



The establishment and initial work of the European Parliamentary Assembly after the Rome Treaties

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The first Community assembly was the 'Common Assembly' provided for in the ECSC Treaty, and which operated as part of that Community from 1953 to 1958. The European Parliamentary Assembly was its historic and legal successor, but the establishment of the EEC and Euratom under the 1957 Rome Treaties 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. In other words, 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, given that all Parliamentary proceedings on the matter were concluded within 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 part-session of March 1958.

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FOREWORD

The European Parliament has a long and rich history. Nevertheless, its role as an important carrier and designer of European integration is often neglected when looking into the past of the European Union (EU) of today. In fact, as recent historical research has shown, the Parliament and its predecessors contributed decisively to building the EU as we now know it.

In the 1980s, for example, the European Parliament contributed greatly to shaping the institutional operation of the European Community and developing the Single European Market. This, however, was only possible because highly engaged Members, developing the Parliament's internal organisation and relations with other institutions, and fine-tuning over decades its role and position in the emerging decision- and policy-making system at European level. In fact, even in the deliberations and negotiations leading to the Rome Treaties in 1957, the original Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) had a major impact on the Treaties' development. Once the Rome Treaties were in force, the new European Parliamentary Assembly did not lose any time in discussing issues such as the seat of the institutions, the role of the permanent representatives, relations with Member States, the democratic deficit, and how to coordinate between the three new Communities, namely the ECSC, the European Economic Community (EEC), and Euratom. As a result, the Assembly held various debates and adopted a series of reports providing solutions to these issues.

The present publication deals with these debates and reports. It is a re-publication of a study written in 2008 as part of the celebrations for the fiftieth anniversary of the first meeting, in March 1958, of the European Parliamentary Assembly – the body which was to become today's European Parliament. Based on a variety of historical documents from the Parliament's Historical Archives based in Luxembourg, it gives a fascinating insight into the institution's early life. With a view to this year's European elections and challenges to come for the new Parliament to be constitutionalised, it seems appropriate to recall the Parliament's past work and contributions in building the European Union of today, as described in this paper.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| CHAPTER ONE – THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY | 7 |
| 1. Essential features..... | 7 |
| 2. Powers..... | 7 |
| 3. Relations between the institutions and with the national parliaments..... | 8 |
| a) Relations with the High Authority and the Commission | 8 |
| b) Relations with the Council..... | 9 |
| c) Relations with the national parliaments | 10 |
| 4. The Assembly’s internal budget | 10 |
| CHAPTER TWO – INTERNAL ORGANISATION | 13 |
| 1. Groups and Committees..... | 13 |
| 2. Rules of Procedure: main issues addressed | 13 |
| a) Political groups..... | 14 |
| b) Report on the sittings: the ‘Rainbow’..... | 14 |
| c) Meeting places: the issue of the seat emerges | 15 |
| d) Calendar of sessions..... | 15 |
| e) Sanction against the Council of Ministers: a suggestion rejected | 15 |
| f) Allocation of seating in the plenary chamber by group | 15 |
| g) Introduction of substitute Assembly members: a proposal rejected | 16 |
| 3. Organisation chart and budget..... | 16 |
| CHAPTER THREE – THE FIRST POLITICAL DEBATE | 21 |
| 1. The inaugural sitting..... | 21 |
| 2. European integration | 21 |
| 3. Relations between the institutions: control of the Assembly, safeguarding the integration process and avoiding the risk of a democratic deficit..... | 22 |
| 4. What objectives for Euratom? | 24 |

| | |
|---|----|
| CHAPTER FOUR – COORDINATION OF THE COMMUNITIES | 27 |
| 1. One interlaced Europe: the coordination issue | 27 |
| 2. Coordination initiatives by States and executive bodies | 28 |
| 3. Parliamentary Committees' initiatives..... | 28 |
| 4. The Assembly's proposals | 29 |
| 5. Hallstein's statement: progress in coordination..... | 30 |
| 6. The Committee of Representatives: Community body or diplomatic corps?..... | 30 |
| CHAPTER FIVE – THE SEAT OF THE INSTITUTIONS | 33 |
| 1. The source of the issue | 33 |
| 2. The decision on Assembly procedure..... | 34 |
| 3. Voting on the seat..... | 36 |
| 4. After the Assembly's vote..... | 37 |
| CONCLUSIONS | 39 |
| PORTR AITS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE | 41 |
| ANNEXES | 51 |

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 peoples 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 1957 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 manner¹. 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 Communities². 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 demanding³. 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.

³ In that regard see P. Vischer, *La CECA e gli Stati membri* [The ECSC and the Member States] in *Atti Ufficiali del Congresso internazionale di studi sulla CECA*, Milan 1957, Vol. II, p. 29 cited in P. Wigny, p. 13.

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 budget⁴.

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 power⁵.

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 Report⁶. 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 body⁷.

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 Rome⁸ 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.

⁴ Point III of the Memorandum on European renewal [not available in English] reproduced in a publication by the EP Historical Archives (EPHA) *Towards a Single Parliament*, Annex A6, Luxembourg 2007.

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 ECSC.

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 views⁹.

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 phase¹⁰.*

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 Assembly¹¹.

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:

⁹ COMMON ASSEMBLY - Debates, sitting of 25 June 1957, p. 550.

¹⁰ COMMON ASSEMBLY - Debates, sitting of 8 November 1957, p. 126.

¹¹ See P. Wigny, *L'Assemblée parlementaire européenne dans l'Europe des Six*, cit., p. 70-72.

... 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 opinion¹².

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 mandate¹³.

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 each¹⁴. 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 Presidents¹⁵, 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...

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...¹⁶.

Wigny's view was the one taken by Janssen, the Rapporteur on both budget forecasts for the Assembly for 1958 and 1959¹⁷, 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

¹² Ibidem, p. 72. Wigny maintained that the EEC should be known as the 'Common Market Community', hence the acronym CMC in the text.

¹³ Ibidem, p. 86-87.

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

¹⁵ Comprising the Presidents of the High Authority, the Council, the Assembly and the Court of Justice.

¹⁶ P. Wigny, *L'Assemblée parlementaire européenne dans l'Europe des Six*, p. 77.

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. EPHA PEO AP RP/BUDG. A0-0010/58 0010.

*Convention on certain institutions common to the European Communities*¹⁸. 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 budgets¹⁹. This was an attempt to offset the Councils' power over the budget.

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. EPHA 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;
13. Committee on Rules of Procedure, Legal Matters, Petitions and Immunities.

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

¹ EPA Directory and Manual of the European Parliamentary Assembly 1958-1959, p.98-102.

² EPA Debates- Sitting of 20 March 1958, p.48.

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 groups³.

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 Kauenbergh, the committee tabled the draft new rules of procedure at the sitting of 23 June 1958. Approval was granted the same day⁴.

The committee discussed the rules at its sittings of 29 April, 12 May and 6 June 1958⁵. 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 noted⁶, 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 17⁷ 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 affinity⁸. 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 matter⁹. 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 Presidential Committee, which also included Committee Chairmen, and they were given the power to call jointly for an emergency debate¹⁰.

B) REPORT ON THE SITTINGS: THE 'RAINBOW'

The issue of reporting on plenary sittings is not of great political importance 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 sessions¹¹; 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.

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- EPHA PE0 AP PV/REGL1958 19580429-0010, 19580512-0010 and 19580606-0010

⁶ EPA Report on behalf of the Committee on Rules of Procedure on the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliamentary Assembly, Doc 17/1958, p. 6. EPHA PE0 AP RP/REGL A0-0017/58 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 available¹².

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 seat¹³. 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 proceedings¹⁴. 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'*¹⁵. According to Arved Deringer, who tabled the amendment, it *'... had the sole aim of ensuring that the committees did not become travel agencies'*¹⁶.

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 decision¹⁷.

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 why¹⁸.

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 1958¹⁹. The resolution was applied following implementing decisions made by the Office of the Presidency, as of 13 May that year²⁰.

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.

¹⁸ EPA Report on behalf of the Committee, cit, p. 26-27 and EPA - Committee on Rules of Procedure and Legal Matters. Minutes of the meeting held on 6 June 1958 cit., p.3.

¹⁹ EPA Debates- Meeting of 21 March 1958, p. 106.

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 Members²¹, 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 onerous²².

The motion for a resolution was forwarded to the Committee on Rules of Procedure, which discussed the matter²³, probably extensively if the very articulate document setting out the arguments for and against produced by the Rapporteur, van Kauenbergh, 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 up²⁴.

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 Assembly²⁵.

On 12 May 1958 the Bureau, acting on a proposal by the Secretary General²⁶, approved a new structure and determined the staffing requirements²⁷. 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;

²¹ EPA Proposal for a resolution presented by Mr. Devinat concerning the introduction of substitute members to the Assembly, Doc 6. EPHA PEO 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 juin 1958 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. EPHA PEO 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. EPHA PEO 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 from EP Historical Archives).

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) Registry²⁸.

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:

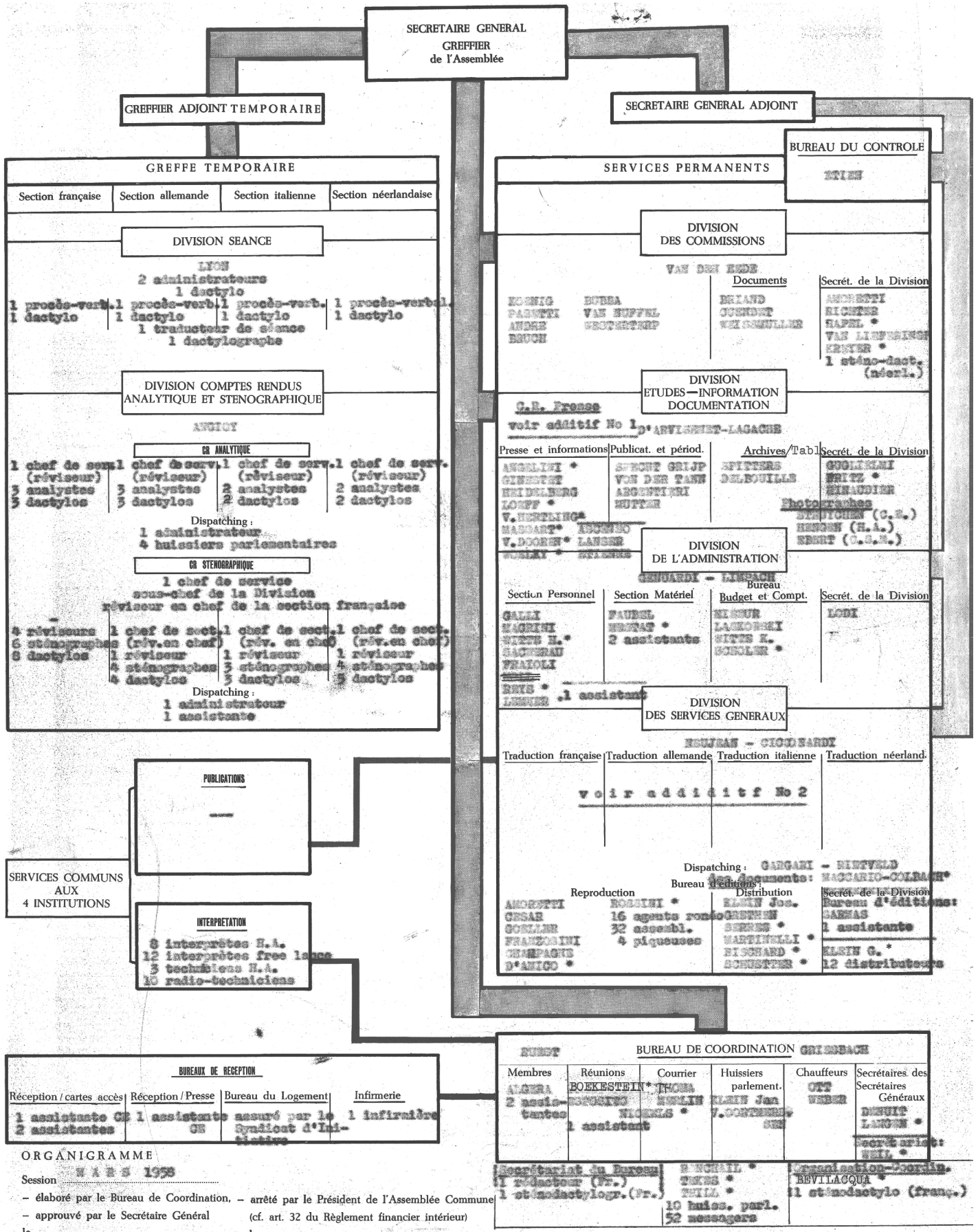
| | 1958 | 1959 |
|---|------|------|
| President's Office | 4 | 4 |
| General Secretary of the Assembly | 2 | 2 |
| General Director of the Quaestors' Office | 2 | 2 |
| Presidency | 20 | 20 |
| Committees and Parliamentary Studies | 32 | 42 |
| Information and Parliamentary Documentation | 44 | 44 |
| Administration | 66 | 68 |
| General Services | 112 | 133 |
| Control Office | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 284 | 317 |

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*²⁹.

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

²⁹ COMMON ASSEMBLY Committee on the Accounts and Administration of the Community and the Common Assembly Report on the preliminary draft estimates of administrative expenditure of the COMMON ASSEMBLY for the financial year 1958-1959, Doc 18/57-58, p.8. EPHA PE0 AP RP/BUDG. 1953 AC-0018/58-February 0010.

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)³⁰. 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)³¹.

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 groups³².

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. EPHA 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 from EP Historical Archives). 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 from EP Historical Archives).

CHAPTER THREE

THE FIRST POLITICAL DEBATE

1. THE INAUGURAL SITTING

At 11a.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.

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.

² EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p.2-3.

³ *Ibidem*, p. 30-32.

⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 32.

⁵ EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p. 49-50.

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 needs⁷.

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.

3. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INSTITUTIONS: CONTROL OF THE ASSEMBLY, SAFEGUARDING THE INTEGRATION PROCESS AND AVOIDING THE RISK OF A DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT

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

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.

⁸ EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p. 27-30.

⁹ EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p. 60-65.

¹⁰ EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p. 20-24.

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 Larock¹¹, and of the ECSC, Paul Wilwertz¹², 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 Finet¹³, 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 executive¹⁴. 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*¹⁵.

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

Dehousse¹⁶ 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.

¹⁴ EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p. 19-20.

¹⁵ EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p.47.

¹⁶ EPA Debates - Sitting of 20 March 1958, p. 60-65.

Teitgen¹⁷ 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, Wigny¹⁸, who noted how European democracy necessarily meant control by 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 Lapie¹⁹ 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?

Motz²⁰, 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 them²¹.

Enrico Medi, Vice-President of Euratom, made a perfunctory, but passionate, speech at the inaugural sitting²², but at the following sitting went into the specifics of the activities which his Community would have to set up and the difficulties involved²³. 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 industry²⁴*. 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.

¹⁸ EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p. 20-24.

¹⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 24-27.

²⁰ EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p.8-10.

²¹ *Ibidem*, p. 9.

²² *Ibidem*, p. 15-18.

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's²⁵ 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.

Posthumus²⁶ 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.

²⁵ *Ibidem*, p.72-73.

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.

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. EPHA 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. EPHA 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- EPHA 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 territories⁷.

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 constituted⁸.

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 relations⁹.

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 matters¹⁰. The Janssen report gave a summary of it:

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

- a) *one of the institutions carries out a task on behalf of both of them; the other institution participates through an observer;*
- b) *the two institutions jointly carry out specified work;*
- 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 methods¹¹.*

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 recommendations¹². 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 Service¹³.

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

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.

⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 10-11.

¹⁰ EPA - Committee on Social Affairs Minutes of the meeting of 16 May 1958- EPHA 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,¹⁴ 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.*¹⁵

Janssen refers to another Common Assembly report, this time the one by Pleven,¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸ 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.

The 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.¹⁹

¹⁴ COMMON ASSEMBLY Committee on Transport Report on the coordination of European Transport, Doc 6/57-58. EPHA AC AP RP/TRAN. 1953 AC-0006/57-novembre 0010.

¹⁵ EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the coordination of the three political Communities. cit., p. 12-13.

¹⁶ COMMON ASSEMBLY Subcommittee on Commercial Policy Report on ECSC commercial policy and the problems generated by it, Doc. 1/57-58. EPHA AC AP RP/RELA. 1953 AC-0001/57-novembre 0010 (not available in French).

¹⁷ EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Report on the coordination of the three political Communities. cit., p. 14-15.

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.'

¹⁹ EPA Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters Rapport sur la coordination des trois Communautés politiques et les aspects politiques et institutionnelles. cit., p.21-22.

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 chamber²² 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.

Hallstein²⁴ 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 Naters²⁵ included two controversial points as far as coordination was concerned; the broader point²⁶ 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.

²³ EPA Debates - Sitting of 27 June 1958, p. 450.

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

²⁵ Ibidem, p. 166-168.

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'.²⁸

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.²⁹

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.³⁰

During the debate, another of the four Parliamentarians who spoke,³¹ 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.³²

²⁸ EPA Debates - Sitting of 24 June 1958, p.168.

²⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 174.

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 Schujit, 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).

³² *Ibidem*, p. 169.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE SEAT OF THE INSTITUTIONS

1. THE SOURCE OF THE ISSUE¹

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:² 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 policy³ 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

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. EPHA PEO AP RP/POLI. 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. EPHA AC AP RP/RELA. 1953 AC-0009/57-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.⁴

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).⁵

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.⁶

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

⁴ EPA Debates - Sitting of 19 March 1958, p.7.

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 EPHA 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)- EPHA 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:

- 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.*
- 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.*
- 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.

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- EPHA 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. EPHA PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0008/58 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 1958¹¹ 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.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 Committee¹³ 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;

¹¹ EPA Debates - Sitting of 21 June 1958, p. 56-98.

¹² Ibidem, p.97-98.

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 99.¹⁴

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 institutions;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 1959.¹⁶ 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 Presidential Committee 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'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;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

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. EPHA 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. EPHA 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. EPHA PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0065/59 0070 e PE0 AP RP/POLI. 1958 A0-0051/60 0010.

seat. 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.¹⁹

The Political Committee subsequently presented a report²⁰ 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.

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]. EPHA 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 of 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
PRESIDENTIAL
COMMITTEE

*IN OFFICE DURING THE MARCH 1958 SITTING

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY



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 EMILE VANRULLEN
SOCIALIST GROUP
FRANCE



MR CHARLES JANSSENS
LIBERAL AND ALLIES GROUP
BELGIUM

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSEMBLY - CONTD.

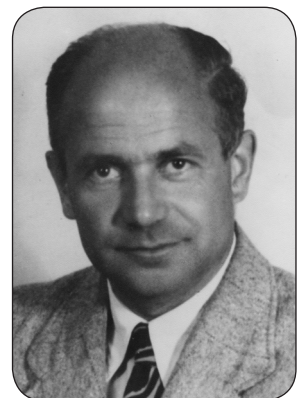
MR EMILIO BATTISTA
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT GROUP
ITALY



MR HELLMUT KALBITZER
SOCIALIST GROUP
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



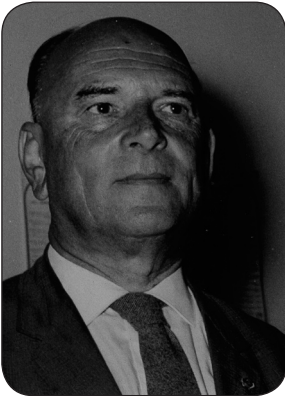
MR C. P. HAZENBOSCH
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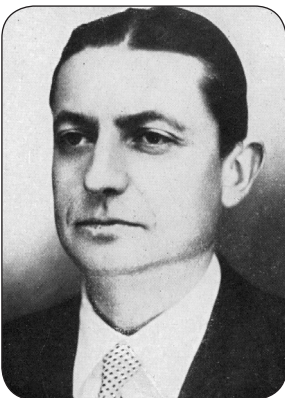
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VICE-CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS
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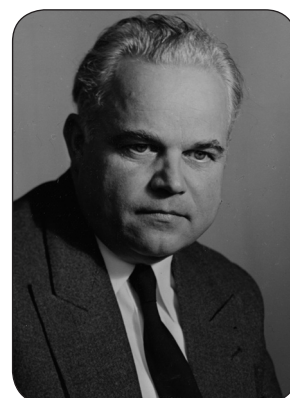
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AFFAIRS

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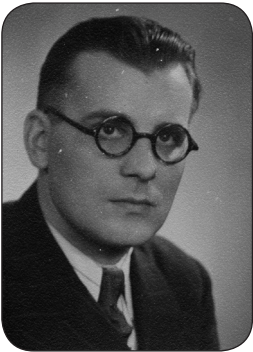
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN - CONTD.



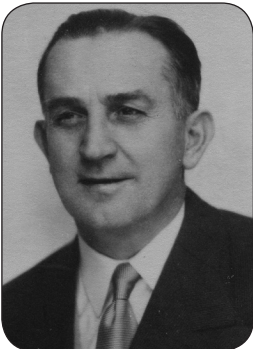
MR FRIEDRICH BURGBACHER
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT GROUP
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY POLICY



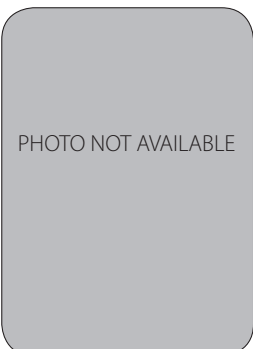
MR LUDWIG RATZEL FF.
SOCIALIST GROUP
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
VICE-CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNICAL RESEARCH



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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ANNEXES*

* 2007 TRANSLATION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT REPRODUCED FACSIMILE IN FRENCH AND GERMAN
VERSIONS OF THIS PUBLICATION

BUREAU⁽¹⁾

President

Mr Robert Schuman

19 March 1958

Vice-Presidents

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Mr Jean Fohrmann | 20 March 1958 |
| Mr Hans Furler | 20 March 1958 |
| Mr Emile Vanrullen | 20 March 1958 |
| Mr Charles Janssens | 20 March 1958 |
| Mr Emilio Battista | 20 March 1958 |
| Mr Hellmut Kalbitzer | 20 March 1958 |
| Mr C. P. Hazenbosch | 20 March 1958 |
| Mr Edoardo Battaglia | 10 April 1959 |

President's Office

127, rue de Grenelle, Paris

Mr Henry Beyer, Director of the President's Office

Mr P. Touzet, advisor

Secretariat General

Mr M. F. F. A. de Nerée tot Babberich, Secretary General

Mr Walter Hummelsheim, Assistant Secretary General

¹ The Bureau was elected on 19 and 20 March 1958 and renewed on 7 January 1959.
Mr Battaglia was elected on 10 April 1959 to replace Mr Cantalupo, who resigned.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES (1) (with biography)

* **ALRIC, Gustave**

Liberal and Allies Group
France

Born 15 February 1894, Toulouse. Engineer of the Central School in Paris. Member of the Higher Council of Scientific Research. Company director. Former founding Vice-President of the Parliamentary Federalist Group in the French Assemblies (1947).

Senator (Aube) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Independents and Farmers for Social Action.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Energy Policy.

Member 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 Scientific and Technical Research.

Address: 17, rue Benoît-Malon, Sainte-Savine (Aube), tel. 43.52.43.

AMADEO, Ezio

Socialist Group
Italy

Born 26 June 1894, Milan. Doctor of Philosophy and Jurisprudence.

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.

ANGIOY, Giovanni Maria

Liberal and Allies Group
Italy

Born 11 November 1909, Cagliari. Doctor of Political Science. Member of the Central Committee of the Italian Social Movement (1949). Regional inspector of the Italian Social Movement for Sardinia (1949).

MP (single national college) since 1953. Parliamentary group: Italian Socialist Movement.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs.

Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

Address: Via Principe di Piemonte 17, Sassari, tel. 23.693.

AUBAME, Jean

Christian Democrat Group
France

Born 10 November 1912, Libreville. Principal writer for the administrative and financial services of the AEF. Chairman of the Société d'Etudes pour l'Équipement Minier, Industriel et Agricole du Gabon. Member of the Territorial Assembly of Gabon. Mayor of Poto-Poto (1944-1946).

MP (Gabon) since 1951. Parliamentary group: African Grouping and Federalist Party.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.

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

Address: 60, avenue des Ternes, Paris (17^e), tel. ÉTO 20-02.

AZEM, Ouali

Liberal and Allies Group
France

Born 3 March 1913, Agouni-Gueghrane (Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria). Electrician. President of the Grand Kabylia Mayors' Association. Vice-President of the Administrative Organisation of Elected Representatives of Algeria/Sahara.

MP (Tizi-Ouzou, 6th district, Algeria) since 1958.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 January 1959.

Address: Agouni-Gueghrane, Tizi-Ouzou (Algeria).

BATTAGLIA, Edoardo

Liberal and Allies Group
Italy

Born 31 August 1909, Termini Imerese (Palermo). Doctor of Jurisprudence. Justice of the Peace at

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.

Address: Via SS. Salvatore 7, Termini Imerese, Palermo, tel. 941.075.

BATTISTA, Emilio

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 3 March 1903, Terracina. Civil engineer. Former director and managing director of construction companies. Member of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction (1944-1946). Member of the National Council of Scientific Research (1944-1947). Under-Secretary of State for Transport (1950-1951). Under-Secretary for Trade and Industry (1951-1955). Member of the Council of Ministers of the ECSC from 1952 to 1955. Italian delegate to the United Nations (1957-1958). General President of the National Association of Italian Engineers and Architects. President of the Italian Association of Nuclear Engineers. Former Vice-President of the Common Assembly of the ECSC.

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

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 Transport.

Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.

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

Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.

Address: Via Arno 88, Rome, tel. 864.582.

* **BECH, Jean**

Christian Democrat Group

Luxembourg.

Born 28 September 1926, Diekirch (Luxembourg).

Lawyer. Doctor of Law. Honorary Consul of Norway.

Former President of the Junior Bar of Luxembourg.

MP (Centre) since 1959. Parliamentary group:

Christian Social.

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 Transport.

Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.

Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.

Address: 21, rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, tel. 248-63.

BÉGUÉ, Camille

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 30 November 1906, Pessoulens (Gers). Secondary teaching certificate in Arts. Teacher of rural economics at the Institute of Applied Law in Paris. Mayor of Larrazet. Regional councillor of Tarn-et-Garonne. Director of professional and social services at the Ministry of Agriculture. Secretary General at the Ministry of Agriculture for economic and social affairs. Extraordinary Member of the Conseil d'Etat.

MP (Tarn-et-Garonne) since 1958. Parliamentary group: Union for the New Republic.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.

Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.

Address: Larrazet (Tarn-et-Garonne), tel. 16 and 9.

BERGMANN, Karl

Socialist Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 7 June 1907, Duisburg. Mining apprentice, hewer, from 1921 to 1946. Secretary of the miners' union (I. G. Bergbau) in Essen, then Director of I. G. Bergbau. Member of the Landtag of North Rhine-Westphalia from 1947 to 1950.

Member of the Bundestag since 1949. Parliamentary group: Social Democrat.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.

Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.

Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

Address: Zur-Linde-Weg 8, Essen, tel. 2.33.91.

BERNASCONI, Jean

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 23 May 1927, Noisy-le-Sec (Seine).

Administrative employee. Secretary General of the Workers' and Professionals' Committee supporting the action of General de Gaulle.

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 Social Affairs.

Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

Address: 22 bis, rue Vaillant-Couturier, Noisy-le-Sec (Seine), tel. VIL 53-16.

BERTRAND, Alfred

Christian Democrat Group

Belgium

Born 26 May 1913, Bilsen. Provincial President of the Christian Worker Movement in Limbourg (since 1951). Member of the National Committee of the Christian Social Party (since 1952). Secretary of the Chamber of Representatives (until April 1954).

MP (Hasselt) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Christian Social.

Member of the Common Assembly from 1952 to 1958.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

Chairman of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.

Address: Bevingersteenweg 4, Saint-Trond, tel. 720.38.

BIRKELBACH, Willi

President of the Socialist Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 12 January 1913, Frankfurt-Höchst. Commercial studies (exports, industrial accounting). Internal politics from 1938 to 1941. Director of the trade union 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 Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment.

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

Address: Am Rabenstein 50, Bad Homburg v.d.H., tel. 54.41.

BIRRENBACH, Kurt

Christian Democrat Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 2 July 1907, Arnsberg. Secondary education and baccalaureat at Münster grammar school. Studied law and political science in Geneva, Paris, Munich, Berlin and Münster. *Referendarexamen* in 1930, *Doctorate in Law* in 1933, *Assessorexamen* 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 (1945-1952). Economic advisor (since 1952).

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.

Addresses: Office: Oranjestraat 2b, The Hague, tel. 117760/1.

Private: Ruychrocklaan 218, The Hague, tel. 776487.

* **BOGGIANO PICO, Antonio**

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 31 August 1873, Savone. Doctor of Jurisprudence. Lawyer. Professor at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan for five years. Professor at the University of Genoa from 1907. Lawyer of the Roman Rota. Provincial councillor (1905-1922). Elected to Parliament in 1919, re-elected in 1921 and 1924, and declared stripped of his parliamentary mandate in 1926. In Geneva, delegate of the Society of Nations and Italian Secretary of the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workers. Elected to the National Consultative Assembly in 1944. Vice-President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Senator (Liguria) since 1944. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

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

Born 13 March 1901, La Spezia. Industrialist. Deputy at the Constituent Assembly. Secretary of the Committee on Industry, Trade and Tourism (1948). Vice-President of the Committee on Industry and Trade (1953).

MP (Catania) since 1948. Parliamentary group: People's Monarchist.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

Member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Address: Villa Casazza, Messina, tel. 12.603.

BONOMI, Paolo

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 6 June 1910, Romentino (Novara). Chartered surveyor. Doctor of Economic Science. Founder of the National Confederation of Direct Farmers in 1944. Former member of the National Consultative Assembly. Vice-President of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Forests and Food (1953). President of the National Confederation of Direct Farmers. President of the Italian Federation of Farming Associations since 1949.

MP (Rome) since 1944. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

Member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Address: Via Circo Massimo 9, Rome.

BOSCARY-MONSSERVIN, Roland

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 12 May 1904, Rodez (Aveyron). Doctor of Law. Diploma from the School of Political Sciences. Lawyer. Farmer. Former Minister of Agriculture.

MP (Aveyron) since 1951. Parliamentary group: Independents and Farmers for Social Action.

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 Agriculture.

Address: 6, rue de la Madeleine, Rodez (Aveyron), tel. 126.

BOUSCH, Jean-Éric

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 30 September 1910, Forbach (Moselle). IEN and ESE engineer. Army engineer on leave. Regional councillor (1949). Mayor of Forbach (1953).

Senator (Moselle) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Social Republican.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 22 January 1959.

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

Address: 13, rue du Pont, Forbach (Moselle), tel. 33.

BOUTEMY, André

Liberal and Allies Group
France

Born 21 December 1905, Bécherel (Ille-et-Vilaine).
Law graduate. Honorary prefect. Civil servant at the Ministry of Finance, seconded to the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Director at the Ministry of the Interior (1942). Prefect of Loire (1943). Regional Prefect of Lyon (1944). Minister of Public Health (1953).

Senator (Seine-et-Marne) since 1952. Parliamentary group: Rural and Social Action.

Member of the Common Assembly from 28 March 1957 to 19 March 1958.

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 (16^e), tel. KLÉ 85-67.

BRACCESI, Giorgio

Christian Democrat Group
Italy

Born 30 January 1900, Florence. Public accountant. Codirector of the Succursale del Credito Italiano. Member of the Italian People's Party from 1919 until it was suppressed in 1925. Christian Democrat activist in the province of Pistoia from 1943. Provincial secretary (1946). Secretary of the Finance and Treasury Committee.

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

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.

BRAITENBERG, Carl

Christian Democrat Group
Italy

Born 6 February 1892, Merano. Doctor of Jurisprudence. Civil servant in the office of the Tyrol Government (1919-1921). Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Bolzano (1921-1926). Vice Director General of the Province of Bolzano Savings Bank (1945-1956). President of the Tourist Office of the Province of Bolzano (1958).

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.

MP (Aube) from 1951 to 1955 and since 1958. Parliamentary group: Union for the New Republic.

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

Born 1 September 1900, Mainz. Secondary modern, baccalaureat in 1918. Studied Political and Economic Science at Frankfurt-am-Main. Diploma in administration. Doctorate in Political Science in 1921. 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.

Address: Bayenthalgürtel 9, Cologne-Marienburg, tel. 38.17.51.

CAMPEN, Philippe C. M. van

Christian Democrat Group
Netherlands

Born 1 January 1911, Nijmegen. Masters in Law. Trainee notary. Lawyer in The Hague (1935-1936). 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

Born 17 January 1891, Naples. Doctor of Jurisprudence. 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 Parliamentary Assembly (1958-1959).

MP (Rome). Parliamentary group: Monarchist National. 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: Corso Umberto 75, Rome, tel. 61.041.

CARBONI, Enrico

Christian Democrat Group
Italy

Born 10 July 1906, Cagliari. Doctor of Jurisprudence. 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: 24, cours Pelletan, Salon-de-Provence (Bouches-du-Rhône), tel. 0.05.

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

Born 7 July 1905, Teramo. Doctor of Jurisprudence. Doctor of Political Science. Joined the diplomatic service in 1934. Attaché at the Political Affairs Department in the Palazzo Chigi and manager of various foreign services: Buenos-Aires, Montevideo, Tunis, Greece, etc. Delegate at the XIth and XIIth assemblies of the United Nations representing Italy at the UN in New York (1956-1957). Delegate at many interparliamentary conferences. Member of the Italian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Senator since 1948. 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.

Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.

Address: Senato della Repubblica, Rome.

CHARPENTIER, René

Christian Democrat Group

France

Born 9 June 1909, Paris. Agricultural engineer. Farmer. Regional councillor of Montmirail.

MP (Marne) since 1945. Parliamentary group: People's Republican Movement.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.

Member of the Committee on Agriculture.

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

Member of the Committee on Transport.

Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.

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

Address: Fromentières (Marne), tel. 4.

COULON, Pierre

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 29 June 1913, Paris. Industrialist. Mayor of Vichy. Managing director of the Société bourbonnaise des applications du fil métallurgique in Cusset. President of the National Metalworkers' Union for the Vichy region. Former member of the Higher Council of Social Security.

MP (Allier) since 1951. Parliamentary group: Independents and Farmers for Social Action.

Member of the Common Assembly from 14 March 1956 to 19 March 1958.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.

Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.

Member of the Committee on Transport.

Address: 7, rue Sainte-Dominique, Vichy, tel. 25.75.

DARRAS, Henri

Socialist Group

France

Born 13 March 1919, Ronchamp (Haute-Saône). Teacher. Mayor of Liévin. Regional councillor.

MP (Pas-de-Calais) since 1958. Parliamentary group: Socialist.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.

Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.

Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.

Address: 3, rue Paul-Bert, Liévin (Pas-de-Calais), tel. 5.

DE BLOCK, August

Socialist Group

Belgium

Born 28 February 1893, Saint-Nicolas-Waes. Local secretary of the Belgian Workers' Party in Saint-

Nicolas. Editor-in-chief of the weekly socialist review *De Volksstem van het Waasland*. Provincial councillor for West Flanders. Local councillor in Saint-Nicolas (1919-1934). National Secretary of the Belgian Workers' Party in the Flemish part of the country. Director of the Société nationale des chemins de fer belges (1934-1940). Stay in France (1940). Stay in London: roles within a ministry (1942). Civil Affairs captain (1944). Managing director of the cooperative printing and publishing company Het Licht. Managing director of the newspaper *Vooruit*, the official publication of the Belgian Socialist Party. Member of the Higher Council of Statistics. Member of the National Cooperation Council. Chairman of the Committee on Economic Affairs.

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.

*** DE BOSIO, Francesco**

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 19 February 1895, Rovereto. Doctor of Jurisprudence. Councillor on the provincial committee of the Christian Democrat Party of Verona (1945). 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.

*** DEHOUSSE, Fernand**

Socialist Group

Belgium

Born 3 July 1906, Liège. Lecturer at the University of Liège. Doctor of Law. Graduate in social sciences. Secondary teaching certificate. Associate of the International Law Institute since 1947. Represented Belgium at many conferences and in many international organisations: San Francisco (1954),

UN General Assembly (1946-1947-1948-1951-1952), Economic and Social Council (1946-1947-1950), Paris Peace Conference (1946). President of the European Commission for the Referendum, then of the WEU Committee in Saar (1955-1956). Deputy President of the Franco-German court of arbitration set up by the Treaty of Luxembourg in 1956. President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe from 1956 to 1959.

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 March 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.

Address: 17, rue Saint-Pierre, Liège, tel. 32.13.26.

DEIST, Heinrich

Socialist Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 10 December 1902, Bant/Wilhelmshaven. Doctor of Political Science. Company auditor. Studied in Leipzig, Halle and Hamburg. Regierungsrat from 1931 to 1933. Shopkeeper from 1933 to 1935. Commercial trustee until 1941. Company auditor since 1941. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Bochumer Verein für Gusstahlfabrikation AG in Bochum. Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Elektrizitäts- und Bergwerks-AG in Hamburg.

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.

*** 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
Born 9 March 1913, Audenarde. Cabinet attaché at the Ministry of War Victims. Commissioner of State at the Ministry of War Victims (1945). Member of the National Committee of the Christian Social Party. Vice-President of the Higher Council for the Family. MP. Parliamentary group: Christian Social.
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
Born 4 June 1913, Neustuttgart (Ukraine). Classical grammar school. Baccalaureat in 1932. Studied Protestant theology and law in Tübingen, Kiel, Geneva and Berlin until 1937. First state examination in Berlin in 1937. Work placement in court (1937-1939). Second examination in Kiel in 1942. During his studies, posts in the independent student administration. President of a student publication from 1938 to 1940. Mobilised from 1939 to 1945. Prisoner of war from 1945 to June 1947. Interpreter, head of a youth movement and insurance agent. Trainee lawyer (1951); lawyer in Stuttgart since 1953. Specialist in legislation concerning agreements and competition. President of the Waiblingen district of the Christian Democrat Union from 1953 to 1956. Acting District President of the Christian Social Union and the Christian Democrat Union since April 1956.
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
Born 22 July 1892, Brussels. Professor at the University of Louvain. Inspector of the Special Civil Engineering Schools. Provincial Senator of Brabant (1936-1939). Coopted senator (1939-1946). Provincial Senator of Brabant since 1946. Minister of Economic Affairs and the Middle Classes (1938). Belgian delegate at the 2nd Assembly (1947) and the 6th General Assembly of the UN (1951). President of the Belgian Standardisation Institute since 1949. President of the Committee on Finance.
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
Born 5 January 1913, Trapani. Doctor of Economic Science. Civil servant. Deputy at the Constituent Assembly, Italian Republican Party list. Secretary to the Assembly President. Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (1947-1948).
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
Born 15 September 1907, Luxeuil-les-Bains (Haute-Savoie). Law graduate. Air Force Academy. Engineer. Managing director of companies researching new

inventions. Municipal councillor of Paris. Regional councillor of Seine.

MP (Seine-et-Oise) since 1958. Parliamentary group: Union for the New Republic.

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 (7^e), tel. SOL 89-19.

DULIN, André

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 12 April 1900, Langoiran (Gironde). President of the Regional Council of Charente-Maritime. Former Minister of Agriculture and War Veterans.

Senator (Charente-Maritime) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Radical Republican and Radical Socialist.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 22 January 1959.

Address: Palais du Luxembourg, Paris.

DUVIEUSART, Jean

Christian Democrat Group

Belgium

Born 10 April 1900, Frasnès-les-Gosselies (Belgium).

Lawyer. Burgomaster of Frasnès-les-Gosselies. Provincial councillor. Minister of Economic Affairs and the Middle Classes (1947-1950 and 1952-1954). Prime Minister (1950). Member of the Belgian delegation at the UN Assembly (1950).

Senator (Charleroi) since 1949. Parliamentary group: Christian Social.

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-GREVE, Ernst

Christian Democrat Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 12 July 1916, Neuendorf. Baccalaureat. Farmer.

Member of the management board of various regional and *Land*-based farming associations. President of the German Young Farmers' Federation.

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.

Member of the Committee on Transport.

Address: Engelbrecht's Hof, Glückstadt/Elbe, tel. 4.97.

ESTÈVE, Yves

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 14 February 1899, Saint-Georges-sur-Loire (Maine-et-Loire). Law graduate. Honorary notary. Regional councillor. Vice-President of the Council of the Republic (1956).

Senator (Ille-et-Vilaine) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Social Republican.

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

Born 2 January 1922, Azerath (Dordogne). Graduate in history. Doctor of Law. Mayor of Frayssac (Lot). Regional councillor. President of the Departmental Mayors' Association. President of the French section of the European Parliamentary Movement. President of the French/Federal German Friendship parliamentary group. Former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Former Minister of the Interior and former Minister of European Affairs.

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.

FILLIOL, Jean

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 11 September 1906, Argentat (Corrèze). Graduate in Arts. Higher diploma in philosophy. Higher certificate in dynamic geology. Graduate of the Graduate Institute of International Studies. Plenipotentiary Minister. Political representative in Trieste.

French Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Assistant High Commissioner in Vietnam.

MP (Corrèze) since 1958. Parliamentary group: Union for the New Republic.

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.

Born 22 August 1914, Luxembourg. Doctor of Political and Economic Sciences. Journalist. Alderman of the city of 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

Born 17 November 1886, Schweidnitz. Classical grammar school, Berlin-Steglitz. Studied law. Mining School in Marburg and Berlin. Mining engineer in 1910. Mine inspector. Lectureship and Doctorate in 1914. Commercial activity in Zurich from 1921 to 1925. Landrat in Rosenberg (West Prussia). Vice-

President of the police in Berlin from 1925 to 1927. Prefect (Regierungspräsident) in Kassel from 1927 to 1933. Personal research in Berlin from 1933 to 1945. President of the Central Administration of Mines and Energy in the Soviet occupation zone in 1945 and 1946. Burgomaster in Berlin from 1946 to 1951. President of the German Institute for Economic Research. Professor of mining economics at the technical university in Berlin since 1951.

Member of the Bundestag since 1951. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat Union.

Member of the Common 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

Born 5 June 1904, Lahr (Baden). Classical grammar school. Studied law in Fribourg (Brigau), Berlin and Heidelberg from 1922 to 1925. Doctorate in Law at Heidelberg. Lawyer at the court of Karlsruhe-Pforzheim in 1929. Lecturer at the higher technical school of Karlsruhe in 1930. Professorship in 1932. Extraordinary professor in 1940. In economic and financial administration in 1941. Took part in the reorganisation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Lahr. Law professor (industrial property and copyright) at the University of Fribourg-en-Brigau in 1949. Lawyer at the Court of Appeal in Fribourg. President of the German Council of the European Movement. Vice-President of the International Centre for Studies and Documentation on the European Communities. President of the Common Assembly from 1956 to 1958.

Member of the Bundestag (Baden-Wurtemberg) 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 Federation of Mutual Insurance Companies of Charleroi. Founding 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.

Senator since 1948. 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.

Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.

Address: Corso Palladio 87, Vicenza, tel. 23.100

GEIGER, Hugo

Christian Democrat Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 1 April 1901, Furth-im-Wald. Studied mathematics, physics, education and political economics. School-leaving examination and diploma. Teacher of mathematics and physics in Würzburg (1927-1928). Posts in the finance department of the company Allianz Lebensversicherung in Berlin and member of the management board from 1929 to 1946. Secretary of State for the Economy in the Bavarian Government from 1946 to 1950. Member of the Bundesrat in 1949 and 1950, and member of the Bavarian Landtag from 1950 to 1953. Vice-President of the Committee on Nuclear Energy and Water Economics.

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

Born 21 December 1900, Nijmegen. Doctor of Law (1930). Lawyer in Nijmegen (1924-1940). Lawyer and advisor to the Modern Workers' Movement in Heerlen, Limburg (1930). Interned in Germany and the occupied part of the Netherlands (1940-1944). President of the Socialist Group of the Chamber (1945-1951). Member of the Labour Party's management bureau. Member of various government committees on constitutional reform. Member of the Consultative Committee on International Law. President of the Contact Committee for the Protection of Nature and Protected Sites. Member of the Provisional Council for the Protection of Nature. Member of the Council of the Zuiderzee.

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

Born 9 December 1884, Biadene (Treviso). Doctor of Law. Joined the Socialist Party in 1908. Provincial deputy (1945-1951). President of the G. Garibaldi school sponsorship in Feltre since 1945. Local councillor in Feltre and provincial councillor of Belluna. President of the Feltre Commercial Institute since 1955.

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.

Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.

Address: Via Novara 53, Rome, tel. 858.489.

GUARIGLIA, Raffaele

Liberal and Allies Group

Italy

Born 19 February 1889, Naples. Doctor of Law. Joined the diplomatic service in 1909. Italian Ambassador in Madrid, Buenos-Aires, Paris, Ankara and to the Holy See. Former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Senator. Parliamentary group: Monarchist National.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

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, Allmenschhofen (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 bureau of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. 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

Born 16 June 1916, Soudoure. Primary school teacher. Headmaster in Niamey. Local councillor in Niamey since 1954. Secretary General of the PPN (Nigerian section of the RDA). Territorial councillor for Niger (1957). Vice-President of the National Assembly (1957).

MP (Niger) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Independents.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.

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

Address: 24, avenue Jacques-Rivière, Sceaux.

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: Herttenlaan 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

Born 14 July 1910, Clervaux (Luxembourg). Lawyer.

Doctor of Law. Burgomaster of Diekirch. Deputy member of the Benelux Interparliamentary Consultative Council.

MP (North) since 1954. Parliamentary group: Christian Social.

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.

JANSSEN, Marinus M.A.A.

Christian Democrat Group

Netherlands

Born 13 June 1903, Breda. Studied economics at the Higher Economic Science School in Rotterdam (doctorate and public accounting examination) (1921-1928). Attaché to the accounts departments of the firm Philips Gloeilampenfabriek in Eindhoven (1928-1931). Worked in the office of a professional body (1931-1942). Public accountant in Utrecht (since 1942). Reader in accounting science at the Higher Catholic School in Tilburg (1946-1948). Local councillor for

Zeist (1946-1951). Member of the Council of the Zuiderzee. Member of the management of the Dutch Institute of Public Accountants (1953-1957).

Member of the House of Representatives since 1948.

Parliamentary group: Catholic People's Party.

Member of the Common Assembly from 1956 to 1958.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 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 Administration of the European Parliamentary Assembly and the Budgeting of the Communities.

Member of the Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities.

Addresses: Office: Koningslaan 75, Utrecht, tel. 24947.

Private: Kersbergenlaan 6, Zeist, tel. 2878.

JANSSENS, Charles

Liberal and Allies Group

Belgium

Born 26 May 1898, Brussels. Doctor of Law. Lawyer.

Burgomaster of Ixelles. Secretary of the Chamber of Representatives (1954-1958).

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, Hellmut

Socialist Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 17 November 1913, Hamburg. Arrested by the Gestapo in 1936. Two years in prison for high treason.

Took part in the organisation of the German Social Democrat Party and trade unions in Hamburg in 1945.

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

Born 29 May 1901, Fribourg-en-Brisgau. Studied law at the Universities of Fribourg, Kiel and Munich. Doctor of Law. Lawyer in Fribourg since 1930. Vice-President of the Baden Bar Association.

Member of the Bundestag (Baden-Wurtemberg) 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

Born 3 July 1911, Dordrecht. Candidate for a doctorate in economic sciences (1936). Journalist on the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* (1936-1940). Senior civil servant at the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Navigation (1940-1944). Vice-President of the parliamentary committee of inquiry into the policy of the Dutch Government in London from 1940-1945. 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

Born 25 December 1899, Crossen (Mulde). Studied political and economic sciences. Doctor of Political Science. Banking techniques traineeship. Secretary of the finance division of the Free Federation of Employees in Berlin (1928). Director of the finance department of the International Trade Union Federation (Berlin, Paris, London) until 1945. Author of the economic section of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* in Munich (1946). 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.

Address: 5, rue de la Gare, Esch-sur-Alzette, tel. 525-94 and 522-98.

LAGAILLARDE, 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.

MP (Algiers-1st city) since 1958. Parliamentary group: Administrative Organisation of Elected Members from the Algerian Sahara.

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

Born 21 July 1901, Stekene. Doctor of Social Sciences. Primary school teacher. Journalist.

Senator. Parliamentary group: Christian Social.

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.

Address: 8, avenue Prince-Albert, Antwerp, tel. 39.48.71.

LEGENDRE, Jean

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 7 May 1906, Paris. Journalist.

MP (Oise) since 1945. Parliamentary group:

Independents and Farmers for Social Action.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 29 January 1959.

Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.

Member of the European elections working group.

Address: 8, rue de la Forêt, Compiègne (Oise), tel. 13-04.

*** LE HODEY, Philippe**

Christian Democrat Group

Belgium

Born 16 November 1914, Odessa. Doctor of Law.

MP (Neufchâteau) since 1949. Parliamentary group: Christian Social.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 21 July 1958.

Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.

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.

Address: Bahnhofstrasse 40, Brühl-Vochem bei Köln, tel. Brühl 23.74.

*** LEVERKUEHN, Paul**

Christian Democrat Group

Federal Republic of Germany

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.

Address: Ferdinand Strasse 56, Hamburg 1, tel. 32.54.67.

LICHTENAUER, Wilhelm F.

Christian Democrat Group

Netherlands

Born 11 May 1900, Rotterdam. Masters in Law. Member of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Secretary General until 1951). Managing director of the shipping company Scheepvaart Vereniging Zuid in Rotterdam. Vice-President of the Central Statistical Committee. Managing director of the company Kersten Hunik et C^o in Rotterdam (until 1956). Deputy member of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe (1956-1957). Member of the Benelux Interparliamentary Consultative Council.

Member of the Senate. Parliamentary group: Christian Historical Union.

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.

Address: Bergseplaslaan 1, Rotterdam, tel. 44932.

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.

Addresses: Stiftsplatz 1, Bonn, tel. 5.13.67.

Burgstrasse 14, Bad Harzburg, tel. 14.18;

LONGCHAMBON, Henri

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 27 July 1896, Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme).

University teaching certificate. Doctor of Science.

Professor at the science faculty, Lyon. Dean of the science faculty, Lyon. Prefect of Rhône. Commissioner of the Republic for the Rhône-Alpes region. Minister of Supplies. Secretary of State to the President of the Council for Scientific Research and Technical Progress. President of the Committee on Industrial Production of the Council of the Republic from 1952 to 1954. President of the Permanent Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research from 1955 to 1958. President of the Higher Council for Scientific Research and Technical Progress. President of the Parliamentary Committee for Science and Technology. Member of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe from 1955 to 1958.

Senator representing French nationals living outside France since 1947. Parliamentary group: Democratic Left.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 22 January 1959.

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.

Address: 18, quai Claude-Bernard, Lyon (Rhône), tel. Parmentier 05.45.

*** 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.
Addresses: Kaiserstrasse 11, Bonn, tel. 3.88.36.
 Über der Klause 4, Munich 9, tel. 4.90.98.

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.
Address: 1, villa Molitor, Paris (16^e), tel. MIR 62-90.

MARGULIES, Robert

Liberal and Allies Group
 Federal Republic of Germany
 Born 29 September 1908, Dusseldorf. Commercial apprenticeship (1923). Commercial employee (1925). Independent shopkeeper (1935). Commercial representative (1937). Agent (1945). Cereal importer (1950). President of the Commodities Exchange, Mannheim. Member of the Bureau of the central association of wholesalers and importers, Bonn. Member of the Bureau of the Baden-Wurtemberg Wholesalers' Union, Mannheim. Member of the Constituent Assembly of Baden-Wurtemberg in 1946. Member of the Baden-Wurtemberg Landtag in 1947. Member of the Bundestag since 1949. Parliamentary group: Liberal Democrat.
 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.
Address: Am Herzogenriedpark 22, Mannheim, tel. 2.22.67.

MARINA, Mario

Liberal and Allies Group
 Italy
 Born 23 November 1897, Milan. Doctor of Commercial Sciences.
 Expert in management consultancy and tax matters for industrial and commercial companies. Company director. Industrialist. President of the Interregional Federation of Glass and Ceramics Companies. President of the glass section. Co-founder and Vice-President of the Uomo Qualunque party. Deputy at

the Constituent Assembly. Provincial councillor for the Province of Milan. Organiser and member of the Central Committee of the Italian Social Movement. Senator. Parliamentary group: Italian Social Movement. Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.
 Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.
Address: Via Cornaggia 9, Milan, tel. 877.322.

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).
 MP since 1946. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.
 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.
Addresses: Via Nicolò Piccinni 25, Rome.
 Via Lanza 1, Alexandria.

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 (Amsgericht) 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.

Address: Fichtestrasse 41, Darmstadt, tel. 52.66.

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.

MP (Nord) since 1958. Parliamentary group:

Independents and Farmers for Social Action.

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.

Address: 7, rue Nationale, Lille (Nord), tel. 57.14.98.

*** MOTZ, Roger**

Liberal and Allies Group

Belgium

Born 8 July 1904, Schaerbeek (Brussels). Civil engineer of mines. Company director. Minister of State. Local councillor of Schaerbeek (1932-1959). Deputy MP (1936-1939). MP for Brussels (1939-1946). President of the Liberal Party. President of Liberal International from 1952 to 1958. Belgian delegate to the UN in 1949. President of the Belgian League for Economic Cooperation. President of the Liberal Group in the Consultative Assembly at the Council of Europe and the Assembly of the Western European Union. Minister of Economic Affairs in 1958. President of the National Committee for Economic Development of Congo. Vice-President of the Common Assembly of the ECSC.

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.

Address: 88, avenue Paul-Deschanel, Brussels, tel. 15.32.98.

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.

Address: Kirchbachstrasse 88, Bremen, tel. 44.42.58.

NEDERHORST, Gérard M.

Socialist Group

Netherlands

Born 17 October 1907, Gouda. Doctorate in Economics. Deputy director of the scientific office of the SDAP party (1933-1940). Secretary of the Labour Foundation (1945-1947). Member of the College of Litigation (1947-1955). Local councillor for Gouda. Attaché at the study bureau of the Dutch Trade Union Federation. Attaché at the Dr Wiardi Beckman Foundation. President of the Permanent Committee on Economic Affairs of the House of Representatives.

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.

Address: Joubertstraat 48, Gouda, tel. 2290.

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.

Addresses: Im Weinberg 10, Laubenheim bei Mainz/Rhein (Mainz), tel. 8.50.77.

Hohenzollernstrasse 16, Neustadt a. d. Weinstrasse, tel. 26.97.

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.

Address: Briennerstrasse 9, Munich 2, tel. 55.36.65.

PEYREFITTE, Alain

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 26 August 1925, Najac (Aveyron). Diplomat. Former pupil of the Ecole nationale d'administration (1945-1947) and the Ecole normale supérieure. Higher diploma in philosophy. Law graduate. Former attaché at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). Embassy secretary in Bonn (1949-1952). Liaison officer with the Council of Europe (1952-1954). French Consul in Poland (1954-1956). Deputy Director of European Organisation at the Policy Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1956.

MP (Seine-et-Marne) since 1958. Parliamentary group: Union for the New Republic.

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.

Address: Les Uzelles, par Chartrettes (Seine-et-Marne), tel. 91.

PICCIONI, Attilio

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 14 June 1892, Poggio Bustone (Rieti). Doctor of Law. Lawyer. Member of the National Council of the Italian People's Party (1919-1924). Local councillor and assessor of the municipality of Turin (1920-1923). Member of the National Consultative Assembly. MP from 1948 to 1958. National political secretary of the Christian Democrats, taking over from De Gasperi (1946-1949). Vice-President of the Council of Ministers (1948-1950). Minister of Justice (1950-1951). Vice-President of the Council of Ministers (1951-1953). Minister of Foreign Affairs (1953).

Senator since 1958. President of the Christian Democrat parliamentary group.

Member of the Common Assembly from 1956 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 the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories.

Address: Camera dei Deputati, Rome.

PLEVEN, René

President of the Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 15 April 1901, Rennes (Ille-et-Vilaine). Doctor of Law. Diploma from the Free School of Political Science. Took part in the rallying of Black Africa to help Free France. Secretary General of French Equatorial Africa (1940). In London in 1941 he was in turn Commissioner for Finance, for the Economy, for the Colonies and for Foreign Affairs. Minister of Finance in 1946. Succeeded General Leclerc at the Academy of Colonial Sciences.

Minister of Defence (1949). Prime Minister (1950-1951). Minister of Defence (1952-1954). President of the General Council of Côtes-du-Nord. Former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Independent Reconstruction Fund. Former President of the UDSR.

MP (Côtes-du-Nord) since 1945. Parliamentary group: Independents.

Member of the Common Assembly from March 1956 to March 1958.

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 Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.

Member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Address: 12, rue Chateaubriand, Dinan (Côtes-du-Nord), tel. 495.

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

Born 17 April 1909, Ablon (Seine-et-Oise). Civil engineer of mines. Law graduate. Diploma from the Free School of Political Science. Civil administrator at the Ministry of Finance. General rapporteur of the Finance Committee of the Council of the Republic (1946-1948). Secretary of State for the Budget (1948). Commissioner General for German and Austrian Affairs (1948). Former President of the International Authority for the Ruhr. President of the Higher Council for Trade (1953). Secretary of State for the Armed Forces (1957). Mayor of Ablon. Deputy Secretary General of the French Mayors' Association.

Senator (Seine-et-Oise) since 1946. Parliamentary group: People's Republican Movement.

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

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 Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries.

Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.

Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.

Member of the Committee on Transport.

Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.

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

Address: 9, rue du Maréchal-Foch, Ablon (Seine-et-Oise), tel. DOR 73-92 and 23-83 in Villeneuve-le-Roi.

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.

Address: Rochussenstraat 129 A, Rotterdam, tel. 52051.

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.

Address: Spitalgasse 5, Hammelburg (Unterfranken).

RATZEL, Ludwig

Socialist Group
Federal Republic of Germany

Born 13 February 1915, Friedrichsfeld p. Mannheim. Studied physics, mathematics and physical chemistry. Doctorate in Sciences in 1940. Scientific advisor for Zeiss in Jena until 1947. Dozent at the Municipal

School for Engineers in Mannheim in April 1947; Director of the School since 1952. Member of the Socialist Worker Youth in Mannheim (1933).

Member of the Bundestag since 1955. Parliamentary group: Socialist.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.

Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

Address: Strahlenburgstrasse 6, Mannheim-Rheinau, tel. 8.81.43.

RESTAT, Etienne

Liberal and Allies Group
France

Born 23 May 1898, Casseneuil. Farmer. Regional councillor of Cancon. Mayor of Casseneuil. Vice-President of the Senators' and Mayors' Group. Secretary General of the Senate Group of the Democratic Left.

Senator (Lot-et-Garonne) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Democratic Left.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 22 January 1959.

Address: Casseneuil (Lot-et-Garonne), tel. 29.

RICHARTS, Hans

Christian Democrat Group
Federal Republic of Germany

Born 14 October 1910, Schwarzenborn. Four years' agricultural training. Studied agriculture in Bonn. Final examination in 1938. Agricultural engineering graduate. Advisor on agriculture. Worked briefly in the plant protection sector. Head of agricultural inspection services in Trier in 1939. Municipal councillor in Trier in 1952.

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 Agriculture.

Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.

Address: Olewiger Strasse 110, Trier, tel. 23.73.

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 Oubangui-Chari.

Senator (Oubangui-Chari) since 1952. Parliamentary group: Overseas independents and African Democratic Party.

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.

Address: 18, avenue de la Bourdonnais, Paris (7^e), tel. INV 77-56.

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.

Senator (Vendée) since 1946. Parliamentary group: Independent Republican.

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 (16^e), 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.

MP since 1946. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

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 Villa Koch 1, Rome.

RUBINACCI, Leopoldo

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 13 September 1903, San Giorgio a Cremano (Naples). Doctor of Law and Political and Social Science. Joint Secretary of the Italian General Labour

Confederation (1945-1948). Member of the Senate (1948-1953). Member of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe (1949-1952). Under-Secretary of State for Work (1950). Minister of Work and Social Security (1951-1954). Government delegate at the International Labour Conference in 1954. Chairman of the parliamentary committee of inquiry into the conditions of Italian workers. Local councillor for Naples. President of the Italo-American Association of Naples.

MP (Naples) since 1953. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

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

Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.

Member of the Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work.

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

Address: Via Cristoforo Colombo 181, Rome, tel. 515.324.

SABATINI, Armando

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 21 June 1908, Granaglione (Bologna). Under-Secretary of State for Work and Social Security in the Scelba administration (1954) and the Segni administration (1955). National Secretary of the Italian Metalworkers' Federation. National advisor to Italian Christian workers' associations in 1948 and 1949. Member of the bureau of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. National advisor to the Christian Democrats.

MP (Cuneo) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

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.

Address: Corso Sebastopoli 187, Turin, tel. 393.773.

SALADO, Xavier

Liberal and Allies Group

France

Born 18 August 1917, Frenda (Tiaret, Algeria). Printing engineer.

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.

Senator since 1948. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

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.

Address: Busto Arsizio (Varese), tel. 31.553.

SAVARY, Alain

Socialist Group

France

Born 25 April 1918, Algiers. Law graduate. Graduate of the Free School of Political Science. Honorary Commissioner of the Republic. Governor of Saint Pierre and Miquelon (1941-1943). Secretary General of the General Commission for German and Austrian Affairs (1946-1947). Member of the Assembly of the French Union (1948-1951).

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, chargé d'affaires for Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs (1956).

MP (Saint-Pierre and Miquelon) since 1944. Parliamentary group: Socialist.

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.

Address: 9, rue Pérignon, Paris (15^e), tel. SUF 67-61.

SCHEEL, Walter

Liberal and Allies Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 8 July 1919, Solingen. Banking training. Mobilised during the war. Commercial director in industry and professional groups from 1945 to 1953. Economic advisor in 1953. Member of the Municipal Council of Solingen in 1948. Member of the Landtag of North Rhine-Westphalia in 1950. Member of the steering committee of the FDP and member of the bureau of the North Rhine-Westphalia section of the FDP.

Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Liberal Democrat.

Member of the Common Assembly from November 1956 to March 1958.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since March 1958.

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

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.

Addresses: Meliesallee 5, Dusseldorf-Benrath, tel. 71.29.24.

Kapellstrasse 27, Dusseldorf, tel. 1.36.08.

SCHILD, 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.

Address: Jülicher Strasse 1, Dusseldorf, tel. 44.16.17.

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

representative of the Farmer's Mutual Society. Under-Secretary of State at the Treasury.

MP since 1946. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

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.

Address: Via Savastano 22, Rome, tel. 872.003.

SCHMIDT, Helmut

Socialist Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 23 December 1918, Hamburg. Mobilised from 1937 to 1945. Studied law and political science from 1945 to 1949. Graduated in economic science in 1949. Referent, then head of division and director of the Economy and Transport administration of the *Land of Hamburg* (1949-1953).

Member of the Bundestag since 1953. Parliamentary group: Socialist.

Member of the Common Assembly from 1957 to 1958.

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.

Address: Zickzackweg 6 b, Hamburg-Othmarschen, tel. 89.20.12.

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.

Address: Gellersen 7 über Hameln-Weser, tel. Aerzen 286.

*** SCHUIJT, Wilhelmus J.**

Christian Democrat Group

Netherlands

Born 27 June 1909, Amsterdam. Doctor of Philosophy and Arts. Primary school teacher (1929-1937). Professor (1940-1945). Member of the management of the Higher Consultative Committee of the Resistance (1943-1946). Journalist (correspondent of the *Amsterdams Dagblad* in Paris and correspondent of Catholic programmes) (1950-1956). Deputy Secretary General of the New International Teams in Paris (1952-1957). Editor-in-chief of the Catholic People's Party's publication *De opmars*.

Member of the House of Representatives.

Parliamentary group: Catholic People's.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 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: Hogeweg 12, The Hague, tel. 552069.

SCHUMAN, Robert

Christian Democrat Group

France

Born 29 June 1886, Luxembourg. Lawyer. Doctor of Law. Under-Secretary of State for Refugees (1940). Minister of Finance (1946-1947). Prime Minister (1947-1948). Minister of Foreign Affairs (1948-1953). Chairman of the French delegation to the third session of the UN General Assembly. Minister of Justice (1955-1956). Doctor *honoris causa* of Laval University, Quebec, and the Universities of Harvard, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Tilburg, Louvain and Los Angeles.

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

Born 19 February 1896, Reggio Emilia. Joined the Socialist Party in 1912. Secretary of the Italian Socialist Democratic party from 1947 to 1949. Member of the party bureau from 1946 to 1958. Former President of the parliamentary group of the Italian Socialist Democratic Party. Former Minister of the Merchant Navy and Postal Service. Municipal and provincial councillor in Reggio Emilia.

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.

Addresses: Via Senafe 9, Rome, tel. 814.510.

Viale Piave 1b, Reggio Emilia, tel. 36.15.

SMETS, Isidoor

Socialist Group

Belgium

Born 6 June 1901, Malines. Doyen of trade union secretaries. Trade union secretary since 1917. Local councillor (1927-1938). Provincial councillor (1936-1946). Member of the Permanent Delegation from the Province of Antwerp (1944-1946). Member of the general council of the Belgian Socialist Party. Bureau member of the Belgian General Federation of Labour (FGTB). President of the Belgian General Labour School (FGTB). President of the National Housing Institute.

Senator. Parliamentary group: Socialist.

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.

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

Address: 15, avenue de Brocqueville, Brussels 15, tel. 33.63.00.

STARKE, Heinz

Liberal and Allies Group

Federal Republic of Germany

Born 27 February 1911, Schweidnitz (Silesia). Studied law and political science. Doctorate in Law in 1935. State examination (Gerichtsassessor) 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.

Address: Bahnhofstrasse 25/27, Bayreuth, tel. 22.81.

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. Secretary of the German Metalworkers' Union in the local section in Hörde in 1930. 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.

Address: Schwärmerweg 1, Dortmund-Berghofen, tel. 4.15.03.

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.

Address: Minervastrasse 30, Nuremberg, tel. 48.20.90.

* **TARTUFOLI, Amor**

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 21 February 1896, Ascoli Piceno. Agricultural engineer. Former provincial secretary (Ascoli Piceno) of the Italian People's Party. President of the Farmers' Federation of Milan. Advisor to the National Agricultural Bank. President of the Agricultural Cooperative of Como.

Senator (Ascoli Piceno) since 1948. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

Member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Member of the Committee on Social Affairs.

Addresses: Corso Vittorio Emanuele 44, Ascoli Piceno.

Via Cusoni 10, Milan, tel. 870.612.

Via Fratelli Bonne 27, Rome, tel. 587.998.

* **THORN, Gaston**

Liberal and Allies Group

Luxembourg.

Born 3 September 1928, Luxembourg (city). Doctor of Law. Lawyer. Secretary General of the Democratic Party. President of the Democratic Youth. Vice-President of the National Council of the European Movement.

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.

Address: 97, Grand'rue, Luxembourg, tel. 233-93.

TOMÈ, Zefferino

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 1 December 1905, Casarsa della Delizia (Udine).

Doctor of Law. President of the Cooperative Union of Friuli. Mayor of San Vito al Tagliamento. Secretary of the Senate bureau.

Senator since 1948. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

Member of the Committee on Transport.

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

Address: Giardini Pordenone (Udine), tel. Pordenone 43.72.

TROISI, Michele

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 27 February 1906, Tufo (Avellino). Doctor of Economic and Commercial Science. Doctor of Law. Professor of political economics and transport. President of the Provincial Farmers' Federation of Bari. President of the Regional Society for the Education and Vocational Training of People in Southern Italy in Bari. Former President of the Research Committee on Tourism Reform at the Union of Chambers of Commerce. Municipal councillor in Bari. Former Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee for Finance and the Treasury. Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Control of the Italian National Savings Bank and Institutions of Public Assistance.

MP. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

Member of the Common Assembly from 1957 to 1958.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Member of the Committee on Transport.

Address: Via Dalmazia 161, Bari, tel. 14.632.

* **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.

Member of the Committee on the Internal Market of the Community.

Addresses: Via Leone XIII 23, Bergamo, tel. 31.982.

Via Vittorio Veneto 89, Rome, tel. 487.841.

VALS, Francis

Socialist Group

France

Born 9 January 1910, Leucate (Aude). Former President of the Aude Departmental Committee for Liberation. Former President of the Aude General Council. Regional councillor since 1945. Departmental Inspector for Youth and Sports.

MP (Aude) since 1951. Parliamentary group: Socialist.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 19 March 1958.

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

Member of the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Questions.

Member of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research.

Address: Narbonne (Aude), tel. 12.26.

VALSECCHI, Athos

Christian Democrat Group

Italy

Born 26 November 1919, Gravedona (Como). Doctor of Arts. Vice-Chairman of the Finance and Treasury Committee. Secretary of the Committee on Trade Agreements and Customs Legislation. Commissioner for control of the administration of the public debt. Mayor of Chiavenna (Sondrio). Under-Secretary of State for the Budget (1958-1959). Secretary General of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction (CIR). Under-Secretary of State for Finance.

MP since 1948. Parliamentary group: Christian Democrat.

Member of the European Parliamentary Assembly since 1958.

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

Member of the Committee on Energy Policy.

Address: Via Venzano 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.

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.

VREDELING, Hendrikus

Socialist Group

Netherlands

Born 20 November 1924, Amersfoort. Higher Institute of Agriculture in Wageningen (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.

Address: Huis ter Heide (Zeist), Rembrandtlaan 13 A, tel. K 633.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

(by nationality)

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES

(36 members)

Bundestag

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr Karl Bergmann | Mr Heinrich Lindenberg |
| Mr Willi Birkelbach | Mr Hans-August Lücker |
| Mr Kurt Birrenbach | Mr Robert Margulies |
| Mr Friedrich Burgbacher | Mr Ludwig Metzger |
| Mr Heinrich Deist | Mr Ernst Müller-Hermann |
| Mr Arved Deringer | Mr Willy Odenthal |
| Mr Ernst Engelbrecht-Greve | Mr Josef Oesterle |
| Mr Ferdinand Friedensburg | Ms Maria Probst |
| Mr Hans Furler | Mr Ludwig Ratzel |
| Mr Hugo Geiger | Mr Hans Richarts |
| Mr Karl Hahn | Mr Walter Scheel |
| Mr Fritz Hellwig | Mr Heinrich Schild |
| Mr Joseph Illerhaus | Mr Helmut Schmidt |
| Mr Hellmut Kalbitzer | Mr Martin Schmidt |
| Mr Hermann Kopf | Mr Heinz Starke |
| Mr Gerhard Kreyssig | Mr Anton Storch |
| Mr Aloys Lenz | Mr Heinrich Sträter |
| Mr Paul Leverkuehn | Ms Käte Strobel |

Secretariat

Dr Eberhard
Bundeshaus, Bonn

BELGIAN REPRESENTATIVES

(14 members)

Senate

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mr August De Block | Mr Victor Leemans |
| Mr Fernand Dehousse | Mr Roger Motz |
| Mr Pierre De Smet | Mr Dore Smets |
| Mr Jean Duvieusart | |

Chamber of Representatives

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Mr Alfred Bertrand | Mr Arthur Gailly |
| Mr Georges Bohy | Mr Charles Janssens |
| Mr Roger De Kinder | Mr Philippe Le Hodey |
| Ms Marguerite De Riemaecker-Legot | |

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 Lagaille
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

Chamber of Deputies

Mr Giovanni Angioy
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
N...

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 Siphianus 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 Schuijt, 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 Schuijt, 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-Patenôte

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 Warnant.

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 Bégulé, 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 Lagaille, 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-Patenôte, Mr Warnant.

New member: Mr Estève.

Appointments: Mr Azem, Mr Bégulé, Mr Bernasconi, Mr Boscary-Monsservin, Mr Bousch, Mr Briot, Mr Drouot-L'Hermine, Mr Dulin, Mr Faure, Mr Filliol, Mr Lagaille, 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 Kauenbergh, 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 Kauenbergh, 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 Le Hodey |
| Mr Battista | Mr de la Malène |
| Mr Birkelbach | Mr Edoardo Martino |
| Mr Carboni | Mr Gaetano Martino |
| Mr Dehousse | Mr Metzger |
| Mr Faure | Mr Piccioni |
| Mr Fischbach | Mr Pleven |
| Mr Fohrmann | Mr Poher |
| Mr Friedensburg | Ms Probst |
| Mr Furler | Mr Santero |
| Mr Charles Janssens | Mr Scheel |
| Mr Kopf | Mr Schuijt |
| Mr Korthals | Mr Vals |
| Mr Legendre | |

European elections working group

Chairman: Mr Dehousse

Vice-Chairman: Mr Santero

Members

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Mr Boutemy | Mr Kopf |
| Mr Carboni | Mr Legendre |
| Mr Faure | Mr Metzger |
| Mr Fischbach | Ms Probst |
| Mr Gaetano Martino | Mr Schuijt |
| Mr van der Goes van Naters | |

Committee on Commercial Policy and Economic Cooperation with Third Countries

Chairman: Mr Rochereau

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Leverkuehn, Mr Savary

Members

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Mr Alric | Mr Leemans |
| Mr Bech | Mr Margulies |
| Mr Birrenbach | Mr Motz |
| Mr Blaisse | Mr Peyrefitte |
| Mr Boscary-Monsservin | Mr Pleven |
| Mr Cantalupo | Mr Poher |
| Mr Cavalli | Mr Richarts |
| Mr Cerulli-Irelli | Mr Roselli |
| Mr Galletto | Mr Smets |
| Mr Hahn | Ms Strobel |
| Mr Hazenbosch | Mr Thorn |
| Mr Kalbitzer | Mr Turani |
| Mr Kreyssig | Mr Vredeling |

Committee on Agriculture

Chairman: Mr Boutemy

Vice-Chairmen: Ms Strobel, Mr Troisi

Members

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Bonino | Mr Leemans |
| Mr Bonomi | Mr Lücker |
| Mr Boscary-Monsservin | Mr Margulies |
| Mr Braccesi | Mr Pleven |
| Mr van Campen | Mr van der Ploeg |
| Mr Carcassonne | Mr Richarts |
| Mr Charpentier | Mr Schiratti |
| Mr De Kinder | Mr Martin Schmidt |
| Mr De Vita | Mr Smets |
| Mr Engelbrecht-Greve | Mr Storch |
| Mr Estève | Mr Tartufoli |
| Mr Guariglia | Mr Thorn |
| Mr Herr | Mr Vredeling |

Committee on Social Affairs

Chairman: Mr Nederhorst

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Storch, Mr Angioy

Members

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Mr Amadeo | Mr Krier |
| Mr Bégué | Mr Motte |
| Mr Bernasconi | Mr Odenthal |
| Mr Bertrand | Mr van der Ploeg |
| Mr Birkelbach | Mr Poher |
| Mr Carcaterra | Ms Probst |
| Mr Darras | Mr Richarts |
| Mr De Bosio | Mr Rubinacci |
| Ms De Riemaecker-Legot | Mr Sabatini |
| Mr Drouot-L'Hermine | Mr Scheel |
| Mr Fischbach | Mr Simonini |
| Mr Gailly | Mr Tartufoli |
| Mr Hazenbosch | Mr Vanrullen |

Committee on the Internal Market of the Community

Chairman: Mr Illerhaus

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Kreyssig, Mr Korthals

Members

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Mr Alric | Mr Hellwig |
| Mr Blaisse | Mr Marina |
| Mr Bohy | Mr Martinelli |
| Mr Carcaterra | Mr Edoardo Martino |
| Mr Cerulli-Irelli | Mr Nederhorst |
| Mr Coulon | Mr Poher |
| Mr Darras | Mr Rochereau |
| Mr Deringer | Mr Helmut Schmidt |
| Mr De Smet | Mr Starke |
| Mr Duvieusart | Mr Thorn |
| Mr Fischbach | Mr Turani |
| Mr Granzotto Basso | Mr Vanrullen |
| Mr Hahn | Mr Vendroux |

Committee on Long-Term Economic Policy, Financial Affairs and Investment

Chairman: Mr Deist

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Battaglia, Mr Rubinacci

Members

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

Committee on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories

Chairman: Mr Scheel

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Carcassonne, Mr Aubame

Members

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

Committee on Transport

Chairman: Mr Martinelli

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Kapteyn, Mr Starke

Members

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Battista | Mr Leverkuehn |
| Mr Bech | Mr Lichtenauer |
| Mr Braitenberg | Mr Motz |
| Mr Carcassonne | Mr Müller-Hermann |
| Mr Charpentier | Mr Oesterle |
| Mr Coulon | Mr Poher |
| Mr De Kinder | Mr Helmut Schmidt |
| Mr Drouot-L' Hermine | Mr Martin Schmidt |
| Mr Engelbrecht-Greve | Mr Simonini |
| Mr Filliol | Mr Thorn |
| Mr Korthals | Mr Tomè |
| Mr Le Hodey | Mr Troisi |
| Mr Lenz | Mr Vendroux |

Committee on Energy Policy

Chairman: Mr Burgbacher

Vice-Chairmen: Mr De Block, Mr Alric

Members

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Mr Battista | Mr Lenz |
| Mr Bech | Mr Longchambon |
| Mr Bergmann | Mr Poher |
| Mr Estève | Mr Posthumus |
| Mr Galletto | Mr Valsecchi |
| Mr Hazenbosch | Mr Vanrullen |
| Mr Leemans | |

Committee on Scientific and Technical Research

Chairman: N...

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Ratzel, N...

Members

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Mr Alric | Mr Geiger |
| Mr Bech | Mr M. M. A. Janssen |
| Mr Boggiano Pico | Mr Longchambon |
| Mr Braitenberg | Mr Margulies |
| Mr Charpentier | Mr Martino |
| Mr De Block | Mr Peyrefitte |
| Mr De Smet | Mr Posthumus |
| Mr Friedensburg | Mr Vals |

Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work

Chairman: Mr Bertrand

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Gailly, Mr Cantalupo

Members

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Mr Angioy | Mr van der Ploeg |
| Mr Bergmann | Mr Posthumus |
| Mr Bernasconi | Mr Ratzel |
| Mr Fohrmann | Mr Rubinacci |
| Mr Geiger | Mr Sabatini |
| Mr Lenz | Mr Santero |
| Mr Lichtenauer | 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 Krier |
| Mr Braccesi | Mr Motte |
| Mr Burgbacher | Mr Poher |
| Ms De Riemaeker-Legot | Mr Rivierez |
| Mr Illerhaus | Mr Schild |
| Mr M. M. A. A. Janssen | Mr Smets |
| Mr Kreyssig | Mr Tomè |

Committee on Legal Questions, Rules of Procedure and Immunities

Chairman: Mr Bohy

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

Members

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Mr Carboni | Mr Charles Janssens |
| Mr Cavalli | Mr Krier |
| Mr Deringer | Mr Metzger |
| Mr Estève | Ms Probst |
| Mr van der Goes van Naters | Mr Scheel |
| Mr Granzotto Basso | Mr Schiratti |
| Mr Herr | Mr Starke |
| Mr M. M. A. A. Janssen | |

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 Kauenbergh (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)

The first Community assembly was the 'Common Assembly' provided for in the ECSC Treaty, and which operated as part of that Community from 1953 to 1958. The European Parliamentary Assembly was its historic and legal successor, but the establishment of the EEC and Euratom under the 1957 Rome Treaties 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. In other words, 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, given that all Parliamentary proceedings on the matter were concluded within 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 part-session of March 1958.

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