

1. Η ΝΕΑ ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΤΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ

Οι συνελθόντες εν Ρώμη, κατά τό τέλος παρελθόντος Μαΐου 1970, ύπουργοί τών Έξωτερικών τής Εύρωπαϊκής Κοινότητας, διώρισαν τήν νέαν Έκτελεστικήν Έπιτροπήν, ή όποία αποτελείται από τά εξής έννέα μέλη :

Πρόεδρος : ό κ. F.M. MALFATTI (Ίταλία)
Έπιπρόεδροι : οί κ.κ. R. BARRE (Γαλλία), H. HILFERKAMP (Γερμανία) καί S. MANSHOLT (Όλλανδία).
Μέλη : οί κ.κ. A. BORSCHETTE (Λουξεμβούργον), A. COPPE (Βέλγιον), J-F. DENIAU (Γαλλία), R. DAHRENDORF (Γερμανία) καί A. SPINELLI (Ίταλία).

Οί άνωτέρω διορισμοί ίσχύουν διά τήν περίοδον 2 Ίουλίου 1970 - 1 Ίουλίου 1974.
Ο Πρόεδρος καί οί Έπιπρόεδροι διωρίσθησαν διά δύο έτη (μέχρι τής 1ης Ίουλίου 1972).

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MARKET NOTEBOOK/Robert Stephens

Bright young men who'll run the 6

BRUSSELS, 4 July

THE new streamlined European Commission—nine men instead of 14—who this week took over the huge Common Market bureaucracy in its grey glass tower here has lost no time getting itself into trim for talks on British entry.

The talks began seriously here on 21 July, following this week's formal meeting of Ministers in Luxembourg.

The fact that the commission was up until 1.30 on Friday morning to distribute portfolios in the European Community's nearest approach to a "Cabinet" was hopefully cited by Community officials as a sign of a greater dynamism already infused into the organisation by the new Italian president, Signor Franco Maria Martelli, and the other newcomers.

Most of the new men bring a younger, more politically active and generally less conservative element into the commission, which had recently been showing signs of fatigue and lack of realism as militant missionaries of European integration via-à-vis the national Governments.

Maurice D'Amboise, a 41-year-old bachelor and ex-journalist, comes from the left wing of the Italian Christian Democrat Party and was formerly Italy's Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Another rising and ambitious politician among the new members is the West German Ralf Dahrendorf, a professor of sociology and P.H.D. from the London School of Economics. Once a Social Democrat, he switched to the smaller Free Democrat Party and became Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Brandt Government in Bonn. He has an English wife, two children, and speaks with equal facility and brilliance in English or German.

But besides the new faces of the commission are two old ones on whom the British negotiators are likely to keep a specially close eye. They are the two Frenchmen, Jean-François Deniau and Raymond Barre, key men not just because they are French but because of their great abilities and their jobs.

Deniau has been put in charge of co-ordinating the commission's role in the negotiations with Britain and the other candidate countries. Barre is one of the vice-presidents of the commission. A 46-year-old economist, he is in command of plans for economic and monetary union which some believe may be long face the British Government with commitments almost as



Barber: A shaky start.

far-reaching in their implications as the Community's farm policies.

Deniau, who headed the commission's delegation in the abortive talks on British entry in 1961-63, is a tall, thin, well-dressed man with a reserved but sharply articulate manner and a powerful intelligence, trained in the best French Civil Service tradition in character, though not in official position, he is something of a French counterpart to the equally formidable Sir Con O'Neill of the Foreign Office, who heads the British official negotiating team.

Although only 41, Deniau is a Common Market veteran. He helped negotiate the original Treaty of Rome and he has been with the commission since it was formed in 1958, except for two intervals as French Ambassador in the former French African colony of Mauritania, and secondly during an unsuccessful attempt to enter the French Parliament as a Gaullist deputy. He is fond of Britain, quotes Dr Johnson, and recalls that he spent two months hitchhiking round Britain as a teenager, including a night in an Edinburgh jail.

The commission has got a political blood transfusion just as its role in the coming talks with Britain has been downgraded. The Council of Ministers, which represents the national Governments of the Six (the commission, though appointed by national Governments and including men from all the member countries, is supposed to act for the Community as a whole) has decided to keep control of the negotiations firmly in its own hands.

The chief spokesman for the Six in the talks will be the President of the Council, a post that rotates among the representatives every six months in alphabetical

order. The Belgian Foreign Minister, who presided at the Luxembourg meeting on Tuesday, has now been replaced in the chair by the West German Minister of Economics, Herr Schiller, who will give way in turn during the crucial first six months of next year to the French Foreign Minister, Maurice Schumann.

The commission will be on hand to supply expertise but it won't undertake any negotiating jobs until asked to do so by the Council of Ministers.

Probably the gloomiest men in Brussels at the moment are the New Zealanders, who have a mission here. As the Community's better surplus amounts ever higher (it now £145 million to support last year) they are dwindling hopes of finding a lasting market for New Zealand's vital butter exports if Britain joins Europe.

British officials on the whole are feeling appalled with their reception at the Luxembourg meeting. Anthony Barber, the Minister in charge, made a brave but shaky start. He has yet to find the language for the occasion or to catch the European style and atmosphere. His Press conference answers still sounded too like the long-winded evasions of a minor election meeting.

European journalists were ready to be indulgent to the British, even though they were among the four candidate countries provided copies of their Ministers' speech only in English, and not in the other main European languages. But when Mr Barber went out of his way for obvious political reasons to raise the question of European defence co-operation in his opening speech, they wondered why he was not prepared to explain what he meant by it. Was only 10 days in office really an adequate excuse? And does our Minister for Europe have to have the quaint Old England title of all the Cabinet—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—which is almost impossible to translate or explain to Europeans, even in Luxembourg, which is a Grand Duchy all on its own.

One of the ironies of the Luxembourg meeting was that among all the celebration of the potential virtues of large political size, the best country was such an obvious proof that it's nice to be small. With a population of 200,000, the Grand Duchy has the highest per capita income among the Six and no army to speak of. In a city of greenery and soft grey stone, its past military glories as a frontier fortress are turned into handsome tourist attractions. It is placid, kind, comfortable, dull, and happy.

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Α Ν Α Κ Ο Ι Ν Ω Σ Ι Σ

'Ο κ.Φράνκο Μαρία Μαλφάτι, νέος Πρόεδρος της 'Εκτελεστικής 'Επιτροπής

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Βρυξέλλαι. Τό γραφείον τοῦ 'Εκπροσώπου τῆς 'Εκτελεστικῆς 'Επιτροπῆς τῶν Ἑυρωπαϊκῶν Κοινοτήτων ἔδωκεν εἰς τήν δημοσιότητα τό κάτωθι βιογραφικόν σημεῖμα τοῦ νέου Προέδρου τῆς 'Εκτελεστικῆς 'Επιτροπῆς κ.Φράνκο Μαρία Μαλφάτι.

'Ο κ.Φράνκο Μαρία Μαλφάτι ποῦ μόλις ἐξελέγη Πρόεδρος τῆς 'Εκτελεστικῆς 'Επιτροπῆς τῶν Ἑυρωπαϊκῶν Κοινοτήτων ἐγεννήθη εἰς Ρώμην τήν 13ην 'Ιουνίου 1927. 'Αφοῦ ἐχρημάτισε ἔθνικός ἀντιπρόσωπος τῆς Κινήσεως τῆς Χριστιανοδημοκρατικῆς Νεολαίας, εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τήν κεντρικὴν διεύθυνσιν τοῦ Χριστιανοδημοκρατικοῦ Κόμματος τό 1952 ὅπου καί παρέμεινε μέχρι τοῦ 1964.

'Εξελέγη βουλευτῆς τήν 24ην Μαΐου 1958 καί ἐπανεξελέγη κατόπιν τήν 28ην 'Απριλίου 1963 καί κατὰ τὰς τελευταίας ἐβλογάς τῆς 19ης Μαΐου 1968. Διετέλεσε μέλος τῶν 'Επιτροπῶν τῆς Βουλῆς ἐπὶ τῶν Οἰκονομικῶν καί τοῦ Θησαυροφυλακίου τῶν ἐσωτερικῶν υποθέσεων, τῆς δημοσίας ἐκπαιδέσεως καί τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν υποθέσεων.

Κατέλαβε τό πρῶτον κυβερνητικὴν θέσιν εἰς τήν ὑπὸ τὸν κ.Τζιοβάννι Λεόνε κυβέρνησιν (24 'Ιουνίου 1968) ὡς ὑπουργός τῶν 'Εξωτερικῶν. Διετήρησε τήν θέσιν του εἰς τήν πρῶτην κυβέρνησιν τῆς Κεντροαριστερᾶς τοῦ κ.Μαριάνο Ρουμόρ (14 Δεκεμβρίου 1968) καί ὡνομάσθη ὑπουργός τῶν Συμμετοχῶν τοῦ Κράτους εἰς τήν δευτέραν κυβέρνησιν (ἀκριβῶς χριστιανοδημοκρατικῆ) ποῦ ὁ κ.Ρουμόρ ἐσχμάτισε τήν 5ην Ἀυγούστου 1969. Εἰς τήν παροσαν κυβέρνησιν τῆς Κεντροαριστερᾶς ὁ κ.Μαλφάτι εἶναι ὑπουργός τῶν Ταχυδρομείων καί Τηλεπικοινωνιῶν.

'Αθήναι, 1 'Ιουνίου 1970