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Draft Reply to the Cultural and Social Chapters of the Second Annual Report of the Council of W.E.U.

Communication

Committee of Ministers



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1. Draft Reply to the cultural chapter (Rapporteur : M. SENGHOR)

1.1. Introduction

1. In a previous reply to the Supplementary Report of the Council, I was at pains to remind the Assembly of the various WEU bodies operating in the cultural field. It seemed necessary to me, when the General Affairs Committee of your Assembly was set up, to make a rapid survey of what had been done and what is still being done under the auspices of the Cultural Division of the Secretariat-General. I was thinking, in fact, that these cultural activities which we sometimes tend to consider minor activities compared with the great political or military questions, were perhaps those which, coupled with the social activities, would allow us to make most progress in the idea of European unity and indeed to make it a reality.
2. It was with great satisfaction therefore that I read Chapter VI in the Second Annual Report of the Council (Doc. 37) on the activities of Western European Union in the cultural field. The importance of this Chapter and the value of the information contained therein no longer leave any doubts as to the need to continue within Western European Union the task already undertaken. To the satisfaction I felt at seeing the Council give considerable attention to cultural questions, may I add the personal interest I took in reading the Report, to which wide publicity should be given.
3. In this reply of your General Affairs Committee I would like to stress several points which have appeared to me of special importance, without, for all that, wishing to exclude the other activities from the limelight. First, I should like to examine the general principle of the organization of the work of Western European Union in the cultural field; secondly, I should like to say how important I consider the activity of the Committee on Public Administration; thirdly, I would mention the achievements of the Universities Committee and, finally, rapidly review the more important aspects of the other activities of Western European Union in the cultural field.

1.2. General principle of the organisation of the work of Western European Union in the cultural field

4. The Report of the Council stresses the fact that the activities of Western European Union are " an experiment in intergovernmental co-operation with essentially pragmatic aims and decentralized machinery. " It is most important that this aspect should have been stressed. In fact, the modified Brussels Treaty gives the Member States a precise objective, which is to achieve a certain cultural community. It is reassuring to note that the machinery of this experiment in intergovernmental co-operation should have been empirical. It would be useless to have produced yet another table around which to hold elegant discussions on cultural questions. The essential is to achieve concrete results, and Western European Union is an organization which deals in terms of reality. Its task, as your Committee has already mentioned in its previous report, and as it hopes to prove in the rest of this paper, is to reach practical solutions.
5. Moreover, it is an experiment in intergovernmental co-operation. Its Committees are composed of national officials who well understand the difficulties which they have to solve, and who can by frank discussions define immediate aims closely related to those laid down in the Treaty. Your Committee desires to emphasize the fact that this is a matter of intergovernmental co-operation. The Committees and Sub-committees of Western European Union are not composed of men in search of an ideal solution, and who, having found it, recommend its adoption to the Governments. Quite the contrary, the national officials are inclined only to seek possible and appropriate solutions. But this must not lead to collective inactivity; the Cultural Division of the Secretariat-General should have a stimulating role, and this is only possible if it is sufficiently staffed. The Budget shows that only four officials have been appointed to deal with cultural affairs out of a total of seventy in the Secretariat-General.
6. Finally, these activities are decentralized in practice. This results from their experimental nature as exercises in intergovernmental co-operation. The Sub-committees operate at the level where they can be most useful; they enjoy a large degree of autonomy within the limits of the general aims laid down by the Brussels Treaty.
7. This experiment in intergovernmental co-operation received fresh impetus when the Paris Agreements were signed; and, further, the experiment was extended to two new Member States. It must be stressed that this extension and this impetus were made possible because, in the cultural field, the two new Member States showed a close affinity to the five original European Member States.

8. By way of concluding these general considerations, and having noted the large number of meetings (109 to date), conferences, exchanges of documents, films and works of all descriptions, your Committee is of the opinion that this experiment must be extended. If it is compared with national activities in the cultural field it will be recognised that there are still possibilities for expansion. Your Rapporteur, who represents an overseas territory of the French Republic, ventures to refer to the very numerous and valuable links which exist between French culture and negro-African culture. He cannot help thinking that if the links between the different European cultures were to be as numerous and as close as those existing within the French community between the two cultures which I have just mentioned, very great benefit would result for the strengthening of the European community.

1.3. Activities of the Public Administration Committee

9. In its previous report your Committee had mentioned the fact that the Public Administration Committee had become an independent Committee like the Cultural Committee inside the cultural section of the Secretariat-General. Set up in 1951 under the title of the Government Officials Sub-committee, it was made responsible for co-operation in the administrative field and at four meetings examined a large number of questions concerning the administration of the member countries, a list of which is given in the Report of the Council. Reorganised as the Public Administration Committee in 1956, it decided in 1957 to undertake a study of the adaptation of traditional forms of government so as to carry out a major development programme (basic services, redistribution and utilization of land, social welfare problems).

10. Your Committee attaches special importance to the work of this Public Administration Committee. Not only is it a new experiment which merits our close attention but it is an experiment which without doubt could nowhere be better conducted than within Western European Union. Without ignoring the differences in the internal public law, administrative standards and civil service organization in different countries, it is, nevertheless, true of the problems with which the officials of the different member countries are grappling that the methods and traditions are sufficiently comparable for useful results to be achieved.

11. The Public Administration Committee is not, however, a civil service committee. Its task is not to harmonise the terms of service of civil servants, but the way in which such officials perform their duties in a given situation. It might be desirable, indeed, for the Committee to deal with questions of unifying salary-scales in the member countries so as to give a solid basis to the subsequent creation of a European civil service.

12. Your Committee is very glad to see the place occupied by questions of local administration in the work of this Committee—and hopes that improved relations between the administration and those administered will make an important contribution to the European idea. Local administration affects in some degree the daily life of the citizens of Western Europe. Is it not desirable to achieve a harmony which would give Europeans the feeling that they belonged to a single community? It is in this spirit that the Committee should establish close links with the movement on the part of local municipal councillors to effect close liaison in their work and to compare their experiences.

13. Needless to say, the bilateral exchanges of officials with which the Committee is concerned, are highly desirable. It is to be hoped that they will become more numerous.

14. Your Committee considers that the work of the Public Administration Committee is novel and offers a wealth of possibilities; it is important that everything should be done to facilitate its task. It considers that liaison should be maintained with the cultural activities of Western European Union—and it is glad for this reason that it is the Cultural Division of the Secretariat-General which is in charge of this work.

15. Would it not be possible to make a comparative study of the administrative and legal appeal facilities open to the officials of Member States? 16. Does the Council intend to organise courses on questions of local administration for officials of the member countries?

1.4. Achievements of the Universities Committee

16. One of the most profitable activities undertaken by Western European Union has been the Conference of European Rectors and Vice-Chancellors. In a previous report reference has already been made to the Cambridge Conference held in July 1955 in the presence of 90 Rectors and Vice-Chancellors and 25 officials from fifteen European countries. The studies undertaken by this Conference on the balance between specialization and general culture, the autonomy and independence of the universities, the selection, training and welfare of students, and, finally, the university and society are questions of fundamental concern to the

universities. A report on this Conference has been published and, following on the Conference and the Resolutions adopted by it, enquiries have been undertaken on which reports are being prepared or have already been published. It would be desirable for your Committee to be officially informed of them.

17. Your Committee has taken full note of what has been done in the field of study abroad and is glad that its question A 4¹ has been answered in this way.

18. Your Committee attaches great importance to the next Conference of European Rectors and Vice-Chancellors which is to be held in Dijon during the summer of 1959. No doubt a larger number of countries will be represented at this Conference than are represented in Western European Union, but it is still true that it is Western European Union which has been the instigator and the experimental laboratory in this activity. Your Rapporteur has already stressed this function in his previous report and in his report on the future role of Western European Union. He would like to add in parenthesis his recollections as a French delegate to the General Conferences of UNESCO. In this organization he often felt the importance of a united group of fairly homogeneous States, resolved not only to take the lead but to foster friendly relations between the member nations. He cannot help recalling the UNESCO meeting in New Delhi last summer which threatened to come to a premature end because of the open opposition between various groups of States belonging to different cultures. An explosion and setback were only avoided by the resolute action of the representatives of what was then referred to as the W E U Group who, far from considering themselves as one of the opposing groups, found in the universalist vocation of Europe the means of suggesting a compromise and agreement. In this spirit your Rapporteur wonders whether in the Universities Committee the countries of Western European Union cannot play the fruitful role which they played in New Delhi.

19. Finally, your Committee considers it would be desirable for it to be represented at the Universities Conference in Dijon.

20. Your Committee considers the preparation of a guide for students wishing to study abroad to be very important. It would like this guide to be sent to the Assembly as soon as it appears and hopes that it will be widely distributed to universities and European colleges, to the staff responsible for registering students in universities, and to student associations. In the same spirit it hopes that the report on social security for students, which is available in duplicated form, will also be distributed in the universities of Member States.

21. It also considers that to facilitate research everything should be done to make available the main European library catalogues, especially by microfilming. This will be a most valuable tool for research workers, who would thereby be able to refer to the catalogues of libraries in other countries which have not been printed. In the same way a general catalogue should be prepared of theses accepted in the different universities of the member countries.

1.5. Miscellaneous activities of the Cultural Committee

22. It would be most unfair to make no reference to the other cultural activities of Western European Union, the importance of which will not be overlooked by your Committee. The Sub-committees on secular education, youth, cinema, television and broadcasting, and cultural relations, have continued their activities during the period covered by this report.

23. In the field of school education, teachers' courses have continued. A course for teachers concerned with technical and professional education was held in Germany and this year a course for teachers with the theme " Music, Art and Poetry in the School " will be held in the United Kingdom. A visit to Germany of educational inspectors of member countries will take place in 1957 and will deal with the instructional value of audio-visual aids.

24. The research which had been undertaken by the working group on the equivalence of school-leaving certificates has been extended to the Council of Europe, and that is why since 1955 the Cultural Committee decided not to continue this study. The question A 3 of the General Affairs Committee is thus answered². Finally, in 1956, the Sub-committee on school education examined the question of school building and improvement in the Benelux countries.

1. " The Committee asks the Council what opportunities are afforded to nationals of member countries to enter the universities of any of the other member countries. "

2. " The Committee asks the Council which University degrees and diplomas are at present given total or partial recognition on a reciprocal basis in the Member States, and what preparatory work has been undertaken in this sense. "

25. The Youth Sub-committee has held a number of conferences of experts on " Sociological Problems of the Young Girl at Work ", on " Young People's Problems arising out of Military Service " and, finally, on " Living Reading " . In 1957 three courses are being planned on aesthetic training outside school, on the results obtained by physical exercise and sport for maladjusted and handicapped children and on the training of children with regard to traffic problems. No doubt the second of these courses in preparation is the most important, and it would be desirable for effective co-operation to be arranged with the Social Sub-committee concerned with a similar subject. Your Committee welcomes the measures recommended and adopted for simplifying frontier formalities for student groups and also welcomes the development of exchanges of young workers organised along with exchanges of young students. Your Committee would wish to know whether measures have been taken to extend to Germany and Italy the agreement on collective passports concluded in 1952 between the five countries of the Brussels Treaty. If it is not already being arranged this extension should be achieved in the near future.

26. Among the activities of the coming year which are worth mentioning is the course on training children with regard to traffic problems which is to be held in Germany. This is a concrete activity which will meet a real and pressing requirement.

27. The same laboratory role is to be found in the Cinema Sub-committee, of which the working party on children's films has transmitted its conclusions to UNESCO. Your Committee took particular note of the forthcoming production of the film December, the Children's Month, which has already been referred to in a previous report. It would like to have an opportunity of seeing this film when completed and to have full information concerning its distribution circuit. The activities undertaken to extend the use of the cinema in the field of geographical education seem interesting and worthy of extension to other sciences, especially to geology and to botany.

28. In the matter of newsreels the Committee would like to know why no further exchange of lists of newsreels shown commercially has taken place since 1954.

29. Once again it is gratifying to see that the trilingual glossary on the cinema undertaken by Western European Union is to be continued by UNESCO, which will also continue a general index of cultural and educational films produced in the different countries. Your Rapporteur has already gone into the reasons why the activities of the Committee in the field of broadcasting and television have not been actively continued. Your Committee regrets that the activities of the Cultural Committee in this field should be limited to experimental work. It would wish that exchanges or purchases of films for school television should be made by member countries as soon as possible. An important task could thereby be carried out—lessons could be learned from American television which could be applied to European television; obstacles encountered across the Atlantic could be avoided, and perhaps a common television policy in Western Europe could be arranged.

30. Your Committee would like to have further information on the Brussels Appeal for the creation of a European cultural community. It would like to know the conclusions reached by the Cultural Committee following on studies it has carried out on this subject so as to be able to consider this question which should, in its opinion, be placed on its agenda.

1.6. Reply of the Council to Recommendation No. 2

31. The General Affairs Committee notes the reply by the Council to its Recommendation No. 2 and welcomes the answers there given. It would wish, however, that the Council should accede in the near future to the wish of the Committee to complete and translate into German and Italian the cultural publications of the organisation. It observes that only £ 100 is devoted to pamphlets in the budget : this sum is clearly insufficient for a suitable distribution of the reports and pamphlets of the Cultural Committee.

32. In order to summarize its principal works in one short text, the Committee submits to the Assembly the following draft Recommendation :

2. Draft Recommendation on the activities of the Council in the cultural field

The Assembly,

Having studied the report of its General Affairs Committee on the activities of the Council in the cultural field;

Welcoming the concrete results obtained by the Council in this field;

Considering once more that culture is one of the principal means of European integration,

Recommends to the Council that it should continue its cultural activities in the same spirit and by the same means, and, in particular :

- a. arrange for the translation into all the languages of Member States the pamphlets published by Western European Union, and for this purpose increase the budgetary provision for this work;
- b. study the possibility of microfilming the catalogues of the main European libraries;
- c. extend the 1952 agreement on collective passports to Germany and Italy;
- d. extend the cultural activities of the Council in the field of radio and television and, more especially, study the possibility of close collaboration with regard to television policy in Western Europe;
- e. submit to the Assembly its conclusions on the Brussels Appeal for the creation of a European Cultural Community.

3. Draft Reply to the social chapter (Rapporteur : M. MONTINI)

3.1. Introduction

33. In a previous report of your Committee on the activities of Western European Union in the social field an attempt was made to see whether the social achievements of the Organisation were in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Brussels Treaty. The length of the chapter of the Second Report of the Council submitted to your Committee—that relating to social activities—demonstrates the interest which the Council takes in these questions. Twenty pages of a report fifty-seven pages long are devoted to social questions, and your Committee is glad to say that it is in full agreement with the Council's attitude in this respect. It was interested to read the balance-sheet which has been prepared of the social work undertaken since the signature of the Brussels Treaty. In going beyond this objective, however, it is important not to reach a point where what is being done today, what was done last year, or what it is proposed to do is lost sight of. Your Committee has taken careful note of the work accomplished. It hopes that in the future what is really new in the work could be shown up in the Council's Report, so that the Assembly may be able to give more effective help to the Council. The exchange of views between the Assembly and the Council must not be restricted by too formal or too academic a procedure, but must become genuinely parliamentary in its nature. The Assembly brings a new aspect to the work of the Organisation. It will not fulfil its role by merely taking note of proposals, or achievements of the executive, but by taking positive action which will further the social policy of Western European Union. It is in this light that your Committee sees the role of the Assembly in the social field.

34. Your Committee has taken good note of the fact that " The aim of the work of the committees is to reach results which, through application by the national administration, may influence the development of social policy and practice in all the countries " . It considers that this is, in fact, a sound method. It hopes that the Council will see that the results of the work of the Committees are implemented by the Member States. But the work of the Committees is, nevertheless, in a field somewhat remote from that of parliamentarians; it would be useful for the work to be carried on at other levels than that of the bureaucrats. Would it not be easier for a convention to be accepted and ratified in the national parliaments if the Representatives to the Assembly had been associated with the preparatory work of the Committees?

35. Your Committee had asked the Council what measures it intended to take to extend the social activities of the Brussels Treaty Organisation ³ . The reply of the Council is satisfactory ² insofar as it concerns the creation of new sub-committees to meet new requirements and to undertake new tasks. The two new Member States have acceded to various agreements concluded in the framework of the Brussels Treaty Organisation. The list given in the Report is most encouraging. But here, once again, collaboration between the Council and the Assembly must be extended. The Brussels Treaty did not provide for an Assembly. That is the novelty introduced by the Paris Agreements, and the aspect therefore in connection with which new work must be undertaken.

36. This increase in the activity of the Social Division leads your Committee to wonder whether the three officials provided for in the Budget of this Division can really sustain the enormous burden of three large Committees and eleven sub-committees and working groups— and leads him further to wonder what sort of liaison can be maintained with the Assembly services.

3. Question B 1 of the General Affairs Committee : " What instructions does the Council contemplate giving to enable Western European Union to take its place among the European and international organisations which are concerned with social co-operation and, particularly, in developing the initial work of the Brussels Treaty Organisation. "

37. Concerning the publicity given to the social activities of Western European Union in reply to a question put down by your Committee the Council is no doubt right in recalling that the aim of its activities is to develop a policy through intergovernmental contacts. Your Committee is aware of the difficulty of interesting the general public in technical and limited social activities. It would wish, however, to see some effort made to explain to the peoples of Western Europe that Western European Union is working for the construction of Europe in the social field. As your Rapporteur stated in his first Report the organisation has political aims : " i. e. social questions should hold a primary place in the life and future work of the Organisation ".

38. But there is also an information aspect itself of some importance; this concerns the " public relations of Western European Union " for effective collaboration with other institutions working in the same field, and thus avoiding any duplication. It is to ensure collaboration between these agencies that it is necessary for the publicity given to the work of the Committees to take the form of continual contacts, without awaiting the drafting of formal documents.

39. In the draft reply to the Report of the Council your Committee endeavoured to shed light on various current social activities of the Organisation which it considered important in the fields of Public Health, the Rehabilitation and Re-employment of the Disabled, and Social Questions.

3.1.1. Public Health

40. Your Committee hopes that the Assembly will note the original nature of the Public Health Committee of Western European Union. It functions in a field which is not well known and which rarely attracts public attention. Moreover, the World Health Organisation with its well-staffed and widely distributed services has better facilities for making itself known than has the WEU intergovernmental Committee. Your Committee would like to know what collaboration there is between U. N. I. C. E. F. and your Organisation in the field of help to children. This is one more reason for welcoming the information given by the Council in its Annual Report⁴ which states that the Organisation has set up a single " Health Control Territory " . Could not this undertaking be extended to other fields? As the Report says, this is a considerable advance in facilitating the free movement of persons in the member countries.

41. In a previous report² your Committee was exercised concerning the activity of the Sub-committee on the Public Health aspects of the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy. It is gratified to learn that two reports have been examined which make proposals on the principles that could serve as a basis for common legislation in this field in the seven member countries.

42. Alongside the activity of this Subcommittee the Working Party on " the harmonisation of Atomic Legislation " has examined problems requiring solution by international agreement.

43. In the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the activities of these Subcommittees and Working Parties are most important. These activities are, in fact, a sort of supplement to any future action by the European Community for Atomic Energy. Care must be taken to see that in this field the work of Euratom and Western European Union is not conducted on a different basis. And the fact that the United Kingdom is participating, with all the experience it has gained in the field of atomic energy, is a source of great satisfaction, inasmuch as it may constitute the beginning of a genuine association between the six Euratom States and the United Kingdom. It should be noted that in this field an activity that may be of paramount importance has been undertaken, and your Committee hopes that the Council will continue to pay full attention to it. Your Committee is waiting to receive the promised general Report on health questions raised by the use of nuclear energy⁵.

44. The Working Group on the Employment of Poisonous Substances in Agriculture began its work last November. It is clear that its results cannot be very spectacular. But this is the type of activity in which W. E. U. should excel. In this way it can make a basic contribution to the construction of Europe.

45. In the fight against cancer your Committee would like to see a special working group set up.

46. The Franco-Saar Conventions of 1950 and 1953 constituted an important contribution to the classification of pharmaceutical products. Would it not be possible for the Sub-committee to benefit from this experience and for it to be extended to other Member States?

4. Page 45 of the Report (Doc. 37).

5. Pages 45 and 4G of the Report (Doc. 37).

3.1.2. Resettlement and rehabilitation of the disabled

47. The WEU Joint Committee on the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the Disabled is working in a field of manifest social and human interest. Western Europe is insufficiently aware of the number of persons affected by the activities of this Committee. In this connection it must be recalled that wardisabled in the seven countries of Western European Union are numbered in millions.

48. These men are entitled not only to the respect and gratitude of their fellow-citizens. They have a right to expect some effort to be made to allow them to lead a full life in society.

49. It is also necessary to take into account the possibilities of liberating workers by the employment of these disabled. The adequate employment of the disabled is not only a necessary and humane work—it also holds out economic advantages. The Committee has considered the exchange and free circulation of the disabled from one country to another as need arises. Your Committee requests the Council to give this important problem all the attention it requires. A concrete contribution is made to the construction of Europe whenever results affecting thousands of men can be achieved. And it is especially satisfactory that the victims of the great European tragedies should be among the first to benefit from European unity.

50. Your Committee also hopes that study courses for physiotherapists may be organised between Member States, because of the great diversity of current methods and on account of the benefits which such an exchange of views would bring.

3.1.3. Social questions

51. Your Committee sounded a warning in its previous Report on the social policy of Western European Union. It was concerned at the Council's silence on activities which seemed to it to be of the greatest importance. He had noted that the harmonisation of social charges should be furthered in order to advance the European idea.

52. It seems to your Committee that the Social Committee, which is composed of senior officials responsible for social policy in the Member States, is an embryo of a " social Europe ", or, if you like, a " European social community " . No doubt periodical meetings should eventually be arranged between the seven Ministers for Social Questions of which the Permanent Council would be composed of senior officials. The Social Committee is already playing a considerable role and should become the " policy-making Committee " in social matters. It is important that the Social Committee should develop the social services at the same time. Your Committee expresses the wish that the Council will do everything in its power to encourage the harmonisation of social policies.

53. Your Committee is greatly appreciative of the information which the Council has supplied on conventions, recommendations and resolutions of the International Labour Organisation. It would be glad to receive the collective report referred to in the Report⁶ which has already been communicated to the experts dealing with the problems of the European Common Market.

54. This year the Social Committee Avill deal especially with the question of family maintenance, which affects the free movement of labour. This is, in fact, a very pressing question. Everything affecting the free movement of human beings in Europe is of concern to your Committee.

55. That is why your Rapporteur has especially noted the progress achieved in the Convention on Social Security. Eight of the ten bilateral Conventions are in force. It is to be hoped that this will be extended. He would like to know what progress had been made in drafting a European Social Security Convention and requests the Council to expedite the negotiations.

56. These questions of social security are extremely important. They will become all the more important when the European Common Market is set up. It would be disastrous if the activities undertaken by W. E. U. in associating Great Britain with the six countries were to lapse through the opening of a general Common Market, when the aim of Western European Union should be to widen and complete the Market.

57. The intergovernmental nature of the Ministerial side of the Organisation should, in the opinion of your Committee, make it possible to arrange an exchange of information on manpower requirements both as regards skills and numbers. Some Member States suffer from a labour shortage. It would be desirable for them to be able to satisfy their requirements as far as possible by drawing on the resources of their partners. And for this purpose the Manpower Sub-committee which has operated as a clearing-house for demand and

6. Page 38 of the Report (Doc. 37).

supply of labour, should direct its energies towards a general policy of facilities for the movement of workers between the seven countries, the whole linked to a scheme for training workers. Everything accomplished by the Council in this field is welcomed with interest by your Committee, which hopes that this is only a starting-point.

58. Your Committee is not unaware that this topic raises a political problem. In fact, it approaches the question from a political standpoint with all necessary caution but from a perspective which may be invaluable to the cause of united Europe. The training of young workers in countries with surplus labour should be directed to meeting requirements which are revealed elsewhere. Possible employing countries should perhaps contribute to the cost of the schooling and vocational training of these young people, while the country of origin could guarantee the stability of employment in the event of a return to the country of origin becoming necessary.

59. In its previous Report your Committee had suggested, that a "European Social Statistics Institute" should be set up in order to supply social statistics in the seven countries on the basis of common standards which would render the statistics readily comparable. The Committee notes the reply of the Council but is not entirely satisfied with it. It requests the Council to give closer consideration to this question, which seems to it to be extremely important.

Reply to Recommendation No. 4 of the Assembly

60. Your Committee has examined most carefully the reply to Recommendation No. 4. It hopes that the participation of all members in the "multilateral agreements in the process of being extended" may be rapidly arranged. And your Committee wonders whether it would not be possible for the Assembly to be closely associated with this activity, especially by its being informed of the list of conventions and of the Members who have already ratified, so that action may be undertaken in the national parliaments to promote ratification.

3.2. Conclusion

61. Not only is the Report of the Council on social activities important, but it also demonstrates the necessity of making use of Western European Union and especially of the Assembly—i. e. its parliamentary organ—to undertake, using the flexible framework of intergovernmental co-operation between countries with comparable social structures, tasks of importance for the future of Europe. Your Committee welcomes the valuable information given to it. It is glad to observe that the Council, like your Committee, attaches importance to social activities in the general framework of the activities of Western European Union. The place accorded to these activities should, however, be more important, and your Committee asks the Assembly to show proof of its will to achieve the social objectives which will assure a high level of social development for Europe and thereby constitute a fit and proper reason for undertaking its construction.

62. In order to summarize its principal wishes in a short text the Committee submits to the Assembly the following draft Recommendation.

4. Draft Recommendation

The Assembly,

Considering the need to ensure that the social organisation of Europe is developed in step with its economic organisation;

Considering the forthcoming creation of the European Economic Community and the European Community for Atomic Energy;

Considering the remarkable work undertaken by Western European Union in the social field and the need to continue it in ever more concrete terms,

Recommends that the Council :

1. Institute a study of the harmonisation of social charges between the seven Member States after the ratification of the Treaty setting up the European Economic Community;
2. Undertake a complete study of matters concerning the quality and quantity of nutrition, with a view, particularly, to applying the results in the underdeveloped areas of Europe;
3. Arrange detailed examination of the question of vocational training of young workers with a general policy of migration in mind;

4. Reinforce the staff of the Social Division of the Secretariat-General.