tenance of overall domestic and external balance. This protocol includes specific criteria governing the granting of aid.[4]

In order to be eligible, the firm's production must have been reduced by a given amount in any 6-month period relative to its level in the corresponding period of the previous 2 years, as a result of increased imports from one of the partner countries; or the imports of the competing product from one of the partner countries must have increased in any 6-month period by a given amount relative to their imports in the corresponding period of the previous 2 years. Provision is also made in the protocol to give on the one hand some temporary protection in special circumstances to an industry which does not meet these criteria, and on the other hand to withhold such protection, though warranted by the criteria, if granting it would impose too severe a burden on the export industry of the partner country. Any measures of protection are to be temporary, and their permitted duration is to be announced at the time the measures are instituted. Every 6 months an examination is made to see whether the continuation of protective measures is still necessary. Cases of dispute are subjected to compulsory arbitration.[5]

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY AND READAPTATION

Section 23 of the Convention on Transitional Provisions applicable to the treaty setting up the European Coal and Steel Community[6] allows the High Authority to place funds at the disposal of governments and firms to deal with unemployment and to organize readaptation of laid-off workers, and also to help financing of government-approved conversion programs to rehire such workers. Intervention is limited to firms that have been put out of business or compelled to change their activities as a result of the establishment of the Common Market for Coal and Steel.[7] This power was granted for the first 5 years of the Common Market only, although it can be extended for another 2 years by decision of the High Authority, with approval of the Council of Ministers.[8]

Article 56 of the treaty grants similar power of intervention for the duration of the treaty. These powers may be exercised by the High Authority whenever the introduction of technical processes or new equipment leads to an exceptionally large reduction in labor requirements in the coal and steel industries of the member countries, and which would make it difficult for certain areas to reemploy the workers displaced by these developments. The powers under this clause appear to give the High Authority considerable latitude, but they have not been implemented during the transition period.[9]

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[4] Meade, op. cit., p. 65.

[5] Robertson, loc. cit., p. 34.

[6] See ECSC Information Bulletin, July–August 1956, p. 9.

[7] The transition period of the Common Market for Coal and Steel was set from Feb. 10, 1953, to Feb. 10, 1958.

[8] For actions taken under this provision, particularly with regard to the marginal Belgian coal mines of the Borinage, and the Sulcis mines on Sardinia, see, for example, "Fifth General Report on the Activities of the Community" (Luxembourg, Apr. 13, 1957), pp. 168–177; for other measures of readaptation, ibid., pp. 210–216.

[9] The High Authority has also sponsored a series of studies of problems encountered in the process of readaptation. See "Obstacles à la Mobilité des Travailleurs et Problèmes Sociaux de Réadaptation," Luxembourg, 1956. For Belgium, the Institut de Sociologie de la Faculté de Droit de Liège has prepared a study commissioned by the ECSC, "Migrations Provoquées et Problèmes Sociaux de Mobilité Ouvrière" (Liège, 1956). Similar studies have been prepared by groups in the other countries.