The Community system was now dealing with the European economy as a whole, but there were still three Communities with three Treaties; two of those Treaties were similar to each other but the third, the ECSC Treaty, was significantly different in terms of distribution of powers. The problem therefore arose of coordination between the three Communities, the solution to which was considerably assisted by the merger of the executive bodies nine years later.

It is to the European Parliamentary Assembly’s credit that it immediately seized upon that issue and made it the subject of one of its first reports, which was drawn up and discussed over a relatively short time-scale since all Parliamentary proceedings on the matter were concluded in three months.

This publication deals essentially with that report, setting it in the context of the broader debate on the nature and future of integration addressed at the sittings of the session of March 1958. The final Chapter deals with the origins of the perennial problem of the seat of the Community institutions and shows how difficulties in that regard are very long-standing.

Readers who are well versed in the Communities will find in it food for thought and the germs of problems and issues which are still topical today, although they have taken on different guises; less well-versed readers will, I hope, be content to find some element in the story of relevance to them.

Harald Rømer
CHAPTER ONE
THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

1. ESSENTIAL FEATURES
The Treaties of Rome were signed on 25 March 1957 and entered into force on 1 January the following year.

The European Parliamentary Assembly, which the Treaties provide for as the forum for the representation of the people of the three Communities which existed at the time was not a body born of nothing: it succeeded and absorbed the Common Assembly of the ECSC and retained and enlarged upon some of its features and powers, albeit with differences, some of which were fairly far-reaching.

One of the essential features retained by the new Assembly which enabled it to develop as it has done over the last fifty years was its independence both from the other institutions and from the Member States. In this regard a political diplomatic incident which occurred over January and February is worthy of note. During a meeting of 6 and 7 January the Ministers of the Six took it upon themselves to recommend that the Members of the future Assembly of their countries should elect an Italian to the Presidency of the Assembly. One week later the Office of the Presidency of the Common Assembly and the Presidents of the groups within it made a declaration asserting the right of the Assembly to make internal appointments in a wholly independent manner. As we shall see, the first President of the European Parliamentary Assembly was to be the Frenchman Robert Schuman.

Like the Court of Justice, the European Parliamentary Assembly was an institution common to the three Communities. The Convention on certain institutions common to the European Communities, which was signed at the same time as the Treaties of Rome, provided that the powers and competences conferred by each of the Treaties upon their individual Assemblies were to be exercised by a single Assembly, thereby amending the ECSC Treaty. This institution was therefore a single body operating under three distinct structures with varying roles in each of the three Communities. Under the provisions of the new Treaties, the powers of the Assembly differed in some respects from those conferred upon it in the framework of the ECSC.

2. POWERS
As far as control was concerned, the new Treaties took on the acquis of the Common Assembly which, although not expressly stated in the Treaty, had introduced controls on the High Authority, particularly with regard to expenditure, and those controls had become gradually more demanding. Additionally, the Assembly’s power to censure the Commissions was extended to all matters while the corresponding power in respect of the High Authority of the ECSC was limited to the General Report alone. However, the new Treaties shifted the axis of executive power towards the Council of Ministers which was deemed a branch of the executive and had fewer ties and no fiduciary link to the European Parliamentary Assembly. This reduced the scope of changes in terms of censure and aggravated the issue of relations with the Council, although where the ECSC was concerned this role was less significant politically.

1 P. Wigny, L’Assemblée parlementaire européenne dans l’Europe des Six [The European Parliamentary Assembly in the Europe of the Six], 1958 (no place of publication given), p. 74-75. The document, in the four official languages of the Common Assembly, is a report by the author on the acquis of the Assembly itself and the outlook for its likely successor. When adopting it in February 1958, the Common Assembly decided to circulate it.

2 The Economic and Social Council was common to the EEC and Euratom only.

As far as the budget was concerned the Treaties of Rome marked a step forward for the ECSC: while the ECSC Treaty gave the Assembly the power to discuss the budget without conferring upon it any deliberative powers, the Treaties of Rome provided for the possibility of seeking amendments to the budget of the new Communities. In that regard the Treaties of Rome accepted the Common Assembly’s view as set out in the Memorandum on European Renewal, adopted in February 1957 with an eye to the conclusion of the Treaties of Rome which, while stressing the importance of the executive’s responsibility towards the Assembly, claimed the essential prerogative of all democratic assemblies, namely the power to vote on the budget. 

A further qualitative step forward was the addition of deliberative power to the power of control, which was the main feature of the Assembly’s role in the ECSC system; deliberative power was provided for in the 18 instances of compulsory consultation set out in the EEC Treaty and in the 11 instances set out in the Euratom Treaty. Given that compulsory consultation was mainly concerned with the Communities’ legislative activities, this represented the initial murmurings of legislative power.

3. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INSTITUTIONS AND WITH THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

A) RELATIONS WITH THE HIGH AUTHORITY AND THE COMMISSION

Under the institutional system of the ECSC, which was based principally on the classic model for international organisations, like the two Communities subsequently established by the Treaties of Rome, the High Authority enjoyed wide-ranging autonomy and could be subject to a vote of censure only as part of discussion of the General Report. A motion of censure on the report could be tabled which, if carried in an open vote by a two-thirds majority at least three days after it had been tabled, resulted in the resignation of the High Authority as a body.

In other words the Common Assembly, and later the Parliamentary Assembly in line with its powers as regards the ECSC, was able to express its political disagreement only once a year, on a single document and only if its disagreement had the support of a significant number of its Members.

The equivalent provision in the Treaties of Rome was just the same with the exception of one detail which substantively modified the Assembly’s powers: the motion of censure could be proposed not only on the Commission report but at any time and in relation to any act. The European Parliamentary Assembly thereby acquired a general political mandate, although this was restricted by the high qualified majority needed for the motion to be carried.

Relations with the executive must nonetheless be viewed in the light not only of the most serious institutional conflict possible which arose only a few decades later, but also in the light of the consultative power acquired by the Assembly with the Treaties of Rome, which required the executive bodies, as institutions with the power of initiative, to maintain relations with the Assembly and to provide it with a continuous stream of information and consult it in advance.

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5 P. Wigny, L’Assemblée parlementaire européenne dans l’Europe des Six, cit., p. 67.
6 An annual document on the activities and the administrative expenditure of the Community (Article 17 ECSC).
7 Article 24 EEC.
8 Article 144 EEC.
B) Relations with the Council

As noted previously, the Treaties of Rome shifted the axis of the decision-making process from the Commissions to the Councils, which are not subject to control and censure by the Assembly. Some pro-Europeans were of the view that this would result in an emasculation of the Assembly, depriving it of its role as the main decision-making centre of the new Communities. This interpretation of the new Treaties was, however, based solely on the absence of a legally significant fiduciary relation between the two institutions which undervalued the importance of the rules of the Treaty by dint of which the Council had to answer to the Assembly. Indeed, in addition to prior consultation on specific acts referred to above, Article 144 EEC and Article 110 Euratom provided for the Council to be heard by the Assembly (at the Assembly’s request) in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Council. This marked a substantial step forward compared to the ECSC Treaty which in Article 23 conferred the right to request a hearing upon the Council.

In actual fact a method of communication from the President of the Council had already become established under the ECSC, but it did not satisfy the Assembly. During the months between the signature of the Treaties of Rome and their entry into force the issue was expanded upon, the dissatisfaction was expressed in stronger terms and a dialogue was expressly demanded, as stated by the German socialist MP Schöne to the President of the Council, Jean Rey:

‘Our Assembly has always sought in strong terms – and now that the transitional period is coming to an end, is very specifically seeking – the opening of ongoing dialogue between the High Authority, the Common Assembly and the Council of Ministers and between the High Authority and the Assembly. There are several points on which unilateral statements are insufficient, yet they can only be discussed after the fact, whereas it would be beneficial to have a very frank exchange of views’.

Schöne listed general economic policy as the first topic for dialogue and a debate opened on precisely that subject on 8 November; its importance was noted by the President of the Assembly, Hans Furler, who felt the need to open the discussion in the knowledge that the sitting marked a significant move in institutional terms at a point when ‘… we are just about to enter a new stage in European politics, to open a new, more extensive and, I believe, more significant phase’.

The direct confrontation of 8 November did not alter the powers of the Common Assembly but it did introduce a new framework for relationships between the Assembly and the Council which would become standard following the entry into force of the Treaties of Rome and was inherently made necessary by the compulsory consultative role conferred upon the European Parliamentary Assembly by the Treaties.

Indeed, upon seeking an opinion from the Assembly, the Council would also have to explain any problems, solutions and its own approach; in addition to the political nature of the two institutions, the fact that the Members of the Assembly were also members of the national Parliaments meant that Council decisions which were not in accordance with the opinion of the Assembly had to be justified. A system of cooperation was therefore drawn up politically between the Assembly and the Council which was considerably different from that which may be suggested by a reading of the Treaties with no reference to the political reality: an all-powerful, inaccessible Council squared up to an Assembly which had no means of control. The Council’s power was ultimately restricted by the fact that it was able to act only on a Commission proposal and not on its own initiative, and the Commission in turn was answerable to the Assembly.

For those reasons, it can be said that since 1958 there has been an institutional system based on three political institutions whose relationships have developed as explained by Wigny:

10 COMMON ASSEMBLY - Debates, sitting of 8 November 1957, p. 126.
‘... Since the Council is in many cases required to consult the Assembly and, since it will, once it has got used to it, perhaps feel the need to extend the sphere of dialogue, the Assembly will become involved in decisions and will participate directly in policy drafting.

That prediction was confirmed even before the European Parliamentary Assembly met for the first time. When unanimity could not be reached on the choice of the seat of the Communities (CMC, Article 216, Euratom, Article 189), the Ministers decided to seek the Assembly’s opinion.\textsuperscript{12}

C) RELATIONS WITH THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

Another aspect to which attention should be drawn, although it relates more to the relationship with national parliaments than with the Council, is the dual mandate which, although later criticised and finally prohibited, was at the time viewed as a means of linking the European Parliamentary Assembly to the national parliaments, just as the Council of Ministers provided a link to the members of the national governments. The link was viewed as necessary for coordination purposes, so much so that it was hoped that election to the Assembly by universal suffrage at a future date would be introduced in a way that guaranteed that at least some of the elected representatives would have a dual mandate.\textsuperscript{13}

4. THE ASSEMBLY’S INTERNAL BUDGET

What we term here the ‘internal budget’ to facilitate comprehension, should more correctly be referred to as the state of expenditure, the setting of which raised issues of financial independence which at the time were viewed as a handicap to the Assembly’s absolute sovereignty.

The common institutions’ funding mechanism provided for each institution to have a state of expenditure supplied by each of the Communities’ budgets, one third from each.\textsuperscript{14} However, the three budgets were approved by bodies subject to different procedures: the ECSC budget, otherwise known as the ECSC’s Draft Statement of estimates of expenditure, was approved by the Committee of Presidents, whereas the budgets of the other two Communities were approved by their respective Councils of Ministers, who were required to consult the Assembly and have regard to any amendments made by it. Wigny, in his wisdom, wondered whether this meant that the Council was able to reduce the allocations requested by the Assembly and, while conceding that the danger was legalistic rather than real, commented as follows:

‘The ambiguity in the texts cannot conceal the drafters’ intention to subjugate the Assembly to the Council by allowing the Council to reduce its resources...’\textsuperscript{16}

It should be firmly established at the outset that a Parliamentary Assembly is a sovereign body where the assessment of its needs and operational requirements are concerned...’\textsuperscript{16}

Wigny’s view was the one taken by Janssen, the Rapporteur on both budget forecasts for the Assembly for 1958 and 1959, who announced that the Presidents of the three political groups had reached a consensus among the eight institutions formed under the three Treaties on a draft agreement on the implementation of the

\textsuperscript{12} Ibidem, p. 72. Wigny maintained that the EEC should be known as the ‘Common Market Community’, hence the acronym CMC in the text.

\textsuperscript{13} Ibidem, p. 86-87.

\textsuperscript{14} Article 1 of the Convention on certain institutions common to the European Communities, signed at the same time as the Treaties of Rome.

\textsuperscript{15} Comprising the Presidents of the High Authority, the Council, the Assembly and the Court of Justice.

\textsuperscript{16} P. Wigny, L’Assemblée parlementaire européenne dans l’Europe des Six, p. 77.

\textsuperscript{17} EPA Committee on the Administration of the Assembly and the Budget of the Communities Report on the Parliamentary Assembly’s Statement of the estimates of expenditure and resources for the period 19 March to 31 December 1958 and on the Parliamentary Assembly’s Statement of the estimates of expenditure and resources for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 1959, Doc 10/58. See in particular p. 6-8. CARDOC PEO AP AP/BUDG. A0-0010/58 0010.
Convention on certain institutions common to the European Communities. The draft agreement provided that the budget forecast for the Assembly, drawn up in accordance with its rules of procedure, was to be determined by a committee comprising the Presidents of the eight institutions which formed the three Communities and that their respective contribution would be one-third each, from each of the three budgets. This was an attempt to offset the Councils’ power over the budget.

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18 This was an agreement which was specifically provided for in Article 6(2) of the Convention to establish the procedure for implementing the provision concerning the equal allocation of Assembly expenditure among the three Community budgets.

19 The text of the draft agreement formed Annex IIIA to document EPA Committee on the Administration of the Assembly and the Budget of the Communities Communication to Members, EPA 34. CARDOC PE0 AP RP/BUDG. A0-0019/59 0250. It was also reproduced in EPA Committee on the Administration of the Assembly and the Budget of the Communities Report on the Statement of estimates, cit., p. 10-12.
CHAPTER TWO
INTERNAL ORGANISATION

1. GROUPS AND COMMITTEES
The Assembly was made up of 142 Members, including 36 each for Germany, France and Italy, 14 each for Belgium and the Netherlands and 6 for Luxembourg. There were three political groups: Christian Democrats with 67 Members, the Socialists with 38 Members and the Liberals and Affiliates with 35; there were also two non-aligned members1.

During the sitting of 20 March it was decided that 13 committees would be formed2, namely:

1. Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters;
2. Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries;
3. Committee on Agriculture;
4. Committee on Social Affairs;
5. Committee on the Community’s Common Market;
6. Committee on Investment, Financial Matters and Long-Term Policy;
7. Committee on the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories;
8. Committee on Transport;
9. Committee on Energy Policy;
10. Committee on Scientific and Technical Research;
11. Committee on Safety and Hygiene at Work and Health Protection;
12. Committee on the Administration of the Assembly and the Community Budget;

The first eight committees comprised 29 members and the remainder 17.

2. RULES OF PROCEDURE: MAIN ISSUES ADDRESSED
During its first meeting on 19 March 1958, the Assembly provisionally adopted the Rules of Procedure of the ECSC Common Assembly, and gave the competent committee the task of tabling the necessary amendments at the next session. One amendment was brought forward to allow it to be implemented immediately, namely the

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increase in members of the Office of the Presidency from six to nine (one President and eight Vice-Presidents), as agreed between the Presidents of the Parliamentary groups.

The competent committee was the 13th on the list, the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Legal Matters, Petitions and Immunities; once the task of Rapporteur had been entrusted to the Luxembourger Adrien van Kauvenbergh, the committee tabled the draft new rules of procedure at the sitting of 23 June 1958. Approval was granted the same day.

The committee discussed the rules at its sittings of 29 April, 12 May and 6 June 1958. Its method of work was to differentiate between the rules which could be dealt with more easily (provisional rules which required slight adjustments to comply with the provisions of the Treaties of Rome or provisions already covered by a political agreement, such as those relating to political groups or reports), and rules which posed particular problems because they were outside the scope of the provisional rules or because agreement was less straightforward (e.g. meeting places). During its deliberations, as the Rapporteur noted, the committee had to look in detail at the procedures, the texts and their interpretations.

A) Political Groups

The minimum number of Assembly Members required to form a political group was raised from 9 to 17 and the Rapporteur, with the committee’s express authority, stressed that the determining criterion for the establishment of a group should be Community spirit, thus preventing national groups from springing up on bogus grounds of political affinity. That criterion did not emerge as a specific provision and only later was the aim of preventing the formation of national groups implemented by defining the minimum number of members for a group on the basis of the number of nationalities involved in it.

The participation of the Presidents of the groups in the Office of the Presidency for matters of concern to them was already widespread yet the committee did not regard formalising it as necessary, instead leaving the Office of the Presidency the most wide-ranging power of discretion in the matter. As a general rule the role of the Presidents of the political groups was strengthened under the European Parliamentary Assembly’s Rules of Procedure: in particular they became automatic members of the Committee of Presidents, which also included Committee Chairmen, and they were given the power to call jointly for an emergency debate.

B) Report on the Sittings: The ‘Rainbow’

The issue of reporting on plenary sittings is not of great political import but the work done in that regard by the Committee on Rules of Procedure is of interest for the working methods it reveals in the European Parliament at the time. The Secretary General reported to the committee, and the analytic and full reports were drafted by officials of the national parliaments seconded for the sessions; the national parliaments, however, made it known that in future they would be unable to continue to second such a large number of their officials.

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3 EPA Debates- Sitting of 19 March 1958, p. 4.
4 EPA Debates- Sitting of 23 June 1958, p. 103-111,112-114, 120-121 (final vote) and 121-130 (text adopted).
5 EPA - Committee on Rules of Procedure and Legal Matters. Minutes of the meeting held on 29 April, 12 May and 6 June 1958- CARDOC PEO AP PV/REGL1958 19580429-0010, 19580512-0010 and 19580606-0010
7 Article 37 of the Rules of Procedure.
8 EPA Report on behalf of the Committee, cit., p. 12.
9 EPA - Committee on Rules of Procedure and Legal Matters. Minutes of the meeting held on 29 April 1958, cit. p.5.
10 Article 12 of the Rules of Procedure for the Committee and Article 14 for the emergency debate. In this regard see also EPA Report on behalf of the Committee, cit., p. 8.
11 See paragraph 4 of this Chapter.
The committee decided on a comprehensive, ‘rainbow’ report duplicated and made available to the members by the day after the session, while a full report in the four languages would be published as soon as possible. However, in view of the difficulties in recruiting qualified staff, the committee agreed that the report issued to the press would also be circulated to representatives as a stop-gap until the official version was available.\(^\text{12}\)

C) MEETING PLACES: THE ISSUE OF THE SEAT EMERGES

Among the matters which fell outside the scope of the provisional rules of procedure was the meeting place; this was linked to the more general issue of the seat of the institutions, which is discussed below. At the time when the rules were approved the issue of the seat had not been resolved and the committee proposed that the Assembly could meet in places other than its seat.\(^\text{13}\) This article acquired particular interest because of the link made by the President of the Assembly between that provision and the seat of the Assembly; the President asked the Council of Ministers to ensure that the decision on the seat would not prejudice the power reserved in the rules to the Assembly to determine the place of its proceedings. For his part, the Rapporteur considered the freedom to choose its place of work an expression of ‘the Assembly’s absolute sovereignty over the place where it meets’.\(^\text{14}\) According to Arved Deringer, who tabled the amendment, it ‘… had the sole aim of ensuring that the committees did not become travel agencies’.\(^\text{15}\)

D) CALENDAR OF SESSIONS

From space to time. One matter on which the Rapporteur lingered was the calendar of sittings, which had to take account of the time-limits now laid down in the Treaties. The solution was to introduce an annual session, to continue with the meetings which were legally required to open on the second Tuesday in May, but to remove the final day of 30 June, and introduce a second legally required meeting beginning on the third Tuesday in October; the length of breaks in sessions was referred to the Assembly for a decision.\(^\text{16}\)

E) SANCTION AGAINST THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS: A SUGGESTION REJECTED

One politically sensitive issue was that of a ‘sanction’ against the Council of Ministers, something not provided for in the Treaties but argued for by some on the basis, as the Rapporteur states, of an article of the WEU Charter. The committee rejected the suggestion but the report and minutes of the meeting fail to state the reasons why.\(^\text{17}\)

F) ALLOCATION OF SEATING IN THE PLENARY CHAMBER BY GROUP

In the Common Assembly, the practice had been for members to sit in alphabetical order. The need to highlight the Assembly’s political nature by promoting its Members’ work led to a significant regulatory innovation made on the basis of a resolution which was adopted without much debate on 21 March 1958. The resolution was applied following implementing decisions made by the Office of the Presidency, as of 13 May that year.\(^\text{18}\)

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12 EPA - Committee on Rules of Procedure and Legal Matters. Minutes of the meeting held on 12 May 1958 cit., p. 2-3 and attached table.
13 Article 2 of the Rules of Procedure.
14 EPA - Committee on Rules of Procedure and Legal Matters. Minutes of the meeting held on 6 June 1958 cit., p. 2.
15 EPA Report on behalf of the Committee cit, p. 22.
16 EPA Debates- Sitting of 23 June 1958, p. 112.
17 Article 1 of the rules of procedure. For an extensive examination of the time-limits laid down in the Treaties see EPA Report on behalf of the Committee, cit, p. 18-21.
20 EPA Debates- Sitting of 13 May 1958, p. 6.
G) INTRODUCTION OF SUBSTITUTE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: A PROPOSAL REJECTED

The proposal, which was not followed up, to introduce Substitute Assembly Members\(^{21}\), was tabled by Mr Dehousse, who justified it by commenting how three national parliaments, namely those of France, Belgium and the Netherlands, had already expressed their opinions on the matter. The stated reason was that until such time as EPA representatives were elected by universal suffrage, the dual European and national mandate would have made Members’ duties very onerous\(^{22}\).

The motion for a resolution was forwarded to the Committee on Rules of Procedure, which discussed the matter\(^{23}\), probably extensively if the very articulate document setting out the arguments for and against produced by the Rapporteur, van Kauvenbergh, is anything to go by. The committee concluded the discussion by seeking an opinion from the Political and Institutional Affairs Committee but the proposal does not appear to have been followed up\(^{24}\).

3. ORGANISATION CHART AND BUDGET

When the Common Assembly became the Parliamentary Assembly the Secretariat general had four divisions: (1) Committees (2) Studies, Information and Documentation, (3) Administration, (4) General Services. It also had a ‘Coordination Bureau’ and, when in session, a ‘Registry’ composed almost entirely of officials from national parliaments who were in attendance only during sessions, Tuesdays to Fridays, and split between a ‘Meetings Division’ and a ‘Minutes, Analysis and Shorthand Typing Division’; in all some 101 people were employed in what became known as the ‘Temporary Registry’, only four of whom were officials of the European Parliamentary Assembly\(^{25}\).

On 12 May 1958 the Bureau, acting on a proposal by the Secretary General\(^{26}\), approved a new structure and determined the staffing requirements\(^{27}\). The result was an organisation made up of four departments and one service, namely:

- Committees and Parliamentary Studies Department, comprising two services (1) Committees’ Secretariat and (2) Parliamentary Studies;
- Information and Parliamentary Documentation Department, comprising three services (1) Public relations and the Press, (2) Parliamentary Documentation, (3) Library;
- Administration Department comprising three services (1) Staff and Supplies, (2) Finance, (3) Conferences;

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\(^{21}\) EPA Proposal for a resolution presented by Mr. Devinat concerning the introduction of substitute members to the Assembly, Doc 6. CARDOC PE0 AP PR B0-006/58 0010

\(^{22}\) EPA Debates - Sitting of 21 March 1958, p. 107.

\(^{23}\) EPA - Committee on Rules of Procedure and Legal Matters. Minutes of the meeting held on 6 juin1958 cit., p. 8-11

\(^{24}\) A letter from a Christian Democrat member of the committee, the Dutchman Willem Rip, to the Chairman of the Committee provides some thoughts on the reasons why the proposal was shelved. He notes how the Dutch government and members of the Dutch Parliament viewed the priority as being to increase representation from the smaller countries, a position probably shared by members of the Belgian Government and Parliament. The Committee on Rules of Procedure was to put that position forward in the Assembly and only later tackle the issue of substitutes. EPA - Committee on Rules of Procedure and Legal Matters. Translation of a letter from Mr Rip to Mr. Boy, the Chairman of the Committee, on item 5 on the agenda for the meeting of 29 April 1958. CARDOC PE0 AP RP/REGL 1958 A0 0017/58 0110.

\(^{25}\) EPA General Secretariat Note on the organisation of the European Parliamentary Assembly Secretariat of the, EPA 177 of 6 May 1958. CARDOC PE0 AP PV/BUDG. 1958 BUDG-19580528 0030.

\(^{26}\) Ibidem

\(^{27}\) EPA Bureau Minutes of the meeting held on 12 May 1958. EPA 259 (not yet available electronically on CARDOC).
II. INTERNAL ORGANISATION

- General Services Department comprising four services (1) Dispatch and Typing Pool, (2) Translation, (3) Reprographics, (4) Distribution;

- Presidency Service comprising two services (1) Presidency, (2) Registry.

As well as the Secretariat there were the President’s Office, the General Directorate of Quaestors and the Control Office.

A requirement for 284 staff was identified for 1958 and 317 for 1959, broken down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>1958</th>
<th>1959</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President’s Office</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Secretary of the Assembly</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Director of the Quaestors’ Office</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidency</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees and Parliamentary Studies</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Information and Parliamentary Documentation</td>
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<td>Administration</td>
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<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Services</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Office</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first staff of the Parliamentary Assembly were compared with the ‘132 permanent officials necessary for the smooth running of the Common Assembly under the ECSC Treaty’.

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28 EPA General Secretariat Note on the organisation of the Assembly Secretariat. cit., p 4-5.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE SITTING OF MARCH 1958
The preliminary estimates of expenditure and resources of the Parliamentary Assembly for the period 19 March to 31 December 1958, the Assembly’s first such estimates, provided for expenditure of 139,090,000 Belgian Francs (about € 3,500,000 at current prices); the estimates of expenditure and resources of the Parliamentary Assembly for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 1959 rose to 179,610,000 Belgian Francs (some € 4,500,000 at current prices). A comparison can be made with the final estimates of expenditure for the Common Assembly for the 12-month period 1956/1957: total appropriations amounted to 75,330,500 (slightly below € 1,900,000 at current prices).

The first meeting of the Office of the Presidency of the European Parliamentary Assembly saw the confirmation of all administrative and financial provisions concerning allowances for representatives and administrative and financial resources for political groups.

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30 EPA European Parliamentary Assembly Committee on the Administration of the Assembly and the Budget of the Communities Report on the Parliamentary Assembly’s Statement of the estimates of expenditure and resources for the period 19 March to 31 December 1958 and on the Parliamentary Assembly’s Statement of the estimates of expenditure and resources for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 1959, Doc 10/58 cit.

31 COMMON ASSEMBLY Committee on the Accounts and Administration of the Community and the Common Assembly Report on the draft statement of estimates of expenditure of the COMMON ASSEMBLY for the financial year o 1956/1957 Doc 5/55-56. CARDOC PEO AP RP/BUDG. 1953 AC-0005/56-March 0010 (not available in French). Note that the ECSC financial year ran from 1 July to 20 January the following year.

32 EPA Bureau Minutes of the meeting of 12 May 1958. EPA 88 (not yet available electronically on CARDOC). Point 3, referred to here, was amended while approving the minutes at the sitting of 12 May 1958. EPA Bureau Minutes of the meeting of 12 May 1958. EPA 259 (not yet available electronically on CARDOC).
CHAPTER THREE
THE FIRST POLITICAL DEBATE

1. THE INAUGURAL SITTING

At 11 a.m. on 19 March 1958 the constituent session of the European Parliamentary Assembly was held; it carried on into the following day’s sitting. The first day was given over to essential formalities and speeches paying homage to the other institutions. The second day saw the completion of formalities for constituting the Assembly and the first debate was held, the subject of which was the setting in train of the new Communities’ activities¹.

The father of the Assembly, 85-year old Antonio Boggiano Pico, who had already presided over the first sitting of the Common Assembly five years previously, was ill and was replaced by 74-year old Luciano Granzotto Basso. His inaugural speech mirrored the mood of pro-Europeans of the time seeking to establish Communities and Institutions which were an expression of European civilisation, whose humanist values would act as a counterpoint to those of communism and would be championed by Europe’s unity².

After credentials had been verified – a process which occurred with no objections being raised by any representative – and the rules of procedure of the Common Assembly had been adopted as temporary rules for the new Assembly, Robert Schuman, the sole candidate, was declared President of the Assembly having been proposed jointly by the Presidents of the Parliamentary groups, with no request for a vote being made.

Schuman³ made his maiden speech at the end of the sitting of 19 March. He immediately stated the aim of enlarging the Communities beyond the Six:

“I think I am in agreement with you when I say that we will not form an exclusive club here. We do want, admittedly, to contribute to the creation of a European structure so that by our example, our good will and the results we obtain we will be able to extend this action beyond the current sphere which is too restricted for our liking. This is the only way Europe will succeed in developing the heritage shared by all free countries”⁴.

At the following sitting, on 20 March⁵, the eight Vice-Presidents were elected by acclamation. They numbered three Christian Democrats, three Socialists and two Liberals. The Christian Democrats were the German Hans Furler, the Italian Emilio Battista and the Dutchman Cornelis Hazenbosch; the Socialists were the Luxembourger Jean Fohrmann, the Frenchman Emile Vanrullen and the German Hellmut Kalbitzer; the Liberals were the Italian Roberto Cantalupo and the Belgian Charles Janssens.

2. EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

As far as the speeches of the two inaugural sessions of 19 and 20 March were concerned, the celebratory climate did not prevent a crystallisation of approaches to the issue of European integration, although that issue was closely linked in many speeches to defining the role of the Assembly and its relations with the other institutions.

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¹ This debate, which will be the subject of the following paragraphs, is of interest in identifying the problems encountered in setting up the two new Communities as well as the mood and expectations of the representatives.


³ Ibidem, p. 30-32.

⁴ Ibidem, p. 32.

This was not true of three speeches⁶ in which the President of the EEC Commission, Walter Hallstein, fully illustrated the issues which the Community would have to tackle, guidelines for EEC policies and activity already completed during the first three months. As part of the extensive fresco he painted, Hallstein addressed the central issue of the Community’s federal heart. He noted that not even the most enthusiastic pro-European had ever supported the formation of a unitary European State and that, moreover, an integrated Europe should not deny itself the diversity which made it so rich. Moreover, on a more traditionally political and constitutional level, national States were powerful and firmly anchored in the history and consciousness of their peoples.

Consequently, if our Community is to become a living, active reality, it must have a fully operational federative structure. In other words, a balance must be struck between the national element and the supranational element which allows for national peculiarities and necessary concessions and gives the freest rein possible to supranational needs ⁷.

Martino⁸, the President of the Liberal and Affiliates Group was substantively in agreement with this position, although his approach was somewhat different: he noted how the objectives and limits of the three Communities were clearly defined in the Treaties but were part of the broader picture of political integration of the continent. The Treaties were to be interpreted in that light. Europe, which had of course to be united on the cultural level, had to overcome a fifty-year long crisis which was down to the absence of ‘active faith’ in its values, ideals and principles. It was now essential to leave that situation behind and overcome nationalism without destroying the notion underlying it, the ‘nation’, and to move forward not only boldly but in the expectation that good would grow, take effect and bear fruit.

Dehousse⁹ expressed great optimism towards the future of integration which would move on from being economic in nature to political over a number of stages: economic integration was irreversible and that irreversibility would lead to political integration; the governments were, moreover, aware of this as they had enshrined in the preamble to the Treaties their determination to lay the foundations of an ever closer union between the peoples of Europe.

Wigny¹⁰ shared this stance; he set out what the Christian Democrats, of whom he was President, saw as key points and stated that Europe could not mean the death of nations, but a means of them regaining their greatness, their development and their democratic essence. In view of that, he said, the Common Market would have to be of benefit to consumers and workers and lead to a levelling up of wages. To achieve the Common Market it would be necessary to make changes which had no adverse effect on the weaker economies, in whose support the European public authorities would have to intervene. On economic policies geared to social progress, the public authorities would have to determine in the long term the general objectives for guidance purposes, and in the short term develop employment and productivity, while steering clear of over-planning.


The balance between Council, Commission and Assembly put at stake both the level of democracy in the Communities, principally with regard to the relationship between the Assembly and the other two institutions, and the level of supranationality, essentially in the relationship between the Council (the seat of national interests) and the Commission (the seat of the supranational vision). The heart of the discussion was the ECSC ‘acquis’ in

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⁶ Hallstein took the floor on 19 March (EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p. 18-20) and 20 March (EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p.34-47 e p.80-83).
⁷ EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p.46.
the three institutions’ relationships, which was preserved beyond the bounds of the rules set out in the Treaties of Rome; in the background was the prospect of elections to the Assembly by universal suffrage.

Even in the inaugural speeches of 19 March the Presidents of the Council of Ministers of the EEC, Victor Larock\(^\text{11}\), and of the ECSC, Paul Wilwertz\(^\text{12}\), had highlighted the issue of relations between the Council and the Assembly. Larock stressed how full integration of Europe was the purview of the Treaties of Rome and the driving role which the Parliamentary Assembly was called upon to play in view of election by universal suffrage, as provided for in the Treaties. Wilwertz, in the comfortable capacity of the representative of a Community which had already been in operation for almost six years, claimed that the ECSC, which pre-dated the EEC Treaty and provided the basis for it, had been a useful model first for relations between the executive and the Common Assembly and secondly for openness towards third countries.

The President of the High Authority, Paul Finet\(^\text{13}\), in a similarly comfortable position, claimed that his institution had, right from the very outset of its work, placed relations with the Common Assembly in terms of information on the same level as those between a government and its Parliament. The Treaties of Rome made the Assembly the point of convergence of the three executive bodies, which had already reached agreement on the principle of working together.

For Walter Hallstein, the President of the EEC Commission, the Parliamentary Assembly did not yet have the powers of a national parliament, but the Commission would behave towards it as if it had, acknowledging its power to control the executive\(^\text{14}\). That position was set out in greater detail the following day when Hallstein said that the Commission would not confine itself to discussing the annual report with the Assembly but would consult it at every appropriate opportunity; he referred in particular to Article 149 of the Treaty, which provided for the possibility of altering proposals on which the Council had not yet acted, in particular where the Assembly has been consulted on that proposal\(^\text{15}\).

The Assembly’s central role was naturally emphasised by the Members who spoke.

Dehousse\(^\text{16}\) placed the issue of relations between the institutions as part of the wider framework of the differing nature of the functions of the ECSC on the one hand, and the new Communities on the other hand. He identified a substantive difference between the role of economic regulation entrusted to the High Authority of the ECSC and the broad freedom of choice in methods of intervention enjoyed by the executive bodies of the other two Communities. The reason for that difference was the more extensive competence of the two new Communities compared to the sectoral competence of the ECSC; that was also why the Treaties of Rome were framework Treaties which laid down objectives, procedures and bodies and determined the strategies and measures necessary to attain those objectives. The most important decisions fell to the Council but the Council was not able to make decisions by qualified majority unless acting on a proposal by the Commission, and could not ignore the Commission’s opinion unless it acted unanimously. In that framework, the Assembly only had a compulsory consultative power in 18 matters set out in the EEC Treaty and 11 in the Euratom Treaty. The Assembly’s influence would therefore have to be based principally on the power of censure and control of the Executive. The resulting equilibrium would lead to something akin to solidarity between the Assembly and the Commission.

\(^{11}\) EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p. 5-8.
\(^{12}\) Ibidem, p. 10-11.
\(^{13}\) Ibidem, p. 13-15.
\(^{15}\) EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p.47.
\(^{16}\) EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p. 60-65.
Teitgen took the view that economic integration had to lead to political integration and, although hoping for a solid understanding between the Assembly and the executive bodies vis-à-vis the Council of Ministers, he concerned himself mainly with the prospects for merger of the executive bodies and called on them to pool their services to an extent greater than that announced by Hallstein in his speech.

A speech which was an historic precursor of an issue which is topical today, the democratic deficit, was made by the Christian Democrat, Wigny, who noted how European democracy necessarily meant control of the Assembly; this was because the national Parliaments would never be able to bring the European Council of Ministers to account, and it was inconceivable for important sectors of the economy to be removed from democratic control.

The socialist Lapie took a different approach leading to the same result; his approach encapsulated the essence of control, which was understood as a form of cooperation in opposition, at least where ideas were concerned. Opposition did not rule out exploring the possibilities of working together or how it might be possible to achieve it.

4. WHAT OBJECTIVES FOR EURATOM?

Motz, who had always been an enthusiastic proponent of nuclear energy and European integration in the nuclear energy sector, dwelt on Euratom. Nuclear energy, a new form of energy, had an enormous potential for peaceful use and had undergone significant scientific advances which the new Community would have to make an industrial reality:

‘The Euratom Treaty is a good instrument because it leaves governments’ and industrialists’ opportunities to take initiatives and action intact while giving the Commission a number of powerful means to assist them’.

Enrico Medi, Vice-President of Euratom, made a perfunctory, but passionate, speech at the inaugural sitting, but at the following sitting went into the specifics of the activities which his Community would have to set up and the difficulties involved. Euratom’s philosophy was not that it should fill in the gaps left by the Member States in the nuclear sector but to pursue more positive goals such as making millions of men’s lives and jobs more humane and thereby allowing faith in a peaceful future for the world to flourish once more.

As part of this vision of its ultimate purpose, Euratom would not pursue its fundamental task of developing nuclear sector businesses by operating through monopolies or strict planning but by trying to coordinate and harmonise the policies of the Member States. Against that background Euratom would furnish businesses with technical and market data, thereby preventing time, capital and energy being wasted in the spread of knowledge.

In the more specific field of research, Euratom would first have to develop human resources, in which the continent was rich, and supply them with the equipment needed to perform the work: ‘it must be possible to promote a systematic training scheme for applied scientists which could broadly be of use in developing energy and the nuclear industry’. Equipment also included the construction of fully fitted laboratories for applied physics, chemistry and electronics, because the field of research would be enormous: research into nuclear fusion meant that prototype nuclear reactors would have to be chosen, and they would have to be studied, modified and improved. That would bring with it further research into metallurgy and solid state physics as well as areas of

17 Ibidem, p.65-68.
20 EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p.8-10.
21 Ibidem, p. 9.
23 EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p.50-60.
24 Ibidem, p.51.
geophysics and geology which would be required for prospecting and mining for uranium deposits. Studies would have to be extended to cover biology where radiation protection issues were concerned.

There were essentially four obstacles that Euratom would face: the still uncertain nature of knowledge in the nuclear field and lack of access to that knowledge, the need to train a high number of qualified workers, the high level of investment needed and finally acceptance by the industrial world that Euratom should not be seen as a competitor but as a source of support.

Euratom was the focus of Battista’s speech, and he viewed the nuclear question as part of the more general issue of coordinating all energy sources. The issue was one of cost, both in terms of price levels and territorial disparities; there was also a problem of access for everyone, throughout the Community. Those were the conditions for widespread economic development. A strategy had already been worked out for those issues by the ECSC, and was supported by the Assembly, and that strategy had to be pursued with contributions from the three Communities. It was into that framework that Battista placed the call to build a Joint Nuclear Research Centre as soon as possible, as provided for in the Euratom Treaty; this was necessary in order to narrow the gap between Europe and the United States in scientific research, especially as regards means used.

Posthumus gave a tactful but precise critique of Medi’s statements. Cooperation between the institutions in energy matters, and more so between the Communities, was essential, because each of them was responsible for one or more energy sources: Euratom for atomic energy, the ECSC for coal and the EEC for the remainder, which included oil, and evidence of problems with oil as an energy source had been provided by the Suez crisis. As far as Euratom specifically was concerned, the Commission should provide information on its own list of priorities among the many objectives of the Treaty; Posthumus hoped that the first item on the list would be security, and in that he anticipated one of Euratom’s strategic choices. Another priority, this time related not to objectives but to the organisation of activity, was the delimitation between Community and national powers in nuclear matters and, consequently, the coordination of actions taken by the Community and the national authorities.

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26 Ibidem, p.73-76.
CHAPTER FOUR
COORDINATION OF THE COMMUNITIES

1. ONE INTERLACED EUROPE: THE COORDINATION ISSUE

As we saw in the last Chapter, the inaugural session debate tackled the basic issue of European integration which to a considerable extent meant relations between the Communities and the Member States and, crucially for the Assembly, relations between the institutions. The question of relations between the Communities was still more of a background issue.

The opportunity to tackle it was provided by the Sixth General Report on the activity of the ECSC on which the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters gave its views in two reports, the first by Janssen¹, who identified the issue and the second by van der Goes van Naters², who supplemented it with a motion for a resolution.

In contrast to the skeleton minutes of the committee responsible for discussing it³, the first report was a lengthy and careful examination of the issue based on a historic synthesis of the way in which the issue had been tackled in the past.

This arose from an issue which was left out of the Treaties of Rome, which do not contain a single provision on the coordination of the three Communities; they merely set out their respective powers and enshrine their parallel co-existence⁴, but

... fully independent operation of the three Communities is inconceivable if duplication of effort or sterile conflicts of competence and authority are to be prevented, and if the efficient operation of the various bodies governing European integration is a matter of concern⁵.

There was a general consensus in that regard among the European institutions, and their views were expressed through their representatives at the European Parliamentary Assembly’s inaugural session; the committees of the EPA, like those of the Common Assembly before it, had also discussed the matter or asked the executive bodies to inform them of the forms of coordination they intended to implement in fields falling within their competence⁶.

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¹ EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the coordination of the three political Communities and the political and institutional aspects of the Fifth General Report on the Activity of the European Coal and Steel Community, Doc 14/58. CARDOC PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0014/58 0010. The final paragraph of Janssen’s report focuses on information matters, an issue unrelated to coordination, but testimony to the European political class’s sensitivity since the Communities’ earliest days to increasing awareness among public opinion.

² EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the coordination of the three political Communities, Doc 32/58. CARDOC PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0032/58 0010.

³ EPA - Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Minutes of the meeting of 4 June 1958- CARDOC PE0 AP PV/POLI. 1958 POLI-19580604-0010

⁴ The report draws the principle of coexistence from Article 232 of the EEC Treaty, which provides that the provisions of the EEC Treaty shall not derogate from those of the two other Treaties.

⁵ EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the coordination of the three political Communities. cit., p. 6-7.

⁶ The report refers to the work of some of the committees, and in his speech to the plenary session Janssen quotes reports in that regard. EPA Debates - Sitting of 23 June 1958, p.160.
2. COORDINATION INITIATIVES BY STATES AND EXECUTIVE BODIES

Moreover the issue was at the forefront of governments’ minds, judging by a Protocol attached to the EEC Treaty which committed the Six to resolve the differences in territorial scope between the ECSC Treaty, which applied only to the European Territory of the Six, and the EEC, which extended to Algeria and overseas territories.\(^7\)

On the occasion of the signature of the Treaties of Rome the national governments also asked the High Authority to present proposals to ensure a coordinated energy policy; to that end a Protocol was signed on 8 October 1957, before the new Communities subsequently involved were even constituted.\(^8\)

When presenting the Sixth General Report on the activity of his Community to the Assembly, the President of the ECSC High Authority noted four sectors in which cooperation between the three Communities was particularly necessary: coordination of economic policies, social policy, transport and external relations.\(^9\)

The coordination introduced into the social field by the ECSC and the EEC executive bodies, who gave a detailed statement on the matter to the Social Affairs Committee, was more closely related to operational matters.\(^10\) The Janssen report gave a summary of it:

> The two executives have, according to their statement, adopted three possible means of potential cooperation:

\(\text{a) one of the institutions carries out a task on behalf of both of them; the other institution participates through an observer;}\)

\(\text{b) the two institutions jointly carry out specified work;}\)

\(\text{c) the two institutions have a continuous exchange of information; this means of coordination is for fields in which the institutions have very precise responsibilities which they discharge using their own methods.}\)

At the administrative level an 'Inter-Communities' Administrative Committee was formed at which the Heads of Administration met weekly to provide the eight institutions with management recommendations.\(^12\) That body was the basis for a working group studying the possibility of pooling some services; this identified the principle of assessing synergies between the three Communities by establishing shared services where possible. On the basis of that principle shared services, which in the first phase at least were mainly those of the ECSC High Authority, were placed at the disposal of the other two Communities. These were general administrative services, the Interpretation Service, Procurement Service (with a shared stock of office equipment), the Library, the Official Journal, the Statistics Division, the Press and Information Services, the Local Information Offices and the Legal Service.\(^13\)

3. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES’ INITIATIVES

Such were the approaches and steps taken by the executive bodies and governments to the issue of inter-Community coordination; the Parliamentary Assembly and even, in the period between the signature of the

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\(^7\) The EPA Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories, which studied a procedure to reconcile the provisions of the two Treaties, refers to this protocol. Ibidem, p. 13.

\(^8\) Ibidem, p. 9 and 15.


\(^10\) EPA - Committee on Social Affairs Minutes of the meeting of 16 May 1958 - CARDOC PE0 AP PV/ASOC. 1958 ASOC-19580516-0010

\(^11\) EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the coordination of the three political Communities. cit., p. 16-17.

\(^12\) Ibidem, p.17.

\(^13\) List taken from the speech by the President of the EEC Commission, Hallstein, during the inaugural session of the Parliamentary Assembly. EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p. 46.
Treaties and their entry into force, the Common Assembly, had made solid contributions. Janssen, referring to the Kapteyn report, gave a great deal of space to transport:

... in its study of the European Transport coordination question, the Committee on Transport of the Common Assembly ... reached the conclusion that the solution to the issue raised by the ECSC Treaty could be found only for European transport as a whole, in other words as part of the common transport policy provided for by the ECSC Treaty, which also entails cooperation with the ECSC. Indeed, the ECSC structure applies to products which make up a very significant percentage of goods carried in the six countries. The Committee on Transport of the European Parliamentary Assembly immediately took up the issue of cooperation between the two executive bodies and asked them how they were planning to organise their activities.

Janssen refers to another Common Assembly report, this time the one by Pleven, on the question of the differences between the powers of the two executive bodies of the ECSC and EEC in commercial policy: while the High Authority’s powers were limited compared to those of the Member States, the EEC Treaty provides for a gradual transfer of national powers to the EEC Commission until a full transfer had been completed after a transitional period.

The question therefore arises whether for coal and steel the powers hitherto held by the national Governments, and which they are gradually to relinquish, will be exercised by the High Authority or by the EEC Commission. Mr Pleven’s Report suggested a parallel, gradual attribution of the powers to both Communities in respect of the products for which each has competence. ... By contrast the High Authority, most notably in its Sixth General Report, seems to be of the view that the coordination of commercial policy is a task for the EEC, even for coal and steel, it being understood nonetheless that the High Authority retains the rights of intervention conferred upon it under the ECSC Treaty.

4. THE ASSEMBLY’S PROPOSALS

The conclusions reached by the Rapporteur, who did not table a motion for a resolution, were policy-related: the Treaties were to be complied with but their provisions were able to be interpreted in such a manner as to help European integration to progress gradually. Against that background the Communities were able to use Article 238 of the EEC Treaty and the corresponding Article in the Euratom Treaty, Article 206, which implicitly applied to the ECSC and allowed association agreements to be entered into. These agreements, which required the Council and the Assembly to play a part, may provide for amendments to the Treaties in accordance with the procedure for Treaty revision.

Your Rapporteur is therefore of the view that there is no lack either of opportunity or goodwill. However, the coordination of the three Communities is first and foremost the expression of political will and the task of ensuring that that will is realised falls to the Assembly.

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18 The specific aims of these articles are very different from coordination between the Communities and instead relate to enlargement of the Communities and cooperation with other international organisations. Article 238 of the EEC Treaty, for example, reads as follows: ‘The Community may conclude with a third State, a union of States or an international organisation agreements establishing an association involving reciprocal rights and obligations, common action and special procedures. These agreements shall be concluded by the Council, acting unanimously after consulting the Assembly. Where such agreements call for amendments to this Treaty, these amendments shall first be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 236.’

That interpretation was rejected by the President of the EEC Commission, Hallstein, who placed Article 238 in the context of the Treaty and ruled out the possibility of its being used to circumvent the separation and mutual independence of the Communities which were enshrined most clearly in Article 232. 20

At the plenary session Janssen would propose the practical measure of the Political Committee discussing the suggestions made by the other committees and working out the consequences for the institutions in close cooperation with the executive bodies. 21 That position was included in the motion for a resolution which was ultimately submitted to the chamber 22 and finally adopted unamended and without a debate. 23

5. HALLSTEIN’S STATEMENT: PROGRESS IN COORDINATION

The debate is of interest both because of the information supplied by the Presidents of the executive bodies on progress in coordination in the second quarter of 1958, and for a number of controversial points raised by van der Goes van Naters – although they received specific replies they give a sense of the Assembly’s mood and anticipate topics which would be at the centre of discussions on the Community institutions in the years ahead.

Hallstein 24 listed in detail the progress made; this could be divided into political and administrative progress, and progress in cooperation procedures. As far as political progress was concerned the three Presidents of the executive bodies had decided to meet regularly to study the Communities’ general policy and issues of mutual concern. Working groups had been established among members of the executive bodies for external relations, general economic and financial matters, energy, social affairs, transport, press and information; there was the possibility that others would be established.

On the administrative side, the two new Communities had adopted the same managerial structure as that used for ECSC staff and had set up a committee to look into forms of cooperation.

6. THE COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES: COMMUNITY BODY OR DIPLOMATIC CORPS?

The speech by van der Goes van Naters 25 included two controversial points as far as coordination was concerned; the broader point 26 concerned the role of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, then referred to under the acronym COCOR, (comité de coordination des représentants) [Committee on Coordination of Representatives]. This body, which had emerged over the five previous years with no legal basis in the ECSC Treaty was duplicated in the EEC and claimed to have a legal basis in Article 151 of the Treaty on the new Community. 27 Van der Goes van Naters pointed out the uncertainty of COCOR’s status: was it a Community body and as such dependent on a Community institution such as the Council, or were its members accredited to the Community? In the latter

20 EPA Debates - Sitting of 24 June 1958, p.175. Sassen, a member of the Euratom Commission, also shared Hallstein’s view on Article 206 of the Euratom Treaty, although that Treaty did not contain an article comparable to Article 232 of the EEC Treaty (ibidem, p. 176-177). However, President Hallstein declared himself ready to re-examine his position in a reply to van der Goes van Naters asking him to do so. Ibidem, p. 176.

21 EPA Debates - Sitting of 24 June 1958, p.162.

22 EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the coordination of the three political Communities. cit.


24 EPA Debates - Sitting of 24 June 1958, p.164-166.


26 In another speech, Van der Goes van Naters controversially asked why the High Authority had appointed a new Ambassador to London without having consulted the other two executive bodies in advance. President Finet replied that in order to consult the other executive bodies it would have been necessary to wait for them to be established three months later, which was considered too long a period to leave the post vacant; he gave an assurance that in future consultations on the matter would be held (ibidem 173).

27 The second paragraph of that article reads as follows: ‘These [the Council’s] rules of procedure may provide for the setting up of a committee consisting of representatives of the Member States. The Council shall determine the task and powers of that committee.’
case each of them would be performing a national role and as a whole would constitute a diplomatic corps accredited to the Community. He was particularly critical of the way in which one of the representatives had on at least one occasion participated in a Council meeting representing his Minister. The socialist group was against practices of this kind, which reminded it of ‘the drama of the Council of Europe’.  

Finet, the President of the High Authority, refused to respond on the issue of the representatives’ role; this was an internal matter for the Council, but he stressed that the High Authority had relations with the Council of Ministers and referred to an instance following a debate within COCOR when fears emerged that there may be difficulty gaining the Council’s approval for a proposal; enthusiastic approval proved that the fears were unfounded.  

The reply given by Hallstein, who shared van der Goes van Naters’ fears, was more specific; he did not regard Article 151 as the most fortunate of the EEC Treaty provisions and stated that the Commission had taken great care to ensure that the Article did not disturb the balance between national and supranational aspects of responsibility in the structure of the Treaty. Hallstein’s analysis of the dangers of COCOR was convincing:  

The first danger is that the responsibilities which the Treaty confers specifically on the competent Ministers of the Member States slip, through delegation, down to the shoulders of officials where they do not belong. As far as relations between the Commission and the national ministers are concerned, the consequence of this slippage would be that in its discussions, which should generate solutions, the Commission would be dealing not with the people who give instructions but with those who are given them. The structure of our Treaty would be visibly distorted as a result.  

The second danger is that the relationship between the purely supranational element, represented by the Commission, and the federative element, as I recently noted in this very place, would undergo a shift to the detriment of the supranational content of our Treaty. Indeed, by dint of a new habit it could so happen that one government may take charge and busy itself with tasks which under the Treaty fall entirely to the supranational body, in other words, the Commission.  

During the debate, another of the four Parliamentarians who spoke, Santero, broadened the discussion to include the Council of Ministers, which was not referred to in the Janssen report. Santero observed how in the experience of the ECSC the composition of the Council of Ministers varied depending on the items on the agenda: each government sent the minister with competence in the matter concerned but that minister nonetheless was fully responsible for representing his Government. Now, under the new Treaties the three Communities each had their own Council of Ministers, but the experience of the ECSC meant that they should be combined into a common institution, a move which would foster coordination.

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30 Ibidem, p. 175.  
31 As well as van der Goes van Naters, discussed earlier, and Santero, whose thoughts are set out here, speakers in the debate were Schuitt, who focused on information issues (Ibidem, p. 170-171) and Roselli, who called for prudence in coordination to prevent it becoming a mere formality (Ibidem, p. 171-172).  
CHAPTER FIVE
THE SEAT OF THE INSTITUTIONS

1. THE SOURCE OF THE ISSUE

The seat of the ECSC had been provisionally established in Luxembourg on the basis of Article 77 of the ECSC Treaty, which was reproduced in full in Article 216 of the EEC Treaty and Article 189 of the Euratom Treaty. All three provisions read as follows: ‘The seat of the institutions of the Community shall be determined by common accord of the governments of the Member States.’ Note that competence lies not with the Council but with the governments, who must consult on the matter and reach an agreement which by its very nature must be unanimous.

These simply worded articles proved difficult to implement and the seat of the institutions was an issue which reverberated for longer than could ever have been envisaged in 1958. It is important to give a recap of events, at least those which occurred during the first year of implementation of the Treaties of Rome.

In point of fact, the initial event occurred even before the Treaties’ entry into force when a round table of the ‘wise men’ of Europe chaired by the President of the Council of Europe, Dehousse, meeting to discuss the future of Europe, approved a protocol stating that the institutions of the Six had to be located from the outset in one city, region or district which should be the home for the institutions of the ‘fifteen’ (the members of the Council of Europe). A second round table at the end of November reiterated that position, and supported the idea of centralising all European institutions although with some reservations regarding the special situation of the WEU.

Meanwhile, on 25 October 1957, the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe approved a recommendation laying down some criteria governing the process for determining the institutional seats of the three Communities: they had to be in the same place (with a few exceptions) and other European organisations had to be represented there as well such as the WEU and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe; the chosen city had to have a modern communications system, international press services and be located centrally, but no further requirements were specified at all, thereby preventing prestige-based rivalry between States and cities.

On 7 November 1957 in a resolution on commercial policy the Common Assembly expressed the hope that ‘existing and future European institutions [would] be closely coordinated and physically close to each other’ to ensure smooth coordination between the commercial policies of the ECSC and the EEC.

On 26 November 1957 Jean Monnet’s Committee on Action for a United States of Europe adopted a resolution on the matter proposing a European District modelled on the U.S. District of Columbia where all the Community institutions would be represented; it would be administered by the institutions and be easily accessible.

On 6 and 7 January 1958, after the Treaties of Rome had entered into force, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six met to take the decisions relevant to their remit and issued a communiqué on the seat of the institutions, the salient points of which were as follows: (1) the seat should, as far as possible, be in a single location of an unspecified type (city or other), (2) another meeting on the matter would be held on 1 June 1958 and (3) in the

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1 Unless otherwise stated in a footnote, the facts documents and quotations set out here are taken from the following document: EPA General Secretariat Note on the procedure for the opinion to be expressed by the Assembly on the seat of the European institutions 9 April 1958. CARDOC PEO AP RP/POLL 1958 A0-0008/58 0080.

2 The title of the document is Restricted Communities, as they were made up of only six countries. The document is significant for the Council of Europe’s attitude towards the Community system, which it viewed as an extension of itself over which it had a right of supervision.

3 COMMON ASSEMBLY ECSC Resolution on commercial policy. CARDOC AC AP RP RELA. 1953 AC-0009/7-November 0001.
meantime the European Parliamentary Assembly, the Presidents of the other institutions, the three Communities and the EIB would be asked for their opinions of the candidates proposed; additionally (4) international town-planning experts would be consulted.

As a result of this, on none other than the opening day of the work of the European Parliamentary Assembly, the President of the EEC Council of Ministers, Victor Larock, included the following paragraph in his inaugural speech:

All that remains for me to do is to pass on a communication on one particular point of which my colleagues have asked me to inform your Assembly. Having been given a time-limit by which to choose the seat of the European Institutions, they were of the view that your Assembly had to be consulted on the choice. They therefore wish to have your opinions on the matter. The issue is important. So that the Commissions’ work can be properly carried out the question must be resolved. We put this issue to you in the hope that by examining it in complete impartiality and independence, your Assembly will have the opportunity to voice for the first time the spirit of cooperation which is our earnest desire.  

A few days later, on 25 February 1958, the Councils of Ministers of the EEC and Euratom acted on the Foreign Affairs Ministers’ communiqué of 6-7 January; they decided that candidacies should be submitted by governments by 31 March, and set up a committee of experts from the six member States, one for each government, which had the task of examining the nominations based on the following criteria:

The study must include all facts enabling the Ministers responsible to easily assess the advantages offered by the proposed locations in relation to the criteria which must be satisfied for the seat to be awarded to the chosen location.

These views had one aspect in common: there should be a single seat. The nominations which arrived by the time-limit were:
- Belgium: Brussels;
- France: Strasbourg, Nice, Paris and the Department of the Oise,
- Italy: Milan, Turin, Stresa and Monza
- Luxembourg: Luxembourg
- Netherlands: The Hague (for the Court of Justice only).

2. THE DECISION ON ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

Acting on the basis of the request for an opinion from the President of the EEC Council of Ministers, the Committee of Presidents of the Assembly authorised the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters to submit a report and a motion for a resolution to the Assembly on the procedure to follow in the adoption of the opinion, as the Chairman of that committee, Mr Guglielmone, was to state in a heated discussion.

The details had to be determined because there were various positions within the Political Committee on the content both of the report requested of it and of the final opinion. Guglielmone’s position on the report is easily summarised – in his view the report had to relate to the procedure; however the committee had a wide-ranging debate on whether the actual resolution should set out the criteria by which the seat should be selected. This

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5 Copy of a letter from Mr Calmes, Secretary of the Councils of Ministers, to Mr de Meree tot Babberich, Secretary of the European Parliamentary Assembly (11 April 1958) annexed to EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the opinion requested of the Assembly on the seat of the European institutions, Doc 13/58. Rapporteur Kopf CARDOC PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0013/58 0010.
6 EPA - Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Minutes of the meeting of 28 April 1958 (especially the attached summary minutes)- CARDOC PE0 AP PV/POLI. 1958 POLI-19580428-0010
was also the subject of a question submitted by Bohy,\(^7\) which was not ultimately included in the proposal submitted to the Chamber. There were two opposing views on the Assembly’s opinion, the first being that it should merely set out the criteria, and the second that it should name the chosen city.\(^8\)

The final position was set out in the Kopf report.\(^9\) The report dealt only with two matters: the method to be used for selecting the single seat and the procedure to be followed in that regard, noting that the criteria for selecting the seat had already been set out in the report by the European Committee of International Town-Planning Experts.\(^10\)

The report welcomed and agreed with the principle of a single seat as adopted by the Ministers on 7 January and hoped that it would be observed in the final decision. However, the Ministers’ communiqué did countenance the possibility of exceptions: in that regard the report stated that the three executive bodies, the Council of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly should have their seat in the same location, both for political reasons and for greater efficiency in their work, without prejudice to the Assembly’s being able to hold plenary meetings at a location other than the single seat provided that that would not prejudice the smooth running of its work. As for the Court of Justice, the EIB and the institution of university status provided for in the Euratom Treaty, they should in principle be located at the same seat but exceptions would be acceptable if they were necessary in order to implement the principle of a single seat for the political institutions.

With regard to the voting procedure, the committee’s motion for a resolution provided as follows:

\[\text{a) Each member shall choose 5 of the 10 cities listed on the voting paper and shall number them from 1 to 5 in order of preference without omitting any figure. The highest preference shall be indicated by the figure 1.}\]

\[\text{b) During the count all votes shall be counted separately for each of the cities in accordance with their preferential ranking from 1 to 5.}\]

\[\text{c) The result of the count shall be presented in a table showing the names of the cities for each of the preferential rankings in descending order of votes received that table shall be forwarded to the Conference of Ministers in the form an opinion of the Parliamentary Assembly.}\]

The procedure did not therefore lead to the Assembly making a clear decision on one city but merely gave an indication of the Assembly’s preferences, as noted in the Kopf Report, which presented it as an advantageous aspect of the proposed procedure.

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\(^7\) Ibidem (Annex)

\(^8\) The debate was held at the meetings of 28 April, 12 May and 4 June. See therefore ibidem and EPA- Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Minutes of the meeting of 28 April 1958, 4 June 1958- CARDOC PE0 AP PV/POLI. 1958 POLI-19580512-0010 e POLI-19580604 0010.

\(^9\) EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the opinion requested of the Assembly, cit. An interim report had already been submitted on the matter postponing the final decision from the May session as planned, to the June session. EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Interim Report on the opinion requested of the Assembly on the seat of the European institutions, Doc 8/58 Rapporteur Kopf. CARDOC PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 40-0008/58 0010. The report diplomatically explains the postponement as due to ‘reasons relating to the particular internal problems of the various Member States requiring the continuous attention of the States in question’. The minutes of the meetings of the committee of 28 April and 12 May referred to above (especially the latter meeting) give a clearer picture of the postponement: Belgium and Italy were in the middle of political elections and the new national Parliaments had to be given time to elect their delegations; Italy was also concerned that the choice of a non-Italian city before the national elections might influence the electorate towards anti-Community parties. The minutes of 12 May also allude to difficulties for the French delegation, although they are not spelt out.

\(^10\) The full text of the Committee Report of 30 April 1958 is held at the Council archives. From a summary in Kopf’s final report the committee’s two criteria can be identified, which are in turn divided into sub-criteria. The first is the nature of the city from the European point of view: geographical location and communication, European-spiritedness, influence of economic and financial activity, information services and services for the dissemination of ideas. The second was the city’s special qualities: general features, public services and public utilities, culture and entertainment, ability to house the institutions, their staff and visitors.
The report was discussed and voted on by the Assembly on 21 June 1958\textsuperscript{11} in a chamber which provided echoes of the debates which had exploded on the subject in public opinion and the newspapers, mainly in support of the various national nominations. Despite the bitter nature of the arguments, they were deemed by some speakers as the sign of genuine interest in the European Communities among the public.

The debate focused essentially on the proposed procedure: the socialists tabled an amendment objecting to the absence of clearly identified criteria. When it was rejected, an amendment tabled by Teitgen was approved, which was half-way between the committee’s proposal and the socialists’ proposal.

On the basis of the wording adopted, the procedure proposed by the committee became the first ballot in a two-stage voting process, slightly amended so as to weight the votes in order of preference. The rules for the second phase were as follows:

> “Each member shall choose 3 of the 5 cities which obtained the highest number of points in the first ballot and shall number them in order of preference from 3 to 1 without omitting any figure. The highest preference shall be indicated by the figure 3, which shall represent three points, the second by the figure 2, which shall represent two points, etc.;

> During the count, the cities shall be classified in descending order of the total number of points they each obtain;

> The results table for the first ballot and the names of the first three towns identified in the second round, in order of the results obtained, shall be communicated to the Council.”\textsuperscript{12}

The approved wording also incorporates an amendment stating that the European Parliamentary Assembly hopes that the location (the single seat) is a ‘European district’. This was an idea propounded by the Council of Europe and the Jean Monnet Committee\textsuperscript{13} but rejected by the Political Committee on the basis that the time was not right. During the Parliamentary debate the tablers of the amendment, Santero and Dehousse, explained that it did not involve creating a seventh State.

### 3. VOTING ON THE SEAT

On 23 June 1958, the European Parliamentary Assembly voted using the method approved two days previously. There were 127 votes cast and there were no blank or spoiled papers.

The final results of the first round, after weighting had been applied, were as follows: Strasbourg with 271 points, Brussels with 270 points, Nice with 257, Milan with 253, Luxembourg with 205, Paris with 190, Stresa with 138, Turin with 124, Monza with 120 and the Department of the Oise with 77.

On the basis of these results the cities on which the Assembly was asked to vote in the second round were Strasbourg, Brussels, Nice, Milan and Luxembourg. There were 126 votes cast in the second round, with three blank or spoiled papers and 123 valid votes as follows:

- first preferences, with a 3-point rating, were: Brussels with 46 votes, Strasbourg with 31, Milan with 30, Nice with 11 and Luxembourg with 5;

- second preferences, with a 2-point rating, were: Nice with 46 votes, Luxembourg with 28, Strasbourg with 26, Milan with 16 and Brussels with 7;

\textsuperscript{11} EPA Debates - Sitting of 21 June 1958, p. 56-98.
\textsuperscript{12} Ibidem, p.97-98.
\textsuperscript{13} Cfr. the first paragraph
third preferences, with a 1-point rating, were: Milan with 33 votes, Nice and Luxembourg with 28, Brussels with 18 and Strasbourg with 16. After the weightings had been applied the final results of the second round were: Brussels with 170 points, Strasbourg with 161, Milan with 155, Nice with 153 and Luxembourg with 99.\(^\text{14}\)

4. AFTER THE ASSEMBLY’S VOTE

The Ministers’ decision on the seat should have been taken on 1 June 1958, but was postponed to the end of that month by common agreement with the Assembly for the reasons which had already prompted the Assembly to delay giving its own opinion. However, in October 1958 the Ministers still had not reached a decision. Into this void Carboni submitted a motion for a resolution asking the governments to reach a decision on the matter and stating that should they remain silent, the Assembly would reach an independent decision regarding its own situation. This proposal, which was forwarded to the Political Committee, would after a series of events become a report on the seat of the institution;\(^\text{15}\) an amendment and a sub-amendment tabled at the Committee on the Administration of the Assembly and the Budget of the Communities were also taken into consideration, they involved a draft resolution on the financial implications of split working and Community services. The amendment called on the governments to accelerate studies on the European District and to request the Assembly’s opinion of the various potential districts; the sub-amendment removed the request for an opinion from the Assembly.

The motion for a resolution tabled with the report was approved with just one amendment on 14 May 1959.\(^\text{16}\) The resolution asked the governments to reach a decision as soon as possible on the seat of the institutions or at least on the seat of the Assembly and furthermore:

> 6. Entrusts the Committee of Presidents with the task of appointing a delegation with the role of presenting this Resolution to the governments of the six Member States and stating clearly to them that if after a reasonable time they have failed to take any decision regarding the seat of the Assembly, the Assembly itself shall take a decision on the location of its sessions and its organisation so that it can make arrangements for the premises it requires for Assembly and committee meetings and for the services of its secretariat to be housed in an appropriate and permanent manner.\(^\text{17}\)

On 25 July the Parliamentary Assembly delegation met the Ministers, with Wigny having undergone a curious change of role as he was then Belgium’s Minister for Foreign Affairs. Schuman, who had led the Parliamentary delegation, reported on the meeting to the Assembly;\(^\text{18}\) Pella, on behalf of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, took note of the problems caused to the Assembly and the institutions in general by the failure to name a permanent

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\(^{14}\) It is of interest to refer to the Note on the possible transfer to Brussels of the Secretariat Services of the European Parliamentary Assembly, EPA 553, of 28 August 1958; the Note, which was not signed, bears no heading indicating its provenance (although it was probably from the Secretary General or his Office). It examines the issues of the seat of the Secretariat, which at the time had been transferred to Luxembourg to be close to the ECSC High Authority, whose seat was there (originally part of the Common Assembly, the seat of the Secretariat had been in Strasbourg). The Assembly’s offices in Luxembourg were spread over three buildings, a fact which was already causing problems. The best solution would be to transfer some Secretariat services (no details are given of which services or how many) to Brussels, where the two new executive bodies had established themselves and the Secretariats of the three Councils had already been transferred. The possibility of splitting one service between Brussels and Luxembourg was ruled out. CARDOC PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0013/58 0080.

\(^{15}\) EPA - Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the seat of the institutions of the European Communities, Rapporteur: Kopf, Doc 33/59. CARDOC PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0033/59 0010.

\(^{16}\) EPA Resolution on determining the seat of the European institutions in Official Journal of the European Communities p. 678/59.

\(^{17}\) Ibidem. The only amendment made to the resolution was on the cited point which, in the version proposed by the Committee, gave the Bureau the task of appointing the delegation.

\(^{18}\) EPA Debates - Sitting of 22 September 1959, p. 8-10. There are two records of the meeting, of eight and ten pages respectively. EPA Assembly Delegation responsible for making contact with the six governments Account of the meeting of 25 July 1959 EPA 2402 and Account of the hearing granted by the Conference of Representatives of the Member States to the Delegation on 25 July 1959, EPA 2406REV. CARDOC PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0065/59 0070 e PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0051/60 0010.
The governments were facing difficulties which had delayed a unanimous decision on a seat as provided for in the Treaty. At the beginning of 1959 the governments set a date for reaching a decision: spring 1962, and therefore provided for a transitional period of three years which was to be complied with fully in order to provide a minimum level of stability for the institutions and their bodies. During that time the idea of a European District was to be examined in greater depth. Finally, as regards the unilateral measures considered by the Assembly, Pella did not believe he was able to discuss them.\(^\text{19}\)

The Political Committee subsequently presented a report\(^\text{20}\) on the meeting which, without taking up a clear position, commented on Pella’s statements and gave its view that the three year transition period was the maximum time-limit by which the Conference of Ministers had to take its decision. While agreeing on the need to provide staff with a degree of stability, the report stressed that identifying a permanent seat was a matter of priority.

The issue of the seat would, as we well know, be a drawn-out affair.

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\(^{19}\) That position would be substantively confirmed in the Chamber by the Italian undersecretary Folchi, who nonetheless expressed clear opposition to the possibility of the Assembly making unilateral choices because they would by increasing the number of preconceived positions they would ultimately delay the choice of a permanent solution rather than accelerate it EPA Debates - Sitting of 23 September 1959, p. 113-114.

\(^{20}\) EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Inter-Institutional Issues Report on Mr Schuman’s statement on the interviews of 25 July 1959 between the delegation of the Assembly and the representatives of the governments of the six Member States of the Community on the seat [of the institutions]. CARDOC PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0065/59 0010.
CONCLUSIONS

The initial work of the European Parliamentary Assembly casts light on the special care taken by the Parliamentarians of the day over the institutional aspects of a system which was yet to be consolidated and was therefore trying to find its feet. Although the acquis of the ECSC was significant and had to be preserved, the system which had been established within the ECSC was no longer appropriate for the new institutional framework which covered a large number of economic sectors and established a new and different structure for the drafting of European policies.

The difference in structure was compounded by the challenge of establishing a common market, an event which was so important and revolutionary to the men and women of the time that some Parliamentarians felt that ‘Common Market Community’ should have been the name of the EEC; indeed, although that name was not officially recognised, it remained in common parlance for years.

The idea of a challenge was at the forefront of the Parliamentarians’ minds and in their hearts, regardless of their political affiliations: when the Assembly approved the allocation of benches in the chamber in line with political groups, their intentions were so similar on institutional matters that it was difficult to distinguish the various speakers in terms of their political affiliation.

The central issue in all this was the notion of coordination of the Communities: the Parliamentarians fully understood and realised that this could not be achieved without close cooperation not only between the executive bodies but between all the institutions.

From their very first meetings each of the committees raised that issue with the executive bodies in relation to the matters of concern to them individually, drew up proposals and sought measures. Although crushed by Hallstein on legal grounds, even Janssen’s attempt to use an article of the Treaty for purposes other than those for which it was intended as an instrument for coordinating the institutions is a clear indication of the extent to which the issue of coordination was felt to be an urgent matter in need of an overall solution agreed upon by all the institutions.

The issue was finally resolved in practice when the executive bodies were merged in 1967.

In more general terms it should, however, be noted that a considerable number of political issues of great importance to the subsequent development of the Communities were already alive in Parliamentary Assembly members’ minds. That was true of the many issues of an institutional nature which arose, such as the seat of the institutions (which became a long-running issue), the enlargement of the Communities, the role of the permanent representatives, relations with States, and the democratic deficit. It was also the role of the structure to come up with the most important Community policies, from controls on energy production to ways of developing integration and European cohesion, a central all-consuming issue which has impassioned European Parliamentarians since their inaugural sitting.
PORTRAITS OF THE MEMBERS* OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS

*IN OFFICE DURING THE MARCH 1958 SITTING
MR ROBERT SCHUMAN
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT GROUP
FRANCE
VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY

MR JEAN FOHRMANN
Socialist Group
Luxembourg

MR HANS FURLER
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany

MR EMEILE VANRULLLEN
Socialist Group
France

MR CHARLES JANSSENS
Liberal and Allies Group
Belgium
VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY - CONTD.

Mr Emilio Battista
Christian Democrat Group
Italy

Mr Hellmut Kalbitzer
Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr C. P. Hazenbosch
Christian Democrat Group
Netherlands

Mr Edoardo Battaglia
Liberal and Allies Group
Italy
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

MR JONKHEER M. VAN DER GOES VAN NATERS FF.
Socialist Group
Netherlands
Vice-Chairman, Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions

MR HENRI ROCHEREAU
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Chairman, Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries

MR ANDRÉ BOUTEMY
Liberal and Allies Group
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Vice-Chairman, Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions

MR G. M. NEDERHORST
Socialist Group
Netherlands
Chairman, Committee on Social Affairs
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN - CONTD.

MR JOSEF ILLERHAUS
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Chairman, Committee on the Internal Market of the Community

MR HEINRICH DEIST
Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Chairman, Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment

MR WALTER SCHEEL
Liberal and Allies Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Chairman, Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories

MR MARIO MARTINELLI
Christian Democrat Group
Italy
Chairman, Committee on Transport
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN - CONT'D.

Mr Friedrich Burgbacher
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Chairman, Committee on Energy Policy

Mr Ludwig Ratzel FF.
Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Vice-Chairman, Committee on Scientific and Technical Research

Mr Alfred Bertrand
Christian Democrat Group
Belgium
Chairman, Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work

Mr Francis Vals
Socialist Group
France
Chairman, Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities

Mr Georges Bohy
Socialist Group
Belgium
Chairman, Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities
PRESIDENTS OF THE POLITICAL GROUPS

MR PIERRE WIGNY
President of the Christian Democrat Group
France

MR RENÉ PLEVEN
President of the Liberal and Allies Group
France

MR WILLI BIRKELBACH
President of the Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany
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Photo Mr. Rochereau: Archives du Sénat

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## LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES (1)
*(with biography)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Other Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMADEO, Ezio</td>
<td>Socialist Group</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>26 June 1894</td>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>Lawyer. Secondary school teacher. MP in 1948. Senator (Romagna) since 1953. Secretary of the Liberal/Social/Republican parliamentary group. Member of the Common Assembly from 1954 to 1958. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958. Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions. Member of the Committee on Social Affairs. Address: Via Savoia 78, Rome.</td>
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<td>31 August 1909</td>
<td>Termini Imerese (Palermo)</td>
<td>Doctor of Jurisprudence. Justice of the Peace at</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Caccamo (1943-1950).** Deputy Mayor and municipal advisor for public works of Termini Imerese. Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Companies in State Ownership or Control. Member of the Central Management of the Italian Liberal Party and national party adviser. Senator (Sicily) since 1955. Parliamentary group: Liberal/Social/Republican. Member of the Common Assembly from 1957 to 1958. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958. Vice-President of the European Parliamentary Assembly. Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment. Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.

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Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since
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managers’ school in Hesse since September 1947.
Member of the German Council of the European
Movement. Member of the Assembly of the Western
European Union.
Member of the Bundestag (Hesse) since 1949.
Parliamentary group: Social Democrat.
Member of the Common Assembly from 10 September
1952 to 19 March 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since
March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and
Institutional Questions.
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic
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Member of the Committee on the Association of
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Born 2 July 1907, Arnsberg. Secondary education and
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and political science in Geneva, Paris, Munich, Berlin
and Münster. Referendarexamen in 1930, Doctorate
in Law in 1933, Assessorsexamen in 1934. Financial
and monetary advisor in Berlin from 1935 to 1939.
Management post in trade (imports and exports by the
iron-producing and transforming industry in Germany
and South America) until 1954. Universal agent of
Countess Zichy-Thyssen in Germany and Chairman of
the supervisory board of Thyssen, a company owned
by Thyssen in Dusseldorf, since 1954.
Member of other supervisory boards.
Member of the Bundestag (Rhineland-Westphalia).
Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since
March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and
Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic
Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Address: Bergische Landstrasse 299, Dusseldorf-
Gerresheim.

BLAISSE, Pieter A.
Christian Democrat Group
Netherlands
Born 24 April 1911, Amsterdam. Master’s in Law.
Doctorate in Law from the University of Amsterdam
(1933). Examination in political economics at the
Technical High School in Hanover (1935). Secretary
at N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabriek, Eindhoven (1935-
1940). Secretary of the Groupe principal industrie
(1940-1942). Director of the Directorate General of
External Relations of the Ministry of Economic Affairs
Member of the House of Representatives. Parliamentary
group: Catholic People’s Party.
Member of the Common Assembly from 1952 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since
1958.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of
the Community.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and
Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
117760/1.
* BOGGIANO PICO, Antonio
Christian Democrat Group
Italy
Member of the Common Assembly from 1952 to 1958. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958. Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.
Address: Corso Magenta 4, Genoa, tel. 21.721.

* BOHY, Georges
Socialist Group
Belgium
Born 1 November 1897, Wavre (Belgium). Lawyer. Doctor of Law. Founding President of the European Parliamentary Union (1947). President of the Parliamentary Council of the European Movement. Vice-President of the Assembly of the WEU. President of the Higher Council for the Education of the People. MP (Charleroi) since 1946. President of the Socialist parliamentary group. Member of the Common Assembly from 6 June 1957 to 19 March 1958. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958. Chairman of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities. Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Address: Les bois de sapins, Arquennes (Belgium).

BONINO, Uberto
Liberal and Allies Group
Italy
Address: Villa Casazza, Messina, tel. 12.603.

BONOMI, Paolo
Christian Democrat Group
Italy
Address: Via Circo Massimo 9, Rome.

BOSCARY-MONSSERVIN, Roland
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Address: 6, rue de la Madeleine, Rodez (Aveyron), tel. 126.

BOUSCH, Jean-Éric
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Address: 13, rue du Pont, Forbach (Moselle), tel. 33.
BOUITEMY, André
 Liberal and Allies Group
 France
 Senator (Seine-et-Marne) since 1952. Parliamentary group: Rural and Social Action.
 Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.
 Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.
 Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
 Member of the European elections working group.
 Address: 56, rue Pergolèse, Paris (16e), tel. KLÉ 85-67.

BRACCESI, Giorgio
 Christian Democrat Group
 Italy
 Member of the Common Assembly from 1957 to 1958.
 Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
 Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
 Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.
 Address: Via Orafi 5, Pistoia.

BRAINTENBERG, Carl
 Christian Democrat Group
 Italy
 Senator (Bolzano) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Liberal-Social-Republican (South Tyrolean section).
 Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
 Member of the Committee on Transport.
 Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.
 Address: Zenoberg 163, Merano, tel. 22.212.

BRIOT, Louis
 Liberal and Allies Group
 France
 Born 15 February 1905, Thury (Yonne). Farmer. Delegate at the 19th session of the UN Economic and Social Committee in 1955.
 Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.
 Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
 Address: La Papeterie, Essoyes (Aube), tel. 16.

BURGBACHER, Friedrich
 Christian Democrat Group
 Federal Republic of Germany
 Manager of the corporative association of Mainz and other economic and national associations. President of the Dresdner Bank in Mainz in 1923. Economic and fiscal advisor in 1925, then public accountant. Member of the board of directors of the company Rhenag, Rheinische Energie AG, in 1929. Member of the management board of various professional organisations, energy studies corporations and industrial companies.
 Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member of various supervisory boards. Course leader then honorary professor of energy economics at the University of Cologne. Member of the Landtag, Hesse, in 1928. Member of Centre Party before 1933. Christian Democrat Union, treasurer of the North Rhineland district and member of the district bureau in 1948. Member of the management committee of the CDU, North Rhineland district. Member of the German Foreign Policy Association, the Association for Supranational Cooperation and the German United Nations Association in Bonn.
 Member of the Bundestag (Rhineland) since 1957. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
 Member of the Common Assembly from September 1957 to March 1958.
 Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
 Chairman of the Committee on Energy Policy.
 Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.
CAMPEN, Philippe C. M. van  
Christian Democrat Group  
Netherlands  
Born 1 January 1911, Nijmegen. Masters in Law.  
High-level civil servant in the general treasury of the  
Finance Ministry (1936-1946). Director General of the  
Cooperative Farming Bank, Eindhoven (since 1946).  
Member of the Senate. Parliamentary group: Catholic  
People’s Party.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since  
1958.  
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.  
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic  
Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.  
Address: Raiffeisenstraat 1, Eindhoven, tel. 25117 and  
69801.

CANTALUPO, Roberto  
Liberal and Allies Group  
Italy  
Former Under-Secretary of State. Former Minister  
Plenipotentiary. Honorary ambassador. Director of  
newspapers and journals. Italian press correspondent  
for foreign policy. Vice Secretary General of the  
Monarchist National Party. Attaché at the Foreign  
Litigation Service. Vice-President of the European  
Member of the Common Assembly from 1957 to 1958.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since  
1958.  
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene  
and Health Protection at Work.  
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and  
Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.  
Address: 24, cours Pelletan, Salon-de-Provence  
(Bouches-du-Rhône), tel. 0.05.

CARBONI, Enrico  
Christian Democrat Group  
Italy  
Deputy at the Constituent Assembly. Under-Secretary  
of State (1954). Vice-President of the Italian Group of  
the Inter-Parliamentary Union. President of the Italo-  
German section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.  
Professor at the University of Cagliari. Lawyer at the  
Supreme Court of Appeal.  
Senator (Sardinia) since 1948. Parliamentary group:  
Christian Democrat.  
Member of the Common Assembly from 1954 to 1958.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since  
1958.  
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and  
Institutional Questions.  
Member of the European elections working group.  
Member of the Committee on the Association of  
Overseas Countries and Territories.  
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of  
Procedure and Immunities.  
Address: Senato della Repubblica, Rome, tel. 552.251.

CARCASSONNE, Roger  
Socialist Group  
France  
Born 15 June 1903, Salon-de-Provence (Bouches-du-  
Rhône). Law graduate. Lawyer. Regional councillor  
of Salon-de-Provence. Vice-President of the Common  
Assembly of the ECSC.  
Senator (Bouches-du-Rhône) since 1946. Parliamentary  
group: Socialist.  
Member of the Common Assembly from September  
1952 to July 1955.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly from  
13 March 1958.  
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Association of  
Overseas Countries and Territories.  
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.  
Member of the Committee on Transport.  
Address: Corso Umberto 75, Rome, tel. 61.041.

CARCATERRA, Antonio  
Christian Democrat Group  
Italy  
Born 20 October 1905, Sessa Aurunca (Naples).  
Doctor of Jurisprudence. Professor of Roman law  
at the University of Bari. Director of ‘Il Popolo del  
Mezzogiorno’. Took part in the clandestine activity  
of the Justice and Freedom movement in Bari (1939).  
Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under  
the 7th De Gasperi administration (1951).  
MP (Bari) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Christian  
Democrat.  
Member of the Common Assembly from 1954 to 1956  
and 1957 to 1958.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since  
1958.  
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Administration  
of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the  
Budgeting of the Communities.  
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.  
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of  
the Community.  
Address: Via Poggio Moiano 34, Rome
CAVALLI, Antonio
Christian Democrat Group
Italy
Born 12 September 1889, Bergamo. Doctor of Jurisprudence. Arts teacher. Doctor of Economic and Commercial Science. Lawyer. Member of the Italian People’s Party. Provincial councillor in Bergamo before the rise of Fascism. Mayor of Bergamo following the Liberation. Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Trade and Industry under the 3rd, 4th and 5th De Gasperi administrations (1947-1950). In this quality, President of the International Coal Board, the Interministerial Committee for New Industrial Companies and the Special Committee for Oil Fields. Chairman of the UNRRA committee (textiles).
MP (Brescia) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.
Member of the Common Assembly from 1953 to 1954 and 1955 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.
Addresses: Via Sabotino 2, Bergamo.
Via del Monte Oppio 5, Rome.

* CERULLI-IRELLI, Giuseppe
Christian Democrat Group
Italy
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Address: 7, rue Sainte-Dominique, Vichy, tel. 25.75.

CHARPENTIER, René
Christian Democrat Group
France

DE BLOCK, August
Socialist Group
Belgium
Born 28 February 1893, Saint-Nicolas-Waes. Local secretary of the Belgian Workers’ Party in Saint-

Senator (coopted) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Socialist.

Member of the Common Assembly from 1955 to 1958.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Energy Policy.

Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.

Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.

Addresses: 19, avenue de Broqueville, Brussels 15, tel. 33.22.51.

Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 64, Ghent, tel. 25.57.95.

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DE BOSIO, Francesco

Christian Democrat Group

Italy


Local councillor of Verona (1946) then President of the Christian Democrat Group on the council of Verona. Vice-President of the Permanent Hygiene and Health Committee in the Senate (1950). Member of the parliamentary committee of inquiry into the conditions of Italian workers.

Senator (Verona) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.

Address: Via Quintino Sella 3, Verona.

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DEHOUSSE, Fernand

Socialist Group

Belgium


Senator (coopted) since 1950. Parliamentary group: Socialist.

Member of the Common Assembly from 10 September 1952 to 19 March 1958.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 May 1958.

Chairman of the European elections working group.

Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.

Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.


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DEIST, Heinrich

Socialist Group

Federal Republic of Germany


Member of the Bundestag (North Rhine-Westphalia) since 1953. Vice-President of the Social Democratic parliamentary group.

Member of the Common Assembly from 14 January 1954 to 19 March 1958.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.

Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.

Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.

Addresses: Office: Elberfelder Strasse 2, Dusseldorf, tel. 1.98.56.

Private: Elsterstrasse 48, Bensberg-Neufrankenforst, tel. 44.70.

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DE KINDER, Roger

Socialist Group

Belgium

Born 6 June 1919, Ghent. Graduate in commercial sciences and political and diplomatic sciences. Higher education lecturer.
MP (Ostend) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Socialist.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 21 July 1958.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
*Address*: Résidence Astrid, 102, digue de mer, Ostend, tel. 72.713 and 72.999.

**DE RIEMAECKER-LEGOT, Marguerite**
Christian Democrat Group
Belgium
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.
Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.
*Address*: 5, rue Stevens-Delannoy, Brussels, tel. 78.75.00.

**DERINGER, Arved**
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the Bundestag. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.
*Addresses*: Haussmannstrasse 46, Stuttgart-O, tel. 2.09.07. and 2.08.96.

Landhausweg 12, Weil der Stadt (Wurtemberg), tel. 8.53

**DE SMET, Pierre-Henri**
Christian Democrat Group
Belgium
Senator (Brabant) since 1936. President of the Christian Social parliamentary group.
Member of the Common Assembly from 10 September 1952 to 19 March 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.
*Address*: 130, boulevard de Namur, Louvain, tel. 233.86.

**DE VITA, Francesco**
Socialist Group
Italy
MP (single national college) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Liberal/Social/Republican.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
*Addresses*: Via Certuzza 5, Trapani. Via Venanzio Fortunato 38, Rome.

**DROUOT-L’HERMINE, Jean**
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
Address: 6, villa Bosquet, Paris (7e), tel. SOL 89-19.

DULIN, André
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 22 January 1959.
Address: Palais du Luxembourg, Paris.

DUVIEUSART, Jean
Christian Democrat Group
Belgium
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Address: 6, boulevard Dewandre, Charleroi.

ENGELBRECHT-CREVE, Ernst
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
Address: Engelbrecht’s Hof, Glückstadt/Elbe, tel. 4.97.

ESTÈVE, Yves
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.
Address: Dol de Bretagne (Ille-et-Vilaine), tel. 29.

FAURE, Maurice
Liberal and Allies Group
France
MP (Lot) since 1951. Administrative training for independent MPs.
Member of the Common Assembly from September 1952 to December 1952, from February 1953 to July 1953 and from July 1955 to February 1956.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Member of the European elections working group.
Address: 15, boulevard Montparnasse, Paris, tel. SUF 90-72.

FILLIOI, Jean
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.
Member of the Committee on Transport.

Address: 43, rue du Val-d’Or, Saint-Cloud (Seine-et-Oise), tel. MOL 86-92.

FISCHBACH, Marcel
Christian Democrat Group
Luxembourg.
MP (Centre). Parliamentary group: Christian Social.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 20 March 1959.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.

Address: 164, rue des Sources, Luxembourg-Dommeldange, tel. 273-53.

FOHRMANN, Jean
Socialist Group
Luxembourg.
Born 5 June 1904, Dudelange. Newspaper manager. Burgomaster of Dudelange. Former Vice-President of the Common Assembly of the ECSC.
MP (South). Parliamentary group: Socialist Worker.
Member of the Common Assembly from 10 September 1952 to 19 March 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.
Vice-President of the European Parliamentary Assembly.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

Addresses: Hôtel de Ville, Dudelange, and Tageblatt, Esch-sur-Alzette.

FRIEDENSBURG, Ferdinand
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the Bundestag since 1951. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly from 1957 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.
Address: Hoiruperstrasse 14 a, Berlin-Nikolassee, tel. 80.52.13.

* FURLER, Hans
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the Bundestag (Baden-Württemburg) since 1953. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the Common Assembly from 22 November 1955 to 19 April 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Vice-President of the European Parliamentary Assembly.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Address: Hauptstrasse 6, Oberkirch (Baden), tel. 2.31.
GAILLY, Arthur
Socialist Group
Belgium
Born 20 March 1892, Wanfercée-Baulet. President of the Belgian School of Metallurgy. Vice-President of the International Metalworkers’ Federation. President of the FGTB-Hainaut. President of the Charleroi Medical and Surgical Institute. President of the Regional Community Action Committee in Charleroi.
MP (Charleroi) since 1936. Parliamentary group: Socialist.
Member of the Common Assembly from 6 May 1955 to 19 March 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.
Address: 1, rue des Sports, Charleroi, tel. 31.87.57.

* GALLETTO, Bortolo
Christian Democrat Group
Italy
Born 17 August 1899, Sandrigo (Vicenza). Doctor of Law. Lawyer. Provincial secretary and member of the National Council of the Italian People’s Party until it was dissolved.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.
Address: Corso Palladio 87, Vicenza, tel. 23.100

GEIGER, Hugo
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the Bundestag (Bavaria) since 1953. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.

Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.
Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.
Address: Robert-Koch-Strasse 14, Grünwald bei München, tel. 47.61.77.

GOES van NATERS, Jonkheer M. van der
Socialist Group
Netherlands
Member of the House of Representatives. Parliamentary group: Labour Party.
Member of the Common Assembly from 1952 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.
Member of the European elections working group.
Address: Konijnenlaan 49, Wassenaar, tel. 9459.

GRANZOTTO BASSO, Luciano
Socialist Group
Italy
Senator (Veneto) since 1953. Parliamentary group: Mixed (Italian Social Democratic Party).
Member of the Common Assembly from 1957 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
GUARIGLIA, Raffaele
Liberal and Allies Group
Italy
Member of the Committee on Agriculture. Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Address: Via Sgambati 1, Rome, tel. 866.555.

HAHN, Karl
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 17 May 1901, Allmenhofen (Baden). Commercial studies, employee in commerce. Attaché at the administration of the German Association of Employees in Commerce before 1933. Dismissed in 1934 for political reasons. Set up his own business at the start of the war, then occupied various posts as sales manager. Was a member of the 20 July resistance network from before the war. Member of the management board of the Westphalia section of the Christian Democrat Union. President of the East Westphalia-Lippe district of the Christian Democrat Union. Member of the board of directors of the Von Bodelschwingh Foundation in Bethel. Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958. Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries. Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community. Address: Kiskerstrasse 14, Bielefeld, tel. 6.18.66.

HAMANI, Diori
Liberal and Allies Group
France

HAZENBOSCH, Cornelis P.
Christian Democrat Group
Netherlands
Born 10 November 1921, Dordrecht. Doctorate in Economics. Member of the Economic and Social Council. Vice-President of the Catholic Radio Association of the Netherlands. Assistant secretary for social affairs at the Stichting van de Landbouw (a farming foundation). Economic advisor, then secretary to the National Confederation of Christian Trade Unions. President of the Nuclear Energy Committee. President of the Official Committee on the Professional Organisation of Access to Capital. Member of the House of Representatives. Parliamentary group: Anti-Revolutionary Party. Member of the Common Assembly from 1955 to 1958. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958. Vice-President of the European Parliamentary Assembly. Member of the Committee on Social Affairs. Member of the Committee on Energy Policy. Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries. Address: Hertenlaan 31A, Den Dolder, tel. Bilthoven 3059.

HELLWIG, Fritz
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 3 August 1912, Saarbrücken. Studied philosophy, political economics, history and geography in Marburg, Vienna and Berlin from 1930 to 1933. Doctorate in Berlin in 1933. Lectureship in Heidelberg (Dr. habil) in 1936. Manager of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Saarbrücken from 1933 to 1939. Director of the Saar archives, economic section. School teacher in Saarbrücken from 1937 to 1938. Manager of the North-West region in 1939 and 1940. Manager of the South-West region of the economics sector in Dusseldorf and Duisburg from 1940 to 1943. Director of the German Industry Institute since it was set up. Member of the management board of the CDU. President of the Committee on Economic Affairs of the Bundestag since 1956. Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Christian Social Union. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since February 1959.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Address: Rheinallee 130, Dusseldorf-Oberkassel.

**HERR, Joseph**
Christian Democrat Group
Luxembourg
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 20 March 1959.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.
Address: 16, Esplanade, Diekirch, tel. 834-70.

**ILLERHAUS, Josef**
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 31 January 1903, Duisburg-Hamborn. Banking activity (cooperative bank and business bank) from 1919 to 1933. Ran a textile shop from 1933. Owner of the business Fritz Herberhold succ. in Duisburg-Hamborn. Vice-President of the Federation of German Retailers’ Unions. President of the Federation of German Textile Retailers’ Unions. President of the German Retailers’ Union in North Rhineland.
Member of the Bundestag. Parliamentary group: Christian Social Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Chairman of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.
Addresses: Office: Gartenstrasse 30, Bonn-Duisdorf. Private: Jägerstrasse 76, Duisburg-Hamborn, tel. 5.01.75.

**JANSSENS, Charles**
Liberal and Allies Group
Belgium
MP (Brussels) since 1939. President of the Liberal parliamentary group.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.
Address: 13, rue Fernand-Neuray, Ixelles (Brussels), tel. 43.96.74.

**KALBITZER, Helmut**
Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the Bundestag since 1949. Parliamentary group: Social Democrat.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.
Vice-President of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Address: Rheingoldweg 46, Hamburg-Rissen, tel. 81.26.10.

KAPTEYN, Paulus J.
Socialist Group
Netherlands
Born 28 September 1895, Amsterdam. Director of the company Cacao- en Chocoladenfabriek Union in Haarlem (since 1927). Member of the States-Provincial (1946-1954).
Member of the Senate since 1950. Parliamentary group: Labour Party.
Member of the Common Assembly from 1952 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Address: Greenslaan 5, Bentveld, tel. Haarlem 27070.

*KOPF, Hermann
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the Bundestag (Baden-Wurtemburg) since 1949. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the Common Assembly from September 1952 to March 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Member of the European elections working group.
Address: Bismarckallee 16, Fribourg-en-Brisgau, tel. 68.94.

KORTHALS, Hendrik A.
Liberal and Allies Group
Netherlands
President of the National League against Cancer. Attaché at the Professor B.M. Terders Foundation.
Member of the management board of the Global Programming Institute in the Netherlands (Stichting Radio Nederland Wereldomroep).
Member of the House of Representatives since 1945.
Vice-President of the People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy parliamentary group.
Member of the Common Assembly from 1952 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Address: Witte Singel 63, Leyde, tel. 33790.

KREYSSIG, Gerhard
Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the Economic Council from 1947 to 1949. President of the Common Market Committee of the Bundestag.
Member of the Bundestag since 1951. Parliamentary group: Social Democrat.
Member of the Common Assembly from September 1952 to March 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.
Address: Am Blumengarten 21, Munich 9, tel. 43.46.62.

*KRIER, Antoine
Socialist Group
Luxembourg
Born 21 April 1897, Luxembourg (city). President of the National Workers’ Federation of Luxembourg. Mayor of Esch-sur-Alzette. President of the Luxembourg CGT. Vice-President of the Inter-Trade Union of Miners and Metalworkers of the ECSC. Vice-President of the executive committee of the European Trade Union Secretariat. First Secretary of the Contact Office of the Free Trade Unions of the ECSC countries. President of the Luxembourg section of the Council of European Municipalities.
MP (South) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Socialist Worker.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 20 March 1959.
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.
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LAGAILARDE, Pierre
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Born 15 May 1931, Courbevoie (Seine). Lawyer.
President of the General Association of Algerian Students from 1957 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Address: 1, rue Carnot, Blida (Algeria), tel. 921-79.

LEEMANS, Victor
Christian Democrat Group
Belgium
Primary school teacher. Journalist.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
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LEGENDRE, Jean
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Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.
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Member of the European elections working group.
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* LE HODEY, Philippe
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Born 16 November 1914, Odessa. Doctor of Law.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 21 July 1958.
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Member of the Committee on Transport.
Address: 35, avenue F.-D.-Roosevelt, Brussels, tel. 47.18.70.

LENZ, Aloys Michael
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 10 February 1910, Vochem. Mechanic apprenticeship. Evening classes at the National Schools of Mechanical Construction in Cologne.
Series of classes from the old Christian trade unions. Correspondent of several daily newspapers. Dismissed for political reasons in 1933. Activity in the chemical industry. Secretary of the Miners’ Union. Member of the management board of the CDU. Member of the Landtag of North Rhine-Westphalia. Member of the district council of Cologne-Campagne.
Member of the Bundestag since 1949. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the Common Assembly from October 1953 to March 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.
Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.
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* LEVERKUEHN, Paul
Christian Democrat Group
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Born 31 July 1893, Lübeck. Doctor of Law. Attaché to the joint German-American Committee in Washington from 1923 to 1935. Banker in New York from 1925 to 1928. Reich Commissioner at the German Embassy in Washington for the release of sequestered German property from 1928 to 1930. Lawyer in Berlin from 1930 to 1939, Consul in Tabriz in 1940. Assistant to the military attaché of the German Embassy in Turkey from 1941 to 1944. Representative of the Central Council of German Arms and Weapons Manufacturers from 1944 to 1945. Member of the German delegation to London from 1951 to 1953 during negotiations on the war debt.
Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
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LICHTENAUER, Wilhelm F.
Christian Democrat Group
Netherlands
Member of the Common Assembly from 1957 to 1958. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.
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LINDENBERG, Heinrich
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 2 October 1902, Berlin. Studied law in Munich, Berlin and Göttingen. Examinations (Assessor) at the Berlin Kammergericht. Doctor of Law. Judge in Hanover from 1931 to 1932. Lawyer at the Hanover Regional Court (Landgericht) since 1932. Member of the management board of the fuel company Braunkohle-Benzin AG in Berlin from 1934 to 1945, then member of the management board of the company Wintershall until October 1958 and member of the board of directors of Wintershall from November 1958. Notary since 1955.
Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.

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LONGCHAMBON, Henri
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Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.
Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.
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* LÜCKER, Hans-August
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 21 February 1915, Krummel (Hesse). Professional training in agriculture and horticulture. Studied agronomy and economic sciences. Director of the Food Supplies Office at Munich-Freisingert and Erding from 1945 to 1947. Director of the Chamber of Agriculture of Bavaria and Deputy General Secretary of the Farmers’ Union of Bavaria from 1947 to 1953. Attaché at the departmental staff of the Confederation of European Agriculture (CEA) from 1949 to 1953. Member of the board of directors of the Technical Committee of the Institute for Economic Research in Munich. Administrator at the Rural Family Economics Research Centre in Frankfurt-am-Main.
Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.

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LUNET de la MALÈNE, Christian
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Born 5 December 1920, Nîmes (Gard). Sociologist.
MP (Seine) since 1958. Parliamentary group: Union for the New Republic.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
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MARGULIES, Robert
Liberal and Allies Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.
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MARINA, Mario
Liberal and Allies Group
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Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
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MARTINELLI, Mario
Christian Democrat Group
Italy
Born 12 May 1906, Como. Member of the National Council and the national directorate of the Christian Democrats (1948-1951). Under-Secretary of State at the Treasury under the 7th and 8th De Gasperi administrations. Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Trade (under the first Fanfani administration and the Pella administration). Minister of Foreign Trade (under the Scelba administration).
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Chairman of the Committee on Transport.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Address: Via Dante 60, Como, tel. 20.444.

MARTINO, Edoardo
Christian Democrat Group
Italy
Born 20 April 1910, Alexandria. Doctor of Arts and Philosophy. Under-Secretary of State to the President of the Council for assistance to war veterans and members of the resistance (1947-1953). Under-Secretary of State for national defence under the Pella administration and the first Fanfani administration. Under-Secretary of State for National Defence under the second Fanfani administration (1958). Member of the Italian Council of the European Movement. Dean of the Faculty of Journalism at the International University of Social Sciences.
MP (Cuneo) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
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MARTINO, Gaetano  
Liberal and Allies Group  
Italy  
Born 25 November 1900, Messina. Doctor of Human Physiology. Lecturer at the University of Rome. President of the Italian Society for Scientific Progress. President of the Accademia Peloritana. Rector of the University of Messina from 1943 to 1957. Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies from 1948 to 1954. Minister of State Education in 1954. Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1954 to 1957. President of the Committee on State Education of the Chamber of Deputies from 1948 to 1954.  
MP. Vice-President of the Italian Liberal parliamentary group.  
Member of the Common Assembly from 1957 to 1958.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.  
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.  
Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.  
Member of the European elections working group.  
Addresses: Piazza Duomo 1, Messina, tel. 13.284.  
Piazza Stefano Facini 30, Rome.

METZGER, Ludwig  
Socialist Group  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Born 18 March 1902, Darmstadt. Studied law and economic science at the Universities of Giessen, Munich and Vienna. University examinations (Referendar- und Assessorprüfung). Judicial functions at the cantonal court (Amtsgericht) in Giessen and Darmstadt and at the public prosecutor’s department in Darmstadt and Mainz. Civil servant (Regierungsassessor) at the municipal administration of Heppenheim. Dismissed for political reasons in 1933. Then lawyer in Darmstadt. Arrested by the Gestapo for illegal political activity. Burgomaster in Darmstadt from 1945 to 1950. Education Minister of Hesse from 1951 to 1954. Member of the Steering Committee of the German Socialist Party.  
Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Socialist.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.  
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.  
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.  
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.  
Member of the European elections working group.  
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MOTTE, Bertrand  
Liberal and Allies Group  
France  
Born 19 July 1914, Aunappes (Nord). Company director. Regional councillor. Vice-President of the Europe-Africa parliamentary group. Secretary General of the European Movement parliamentary group. Chairman of the study group on regional economies. Vice-President of the National Conference of Regional Study Committees. Member of the European Movement steering committee. Member of the bureau of the National Council of French Employers. Member of the High Council for Planning.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.  
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.  
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.  
Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.  
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*MOTZ, Roger  
Liberal and Allies Group  
Belgium  
Senator (Brabant) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Liberal.  
Member of the Common Assembly from 10 September 1952 to 19 March 1958.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 6 August 1958.  
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.  
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.  
Member of the Committee on Transport.  
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MÜLLER-HERMANN, Ernst
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 30 September 1915, Königsberg (Prussia). Studied law and economic science. Had to give up his studies for political reasons. Commercial apprenticeship in a transport and shipping company. Mobilised during the war. Worked as an interpreter after 1945. Founder member of the CDU in Bremen in 1946. Secretary of one section of the party until 1948. Editor-in-chief of the *Weser Kurier*.
Member of the Bundestag since 1952. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
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NEDERHORST, Gérard M.
Socialist Group
Netherlands
Member of the House of Representatives. Parliamentary group: Labour Party.
Member of the Common Assembly from 1952 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
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ODENTHAL, Willy
Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 24 July 1896, Cologne-Dünnwald. Studied as a land surveyor from 1910 to 1916. Civil servant in the municipal administration from 1919 to 1928. Member of the provincial Diet of Rhineland in Dusseldorf from 1920 to 1924. Director of an investment office from 1928 to 1933. Dismissed for political reasons in 1933. Independent commercial activity from 1933 to 1939. Mobilised, prisoner of war, from 1939 to 1945. Director and Vice-President (1946), and President (1950) of the Central Investment Office of the Palatinate.
Minister of Social Affairs of Rhineland-Palatinate from 1950 to 1951.
Member of the Bundestag since 1951. Parliamentary group: Socialist.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since February 1959.
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.

OESTERLE, Josef
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 14 April 1899, Weissenberg, Doctor of Political Science (Munich). Secretary General of the Bavarian People’s Party from 1925 to 1933. Member of the Management Board of the publishers Manz. Chairman of the Board of the Public Sequestration Office in Bavaria since 1946. Member of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Assembly of the Western European Union (1952 to 1957).
Member of the Bundestag since 1949. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the Common Assembly since 1955.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
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PEYREFITTE, Alain
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France
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.
Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.
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PICCIONI, Attilio
Christian Democrat Group
Italy

PLEVEN, René
President of the Liberal and Allies Group
France

PLOEG, Cornelis J. van der
Christian Democrat Group
Netherlands
Born 15 December 1907, Zoeterwoude. Worked in the horticultural industry until 1935. President of the Federation of Catholic Manual Workers of the Netherlands ‘Sint-Deusdedit’. Member of the management board and associate in the daily running of the Professional Council. Farming member of the management of the Catholic Workers’ Movement of the Netherlands. Member of the House of Representatives since 1949. Parliamentary group: Catholic People’s. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958. Member of the Committee on Social Affairs. Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work. Member of the Committee on Agriculture. Address: Zaanenstraat 18, Haarlem, tel. 56550.

POHER, Alain
President of the Christian Democrat group.
France
POSTHUMUS, Sijbrandus Auke
Socialist Group
Netherlands
Born 29 April 1910, Franeker. Studied chemical engineering at the Higher Technical School in Delft (1928-1934). Assistant engineer at the Higher Technical School (1934-1943). Operating engineer at the firm Porceleyne Fles, Delft (1944-1946). Member of the Public Transport Licensing Committee. Member of the Mines Board. Member of the Board of Trustees of the Higher Technical School in Eindhoven. Member of the House of Representatives since 1946. Secretary of the parliamentary group of the Labour Party. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958. Member of the Committee on Energy Policy. Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research. Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work. 
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PROBST, Maria
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 1 July 1902, Munich. Posts in the Germany Embassy in Paris from 1921 to 1923. Then studied German philology in Fribourg (Br), Zurich and Munich. Doctorate in Arts in 1930. Teacher at Hammelburg secondary school in 1946, then writer for the Bayerische Rundschau. Member of the Bavarian Landtag (CSU) in December 1946. Member of the Central Committee of the CSU, Bavarian section. Committee member of the Association of War Victims, Survivors of War Dead and Pensioners paid from Social Security. Member of the bureau of the European Union of Women. Member of the Bundestag since 1949. Parliamentary group: Christian Social Union. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958. Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions. Member of the Committee on Social Affairs. Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities. Member of the European elections working group. 
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France
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Federal Republic of Germany
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RIVIEREZ, Hector
Liberal and Allies Group
France
Born 19 March 1913, Cayenne (Guiana). Lawyer. Graduate in advanced studies of Roman law and civil law. President of the Territorial Assembly of Oubangu-Chari.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.  
Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.  
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ROCHEREAU, Henri  
Liberal and Allies Group  
France  
Born 25 March 1908, Chantonnay (Vendée). Doctor of Law. Exporter. Member of the Statistical Survey Coordination Committee. Member of the French trade delegation in China. President of the Committee on Economic Affairs, Customs and Trade Agreements in the Senate.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.  
Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.  
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.  
Member of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.  
Address: 9, rue de Sontay, Paris (16e), tel. KLÉ 73-98.

ROSELLI, Enrico  
Christian Democrat Group  
Italy  
Born 30 October 1909, Casale Monferrato. Doctor of Chemistry. Director of the Christian Democrats’ Research Department. Chairman of the Committee on Industry and Trade, Crafts and Foreign Trade.  
Member of the Common Assembly from 1957 to 1958.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.  
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.  
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.  
Address: Via Cristoforo Colombo 181, Rome, tel. 515.324.

SABATINI, Armando  
Christian Democrat Group  
Italy  
MP (Cuneo) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.  
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.  
Address: Corso Sebastopoli 187, Turin, tel. 393.773.

SALADO, Xavier  
Liberal and Allies Group  
France  
MP (Tiaret) since 1958. Parliamentary group: Administrative training for elected members from Algeria and the Sahara.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.  
Address: Trezel, Tiaret (Algeria), tel. 12 or 50.
* **SANTERO, Natale**  
Christian Democrat Group  
Italy  
Born 25 December 1893, Saliceto (Cuneo). Doctor and surgeon. Professor of surgical pathology. President of the League against Tumours (Province of Varese). Municipal councillor for Busto Arsizio from 1946 to 1950. Member of the Constitutional Committee of the ad hoc Assembly.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.  
Vice-Chairman of the European elections working group.  
Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.  
Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.  
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Busto Arsizio (Varese), tel. 31.553.

**SAVARY, Alain**  
Socialist Group  
France  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.  
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.  
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.  
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**SCHILDE, Heinrich**  
Christian Democrat Group  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Born 22 October 1895, Wuppertal-Elberfeld. Studied political science and law in Cologne and Berlin from 1919 to 1921. Doctorate in Political Science in 1921. Member of scientific staff from 1921 to 1924, then head of division at the Council of the Chamber of Crafts and Industry and the National Federation of Craftsmen in Hanover. Secretary of craftsmen’s professional groups in Hanover from 1925 to 1933. Secretary General of the National Chamber of German Crafts in Berlin from 1933 to 1934. Dismissed for political reasons in September 1934. Co-owner and commercial director of a ceramics factory in Velten, near Berlin, from 1934 to 1944. Staff of the Management Board then member of the Management Board of the company Treubau für Baufinanzierung im Deutschen Reich from 1935 to 1943. Member of the board of directors of several housing construction companies. Economic advisor and commercial trustee in Wuppertal from 1945 to 1948. Secretary General of the Association of Craftsmen of North Rhine-Westphalia in 1949. Honorary President of the Middle-Class Bloc, North Rhine-Westphalia section, in 1951.  
Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: German Party.  
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since October 1958.  
Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.  
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**SCHIRATTI, Guglielmo**  
Christian Democrat Group  
Italy  
Born 7 August 1901, Maiano (Udine). Doctor of Law. Lawyer, in business until 1946, the year of his election to the Constituent Assembly. Secretary of the Bureau, Quaestor of the Chamber of Deputies. Advisor and
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.
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SCHMIDT, Helmut
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Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
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SCHMIDT, Reinhold Martin
Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 16 June 1914, Gassen (Niederlausitz). Agricultural training in Denmark, Sweden and Finland from 1934 to 1936. Studied agriculture at the University of Berlin from 1936 to 1939; diploma in agricultural engineering and doctorate. Agricultural expert for the research and organisation service of the annexed territories in the East from 1940 to 1943.
Member of the Bundestag since 1949. Parliamentary group: Socialist.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Transport.
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SCHUMANN, Robert
Christian Democrat Group
France
MP (Moselle) since 1919. Parliamentary group: People’s Republican Movement.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.
President of the European Parliamentary Assembly.
Address: Assemblée nationale, Paris.

SIMONINI, Alberto
Socialist Group
Italy
MP. Parliamentary group: Social Democrat.
Member of the Common Assembly from 1954 to 1958.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.
Member of the Committee on Transport.

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SMETS, Isidoor
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Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.
Address: Via Senafe 9, Rome, tel. 814.510.

STARKE, Heinz
Liberal and Allies Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 1 April 1911, Schweidnitz (Silesia). Studied law and political science. Doctorate in Law in 1935. State examination (Gerichtassessor) in Berlin in 1940. Mobilised until 1945. After the war, posts in the economic administration of the British occupation zone, then in the economic administration of the unified areas in Frankfurt and Bonn (Grundsatz Referent). Principal director of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Upper Franconia since April 1950.
Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Liberal Democrat.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Transport.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.
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STORCH, Anton
Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 1 April 1892, Fulda. Joinery apprenticeship, master joiner. Employee of the Central Christian Association of Woodworkers from 1921 to 1933. Insurance agent from 1933 to 1939. Mobilised to the fire service in Hanover from 1939 to 1945. Then employed by the Unified Trade Union of German Workers (head of the Social Policy Division in the British occupation zone). Member of the Economic Council of the unified areas from 1947 to 1949. Director of the Economic Council labour administration from 1948 to 1949. Federal Minister of Labour from 1949 to 1957.
Member of the Bundestag since 1949. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.
Address: Zitelmannstrasse 3, Bonn, tel. 2.12.46.

STRÄTER, Heinrich
Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 22 November 1891, Soest (Westphalia). Locksmith. Worked in a steel company. Member of the SPD since 1919. Member of the Landtag of North Rhine-Westphalia from 1945 to 1953. Member of the steering committee of the Metalworkers’ Union until September 1958. Member of the Consultative Committee set up within the High Authority from 1952 to 1959.
Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Socialist.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Member of the Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.
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STROBEL, Käte
Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany
Born 23 July 1907, Nuremberg. Commercial activities in a cooperative horticultural company until 1938. Member of the steering committee of the German Social Democratic Party. Participation in the organisation of the party, particularly the women’s section in Franconia, after 1954. Vice-President of the SPD, Franconia district.
Member of the Bundestag since 1949. Parliamentary group: Socialist.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
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Italy
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.
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Via Cusoni 10, Milan, tel. 870.612.
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*THORN, Gaston*
Liberal and Allies Group
Luxembourg.
MP (Centre) since 1959. Parliamentary group: Democratic Party.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 20 March 1959.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
Member of the Committee on Agriculture.
Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Member of the Committee on Transport.

*TURANI, Daniele*
Christian Democrat Group
Italy
Born 8 February 1907, Bergamo. Merchant. President of the National Union of Raw Hide Dealers. Member of the executive committee of the International Council of Hide and Skin Sellers’ Associations in London. Municipal councillor of Bergamo. Member of the Italian delegation to the OEEC.
Senator (Lombardy) since 1953. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.
Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.
VALS, Francis  
Socialist Group  
France  

VALSECCHI, Athos  
Christian Democrat Group  
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Address: Via Venanzio Fortunato 58, Rome, tel. 341.749.

VANRULLEN, Emile  
Socialist Group  
France  
Born 7 March 1903, Tourcoing (Nord). Professor. Former Secretary of the Committee of the Council of the Republic responsible for monitoring the application of the Treaty establishing the ECSC. Regional councillor of Béthune. Deputy Mayor of Béthune. Vice-President of the French section of the Parliamentary Council of the European Movement. Former Vice-President of the Common Assembly of the ECSC. Senator (Pas-de-Calais) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Socialist. Member of the Common Assembly from 22 November 1955 to 19 March 1958. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958. Member of the Committee on Social Affairs. Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community. Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.  
Address: 103, boulevard Thiers, Béthune (Pas-de-Calais), tel. 234.

VREDELING, Hendrikus  
Socialist Group  
Netherlands  
Born 20 November 1924, Amersfoort. Higher Institute of Agriculture in Wegeningen (social and economic section). Agricultural engineer. Director of the scientific section of the General Federation of Dutch Farmers (NVV) (since 1950). Member of the House of Representatives. Parliamentary group: Labour Party. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958. Member of the Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries. Member of the Committee on Agriculture.  

VENDROUX, Jacques  
Liberal and Allies Group  
France  
Born 28 July 1897, Calais. Industrialist. Mayor of Calais. Regional councillor. Member of the Calais Chamber of Commerce. MP (Pas-de-Calais) from 1945 to 1951 and since 1958. Parliamentary group: Union for the New Republic. Member of the Common Assembly from July 1953 to February 1956. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959. Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community. Member of the Committee on Transport.  
Address: 36, boulevard La Fayette, Calais (Pas-de-Calais), tel. 13.38.
LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES
(by nationality)

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES
(36 members)

*Bundestag*

Mr Karl Bergmann
Mr Willi Birkelbach
Mr Kurt Birrenbach
Mr Friedrich Burgbacher
Mr Heinrich Deist
Mr Arved Deringer
Mr Ernst Engelbrecht-Greve
Mr Ferdinand Friedensburg
Mr Hans Furler
Mr Hugo Geiger
Mr Karl Hahn
Mr Fritz Hellwig
Mr Joseph Illerhaus
Mr Hellmut Kalbitzer
Mr Hermann Kopf
Mr Gerhard Kreyssig
Mr Aloys Lenz
Mr Paul Leverkuehn

Mr Heinrich Lindenberg
Mr Hans-August Lücker
Mr Robert Margulies
Mr Ludwig Metzger
Mr Ernst Müller-Hermann
Mr Willy Odenthal
Mr Josef Oesterle
Ms Maria Probst
Mr Ludwig Ratzel
Mr Hans Richarts
Mr Walter Scheel
Mr Heinrich Schild
Mr Helmut Schmidt
Mr Martin Schmidt
Mr Heinz Starke
Mr Anton Storch
Mr Heinrich Sträter
Ms Käte Strobel

*Secretariat*

Dr Eberhard
Bundeshaus, Bonn

BELGIAN REPRESENTATIVES
(14 members)

*Senate*

Mr August De Block
Mr Fernand Dehousse
Mr Pierre De Smet
Mr Jean Duvieuxart

Mr Victor Leemans
Mr Roger Motz
Mr Dore Smets

*Chamber of Representatives*

Mr Alfred Bertrand
Mr Georges Bohy
Mr Roger De Kinder
Ms Marguerite De Riemaecker-Legot

Mr Arthur Gailly
Mr Charles Janssens
Mr Philippe Le Hodey

*Secretariat*

Mr Gillis
Palais de la Nation, Belgian Senate
Brussels
### French Representatives

(36 members)

**Senate**

- Mr Gustave Alric
- Mr Jean Bousch
- Mr André Boutemy
- Mr Roger Carcassonne
- Mr André Dulin
- Mr Yves Estève
- Mr Henri Longchambon
- Mr Alain Poher
- Mr Etienne Restat
- Mr Hector Rivierez
- Mr Henri Rochereau
- Mr Emile Vanrullen

**National Assembly**

- Mr Jean Aubame
- Mr Ouali Azem
- Mr Camille Bégué
- Mr Jean Bernasconi
- Mr Roland Boscary-Monsservin
- Mr Louis Briot
- Mr René Charpentier
- Mr Pierre Coulon
- Mr Henri Darras
- Mr Jean Drouot-L’Hermine
- Mr Maurice Faure
- Mr Jean Filliol
- Mr Diori Hamani
- Mr Pierre Lagaillarde
- Mr Jean Legendre
- Mr Christian Lunet de la Malène
- Mr Bertrand Motte
- Mr Alain Peyrefitte
- Mr René Pleven
- Mr Xavier Salado
- Mr Alain Savary
- Mr Robert Schuman
- Mr Francis Vals
- Mr Jacques Vendroux

### Secretariat

Mr Moinet
National Assembly, Paris.
ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES
(36 members)

Senate

Mr Ezio Amadeo
Mr Edoardo Battaglia
Mr Emilio Battista
Mr Antonio Boggiano Pico
Mr Giorgio Braccesi
Mr Cari Braitenberg
Mr Enrico Carboni
Mr Giuseppe Cerulli-Irelli
Mr Francesco De Bosio

Mr Bortolo Galletto
Mr Luciano Granzotto Basso
Mr Raffaele Guariglia
Mr Mario Marina
Mr Attilio Piccioni
Mr Natale Santero
Mr Amor Tartufoli
Mr Zefferino Tomè
Mr Daniele Turani

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Mr Uberto Bonino
Mr Paolo Bonomi
Mr Roberto Cantalupo
Mr Antonio Carcaterra
Mr Antonio Cavalli
Mr Francesco De Vita
Mr Mario Martinelli
Mr Edoardo Martino

Mr Gaetano Martino
Mr Enrico Roselli
Mr Leopoldo Rubinacci
Mr Armando Sabatini
Mr Guglielmo Schiratti
Mr Alberto Simonini
Mr Michele Troisi
Mr Athos Valsecchi
N...

Secretariat

Mr Chiti-Batelli
Senato della Repubblica, Rome

LUXEMBOURG REPRESENTATIVES
(6 members)

Chamber of Deputies

Mr Jean Bech
Mr Marcel Fischbach
Mr Jean Fohrmann

Mr Joseph Herr
Mr Antoine Krier
Mr Gaston Thorn

Secretariat

Mr Meris
Chamber of Deputies, Luxembourg
**DUTCH REPRESENTATIVES**
(14 members)

**Senate**

- Mr Philippus C. M. van Campen
- Mr Paulus J. Kapteyn
- Mr Wilhelm F. Lichtenauer

**House of Representatives**

- Mr Pieter A. Blaisse
- Mr Marinus van der Goes van Naters
- Mr Cornelis P. Hazenbosch
- Mr Marinus M. A. A. Janssen
- Mr Hendrik A. Korthals
- Mr Gérard M. Nederhorst
- Mr Cornelis J. van der Ploeg
- Mr Siphiandus A. Posthumus
- Mr Wilhelmus J. Schuijt
- Mr Hendrikus Vredeling

**Secretariat**

- Mr J. L. Kranenburg

1a, Binnenhof, The Hague
POLITICAL GROUPS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT GROUP

MARCH 1958
(67 members)

Bureau

President: Mr Wigny

Members: Mr Blaisse, Mr Kopf, Mr Margue, Mr Piccioni

Members
Mr Aubame, Mr Battista, Mr Bertrand, Mr Birrenbach, Mr Boggiano Pico, Mr Bonomi, Mr Braccesi, Mr Braitenberg, Mr Burgbacher, Mr van Campen, Mr Carboni, Mr Carcaterra, Mr Cavalli, Mr Cerulli-Irelli, Mr Charpentier, Mr Colin, Mr De Bosio, Ms De Riemaecker-Legot, Mr Deringer, Mr De Smet, Mr Duvieusart, Mr Engelbrecht-Greve, Mr Friedensburg, Mr Furler, Mr Galletto, Mr Geiger, Mr Grégoire, Mr Guglielmone, Mr Hahn, Mr Hazenbosch, Mr Illerhaus, Mr Janssen, Mr Leemans, Mr Lenz, Mr Leverkuehn, Mr Lichtenauer, Mr Lindenberg, Mr Loesch, Mr Lücker, Mr Martinelli, Mr Edoardo Martino, Mr Müller-Hermann, Mr Oesterle, Mr van der Ploeg, Mr Poher, Ms Probst, Mr Richarts, Mr Rip, Mr Roselli, Mr Rubinacci, Mr Sabatini, Mr Santero, Mr Schiratti, Mr Schujić, Mr Schuman, Mr Storch, Mr Tartufoli, Mr Teitgen, Mr Tomè, Mr Troisi, Mr Turani, Mr Valsecchi.

APRIL 1959
(65 members)

Bureau

President: Mr Poher

Members: Mr Battista, Mr Bertrand, Mr Blaisse, Mr Fischbach, Mr Furler, Mr Hazenbosch, Mr Kopf, Mr Piccioni, Mr Schuman

Members
Mr Aubame, Mr Bech, Mr Birrenbach, Mr Boggiano Pico, Mr Bonomi, Mr Braccesi, Mr Braitenberg, Mr Burgbacher, Mr van Campen, Mr Carboni, Mr Carcaterra, Mr Cavalli, Mr Cerulli-Irelli, Mr Charpentier, Mr De Bosio, Ms De Riemaecker-Legot, Mr Deringer, Mr De Smet, Mr Duvieusart, Mr Engelbrecht-Greve, Mr Friedensburg, Mr Galletto, Mr Geiger, Mr Hahn, Mr Hellwig, Mr Herr, Mr Illerhaus, Mr Janssen, Mr Leemans, Mr Le Hodey, Mr Lenz, Mr Leverkuehn, Mr Lichtenauer, Mr Lindenberg, Mr Lücker, Mr Martinelli, Mr Martino, Mr Müller-Hermann, Mr Oesterle, Mr van der Ploeg, Ms Probst, Mr Richarts, Mr Roselli, Mr Rubinacci, Mr Sabatini, Mr Santero, Mr Schild, Mr Schiratti, Mr Schujić, Mr Storch, Mr Tartufoli, Mr Tomè, Mr Troisi, Mr Turani, Mr Valsecchi.

Changes from March 1958 to April 1959:

Deaths: Mr Guglielmone and Mr Rip.

Non-renewal of term of office: Mr Colin, Mr Grégoire, Mr Loesch, Mr Margue, Mr Teitgen, Mr Wigny.

Appointments: Mr Bech, Mr Fischbach, Mr Hellwig, Mr Herr, Mr Le Hodey, Mr Schild.

Secretariat

Secretary General: Mr H. J. Opitz

Secretary: Ms Magrini-Valentin

19, rue Beaumont, Luxembourg, tel. 283-10 and 219-21
LIBERAL AND ALLIES GROUP

MARCH 1958
(35 members)

Bureau

President: Mr Pleven

Vice-Presidents: Mr Korthals, Mr Gaetano Martino, Mr Scheel, Ms Thome-Patenôtre

Secretary: Mr Mutter

Members

Mr Alric, Mr Angioy, Mr Battaglia, Mr Berthoin, Mr Bonino, Mr Boutemy, Mr Caillavet, Mr Cantalupo, Mr Corniglion-Molinier, Mr Coulon, Mr Crouzier, Mr Devinat, Mr Elbrächter, Mr de Félice, Mr Guariglia, Mr Hamani, Mr Janssens, Mr Laborbe, Mr Laffargue, Mr Margulies, Mr Marina, Mr Maurice-Bokanowski, Mr Pinay, Mr Raingeard, Mr Rivierez, Mr Rochereau, Mr Schaus, Mr Starke, Mr Warrant.

APRIL 1959
(41 members)

Bureau

President: Mr Pleven

Vice-Presidents: Mr Gaetano Martino, Mr Korthals, Mr Scheel

Secretary: N...

Treasurer: Mr Margulies

Members

Mr Alric, Mr Angioy, Mr Azem, Mr Battaglia, Mr Bégué, Mr Bernasconi, Mr Bonino, Mr Boscary-Monsservin, Mr Bousch, Mr Boutemy, Mr Briot, Mr Cantalupo, Mr Coulon, Mr Drouot-L’Hermine, Mr Dulin, Mr Estève, Mr Faure, Mr Filliol, Mr Guariglia, Mr Hamani, Mr Janssens, Mr Lagaillarde, Mr Legendre, Mr Longchambon, Mr Lunet de la Malène, Mr Marina, Mr Motte, Mr Motz, Mr Peyrefitte, Mr Restat, Mr Rivierez, Mr Rochereau, Mr Salado, Mr Starke, Mr Thorn, Mr Vendroux.

Changes from March 1958 to April 1959:

Deaths: Mr Laborbe.

Non-renewal of term of office: Mr Berthoin, Mr Caillavet, Mr Corniglion-Molinier, Mr Crouzier, Mr Devinat, Mr Elbrächter, Mr de Félice, Mr Laffargue, Mr Maurice-Bokanowski, Mr Mutter, Mr Pinay, Mr Raingeard, Mr Schaus, Ms Thome-Patenôtre, Mr Warrant.

New member: Mr Estève.

Appointments: Mr Azem, Mr Bégué, Mr Bernasconi, Mr Boscary-Monsservin, Mr Bousch, Mr Briot, Mr Drouot-L’Hermine, Mr Dulin, Mr Faure, Mr Filliol, Mr Lagaillarde, Mr Legendre, Mr Longchambon, Mr Lunet de la Malène, Mr Motte, Mr Motz, Mr Restat, Mr Salado, Mr Thorn, Mr Vendroux.

Secretariat

Secretary General: Mr Louis Maury

Secretary: Ms Déa Lisé

19, rue Beaumont, Luxembourg, tel. 290-61 and 219-21
SOCIALIST GROUP

MARCH 1958
(38 members)

Bureau

President: Mr Lapie

Vice-Presidents: Mr Birkelbach, Mr Dehousse, Mr Simonini

Parliamentary Secretary/Treasurer: Mr Fohrmann

Members: Mr Gailly, Mr van der Goes van Naters, Mr Kalbitzer

Members
Mr Amadeo, Mr Bergmann, Mr Bohy, Mr Carcassonne, Mr Charlot, Mr Conrad, Mr De Block, Mr Deist, Mr De Vita, Mr Gozard, Mr Granzotto Basso, Mr Kapteyn, Mr van Kauvenbergh, Mr Kreyssig, Mr Leber, Mr Mage, Mr Metzger, Mr Nederhorst, Mr Posthumus, Mr Ratzel, Mr Savary, Mr Helmut Schmidt, Mr Martin Schmidt, Mr Smets, Mr Sträter, Ms Strobel, Mr Tanguy-Prigent, Mr Vals, Mr Vanrullen, Mr Vredeling.

APRIL 1959
(34 members)

Bureau

President: Mr Birkelbach

Vice-Presidents: Mr Vanrullen, Mr Dehousse, Mr Simonini

Parliamentary Secretary/Treasurer: Mr Fohrmann

Members: Mr Gailly, Mr van der Goes van Naters, Mr Kalbitzer

Members
Mr Amadeo, Mr Bergmann, Mr Bohy, Mr Carcassonne, Mr Darras, Mr De Block, Mr Deist, Mr De Kinder, Mr De Vita, Mr Granzotto Basso, Mr Kapteyn, Mr Kreyssig, Mr Krier, Mr Metzger, Mr Nederhorst, Mr Odenthal, Mr Posthumus, Mr Ratzel, Mr Savary, Mr Helmut Schmidt, Mr Martin Schmidt, Mr Smets, Mr Sträter, Ms Strobel, Mr Vals, Mr Vredeling

Changes from March 1958 to April 1959:
Non-renewal of term of office: Mr Charlot, Mr Conrad, Mr Gozard, Mr van Kauvenbergh, Mr Lapie, Mr Leber, Mr Mage, Mr Tanguy-Prigent.

Appointments: Mr Darras, Mr De Kinder, Mr Krier, Mr Odenthal.

Secretariat

Secretary General: Mr Georges Fernand

Secretaries: Mr Hans Apel, Mr Jean Feidt
19, rue Beaumont, Luxembourg, tel. 219-21
INDEPENDENTS

MARCH 1958
(2 members)

Mr Debré and Mr Estève

APRIL 1959
(none)

Non-renewal of term of office: Mr Debré

Joined the Liberal and Allies Group: Mr Estève
COMMITTEES

Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions

Chairman: N...

Vice-Chairmen: Mr van der Goes van Naters, Mr Boutemy

Members

Mr Amadeo
Mr Battista
Mr Birkelbach
Mr Carboni
Mr Dehousse
Mr Faure
Mr Fischbach
Mr Fohrmann
Mr Friedensburg
Mr Furler
Mr Charles Janssens
Mr Kopf
Mr Korthals
Mr Legendre

Mr Le Hodey
Mr de la Malène
Mr Edoardo Martino
Mr Gaetano Martino
Mr Metzger
Mr Piccioni
Mr Pleven
Mr Poher
Ms Probst
Mr Santero
Mr Scheel
Mr Schuijt
Mr Vals

European elections working group

Chairman: Mr Dehousse

Vice-Chairman: Mr Santero

Members

Mr Boutemy
Mr Carboni
Mr Faure
Mr Fischbach
Mr Gaetano Martino
Mr van der Goes van Naters

Mr Kopf
Mr Legendre
Mr Metzger
Ms Probst
Mr Schuijt
Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries

Chairman: Mr Rochereau
Vice-Chairmen: Mr Leverkuehn, Mr Savary

Members

Mr Alric
Mr Bech
Mr Birrenbach
Mr Blaisse
Mr Boscary-Monsservin
Mr Cantalupo
Mr Cavalli
Mr Cerulli-Irelli
Mr Galletto
Mr Hahn
Mr Hazenbosch
Mr Kalbitzer
Mr Kreyssig

Mr Leemans
Mr Margulies
Mr Motz
Mr Peyrefitte
Mr Pleven
Mr Poher
Mr Richarts
Mr Roselli
Mr Smets
Ms Strobel
Mr Thorn
Mr Turani
Mr Vredeling

Committee on Agriculture

Chairman: Mr Boutemy
Vice-Chairmen: Ms Strobel, Mr Troisi

Members

Mr Bonino
Mr Bonomi
Mr Boscary-Monsservin
Mr Braccesi
Mr van Campen
Mr Carcassonne
Mr Charpentier
Mr De Kinder
Mr De Vita
Mr Engelbrecht-Greve
Mr Estève
Mr Guariglia
Mr Herr

Mr Leemans
Mr Lücker
Mr Margulies
Mr Plesen
Mr van der Ploeg
Mr Richarts
Mr Schiratti
Mr Martin Schmidt
Mr Smets
Mr Storch
Mr Tartufoli
Mr Thorn
Mr Vredeling
### Committee on Social Affairs

**Chairman:** Mr Nederhorst  
**Vice-Chairmen:** Mr Storch, Mr Angioy  

**Members**

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<td>Mr Amadeo</td>
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<td>Mr Darras</td>
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<td>Ms De Riemaecker-Legot</td>
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<td>Mr Gailly</td>
<td>Mr Tartufoli</td>
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<td>Mr Hazenbosch</td>
<td>Mr Vanrullen</td>
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### Committee on the Internal Market of the Community

**Chairman:** Mr Illerhaus  
**Vice-Chairmen:** Mr Kreyssig, Mr Korthals  

**Members**

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<td>Mr Alric</td>
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<td>Mr Carcaterra</td>
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<td>Mr Cerulli-Irelli</td>
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<td>Mr Helmut Schmidt</td>
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<td>Mr Granzotto Basso</td>
<td>Mr Vanrullen</td>
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<td>Mr Hahn</td>
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</table>
Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment

Chairman: Mr Deist

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Battaglia, Mr Rubinacci

Members

Mr Aubame
Mr Battista
Mr Birkelbach
Mr Birrenbach
Mr Bousch
Mr Fischbach
Mr Fohrmann
Mr Geiger
Mr M. M. A. Janssen
Mr Kapteyn
Mr Lagaillarde
Mr Lindenber
Mr Longchambon
Mr van Campen
Mr De Block
Mr De Smet
Mr De Vita
Mr Faure
Mr Motte
Mr Motz
Mr Roselli
Mr Savary
Mr Schiratti
Mr Starke
Mr Sträter
Mr Valsecchi

Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories

Chairman: Mr Scheel

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Carcassonne, Mr Aubame

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Mr Briot
Mr Carboni
Mr Charpentier
Mr Dehousse
Mr Deist
Mr Duvieusart
Mr van der Goes van Naters
Mr Guariglia
Mr Hamani Diori
Mr Janssens Charles
Mr Kalbitzer
Mr Kopf
Mr Krier
Mr Lichtenauer
Mr Lindenberg
Mr Longchambon
Mr Edoardo Martino
Mr Metzger
Mr Müller-Hermann
Mr Oesterle
Mr Peyrefitte
Mr Piccioni
Mr Rochereau
Mr Rubinacci
Mr Schuijt
Committee on Transport

Chairman: Mr Martinelli

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Kapteyn, Mr Starke

Members

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Mr Bech
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Mr Carcassonne
Mr Charpentier
Mr Coulon
Mr De Kinder
Mr Drouot-L’Hermine
Mr Engelbrecht-Greve
Mr Filliol
Mr Korthals
Mr Le Hodey
Mr Lenz

Mr Leverkuehn
Mr Lichtenauer
Mr Motz
Mr Müller-Hermann
Mr Oesterle
Mr Poher
Mr Helmut Schmidt
Mr Martin Schmidt
Mr Simonini
Mr Thorn
Mr Tomè
Mr Troisi
Mr Vendroux

Committee on Energy Policy

Chairman: Mr Burgbacher

Vice-Chairmen: Mr De Block, Mr Alric

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Mr Bergmann
Mr Estève
Mr Galletto
Mr Hazenbosch
Mr Leemans

Mr Lenz
Mr Longchambon
Mr Poher
Mr Posthumus
Mr Valsecchi
Mr Vanrullen

Committee on Scientific and Technical Research

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Vice-Chairmen: Mr Ratzel, N...

Members

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Mr Braitenberg
Mr Charpentier
Mr De Block
Mr De Smet
Mr Friedensburg

Mr Geiger
Mr M. M. A. Janssen
Mr Longchambon
Mr Margulies
Mr Martino
Mr Peyrefitte
Mr Posthumus
Mr Vals
Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work

Chairman: Mr Bertrand
Vice-Chairmen: Mr Gailly, Mr Cantalupo

Members

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Mr Bergmann
Mr Bernasconi
Mr Fohrmann
Mr Geiger
Mr Lenz
Mr Lichtenauer
Mr van der Ploeg
Mr Posthumus
Mr Ratzel
Mr Rubinacci
Mr Sabatini
Mr Santero
Mr Storch

Committee on Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities

Chairman: Mr Vals
Vice-Chairmen: Mr Margulies, Mr Carcaterra

Members

Mr Battaglia
Mr Braccesi
Mr Burgbacher
Ms De Riemaecker-Legot
Mr Illerhaus
Mr M. M. A. Janssen
Mr Kreyssig
Mr Krier
Mr Motte
Mr Poher
Mr Rivierez
Mr Schild
Mr Smets
Mr Tomè

Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities

Chairman: Mr Bohy
Vice-Chairmen: Mr Coulon, Mr N...

Members

Mr Carboni
Mr Cavalli
Mr Deringer
Mr Estève
Mr van der Goes van Naters
Mr Granzotto Basso
Mr Herr
Mr M. M. A. A. Janssen
Mr Charles Janssens
Mr Krier
Mr Metzger
Ms Probst
Mr Scheel
Mr Schiratti
Mr Starke
CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS (1) 

President

President of the Assembly:
Mr Robert Schuman

Members

Vice-Presidents of the Assembly:

Mr Jean Fohrmann
Mr Hans Furler
Mr Emile Vanrullen
Mr Charles Janssens

Mr Emilio Battista
Mr Hellmut Kalbitzer
Mr C. P. Hazenbosch
Mr Edoardo Battaglia

Committee Chairmen:

Mr Jonkheer M. van der Goes van Naters ff.
Mr Henri Rochereau
Mr André Boutemy
Mr G. M. Nederhorst
Mr Josef Illerhaus
Mr Heinrich Deist
Mr Walter Scheel

Mr Mario Martinelli
Mr Friedrich Burgbacher
Mr Ludwig Ratzel ff.
Mr Alfred Bertrand
Mr Francis Vals
Mr Georges Bohy

Presidents of the political groups:

Mr Alain Poher
Mr René Pleven

Mr Willi Birkelbach

(1) Pursuant to Article 12 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, the High Authority, the European Commissions and the Councils may be invited by the President to attend meetings.
FORMER MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

Mr J. Berthoin (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr H. Caillavet (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr J. Charlot (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr A. Colin (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr K. Conrad (March 1958 - February 1959)
Mr E. Corniglion-Molinier (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr J. Crouzier (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr M. Debré (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr P. Devinat (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr A. Elbrächter (March 1958 - November 1958)
Mr P. de Félice (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr G. Gozard (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr P. Grégoire (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr F. Guglielmone† (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr A. van Kauvenbergh (March 1958 - March 1959)
Mr J. Laborbe† (March 1958 - May 1958)
Mr G. Laffargue (March 1958 - June 1958)
Mr P. O. Lapie (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr G. Leber (March 1958 - February 1959)
Mr F. Loesch (March 1958 - March 1959)
Mr J. Mage (March 1958 - June 1958)
Mr N. Margue (March 1958 - March 1959)
Mr M. Maurice-Bokanowski (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr A. Mutter (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr A. Pinay (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr M. Raingeard (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr W. Rip† (March 1958 - February 1959)
Mr E. Schaus (March 1958 - March 1959)
Mr F. Tanguy-Prigent (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr P. H. Teitgen (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr J. Thome-Patenôtre (March 1958 - January 1959)
Mr P. Warnant (March 1958 - August 1958)
Mr P. Wigny (March 1958 - July 1958)
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