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**HIRSCH HAILS EURATOM'S COOPERATION
WITH NON-COMMUNITY COUNTRIES**

WASHINGTON, June 24 -- Speaking before the Council of Europe and before the European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg today, Euratom Commission President Etienne Hirsch emphasized Euratom's fruitful cooperation with non-Community countries and its contribution toward the creation of a united Europe.

"From the very beginning, we have been anxious not to confine the framework of our activities to the Six," Mr. Hirsch stated. "The important agreements which we have concluded with the United States, Canada, and Great Britain make it possible for us to cooperate with one another and to exchange information on the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. This interchange, this cooperation are indispensable by virtue of the prodigious resources, material as well as intellectual, which are called for in this field."

After pointing to Euratom's participation in two OEEC undertakings, Mr. Hirsch cited other examples of Euratom collaboration -- with the European Atomic Energy Agency in the health and safety field and with Great Britain and the United States on the subject of scientific documentation.

In the second part of his speech, Mr. Hirsch referred to Euratom's contribution to the building of a united Europe -- a contribution being made both in the field of research and in the training of young people. It was with the aim of ensuring that its structures and achievements have a European character that Euratom decided that its Joint Research Center, instead of being set up as a single institution, should consist of separate establishments spread through the various countries, where researchers coming from all the Community countries could work.

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"But," Mr. Hirsch stated, "collaboration in the technical field is not enough. If we are to bring up Europeans, we must begin in the schools." At this point, he mentioned the results obtained by the European schools established at Luxembourg and at Brussels, a first step, he said, which must soon be followed by an even more decisive one -- the establishment of a European University at Florence. The University, said Mr. Hirsch, would "afford to university people and to students from all our countries the opportunity of living and working together, without, however, excluding those from non-member countries. The aim of the University would be to develop "the teachings which are of primary importance for the construction of the new Europe."

In conclusion Mr. Hirsch made the point that "although historical developments have resulted in three treaties and in three executives, there is, in reality, only one Community. The proof of this is that all three executive groups are responsible to the European Parliament which, by passing a motion of censure, may dismiss us."

On the subject of other nations joining the Community, Mr. Hirsch said, "Our six countries, by themselves, do not claim to be Europe. In the beginning, by negotiation, and at present, by virtue of the unequivocal provisions of our treaties, the Community's doors have stood and will continue to stand open to the other European countries."

Pointing to the necessity for building a united Europe, Mr. Hirsch concluded his speech in this vein: "Today, confronted by the rise of enormous masses who aspire to progress and power, let us not forget that the most brilliant civilizations are mortal. Let us not forget the lesson of ancient Greece, and let it so happen that, at the right time, Athens, Sparta, and Thebes band together for the common good to form a union capable of resisting all onslaughts and of causing the light of all the good it can do to shine over humanity."