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# Taming the weather

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# European Community Contents



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**A year of change**  
From President Jenkins' programme speech to the European Parliament, February 13, 1979. pp 3-4

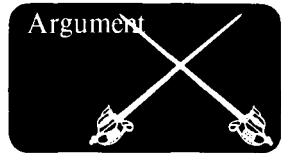
**Euro-election programme**  
Preparing for June 7. pp 6-7



**The month in Europe**  
p 5



**Taming the weather**  
Commission plans climatology research. pp 8-11.



**Britain's Community**  
From a recent speech by the Rt. Hon. Francis Pym, MP, Shadow Foreign Secretary. pp 12-13.



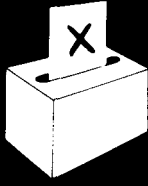
**Jet pupils at Culham**  
Its headmaster, Mr D. C. E. Hurd, describes Britain's first European School. pp 14-15.



**Books**  
p 16.

## The Community in March

Agriculture Council	March 5/6, March 26/27
Foreign Affairs Council	March 6
European Council	March 12/13 (Paris)
European Parliament	March 12/16 (Strasbourg)
Finance Council	March 19
ACP/EEC Ministerial Conference	March 22/23
Energy Council	March 27



# A year of change

## From President Jenkins' programme speech to the European Parliament, February 13.

This occasion marks the opening of a more momentous year of change for the Community than it has seen for some time. The priorities are:

- to strengthen the internal organisation and cohesion of the Community and ensure development;
- to enlarge the Community to include those European democracies able and qualified to join;
- and to ensure that the Community as such makes its contribution to the management of the world economy.

### US & China

I would like to single out two events which are particularly significant for the Community. First our relationship with the United States. Second the trade agreement with China concluded last April. Nevertheless, as a Community we still face difficulties and dilemmas in our relations with both developed and developing countries. These have been underlined in the multilateral trade negotiations and the negotiations for a successor to the Lomé Convention. We have to ensure that the trading system which we are constructing contains its own checks and balances. The phenomenon, for example, of the highly competitive low cost producer is only an extreme manifestation of a wider problem of adjustment to which protection cannot ultimately be the answer. Over the past year the Community has found it necessary to take a number of measures to safeguard employment in certain industries which suffer acutely

from overcapacity and excess labour.

These measures will only be acceptable to our trading partners if they are accompanied by active and responsible policies to adapt our economies. The Commission is conscious of the need to shift the emphasis to the promotion of growth sectors as well as to the promotion of the longer-term framework within which industrial change can take place. This also concerns us in our negotiations for a new Convention with the ACP countries. It would make little sense to offer generous aid and trading benefits to these countries if we refused to prepare ourselves to accept more of their goods.

### EMS

It is a matter for profound regret that the European Monetary System could not be launched at the beginning of this year, but I believe that there is a political will for solution, that we shall find a solution and that we shall find it soon.

First, we must accelerate the processes of convergence within our Community. The Commission will soon bring forward proposals to improve the mechanisms and to increase the momentum of coordination.

Second, the Community needs to make much more of the benefits of the existing Common Market so as to ensure a better balance.

Third, we need to deal with the special difficulties of the less prosperous member States. To this end the

Commission is, as requested by the European Council, re-examining the role which the Community's instruments, jointly and separately, can play.

As part of the strategy it is particularly important that the Common Market itself should function smoothly. Formalities and procedures at intra-Community frontiers remain a hindrance to export business. The Commission will be bringing forward this year a new five-year programme designed to establish the customs union on a more solid basis through the progressive introduction of Community customs legislation to encourage a far freer flow of goods.

## **Energy**

How are we to secure a drastic and permanent reduction in our oil imports? How are we to secure a sustained and significant cut-back in overall energy consumption? How are we to develop new and unconventional alternative sources of supply? How are we to exploit and use to the best advantage our available energy resources? The scale and nature of the issues suggest common and Community action. We must prepare now for the post-oil era.

## **Agriculture**

I have to tell you that the situation and prospects on the agricultural markets today are worse, not better, than a year ago. Milk production is accelerating, while consumption is static. Every third ton of sugar that we produce is exported with the aid of an all too substantial subsidy. That is why we now insist on the need for a rigorous price policy for as long as the market imbalances last. This means a general freeze in the common prices for the coming season. With the other measures we have proposed this policy can succeed in restoring a proper balance to our agricultural policies.

In order to restore fair competition and normal conditions of trade, we must return to the unity of the agricultural market. We could make substantial progress in MCA's this year, and move towards elimination over a period of years. But in eliminating MCA's we must not compromise our price policy.

## **Institutions**

We are at present witnessing two important institutional changes within the Community framework: the growing role of the European Council which has provided a vital impulse to the evolution of the Community, and direct elections to this House. At present there are no contacts between the European Council and the Parliament, and I believe that serious thought should be given to ways in which a link could be established. The enlargement of the Community is also bound to have a significant effect on the operation of the institutions. At this stage I stress the importance of the Commission's management role. Without some extension of that role and better definition of the distinction between political and executive decisions, I fear that in an enlarged Community the risks of confusion and paralysis will become even more serious.

## **European Elections**

I welcome the prospect of the more intensive relationship which directly elected Deputies may wish to have with other institutions of the Community, including the Commission, in the name of their electors. If the electoral campaign can focus on the essential purposes and problems of the Community, then it will have achieved something which we have found to be a major obstacle in our work whether it be in the Commission, the Parliament or the Council, namely to make the Community. □



# The month in Europe

## **US supports EMS**

The US offers the EC every encouragement in attaining its objectives, said Anthony Solomon, US Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs recently at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. The EC's efforts on a regional level could make a major contribution towards progress in the broader global effort to manage international economic interdependence.

## **£127m for energy**

The European Investment Bank has loaned £70m towards the Dinorwic pumped storage hydroelectric power station near Snowdon, £25m for a CEGB scheme at Peterhead in Aberdeenshire and another £31m towards modernising electricity distribution in the UK. It plans to lend another £55m this year for UK industrial and energy projects.

## **Jet set**

Mr Paul Rebut has been appointed head of the Joint European Taurus (JET) nuclear fusion project recently launched at Culham in Berkshire. Mr Rebut has been in charge of preparatory work for the JET.

## **Aid from the sky**

The Commission has used a satellite to measure Madagascar's rice and coffee crops, in a programme of remote sensing of forestry and farm resources and managing water resources.

## **Belfast office**

Christopher Tungendhat, Commissioner, has confirmed that the Commission will shortly be setting up an office in Belfast. This will bring its number of offices in the UK to four: the other three are in London, Cardiff and Edinburgh.

## **£11m for coal and steel**

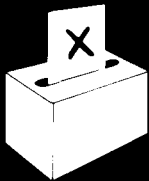
An ECSC grant worth £4.67m will help retrain 3,767 redundant coal workers mainly in Scotland, the north of England and South Wales. A further £1.5m will go towards re-deploying 2,480 steel workers at Ebbw Vale, Ravenscraig and Rotherham. The Community is also lending £4.9m to the National Coal Board for colliery modernisation.

## **Farms and fisheries cash**

The EEC farm fund has granted £3.5m for 51 major capital projects in the UK. The biggest grants go to a slaughterhouse in Bristol, a meat products factory in Evesham, an oat-flaking plant in Bannfshire and a fish-processing factory in Berwickshire.

## **Conducted tour**

123 young musicians out of 3000 auditioned have just won a place in the European Community Youth Orchestra which will tour European cities this summer under Claudio Abbado, soon to join the LSO from La Scala, Milan, and guest conductor Edward Heath.



# Euro-election programme

## Preparing for June 7

The European Elections Information Programme run jointly by the European Parliament and the Commission will be spending about 2½ pence per head of the UK electorate, said Frank Judd, MP, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in London on February 13, 1979. He was speaking at the inauguration of this special programme at the Royal Festival Hall.

The joint programme seeks to explain the new constitutional right given to the voters of the Community, why and how the elections are being held, and what the role and powers of the Parliament are in the Community's decision-making process.

It will provide straightforward factual, non-party information, and will end before the start of the electoral campaign by the political parties and candidates.

To avoid confusion, the programme did not begin in Scotland and Wales until after the devolution referenda on March 1.

Should a General Election be held before June 7 the programme will be suspended for the duration of the campaign.

The programme consists of the following:

### Exhibitions

Touring exhibitions of three types

will be on display at locations in each European constituency. All exhibitions will be stocked with pamphlets for distribution to the public, while the larger exhibitions will be manned by staff who will reply to general questions from the public or pass on other questions for fuller reply by the Information Programme headquarters in London.

The schedule for the exhibitions is now being drawn up. The Information Programme offices (see below) have up to date information about the sites and dates of the larger exhibitions, while information about the smaller ones is available from N.D.I. Displays and Exhibitions Ltd.

### Films, Slides, etc.

Audio-visual and printed material is available on loan and for free distribution respectively to membership and other organisations throughout the country, to political parties, educational institutions, public libraries, etc.

Requests for this material should be sent *not later than two weeks in advance* to the European Elections Information Programme, P.O. Box 1979, London SE1 5JZ, telephone: 01-237-7285.

### Advertising

The information programme will end with a series of public-service type advertisements in the national and

main provincial press. The agency handling this work is Lintas.

The advertisements will remind the public of the elections and underline their significance.

## Local offices

Responsibility for the Information Programme in the North and Midlands will be undertaken by special

temporary offices in Manchester and Birmingham respectively. For Scotland, the Commission's Edinburgh office will be responsible, and for Wales the Commission Office in Cardiff. Other areas will be served by the London offices of the Commission and the European Parliament and by the National Information Programme Headquarters.

## The funds involved

In the 1978 and 1979 (calendar year) budgets of the European Parliament and Commission appropriations were voted for "information about direct elections".

The sums concerned, in approximate sterling equivalents to the European units of account,\* were for the whole Community:

	Parliament	Commission
1978	£ 6,400,000	£3,300,000
1979	7,400,000	330,000
TOTALS	13,800,000	3,630,000

In both years the European Parliament appropriations were split between its Directorate General for Information and Public Relations and the Parliament's six political groups, as follows:

	E.P. Information Political Groups	
1978	£3,100,000	£3,300,000
1979	2,360,000	5,040,000
TOTALS	5,460,000	8,340,000

Over the two years therefore the following sums have been allocated:

Political Groups	E.P. Information	Commission
£8,340,000	£5,460,000	£3,630,000

Most of the Parliament's information funds and the Commission's funds have been allocated to a joint multi-media information programme. The allocation to the United Kingdom for this purpose is £1,113,000.

\*The equivalence is approximate because 1) different EUAs were used for the 1978 and 1979 Community budgets; 2) The EUA/£ parity fluctuates.

### Birmingham and the Midlands

Joseph Besserman  
c/o Education Department  
Margaret Street  
Birmingham B3 3BU  
Tel 021-233 1344

### Manchester and the North

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59 Deansgate  
Barton Arcade  
Manchester  
Tel 061-832 7578

### Scotland

Stanley Budd  
7 Alva Street  
Edinburgh EH2 4PH  
Tel 031-225 2058

### Wales

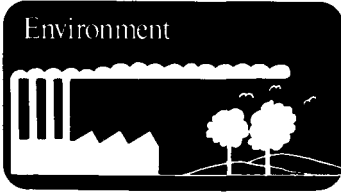
J Gwyn Morgan  
4 Cathedral Road  
Cardiff CF1 9SG  
Tel 0223 371631

### Exhibitions and Displays

NDI Display and Exhibitions Ltd  
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Fountain Street  
Macclesfield  
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Tel 0625 610110

### Publications & Audio-Visual Aids & Distribution

European Elections Information Programme  
PO Box 1979  
London SE1 5JZ  
Tel 01-237 7285



# Taming the weather

## Commission plans climatology research

**Within the last twenty years, unexpected weather extremes throughout the world have not only upset the meteorologists but in some cases damaged crops, halted industry and even, as the drought in the Sahel, deeply affected a whole way of existence.**

**The European Commission points out that, with an ever-increasing population and the likelihood of food shortages, the modern world can ill afford such unpredictability in nature. It has, therefore, sent to the Council of Ministers an ambitious five-year research programme on climatology which it would like to see started soon, beginning in 1979. The research would aim at providing greater understanding of the forces that influence climate, and how change in the shorter or longer term may be predicted. The work would be linked with other research in the field, particularly with that of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP) sponsored by the International Council of Scientific Unions.**

### **Need for research**

Weather and climate have always been matters of concern to the

human race, and the weather extremes recorded since 1960 (see Box) are not unique in the context of time.

The Commission points out, however, that present-day society is more vulnerable than in the past because of the dramatic effect climatic change can have on limited food and water reserves, allowing little or no safety margins to a steadily increasing world population and to an expanding industrial system.

### **Catch-22**

There is the further Catch-22 situation that greater industrialisation with its pollution and high consumption of fuels, may itself have an important influence on climatic behaviour.

The forces that mould climate and weather are still mainly a mystery to scientists. They know that weather is changeable and that climates change, but they do not know *why*. There is now a growing body of research to find out. The Commission believes that the Community should have an important stake in this research, and that its regional character offers an excellent opportunity for scientific cooperation.



## **Proposed programme**

Climatological research is highly complex and multi-disciplinary. The Commission proposes imposing a framework on Community research by concentrating on (1) the mechanism and behaviour of climate, and (2) the interaction between climate and man. In addition, the programme would include two 'special activities' — the establishment of an interdisciplinary group for the study of climatic impacts, and systematic collection of European climatic data — designed to guide and support the basic research work.

## **Mechanism and behaviour**

Here, the Commission suggests, the aim should be to gain a deeper insight into the workings of climate, and research should take the form of the reconstruction of past climates and of improving climate prediction through the use of climate modelling.

The British Meteorological office and the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecast (ECMWF) at Bracknell are already engaged in such studies.

## **Climate and man**

The emphasis here would be on short-term variability and impacts, with the aim of arriving at reliable diagnoses and projections. The Commission proposes that the research should concentrate particularly on climatic and weather effects on land, water and energy resources, and the evaluation of climatic hazard or sudden change.

In addition there would be research on atmospheric chemical pollution,

with special emphasis on the accumulation of carbon dioxide, and the release of energy.

The Commission notes that between 1860 and 1970 carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) concentration in the atmosphere showed a 10 per cent increase in 110 years. By the year 2020 the concentration could have doubled. This could result in a 2 per cent increase of temperature near the earth's surface. Scientists are divided about the effect of such heating, but the Commission suggests that it could lead to climatological changes caused by the shrinking of the polar ice-caps. Thermal pollution caused by burning of fossil fuels and from nuclear energy may also present future hazards. We need to know much more about these interactions to safeguard the future.

## **Cost**

The Commission proposes to implement the programme through cost-sharing contracts with private and public research institutions in the member countries. It would be managed by the Commission services, aided by an Advisory Committee on Programme Management.

The maximum Community contribution for the five-year period would be 8,000,000 EUA (£5.4m). The programme would be submitted after two years for review and possible revision on the basis of results achieved and new research needs. Because of the transfrontier character of climatic problems, the programme would provide for participation by the ten non-Community countries of COST (European Cooperation of Scientific Technical Research).

## Some noteworthy weather extremes since 1960

**1961** Extraordinary yield of the equatorial rains in East Africa; the great lakes there rose in a few months to above all twentieth century records.

**1962-63** Coldest winter in England since 1740.

**1962-65** Driest 4-year period in the eastern United States since records began in 1738.

**1963-64** Driest winter in England and Wales since 1743. Coldest winter over an area from the lower Volga basin to the Persian Gulf since 1745.

**1964-65** Supposedly ice-free port of Murmansk, on the south coast of the Barents Sea, blocked by the Arctic pack-ice for the first time known.

**1964** Snow covered all the uplands of South Africa and South West Africa in June, the heaviest and most widespread snowfall there since 1895, causing many deaths.

**1965-66** Baltic Sea completely ice-covered.

**1968** Ice half-surrounded Iceland and stopped shipping for the first time for 80 years, since 1888.

**1968-73** Severest phase of the prolonged drought in the Cape Verde Islands, the African Sahel and Ethiopia, surpassing all twentieth century records for length and severity combined.

**1968 and 1969** Slow-moving cyclones produced on 4 occasions 2-day rain-falls exceeding the once-in-50-years expectation in several low-land districts of England and Ireland.

**1960-69** Driest decade in central Chile since the 1790s.

**1969** Lowest frequency of westerly wind days in Britain for over 109 years, possibly since 1785.

**1971** Barometric pressure map for the month of September showed anomalies in three areas (North America, North Atlantic and Siberia) amounting to 5 standard deviations from the average values for the earlier part of the century.

**1971-72** Coldest winter on record in parts of eastern Russia and Turkey: River Tigris frozen in eastern Turkey.

**1972** Highest summer temperatures ever observed in northern Russia and Finland: 33°C in Lapland.

Greatest drought for many years caused general shortfall of harvests in Russia and Soviet Asia.

Number of icebergs (1,587) on the western Atlantic south of 48°N exceeded (by 250) any previous year since records began in 1880.

**1973** Great Lakes of North America and Mississippi River at highest level since 1844, following several notably wet years.

Mexico sharing the drought affecting Africa at the same latitude: the severest drought in central America for many years.

Snow again in South Africa. First ever report of snow on high ground in Queensland, northeast Australia.

**1973-74** Floods beyond all previous reported experience in January, stretching across the central Australian desert to the northwest and east of the continent, ended succession of great drought summers.

**1974-75** Mildest winter in England since 1834.

Virtually no ice on the Baltic Sea, least ice since perhaps 1652.

**1975** Great heat-wave in western Europe about 4-11th August, mean temperatures for the week in the

Netherlands and Denmark (about 24°C) exceeding previous highest by over 2°C.

The Arctic sea ice returned to Iceland for the first time in July in the twentieth century.

**1975-76** Great drought in western and central-northern Europe, especially England, where rainfall from May 1975 onwards for 16 months were the lowest since the beginning of the record in 1727.

**1976** Great heat in June-early July in western Europe: temperatures over a 24-day period in England exceeding by about 4°C the highest monthly mean in the 300-year record.

Very cold, wet summer in Russia and parts of Canada.

Droughts between April and August in a large number of tropical and subtropical areas including Sri Lanka, West Africa and northern Chile, followed by large rainfall excesses in October.

Similar large rainfall excesses during September and October following the drought in north-western Europe.

Tropical cyclones (hurricanes) of extreme severity affecting Madagascar (January-March) and Mexico (October).

## Food aid

The Community with its member countries is the world's largest donor of food aid at international level, a recent report shows. It contributes about 30 per cent of the cereals, 50 per cent of the skimmed milk powder, and 95 per cent of the butteroil supplied to needy countries. The Community share of these operations has been steadily increasing over recent years.

## Dried out

The Social Fund has given £15,000 for a pilot plan to help train recovered alcoholics, under the Alcoholics Recovery Project in London.

## European stamps

Britain and all other Community countries with the exception, for the time being, of Denmark and France, have decided in favour of the idea of a special postage stamp to mark the first direct elections to the European Parliament in June 1979.

## Multinationals

Speaking to the Law Society recently, Mr Etienne Davignon, EC Commissioner for industrial affairs, said that Commission policy towards multinationals was neither a crusade for nor against such companies but an attempt to create a balanced framework for their operations.

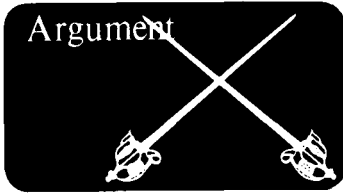
## Quotation of the month

'Europe united could still, by not higgling about the size of lorries, but by having a single foreign policy, a single defence policy and a single economic policy, be equal to the great superpowers. For the moment, the future is very uncertain. Nobody is really facing this; nobody is coming out with this great demand, even the French or the Germans. Somebody must arise, somebody who like Churchill, is not just an echo, but a voice.'

*Harold Macmillan in a BBC radio programme on his 85th birthday.*

## Misquotation of last month

In quoting the *New Statesman* last month, we did ourselves an injustice. What the magazine said, and we should have said, was 'The anti-European position *does* guarantee failure.' Apologies.



# Britain's Community

## From a recent speech by the Rt Hon. Francis Pym, MP, Shadow Foreign Secretary

Three and a half years ago the British people voted overwhelmingly to stay inside the European Community. We did so not for short-term reasons nor for immediate economic benefit. We took that decision for the greater security and future prosperity of our children. We believed then that we in Britain must play our part in building a strong, free, united and democratic Europe.

We looked ahead then and outwards. We must do so again now. We seem to have got into the habit of worrying only about ourselves. The temptations to concentrate on our own economic problems, to be obsessed with our own domestic political battle, must be avoided. It is not a question of suggesting that other people should be put first. In today's world, a short-sighted and exclusive concentration on our own problems is the least effective way of finding a long-term solution to them.

What this country has lacked for too long now is a long-term national objective — something on which to set our sights. We all know that on our own we can no longer command the influence in world affairs we once did. Our new role must be a European one — to exercise effective political and economic influence at the European level.

Since the referendum these argu-

ments have become more valid than ever. The deepening world recession, the lurch towards protectionism, the spread of Soviet imperialism from Asia into the heart of Africa — these are all evidence for the logic of a Europe working together in harmony. Yet our faith in that idea has been allowed to diminish and the political will in this country to play a full part in world affairs has weakened. There is distrust of the Community's purpose, even opposition to its efforts.

Yet our future prosperity, and more significant still our future security, depend upon the complementary alliances of the EEC and NATO; the one economic, the other protective. It is high time we lifted our eyes from the ground and looked towards the future. There are plenty of dangers — more than enough to cause us to create and nurture the strongest links with our neighbours and allies. Why have we allowed Europe to get a bad name in Britain? Why has opposition to it grown? There are of course political reasons.

But quite simply, in the EEC context, Europe has not failed us; we have failed to make the best of membership.

What has become very urgent is the need to make a success of membership for Britain, and to get the Community working better and more effectively.

These will be the two aims of the next Conservative Government.

We want to show our faith in the Community's objectives. The gains from closer co-operation among member states and the development of effective common policies, can be enormous. This does not mean we will somehow be negligent in looking after Britain's interests. British interests and Community interests are not often opposites although occasionally they are: often they are close or even identical. We all have an interest in making our agriculture more efficient *and* Europe more self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs; the Community as a whole has an interest in conserving fish stocks *and* in preserving the livelihood of communities dependent on fishing.

The way to succeed in the Community lies in developing our bargaining strength with our partners. Only by showing our faith and commitment to the Community's purpose can we bank sufficient credit with our friends — credit we can then draw on when special circumstances in Britain must be considered.

Nobody could now accuse the Community of shirking the big issues. 1979 will see the launch of its new monetary system, its first ever general election, and consideration of a further expansion from nine to twelve members.

The elections next June to the European Parliament are now six months away. We look forward to the campaign, this historic step forward in which true democrats everywhere can take pride.

We see the new European Parliament playing a complementary role to Westminster, getting to grips with European problems and scrutinising Community business. We want to bring Community activities and Council decision-making out into the

open. We hope the new Parliament will develop as a powerful influence, not simply upon internal matters, but also as a forum for debate upon Europe's foreign policies — in trade, in the developing countries, in areas of concern like Africa or the European Mediterranean.

The Community's second enlargement has attracted the attention of moaners and anti-Marketees alike. It is time we stopped talking just in terms of "problems"; rather we should welcome the opportunity that enlargement brings us to strengthen democracy in the western world and to develop a deep and wider co-operation in western Europe. It should cause us to look afresh at the decision-making processes of the Community to ensure that its institutions and machinery can translate decisions into effective common action.

In summary: the Community cannot move forward and take on these new challenges while there is continual bickering and lack of faith in it by Britain which should be one of its most important members. Alone amongst the nine member countries, there is constant argument in Britain about her membership. It remains domestic political controversy and that is inimical to our whole national performance. British politics and British politicians must accept the reality of European co-operation and must face up to the responsibilities that come with membership. We must stop talking of "Britain" and "the Community". This is *our* Community, and it will work for us if we work for it. If we do not and shrink back into the shell of the Little Englander, we will be cut off from the mainstream of political, commercial and economic decision-making. That would be contrary to the grain of our character and history. □



# Jet pupils at Culham

## Its headmaster, Mr D. C. E. Hurd, describes Britain's first European School

The ninth European School and the first in the United Kingdom opened its doors to pupils on September 18, 1978, only a few days short of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the first European School in Luxembourg. The other seven are in Varese (Italy), Karlsruhe and Munich (Germany), Bergen (The Netherlands), Mol (Belgium) and Brussels, where there are two. They have been established where they can serve the families of staff employed in institutions of the European Community and the development of the Joint European Torus project at the Culham Laboratory, near Abingdon, has brought about the foundation of the first European School in Britain.

### Aims

The two principal aims of the European Schools are to provide children with continuing education in their mother tongue, so that they are not too disorientated if they return home, and to develop the European spirit among their pupils. The schools have nursery classes for children aged four and five, five years of primary education, from six to eleven and seven years of secondary education. Pupils are taught in language sections, according to their mother tongue, but from as early as the age of six,

begin the study of a second language, in which they have a daily lesson. This is known as the 'working' or 'vehicular' language in which some subjects, such as history and geography, are taught from the third year of the secondary school. In the second year of the secondary school, however, all pupils begin the study of a third language and Dutch pupils, on entering the fourth year, may take up a fourth language. Irish pupils also learn Irish, in addition to English, the working language and the third Community language. The result of this language pattern is that any pupil who spends any reasonable length of time in a European School will achieve fluency in several Community languages. Moreover, subjects like music, art, craft and physical education are taught in international classes (known as European Hours).

The normal school day, with its recreation periods and school meal, provides the most natural opportunity for uninhibited and quite natural language practice.

### Subjects

Lest it be thought, however, that the European Schools exist only to teach languages, it should be emphasized that the languages are only the tools of communication. The teaching of mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology and

economics (to give some examples), is strong. The student who takes the European Baccalaureate at the age of 18 or 19 does so in a wide range of subjects. The European Baccalaureate provides admission to Universities and Higher Education throughout the nine countries of the Community; former students of the European Schools, not all of them British, are to be found now at Oxford, Cambridge and other Universities in the United Kingdom, and conversely, a growing number of young British people face the possibility of completing their education in Universities not in the United Kingdom. The late entry of Britain to the European Economic Community has meant that only now are sizeable classes in English Language Sections coming through to the European Baccalaureate. The largest of the European Schools now has over 2,000 pupils.

## **JET**

The United Kingdom Government has found Culham College, a College of Education which has to close next June, as the site for the first European School in this country. The College will provide excellent facilities for a school of six or seven hundred pupils. It is only a mile from the JET Project and within reach of staff of the new European Weather Forecasting Centre, near Reading, not to mention Oxford. Already the school has opened Dutch, English, French, German and Italian Language Sections. It is ready to receive pupils as the families of JET staff arrive in increasing numbers during the next few years. Its staff has come, in the main, from other European Schools, where they have built up experience of the problems to be encountered. A Steering Committee

of parents is working on a Constitution for the Parents' Association. The nucleus of a school orchestra already exists. Many English parents in the locality are expressing interest in sending their children to the school but entry to the English Language Section is limited, lest the school lose its European balance.

## **In touch**

The European Schools have a broadly common curriculum, which is, at present, being revised by working parties of head teachers, teachers and members of the team of Inspectors. Each country contributes one of its secondary and one of its primary Inspectors to the European team and they travel widely and frequently from school to school, acting as advisers and ensuring that the teachers of their own nationality remain in touch with educational developments in their own country.

## **Charter**

Sealed into the fabric of the European Schools are parchments which outline the spirit of the schools and from which a quotation may aptly conclude this short article:—

'Playing the same games, learning the same lessons, boys and girls of different speech and citizenship will come to know, to respect and to live in harmony with one another. Educated side by side, untroubled from infancy by divisive prejudices, acquainted with all that is great and good in the different cultures, it will be borne in upon them as they mature, that they belong together. Without ceasing to look to their own lands with love and pride, they will become in mind Europeans, schooled and ready to complete and consolidate the work of their fathers before them, to bring into being a united and thriving Europe.'



## **The European Parliament**

This is the title of a study by John Fitzmaurice, published by Saxon House at £8.00. It ends by asking how the directly elected Parliament will affect the Community's development, and calls this 'the acid test'.

## **Institutions**

*The Community's Institutional Problems* is the title of a new study by Robert Lecourt, former President of the Community's Court of Justice, published by the (private) European Cooperation Fund set up in Brussels by the European Cultural Foundation and available from the Fund at 60 rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels.

## **European Economy**

This is the title of a new publication to be issued in March, July, and November each year by the Commission. Obtainable from HMSO, its annual subscription will be £16 without supplements, and £24 complete.

## **The Mystery of Wealth**

This is the title of a new book by John Hutton examining the impact of political economy on world events, and touching largely on the EEC. It is published by Stanley Thornes and Stam Press at £9.75 hardback and £4.95 paperback.

## **Food Industry**

*The impact of the EEC on the UK Food Industry* is the title of a new study by J R Nicholls, issued by Wilton Publications.

## **A Community of 12**

This is the title of a new bilingual (English and French) symposium edited by William Wallace and I. Herreman, with contributions from Lorenzo Natali, Garret FitzGerald and others. It is published by De Tempel, Tempelhof, Bruges.

## **PPPs**

'The use of purchasing power parities in national accounts' is the title of a study published in a recent special number of *Eurostat News*, issued by the European Community's Statistical Office, and available through HMSO. Its author is Professor T.P. Hill, of the University of East Anglia, and it forms part of a new approach to real purchasing power equivalents, which often contrast markedly with currency exchange-rates.

## **New Sussex series**

*The Mediterranean Challenge I and Engineering in Britain, West Germany, and France* are the first two in a new series of research papers on European policy issues, available at £2.00 per copy (plus 25p UK p & p; 50p overseas) from the Sussex European Research Centre, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RF.

## **N. Ireland Beef**

*Profit Rates in the Production and Distribution of Northern Ireland Beef* is the title of a recent study by Dr J Davis, lecturer at the Queen's University, Belfast, from whom it may be obtained, price £1.50.