

481 : 420.5

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

---

Library Copy

COUNCIL  
FOR  
CULTURAL  
CO-OPERATION  
AND  
CULTURAL FUND

\*\*\*

ANNUAL REPORT 1963

STRASBOURG  
1964

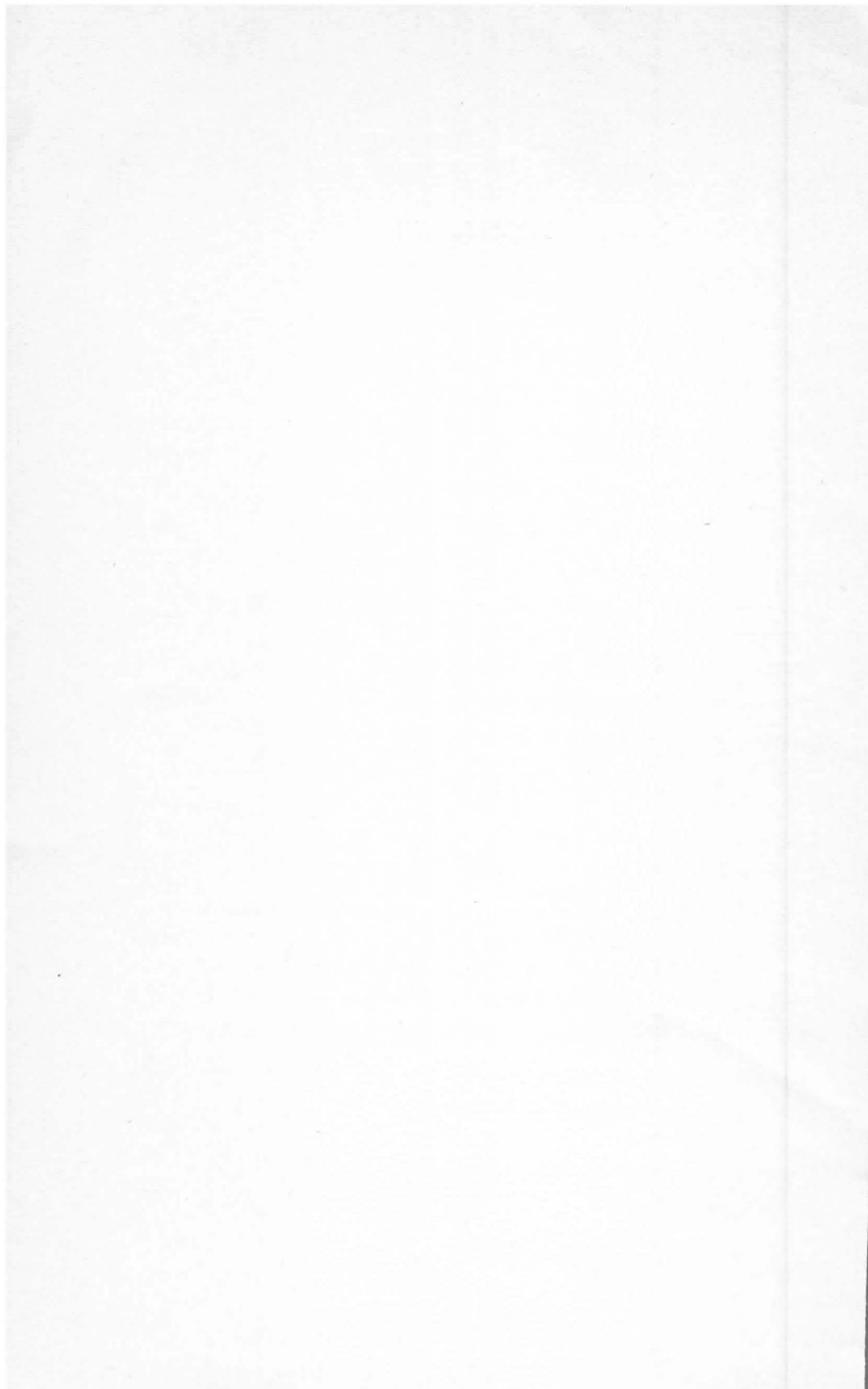
420.5 C

*This report has been prepared by the Council for Cultural Co-operation in pursuance of Article V, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the Cultural Fund, which requires the Council to «transmit an annual report on its activities to the Committee of Ministers, who shall communicate it to the Consultative Assembly».*

*It has been circulated as a document of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe under the serial number : Doc. 1735.*

## CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction . . . . .	7
CHAPTER I — Role, Structures and Policy of the Council for Cultural Co-operation . . . . .	9
CHAPTER II — Cultural Activities . . . . .	19
CHAPTER III — Higher Education and Research . . . . .	27
CHAPTER IV — General and Technical Education . . . . .	33
CHAPTER V — Youth, Adult Education, Physical Education and Sport . . . . .	43
CHAPTER VI — Film and Television . . . . .	53
CHAPTER VII — Modern Language Teaching . . . . .	57
CHAPTER VIII — Educational Documentation Centre . . . . .	61
CHAPTER IX — Relations with Other Organisations and Other Organs of the Council of Europe . . . . .	65
CHAPTER X — Cultural Fund . . . . .	79
CHAPTER XI — General Lines of the Programme for 1964 . . . . .	87
APPENDIX A — List of participants to the sessions of the Council for Cultural Co-operation . . . . .	93
APPENDIX B — Structure of the Directorate of Education and of Cultural and Scientific Affairs . . . . .	97
APPENDIX C — Publications, documents and material for display . . . . .	99
APPENDIX D — Programme financed by the Cultural Fund in 1963 . . . . .	113
APPENDIX E — Programme to be financed by the Cultural Fund in 1964 . . . . .	119
APPENDIX F — Balance sheet of the Cultural Fund as at 31st De- cember 1963 . . . . .	125





## INTRODUCTION

The 1st Annual Report devoted considerable space to the new structures established on 1st January 1962, and to the way in which various streams of cultural co-operation were canalised into a system directed by the Council for Cultural Co-operation. In the second year this new system underwent only minor changes, whereas the resulting programme gained considerably in depth and cogency. Thus while only a brief reference will be made in the 2nd Annual Report to problems of structure, greater emphasis than before will be placed on the programme.

In the field of programme planning, the most important event of 1963 was the decision of the Council for Cultural Co-operation to take direct inspiration from the Resolutions of the 3rd Conference of European Ministers of Education, which was held in Rome in October 1962. This meant in effect that the Council of Europe has employed a large part of its machinery for cultural co-operation in the service of the Ministers of Education, who have recently come to realise the importance for their work, each in his own country, of a system of European co-operation which would enable them to benefit from the experiences and achievements of their colleagues in other European countries.

As a natural consequence, the programme of cultural co-operation of the Council of Europe has become predominantly a programme of educational co-operation. The need to discover effective methods of working with non-governmental organisations has been more acutely felt than before: in this respect, progress has been made in developing joint action with non-governmental organisations active in the field of youth.

It has also become apparent that the findings of courses and working parties can be of interest and of importance to far greater numbers of specialists than those who have been directly concerned in the work, and that there is an increasing need to make available

information about newly developing techniques of teaching, which are at present only inadequately known. An attempt was made during 1963 to fill this need by inaugurating a series of publications devoted to specialised studies under the general heading *Education in Europe*.

## CHAPTER I

### *Role, Structure and Policy of the Council for Cultural Co-operation*

#### 1. *Functions*

It will be recalled that by Resolution (61) 39 of the Committee of Ministers, the CCC was made directly responsible for cultural activities, whereas the expanding work in the field of education was largely delegated to three Permanent Committees :

The Committee for Higher Education and Research

The Committee for General and Technical Education

The Committee for Out-of-School Education.

Since the CCC is also responsible for the administration of the Cultural Fund which finances the overall programme, it also exercises powers of co-ordination. Furthermore the CCC is empowered to draw up proposals concerning the cultural policy of the Council of Europe for adoption by the Committee of Ministers.

#### 2. *Structures*

In order to ensure the continuity of the work of the Committee for Higher Education and Research, and taking into account the practice inherited by this Committee from the Western European Union, the Committee of Ministers agreed in 1962 that, with the authorisation of the CCC, the Committee for Higher Education and Research might hold a second annual plenary meeting on a specific subject in a university town of its choice.

The same problem of continuity was encountered in 1962 by the other two Permanent Committees. The CCC therefore asked the Committee of Ministers to authorise each of them to hold a meeting of its Bureau between plenary sessions of the Committee. This proposal was adopted by the Ministers and came into force in

1963. The new measure has been of value in adapting activities to changing needs.

The difficulties of organising the work of the Committee for Out-of-School Education have not yet been entirely overcome. This Committee covers a wide range of activities which may be divided into three groups: youth activities (particularly co-operation with youth organisations); physical education, sport and outdoor activities; adult education. In many countries different government departments or officials are responsible for these three branches of the work. Moreover adult education is more closely linked to the work of the other two Permanent Committees than is the activity of youth organisations. In view of this diversity, it has been deemed necessary to hold plenary meetings of the Committee and of its Bureau in three sections, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the plenary Committee acting as a link between them. The decision of the Committee of Ministers to give official recognition to this system as from 1964, by amending its Resolution (61) 42, has been much appreciated by the CCC.

A further problem which has not yet found a permanent solution is that of the integration of film and television activities in the new structures. The CCC decided at its 2nd Session to take responsibility for the continuation and development of the activities of the former Film Committee of WEU which were transferred to the Council of Europe under the former Partial Agreement of 1960; and this Committee, now known as the Council of Europe Film Experts, meets twice a year to propose a programme of audio-visual aids for incorporation in the estimates of the Cultural Fund. The fact remains that the Committee is still not officially recognised by the Council of Europe and its meetings are held without the financial participation of the Council.

As for television, it has not yet been possible to establish a working arrangement with the commercial interests concerned and the European Broadcasting Union. For the moment, therefore, the CCC is limiting its television activities to a few preliminary studies and the Director of Education has been authorised to convene small panels of experts when necessary.

A small section of the Directorate of Education has been created to administer the programme of audio-visual aids, but it

is not yet in a position to give adequate attention to both film and television problems, particularly since they call for co-ordination with the work in all branches of education as well as with cultural activities.

By and large, however, the structures established in 1962 have proved to be sound. An *ad hoc* Committee, which is to meet in May 1964, will have the opportunity of examining them and proposing the modifications needed.

### 3. Co-ordination and programme policy

One of the most important functions of the CCC is the co-ordination of the overall programme. The CCC may intervene in five ways :

- (i) by instructing the Permanent Committees to initiate action in certain directions ;
- (ii) by suggesting or adding activities not included in the programmes submitted by the Committees (this affects the Permanent Committees particularly in respect of activities which overlap two or more specialised fields) ;
- (iii) by adjusting the balance of the programme as between the three Permanent Committees, cultural activities and Film/TV ;
- (iv) by suggesting changes of emphasis in the sectional programmes submitted ;
- (v) occasionally, by rejecting proposals as premature or of low priority.

The most important instruction which the CCC issued in 1963 was contained in Resolution No. 8, transmitting to the Permanent Committees the Resolutions of the Rome Conference of European Ministers of Education and asking them to take these Resolutions into account when formulating their programmes. It should be recalled that, although there is no institutional link between the Conferences of Ministers of Education and the Council of Europe, the Secretariat prepares and services these Conferences under the

supervision of a Committee of Senior Officials. Similarly, the Secretary-General receives the Resolutions of the Conferences and transmits them to the CCC for information. The significance of the above decision of the CCC was that it showed a desire to harmonise the cultural programme of the Council of Europe with the policy defined by the European Ministers of Education.

Most of the activities added by the CCC to the specialised programmes of the Permanent Committees in 1963 have concerned relations with non-governmental organisations. In the course of time, each Committee will find the best way of associating these organisations with the implementation of the programme, but, apart from youth activities, 1963 — and to some extent 1964 — may be regarded as a transitional period in this respect. A few other schemes launched by the Committee of Cultural Experts and not yet terminated, such as the Glossary of History Terms, the series of Conferences on the problems of overseas students in Europe and the Cultural Centre at Delphi, also belong to this category known as "general activities".

The adjustment of the balance between the specialised programmes is one of the most delicate functions of the CCC. Not only must the latter take account of the gross cost of each programme, but also of the stage of development of the work of each Committee, of the range of its terms of reference and of the relative cost of the types of projects selected.

1963 was noticeable for a considerable expansion of the programmes for general and technical education and for adult education. This was deliberate policy on the part of the CCC. The Committee for General and Technical Education covers a field which had been neglected before the establishment of the CCC and which also corresponds most closely with the concerns of the Conferences of Ministers of Education. The CCC therefore gave this Committee every financial encouragement in developing its programme which had considerable leeway to make up in 1962.

As for the Committee for Out-of-School Education, three particular circumstances were borne in mind: the wide range of activities covered by the Committee, the need for giving financial

as well as moral support to youth organisations willing to co-operate within the framework of the programme, and the fact that the first major project to be launched under the new system belonged to the programme of this Committee (Experimental Youth Centre). In spite of this, chiefly owing to the lack of staff, progress with the problems of adult education was not as rapid as the CCC had hoped.

The confident relations which exist between the CCC and its Permanent Committees were borne out by the fact that, apart from minor adjustments and a few inevitable economies, it was not found necessary to disallow proposals made by the Permanent Committees. The CCC did, however, draw attention to the danger of dispersion of effort, and some delegations took the view that activities should be crystallised around a limited number of growth points. A first step in this direction was taken in the field of modern language teaching, which overlaps the programmes of two Committees and is also closely bound up with audio-visual aids. A small co-ordinating group is to be appointed to advise the Director of Education on a concerted plan of campaign which is to culminate in the autumn of 1965.

The CCC has led the way in the concentration of effort in the cultural field, over which it has direct control. Some of the long-established activities which no longer correspond to the priority items of the general programme are going to be abandoned (the student interchange scheme and the study tours for workers, both of which were running on too small a scale; courses of European studies, which merely provided information on European problems). Others have already been reduced (research fellowships) and supplemented by methods better suited to requirements (commissioned research). New methods have been sought: the Film Prizes are to be replaced by a scheme for the selection and distribution of the best European films.

Furthermore, the CCC has become conscious of the need to adapt its work in the cultural field to the demands of a rapidly changing civilisation and, to this end, has instructed a working party to draft a new cultural programme which will begin to take effect in 1965 (see Chapter XI).



As for film and TV activities, they are now given a special Head in the budget of the Cultural Fund, but until such time as the TV activities can be developed, the preponderance of the funds allotted are given to film co-operation.

One of the measures provisionally proposed in 1962 was the extension of the university interchange scheme to Africa. Here the CCC decided that in the interests of immediate concentration, and pending the recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Committee set up by the Committee of Ministers to review the future of cultural co-operation, this scheme should be held in abeyance. Other proposals affecting the geographical scope of its programme, such as the Assembly Recommendation that a clearing house be established for assistance to the African countries in the education and youth fields, were also reserved for the future in the interests of concentration. This latter proposal would have administrative and financial implications disproportionate to the present means at the disposal of the Directorate of Education. Moreover it can only be settled at the highest level, taking into account the competence of other intergovernmental organisations. In the same desire to consolidate the present work, the CCC reserved its position on the advisability of giving financial support to publications in the non-official languages of the Council of Europe and asked that the whole question of a publications policy be submitted to the *Ad hoc* Committee.

On the other hand, the CCC warmly endorsed certain proposals which will extend its programme of mutual assistance for the benefit of the developing countries of Europe, more particularly, a scheme for the training in other European countries of teachers for Turkish teacher training colleges, and technical assistance measures to enable Greece to develop its youth services. It will be recalled that on the establishment of the CCC, a paragraph (c) was added to Article II (3) of the Statute of the Cultural Fund, authorising the Fund "to introduce as soon as financial resources permit, a policy of mutual aid in the educational, scientific and cultural fields on behalf of any member countries which desire it". This policy is now beginning to take shape.

The Turkish teachers project and the Experimental Youth Centre raised certain problems of programme balance which caused



the CCC some preoccupation. These are dealt with in more detail in Chapter X (Cultural Fund). Suffice it to say here that the CCC has accepted the principle in specific cases of financing projects entailing relatively heavy expenditure which may extend over a number of years, provided that such projects are shown to have a far-reaching effect on cultural co-operation as a whole. The problem of financing "*projets lourds*" is nevertheless to be submitted to the *Ad hoc* Committee, for their extension would substantially affect the level of expenditure to be envisaged in future years, and it would be undesirable if they hampered other initiatives by absorbing too great a proportion of the Fund's resources.

#### 4. *Working methods*

If 1962 was a year of prospection, 1963 may be described as a period of consolidation, and in such periods the problem of working methods is bound to loom large at committee and secretariat level. At committee level certain actions such as the determination of policy, programme planning, the establishment of priorities and the allocation of resources involve decisions of a general nature, whereas the elaboration of the budget of the Cultural Fund and the formulation of programmes in the specialised fields are largely matters of detail.

The Permanent Committees (composed mainly of senior officials conversant with the specialised problems in each branch of education, and the Film Experts) are thus given full independence in working out the details of their programmes, and the CCC only intervenes in the establishment of a general balance or in giving general directives ; but for cultural activities, on the other hand, the CCC is directly responsible. Hence, there has been a tendency at its Sessions for the discussions to veer from matters of high level decision to minutiae.

Only the CCC itself can formally adopt each point of the Cultural Fund's growing budget, but it has begun to realise that a smaller committee can more efficiently prepare the ground for its decisions. In 1963, it therefore reduced the length of its plenary sessions and set up a Programme and Budget Committee, composed

of one member of each delegation, which meets before the May session and presents the first draft of the estimates to be adopted at the end of the year.

The same tendency is developing with regard to cultural activities, for in 1963, the CCC appointed from among its own members a Working Party on future cultural activities to prepare the ground in this field for the *Ad hoc* Committee. In January 1964, it was therefore in a position to lay down a concrete outline programme for the future, which had already been worked over carefully. The CCC is still saddled with much detail in administering the current programme of cultural activities, for its specialised Working Parties can only make proposals and do not see the overall picture; but it may well wish in the future to free itself increasingly of administrative detail, both by the above-mentioned method of restricted sessions, and by a greater delegation of authority to the Secretariat, in accordance with Resolution (61) 39, paragraph 11<sup>1</sup>. It did not pass unnoticed that the CCC had to wait until its session of January 1964, in order to be able to set aside adequate time for a full-scale policy discussion.

### 5. *The Ad hoc Committee*

In accordance with the terms of paragraph 13 of Resolution (61) 39, a second *Ad hoc* Committee will be convened in 1964 to review the functioning of the CCC during the first three years of its existence.

Some doubts were expressed concerning the expediency of holding this meeting so soon after the CCC had come to grips with its new responsibilities, but it was finally decided that, by holding the meeting of the *Ad hoc* Committee just before the normal summer session of the CCC, the latter would be able to plan the programme for 1965 in the light of the *Ad hoc* Committee's recommendations. To avoid a hiatus in the work, advance planning for a given year must in practice begin in the early summer of the

---

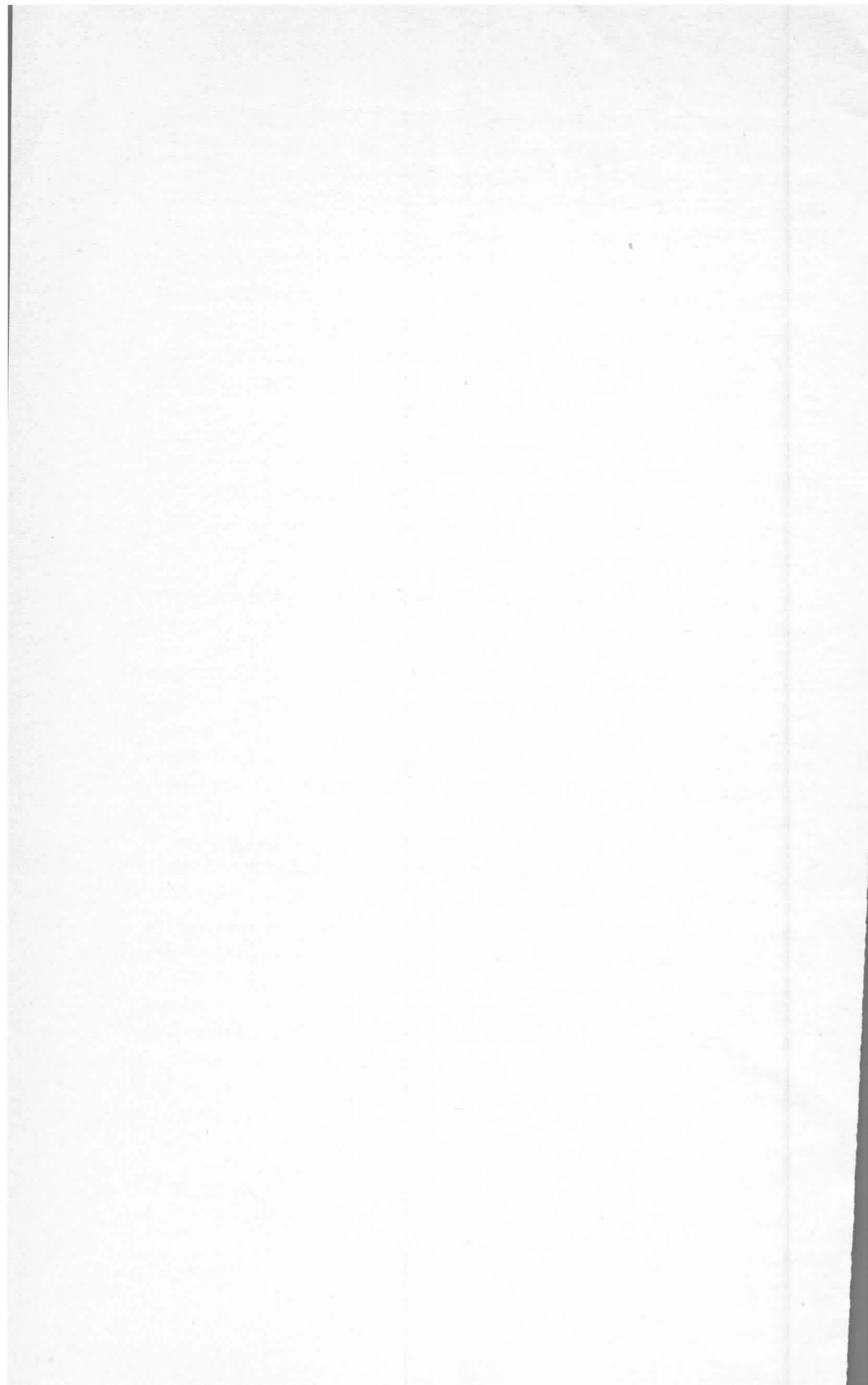
1. The principal task of the Directorate of Education is defined as "giving a constant impetus to effective co-operation between countries Members of the Council of Europe or signatories to the Cultural Convention".

previous year, and funds must be allotted provisionally. The decision to hold the *Ad hoc* Committee in May 1964 should guarantee that much of this provisional planning can be left intact when the CCC meets in January 1965 to approve the final programme for that year, by which time the Committee of Ministers should have taken its decision on the recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Committee.

The Committee of Ministers has defined the mandate of the *Ad hoc* Committee in the following terms (Resolution (63) 14) :

“in the light of any decisions relating to the cultural policy of the Council of Europe which shall have been taken by the Committee of Ministers before the date of their meeting, to review the methods of work of the Council for Cultural Co-operation and its organs during the first phase of its existence, submit proposals for any modifications required in the existing structure, staff and programme and report to the Committee of Ministers on their financial implications”.

The role of the Consultative Assembly in the work of the CCC has always been positive, thanks in particular to the active participation of three members of the Cultural and Scientific Committee in CCC Sessions. In 1963, the Cultural and Scientific Committee made a particularly valuable contribution to the shaping of the future programme in launching its studies on the protection and development of ancient buildings and historical or artistic sites. With the assistance of Mrs. Rehling, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, these have been to a large extent incorporated in the proposals of the CCC's outline programme of future cultural activities. In general, the Assembly has consistently supported the proposals of the CCC for improving its machinery and increasing the means at its disposal. The approaching retirement of Mr. Kraft, Chairman for many years of the Cultural and Scientific Committee, will be regretted by all, for he was one of the prime movers of the reforms which led to the present system and one who, throughout his distinguished political career, has never lost sight of the fact that common cultural values are the bedrock of all international co-operation.



## CHAPTER II

### *Cultural Activities*

#### A. Fine Arts

##### 1. *European art exhibitions*

The aim of the European art exhibitions, held periodically since 1954, is to show the universality of the European spirit and the common artistic heritage of Europe, transmitted through the centuries and across frontiers, by illustrating the main periods of European culture such as Romanesque, Byzantine, humanist, classical, Romantic and contemporary.

The eighth of this series of exhibitions, *European Art around 1400*, was held in Vienna in 1962 and was an outstanding success.

Preparation of the ninth European exhibition continued during 1963. The committee responsible for its organisation held a second meeting in Athens from 5th to 8th April. This exhibition, on the theme *Byzantine Art as a European Art*, will be organised in 1964 by the Greek Government under the auspices of the Council of Europe. Its inauguration has been arranged for 1st April in the Zappeion Exhibition Hall in Athens. It will remain open until 15th June. Among the works to be exhibited may be mentioned illuminated manuscripts from the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris, the famous enamels from St. Mark's Library in Venice, miniatures, icons and frescoes from Germany, ivories from the Victoria and Albert Museum and manuscripts from Oxford. A number of Byzantine chefs-d'œuvre from private museums and collections in America will also be on show. Greece herself is to make an important contribution which will include virtually unknown works from monastic centres such as Mount Athos, the Meteores and Patmos.

Audio-visual material relating to the European art exhibitions (catalogues, albums, slides, travelling documentary exhibitions, etc.) continues to be distributed in increasing quantities. This valuable material, intended for the use of the general public as well as of schools, places the themes of the exhibitions permanently on record.

Two travelling exhibitions based on the sixth art exhibition, *20th Century Sources*, are in circulation. The first, in the French language, is touring France after having been shown for two and a half months at Leghorn (Italy). The second, in the English language, completed a tour in the United Kingdom in May 1963. It has been travelling in Norway since 1st September.

## *2. Contemporary architecture*

In its desire to arouse public interest in contemporary architecture, the Council has included a new activity in its programme.

Whereas the public is alive to the value of historic monuments, it totally neglects architecture of the present day. Modern architecture should however be a worthy testimony to European civilisation and the most visible and durable sign of intellectual development.

As a first step an enquiry has been organised whose conclusions should make it possible to fill a gap in knowledge and culture at a time when any European citizen may be deputed to order the construction of edifices which would be the expression of contemporary European civilisation, just as temples and palaces still bear witness to past civilisations.

A questionnaire has been sent out to member countries and fourteen replies have already reached the Secretariat. Mr. André Hermant has been asked to draft an analytical report in preparation for a publication to appear in 1965.

## **B. Travelling Educational Exhibitions**

During the year 1963 work continued on the preparation of models of three travelling exhibitions planned by the Council for

Cultural Co-operation on *Lines of Communication*, *Town Planning* and *The Universities*. A working party met for this purpose in March 1963, and two meetings of specialists took place in November.

### C. Cultural Travel and Major European Cultural Centres

At its 4th Session, the Council for Cultural Co-operation invited the Working Party on *Europe Marches On* to undertake in 1963, with the assistance of suitable specialists, a study with a view to taking European action "to arouse public awareness of major cultural centres and their incorporation in a civilisation of leisure".

A meeting was held for this purpose on 15th and 16th October in Strasbourg.

Moreover, three scripts were prepared for films on "lines of communication", "town planning" and "music" intended to illustrate, with regard to the major cultural centres of Europe, the creativeness of European civilisation.

### D. Council of Europe Film Prizes

The European film prize and the Council of Europe newsreel prize were awarded in 1963 at the International Film Festival at San Sebastian, Spain (10th to 16th June).

A European jury examined seventeen films produced in different European countries. The film prize was awarded to the Netherlands film *Maasvaart* (Navigation on the Meuse), produced by Mr. Jan Wiegel. The jury considered that the artistic quality and rhythm of this film high-lighted the co-operation of workers of different countries in a task necessary for European unity.

The newsreel prize was given to a Franco-German production *Der Weg in der Zukunft* (Road to the Future), produced by Deutsche Wochenschau G.m.b.H. in collaboration with Gaumont News, on the occasion of General de Gaulle's tour of the Federal Republic of Germany and Chancellor Adenauer's visit to France.

The Spanish film *Tiempo Abierto* (This Open Age), which deals with the life and functioning of a European University, received a special mention, as did the English film on nature conservation *The Living Pattern*.

The customary medals were handed to the winners at a performance of the prize-winning films in Strasbourg in January 1964, during the 5th Session of the Council for Cultural Co-operation.

## E. Exchanges of Persons

### 1. *University interchange*

In the framework of the free circulation and exchange of persons, which is one of the principal aims of the European Cultural Convention, university interchange is intended to facilitate the journeys of university teachers invited to give courses or lectures in the universities of the remoter member countries of the Council or countries signatory of the Cultural Convention.

Whilst this scheme continued to operate at a satisfactory rate in 1963 there were fewer journeys than in 1962 (36 as against 41). The fact that in 1962 the Secretariat was obliged, owing to insufficient funds, to postpone a certain number of journeys to the following year, might possibly have been the reason for a decline in the number of applications.

### 2. *Exchanges of students*

Under this scheme 49 Italian students accompanied by a teacher visited Ireland from 1st to 16th August 1963, and 50 Irish students paid a return visit from 18th to 1st September. These study tours enabled the students of the two countries to become acquainted with some aspects of the life and culture of the countries visited.

### 3. *Study tours for workers*

Study tours for workers are intended, on the one hand, to facilitate the exchange of technical knowledge and, on the other, to promote international understanding. They are intended mainly for those who work in cultural fields, although manual workers



are not excluded, and each year the scheme provides an opportunity for one or more Governments to send a group of workers to another European country to study working methods on the spot.

Two senior officials of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Reykjavik (Iceland) visited London and Dublin between 2nd and 15th August 1963, in order to become acquainted with methods of organisation and administration of orchestras in these two cities.

## F. Fellowships and Study Facilities

### 1. Council of Europe Research Fellowships

The Selection Committee awarded six Research Fellowships for 1964 to nationals of member countries of the Council of Europe or countries signatory of the Cultural Convention.

The following were the subjects accepted :

— Philosophic foundations of contemporary historical movements tending towards international integration, with particular concrete emphasis on the development of the European community ;

— *Recherches en vue d'une intégration médicale européenne ;*

— *La supranationalité — Problèmes juridiques de l'intégration européenne ;*

— *Problèmes de la diplomatie culturelle européenne après la deuxième guerre mondiale ;*

— *Une institution européenne : le Conseil de l'Europe ;*

— *La Commission européenne des Droits de l'Homme.*

The following thesis has been published in the series *European Aspect*, under the agreement concluded between the Secretariat and the publisher Sijthoff, of Leiden (Netherlands) :

— *Une tradition européenne dans l'habitation* by G. Pirrone.

### 2. Commissioned research

In addition to the Fellowships awarded by the Council of Europe each year for work of European interest, the Council for

Cultural Co-operation decided at its 3rd Session (January 1963) to commission research from specialists on subjects chosen by the Council and related to its programme. The Fellowships Selection Committee drew up specific proposals on this project and they will be put into effect in 1965. The Council as an interim measure authorised the Director of Education and Cultural and Scientific Affairs to put forward six subjects in the framework of the 1964 programme as follows :

- Developments in the United Kingdom during the Second World War, leading to the practice of collective cultural co-operation ;
- Revision of history textbooks and history teaching ;
- Sport for workers — problems of individual recreation ;
- Research, followed by publication of the results on appropriate cultural facilities to be provided for towns with from 100,000 - 500,000 inhabitants, from 50,000 - 100,000 inhabitants and from 20,000 - 50,000 inhabitants ;
- Modern language teaching by television ;
- Survey on parliamentary methods to deal with scientific questions in member countries.

### 3. Cultural Identity Card

The Cultural Identity Card, which is virtually a European cultural passport, enables research workers to have free access to a great number of libraries, museums, monuments, *etc.*, and to benefit from certain material facilities.

During 1963 the scheme operated in a very satisfactory manner in all the countries.

In view of the growing importance of this activity, the 7th edition of the *List of facilities granted to holders of the Cultural Identity Card together with a list of useful addresses* will be entirely revised in order to introduce the following improvements :

- uniform classification of facilities and useful addresses ;
- the pages will be cut in such a way as to make it possible to open the booklet at a given country (index system).

## G. Publications

### 1. *Translations of literary works written in lesser known languages*

This scheme aims to make known literary works written in lesser-known languages which would otherwise remain virtually unknown.

In 1963 the following countries received a subsidy towards the translation and publication of such works :

— Greece, for the translation into French of poetic works of Dionissios Solomos ;

— Sweden, for the translation into French of *Hans Nödes Tid* by Eyvind Johnson ;

— Belgium, for the translation into English of the work entitled *De Kapellekensbaan* by L.P. Boon.

These publications will, as far as possible, constitute a series of uniform size and presentation.

### 2. *Folklore*

The Council of Europe has been consulting distinguished specialists for the preparation of a European folklore anthology in several volumes which is intended to emphasise European sources of themes recurring in the following genres :

- (a) folk tales,
- (b) ballads,
- (c) the theatre.

The first volume of this series, devoted to folk tales, was published by Rosenkilde and Bagger, Copenhagen, in the summer of 1963.

## H. Council of Europe Contributions to the Unesco Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values

In 1963 the Council of Europe's contribution to this project consisted mainly in purchasing and dispatching to the East :

— copies of the art albums produced on the occasion of the first European exhibition (*Humanist Europe*, Brussels, 1954) ;

— 150 copies in English of the first volume of the folklore series (tales).

A further contribution was the preparation and printing of a list of commercially published books capable of providing the Eastern peoples with a true and attractive picture of European cultural values. In addition, an English language version of the travelling exhibition *European Art around 1400* was sent on a tour of Eastern countries.

## CHAPTER III

### *Higher Education and Research*

#### *1. Training of engineers*

At the instance of the Committee for Higher Education and Research, which has stressed the need to include the problems of applied sciences within its considerations, a Conference on the training of engineers was held in Strasbourg from 17th to 19th January 1963.

Thirty-six delegates from member countries of the CCC took part in this meeting which was also attended by observers and guests from Yugoslavia, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Conference of Representatives from Engineering Societies of Western Europe and the United States (EUSEC), and the European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (FEANI). The Conference dealt with the following four main subjects :

(a) *General and specialised training.* After an introductory talk, a discussion developed on the role of basic science in the training of engineers, the need to train flexible minds, and also to acquaint students with the latest technical advances.

(b) *Modern mathematical aids* changes and trends in mathematics teaching for engineering students and the emergency of a new form of technology — “mathematical engineering”.

(c) *The influence of new material on technology and the consequent effect on engineering courses.* Here discussion concerned the need to give students up-to-date knowledge of the most recent discoveries in their field and to provide for more specialised studies through post-graduate courses.

(d) *The teaching of “engineering design”.* Discussion on this subject revealed differences of opinion between those who considered that “engineering design” can be taught only through

experience in industry after university training and those who believed that such teaching should form an integral part of the entire university course.

The Conference did not attempt to draw up conclusions or recommendations but sketched out the lines of future studies on the subject. The work of this Council of Europe Conference will be published under the title *Engineering Education* in the *Education in Europe* series in 1964.

## 2. Comparative studies

At its meeting at Liège in November 1963, the Committee for Higher Education and Research held an opening discussion on the preliminary draft report on university staff structure by Mr. Sindal, lecturer at the Higher Commercial Institute in Alborg.

A reminder was given that the survey, which has up to now been confined to a few faculties (Theology, Law and Political and Economic Sciences, Arts and Natural Sciences) should also be extended to the faculties of medicine and applied sciences before publication is envisaged. Measures have since been taken to this end.

The Secretariat was also instructed to study means of effecting a systematic analysis of the following problems :

- (a) The academic freedom of university staff ;
- (b) The responsibilities of universities with regard to curricula, examinations and the equivalence of university qualifications ;
- (c) Student admission.

## 3. Conference on new universities

The Conference on new universities held at Liège from 7th to 9th November 1963, has provided one of the most important features of European co-operation in the field of higher education. Close on 60 delegates met to discuss the problems raised by the growing tide of young people who want to benefit from a university or at least post-secondary training. The main subjects were as follows :

— Motives and considerations involved in the setting up of new universities in Europe ; the effect of new trends on university structures and progress in educational reform ;

— Problems such as the balance of curricula (specialised studies in a single branch or the grouping of studies round a main subject) and the background for study (university sites, student hostels, etc.).

Discussion dealt with questions such as the new *vis à vis* the historic universities, the rules and practices accompanying the launching of a new university, financing, new inter-disciplinary relations, the university as a centre of cultural influence and the demand for post-secondary-school vocational training.

#### 4. *Organic co-operation between European universities*

As a result of a decision taken by the Committee on Higher Education and Research at its meeting in March 1963, a study group on organic co-operation was set up. This group held its first meeting on 17th and 18th October in Strasbourg with Dr. B. Petri, Chancellor of the Swedish Universities, in the Chair.

The group made a preliminary survey of the need for systematic relations between European universities in order to strengthen the university community in Europe. Its conclusions were given in a working paper which will be submitted to the meeting of the Committee for Higher Education and Research in February 1964, which will then have the task of deciding on policy in the light of the information collected or still to be collected.

The study group stressed the advantage to be gained from "centres for confrontation and research" in various specialised fields. Emphasis was placed on the need for such centres to encourage research work by university professors granted prolonged special leave. They could also furnish such professors with additional opportunities for the exchange of their views and experience in teaching problems.

## *5. International student exchanges for post-graduate study and research*

Owing to the changed situation and demands, there has been apparent need to review the various systems of student exchanges for post-graduate study and research. A special conference, which will take place in Strasbourg on 29th and 30th January 1964, will look into means of promoting such exchanges, of improving information and publicity facilities and of harmonising exchange programmes.

## *6. Model curricula and equivalence of university qualifications*

### *(a) BASIC ANALYSES*

In the interests of European integration it is essential to achieve an equivalent level of teaching in different universities and the mutual recognition of university qualifications. As a step towards the solution of the problem, it was decided to conduct comparative studies of courses in certain selected subjects in different countries and university establishments. The first field selected for analysis as a pilot project was that of chemistry.

A Committee and a Working Party for laboratory work were duly appointed and have had to progress by gradual stages, but it is already clear that their work may produce very interesting results. One of these will be an account by the Rapporteur-General (Mr. Ourisson of Strasbourg University) setting out guiding principles for the study of chemistry. The results will be based on a thorough enquiry into the subjects taught together with methods and material conditions of teaching.

The fact that thorough basic documentation is an essential preliminary for any useful work is the reason why basic comparative studies have now been started, as a practical first step, in the fields of biology and physics respectively. It can only be on the basis of such surveys that the university experts will be able to arrive at well-founded conclusions.



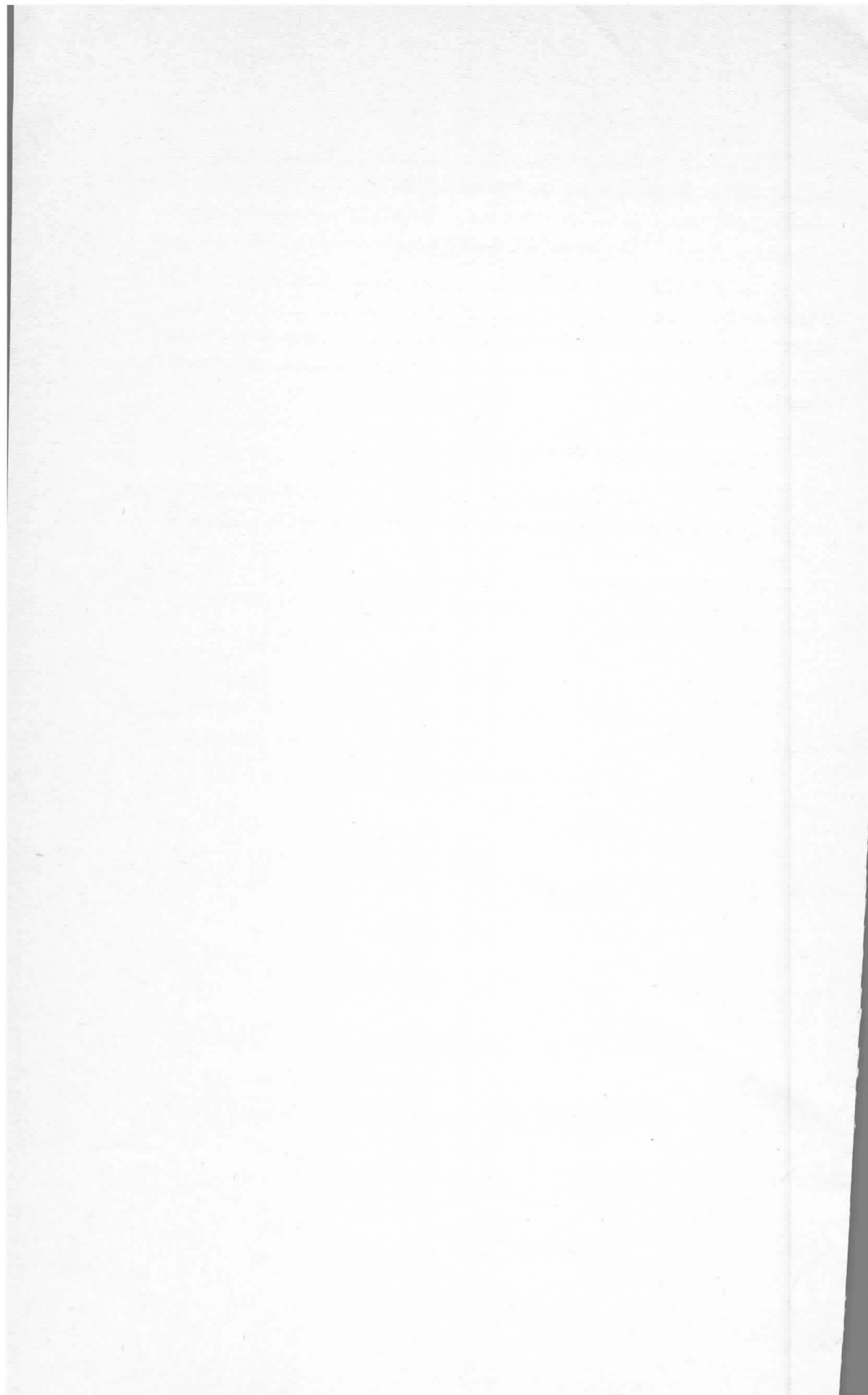
### (b) SPECIALIST CONFERENCES

The Working Party set up to enquire into chemistry courses expressed the hope that, as a step towards the effective raising of teaching standards in Europe to the highest level, conferences of specialised teachers in certain key sectors would be organised.

After the Council for Cultural Co-operation had approved a credit to this effect, Professor Dreiding of Zurich University was requested to act as scientific adviser for the organisation of the first conference of this kind which will be devoted to stereochemistry.

### (c) FOREIGN EXAMINERS

The Council for Cultural Co-operation also approved expenditure so that foreign examiners could be invited to participate in university examinations, and the first measures to promote this scheme have been taken.



## CHAPTER IV

### *General and Technical Education*

#### **A. Educational Programme**

##### *1. Comparative documentation and general questions*

###### **(a) DICTIONARY OF EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL TERMS**

At its meeting in March 1963, the Committee on General and Technical Education instructed an enlarged study group to prepare the way for a standard terminology of educational structures, with captions and statistics, for which it would be necessary :

— to devise and approve a system of clear and simple representation ;

— to agree on the terminology to be used.

With these terms of reference, the study group met in Vienna from 7th to 15th June 1963. It drew up a plan for the work in question, which will be submitted to the national Ministries and may be ready for publication by the end of 1964.

###### **(b) PÆDAGOGICA EUROPÆA (European Education Yearbook)**

The purpose of this Yearbook is to help in harmonising education in Europe by centralising information and providing opportunities for discussing the results of educational research and other important activities, and educational progress in the different European countries.

At its 2nd Meeting in March 1963, the Committee on General and Technical Education recommended that a subvention should

be granted for this project, and expressed the hope that the articles in *Pædagogica Europæa* would not be unduly academic, but would remain accessible to a large public.

At a preparatory meeting held at Strasbourg on 21st October, which brought together representatives of the Council of Europe and editors and publishers of the review, it was decided :

- (i) that an Editorial Committee of five members should be set up, with Professor Langeveld as its Chairman and the Head of the Division of General and Technical Education among its members ;
- (ii) that the editorial and secretarial work should be centralised at the Department of Education of the University of Cambridge.

Meeting in Paris in October, the Bureau of the Committee on General and Technical Education stressed the importance of continuity in this publication, and recommended that the Council for Cultural Co-operation should guarantee its financial support for the first five years.

The Yearbook will be published in three languages — French, English and German — with summaries in two others. The first volume will probably appear in 1965.

#### (c) TECHNICAL, COMMERCIAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

With a view to exploring this important sector, the Committee on General and Technical Education has appointed an expert to carry out, in collaboration with other documentation experts, a comparative study on the common problems confronting European countries in technical, commercial and vocational education. This study is approaching completion and will be published in 1964.

#### (d) PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION — CURRENT TRENDS AND COMMON PROBLEMS

This study was prepared by Mr. Jean Thomas, Inspector-General at the French Ministry of Education, and Mr. Joseph Majault, Deputy Director of the *Institut Pédagogique National Français*.

The work, which appeared in July 1963, describes the study system in operation at present in primary and secondary education

in the CCC member countries and the reforms now under consideration.

## 2. *Structure of education*

### (a) NEW OR ALTERNATIVE TYPES OF SECONDARY EDUCATION — SEMINAR

This seminar was held at Oxford from 18th to 30th March 1963. The papers read revealed the uncertainty prevailing as to relations between traditional schools, with their selective system, and the new types of school, and also the spirit of experiment at work in the new schools which are eager to establish standard curricula, complete their organisation, and provide psychological training suited to the needs of the new generation of secondary school pupils.

The delegates adopted a statement which comprised conclusions of great importance for the future of secondary education in member countries, bearing upon the range and content of studies and the methods of teaching.

### (b) THE CONCLUDING SECONDARY SCHOOL YEARS — CONFERENCE

The Conference on *The Concluding Secondary School Years*, organised by the European Teachers Association under the auspices of the Council for Cultural Co-operation, was held in London from 10th to 13th July.

The Conference studied the curricula applied in the final classes of European secondary schools, and the nature and purpose of examinations from the standpoint of :

- their influence on the curriculum ;
- access to higher education and to the professions ;
- international recognition of their value.

It was agreed that the final secondary school years should give instruction of a general cultural nature from the European angle and within a framework of genuine international co-operation.

It was agreed, however, that in the present period there may be a number of different forms of culture, relating to natural science, social science, the classics, *etc.* There was broad agreement on the principle that specialisation in any of these fields can usefully begin at about the age of 15.

(c) PUPIL GUIDANCE

Owing to increased school attendance in all European countries, the problem of pupil guidance is becoming acute.

Aware of the importance of this subject, the Committee on General and Technical Education has set up a study group, which held two meetings at Strasbourg (on 20th and 21st June and 9th and 10th December), to consider the various aspects of pupil guidance and assess earlier activities in the field. The French expert, Mr. Reuchlin, has been asked to draw up a study on the subject of pupil guidance, to be entitled *Ideas and Problems*.

(d) CONTINUED EDUCATION

A survey of continued education in member countries of the Council of Europe by Mr. Wohlgemuth, Chairman of the Committee for General and Technical Education, is now approaching completion.

### 3. *Curricula and teaching methods*

(a) MODERN LANGUAGES (see Chapter VII)

(b) HISTORY TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Committee for General and Technical Education, at its 2nd meeting in March 1963, approved the appointment of a study group of experts which would :

- (i) assess the results already obtained by multilateral and bilateral agreements on the revision of history books ;
- (ii) formulate suggestions for history teaching in secondary schools, with a view to the application of the above-mentioned agreements.

From 9th to 14th September, this group first held an information meeting at the International Textbook Institute, Brunswick, and then met at Copenhagen to consider the results secured in this field by the Scandinavian countries.

#### (c) THE GLOSSARY OF HISTORICAL TERMS

This work was started in 1958 under the supervision of the International Textbook Institute in Brunswick which will publish a German version, whereas the CCC is responsible for the English and French versions.

An editorial committee met at Strasbourg from 7th to 9th November 1963, to complete the French and English texts. As had been foreseen, it will comprise some 50 articles written by eminent historians from several European countries and dealing with various terms and concepts in current use in European history books.

In view of the nature of the contributions to this publication, the Committee decided against using the word "glossary", and approved the following titles for the two editions:

English edition: *European History — 50 terms and their interpretation.*

French edition: *50 thèmes d'histoire européenne.*

#### (d) REVISION OF GEOGRAPHY TEXTBOOKS

The 3rd Conference on the revision of geography textbooks, held at Bray (Ireland) from 1st to 11th October, dealt with the presentation of Western Europe in the textbooks and atlases of member countries of the CCC.

The Conference adopted a Recommendation requesting the Council of Europe to publish for teachers and pupils a set of 24 charts illustrating economic and social aspects of present-day Europe, with a description of development trends.

The delegates continued the preparation of a vocabulary of geographical terms, in French, German, Dutch, Italian and English. The problems arising in connection with a dictionary of this type

were discussed at the meeting of the Study Group on Geography at Bruges on 8th and 9th July.

#### (e) THE EUROPEAN CIVICS CAMPAIGN

This Campaign, run by an independent committee on which the principal European governmental and private organisations concerned with European civics are represented (the CCC, the Communities, the European Cultural Foundation, the European Cultural Centre) is a novel experiment in international co-operation. Its chief activity is the organisation of regional seminars, attended by delegates from between five and eight countries, to train teachers who will present a picture of contemporary Europe in their classes on civic education, social studies, history, *etc.*

Realising the importance of civics, the Committee for General and Technical Education commissioned a study of work done on the subject by inter-governmental and private organisations between 1949 and 1962, with a view to adopting appropriate measures, while the European Cultural Centre at Geneva made a similar survey of the position in the different European countries. These studies were published jointly in November 1963, with the title *Civics and European Education at the Primary and Secondary Level*, in the Council of Europe series entitled *Education in Europe*.

Further works in preparation by the European Cultural Centre for purposes of this Campaign include a bibliography of works to facilitate the study of contemporary Europe, and a teachers' guide giving the most recent particulars of changes which have taken place in Europe's political, social and economic organisation.

#### (f) ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Thanks to co-operation between the Council of Europe and the European Conference of Ministers of Transport, a meeting of experts was held in Paris from 1st to 4th October, to discuss ways and means of teaching road safety in schools.



The fatal accidents which occur annually to over 5,000 children in member countries, and the even greater number of children who are seriously injured, cause a particularly deplorable waste from the human standpoint.

The experts pointed out that this state of things, which is causing justifiable concern among the public, can be remedied by joint efforts on the part of families, parents' associations and youth organizations, with the help of public and private associations and of all public authorities interested in road safety, but that no really effective educational work can be done in this field without regular and energetic intervention by the schools.

Not only can such education of school children eliminate accidents caused by their own carelessness or ignorance of traffic rules, but in the long run it may help to train a new generation of cautious and sensible drivers and of law-abiding citizens.

#### *4. Training and in-service training of teachers*

##### *(a) TRAINING OF TEACHERS*

The Committee for General and Technical Education requested two experts, Mr. Majault and Mr. Williams, to prepare a comparative study on methods of teacher training in Europe. This is now in progress and will be published in 1964.

##### *(b) VISIT TO DENMARK OF A GROUP OF EXPERTS*

Several countries, including the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, have described their methods of teacher training at seminars.

Denmark, for its part, invited a group of experts who were able to gather information over a period of ten days, from 30th September to 9th October 1963, on the training of teachers in that country.

## B. Co-operation and Exchange Programmes

### 1. *Exchange of students of teacher training colleges among the member countries of the Council of Europe*

In the attempt to streamline education organisation in Europe, high priority should be given to the problems of teacher training. Of particular importance in this respect is the European training of future primary school teachers, who should have spent at least a few weeks in another European country.

With this in mind, a seminar was held at Sèvres from 12th to 17th May, with the chief purpose of studying methods of arranging exchanges of students training as primary school teachers (trainee teachers in countries where teacher training schools exist) between member countries of the Council of Europe and signatories to the Cultural Convention.

Since exchange of this kind cannot be arranged between all countries, the delegates discussed methods of giving practical assistance to certain countries in training their future teachers, particularly by arranging for them to have the benefit of periods of residence in teacher training schools in the host countries.

### 2. *Project of the Council for Cultural Co-operation for the training of Turkish teachers in various European countries*

At its 2nd Session, the CCC recommended that the urgent education problems of European interest at present confronting Turkey should be the subject of study and of practical proposals in the Permanent Committees.

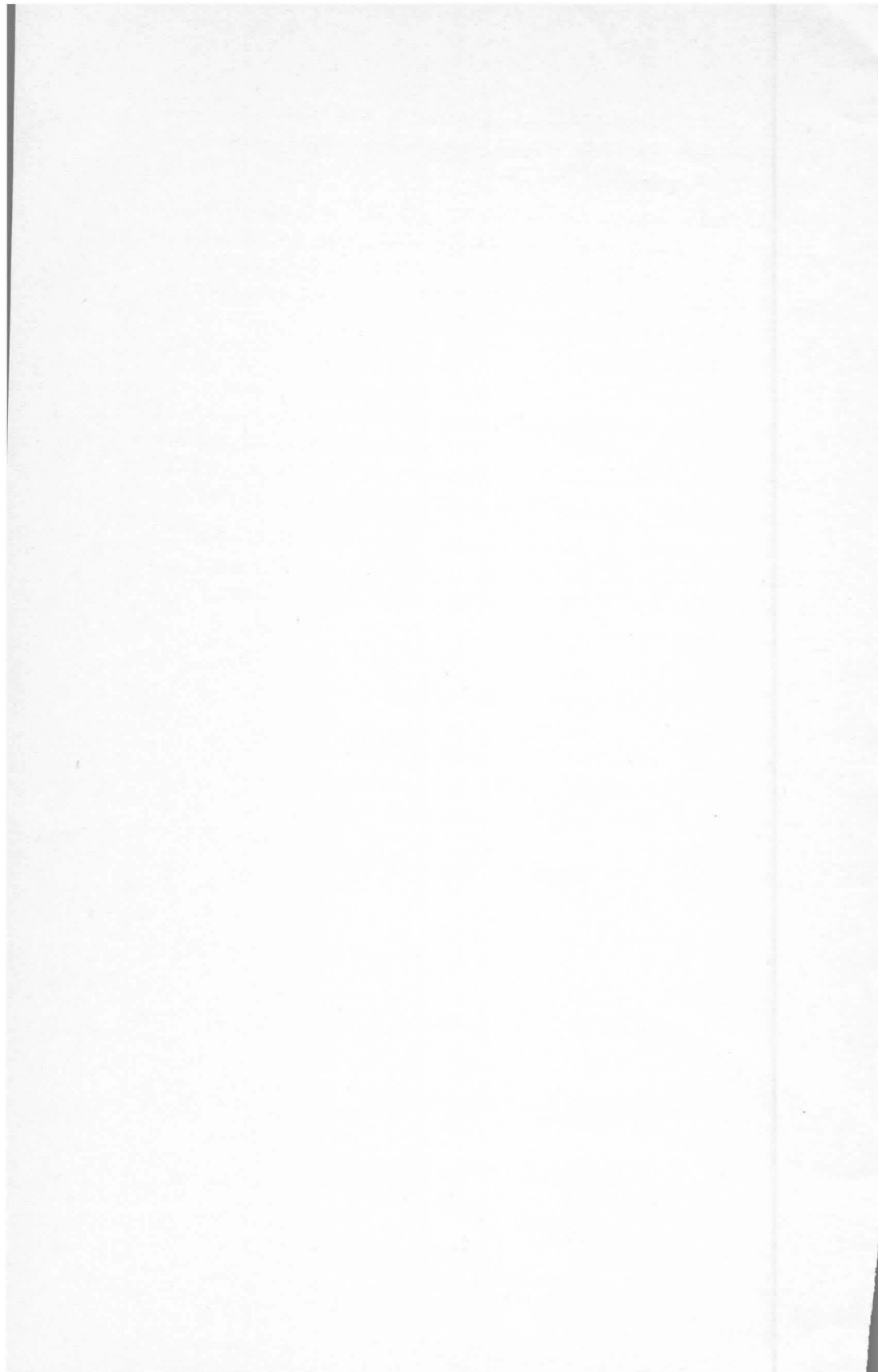
As a result the Committee for General and Technical Education, at its meeting in March 1963, considered a project for the training or in-service training of 100 Turkish teachers in different European countries over a period of six years (September 1964 - August 1970). The Committee approved this project unanimously, and recommended that the Secretariat ascertain as rapidly as possible what financial and other assistance the member Govern-

ments would be prepared to give to it, and that the CCC earmark funds to cover the expenses which would have to be borne by the Council of Europe.

At its 4th Session the Council for Cultural Co-operation, while declaring that this was undoubtedly among the major projects calculated to illustrate European educational co-operation by tangible results, noted that the forecasts made were no more than a working foundation, to be elaborated in the light of the measures that Governments have been requested to take as a contribution to it.

With this in view, a questionnaire on the contribution of Governments of member States to this project was sent to the delegations of the CCC. The replies were examined and classified by the Study Group which met in Paris in October 1963.

The project will be launched in September 1964, when 20 Turkish teachers will be distributed among the following countries : Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.



## CHAPTER V

### *Youth, Adult Education, Physical Education and Sport*

#### A. Youth

##### 1. *Training of youth leaders*

The question of training youth leaders to meet the needs of modern youth was discussed at length during the following courses :

- (i) *Training of Leaders for Youth Centres* (Remscheid, July 1961) ;
- (ii) *Training of Youth Leaders* (Marly-le-Roi, December 1961) ;
- (iii) *Training the Full Time Youth Worker* (Leicester, April 1962).

The conclusions reached at these courses, held under the auspices of the Council of Europe, were summarised in a preliminary report which was submitted to the experts in August 1963, for comment and possible improvement.

##### 2. *Experimental Youth Centre*

The "Experimental Centre", the object of which is to add a European element to the training of youth leaders, began work on 30th September, on the premises of the *Village de Vacances Familiales* at Obernai. Two courses were held :

- (i) From 1st to 11th October, for organisers of international youth meetings ;
- (ii) From 21st to 29th October for organisers of cultural centres and young people's evening classes on the unification of Europe.

The Administrative Board met for the second time on 19th and 20th December in Strasbourg, in order to consider the results of the Centre's work during its first year of existence.

Certain difficulties having arisen in connection with the use of the premises at Obernai, the CCC accordingly decided, provisionally, to continue the experiment by holding the next few courses at the headquarters of the Council of Europe.

### 3. Meetings and travel for young people

#### (a) MEETING IN THE RUHR

The general aim of the meetings for young people, arranged under the aegis of the Council of Europe, is to bring together young Europeans of both sexes, aged between 18 and 25, from all social classes and all levels of education, to live together as a group in order to help them to understand and play their part in the formation of a European community.

Each meeting is organised around a specific educational theme.

The Committee for Out-of-School Education, at its meeting in February 1963, expressed its willingness to contribute towards a meeting of this kind, to be held in the Ruhr between 13th and 23rd September 1964, on the subject *Introduction to Modern Industry*. The arrangements for the meeting will be made in the light of the experience gained at the 1962 Rome meeting (*Introduction to Architecture and Town Planning*).

A study group consisting of the organisers of the Ruhr meeting and some of the experts and technical organisers responsible for arranging the Rome meeting took place in Strasbourg, on 2nd and 3rd May 1963.

The Cultural Fund and the European Cultural Foundation are each contributing 40,000 FF towards the expenses of the Ruhr meeting.

#### (b) INTERNATIONAL WORK CAMPS

A travelling course on international youth work camps was arranged from 24th July to 6th August. It was attended by organisers of work camps and youth leaders from European and

non-European countries. Visits were made to several work camps being held at the time in France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, which enabled those attending the course to see how such camps were run and to acquire some first-hand knowledge of them.

#### 4. *Youth employment*

Following its earlier offer, the United Kingdom organized a course in London, between 7th and 16th May, on *Starting Work and Vocational Guidance*. Those attending the course made a study, based on information acquired in the United Kingdom, of the methods followed by schools and other bodies to prepare young people for starting work and provide them with vocational guidance. Post-school training was investigated in so far as it affects vocational guidance.

The participants in the course had the opportunity of observing United Kingdom institutions and work in this field. They were also able to study the means available to schools for vocational guidance purposes and the methods adopted, as well as to visit schools and youth employment services and meet teachers, pupils and youth employment officers.

#### 5. *Co-operation with non-governmental organisations*

In its efforts to unite European youth, the Committee for Out-of-School Education has been conscious of the need to take account of the activities of non-governmental organisations in this field. Accordingly, it has sought every opportunity for contact with these organisations with a view to associating them actively with its programme. As a result the international non-governmental organisations have, for example, overcome their reluctance and finally given their full support to the Obernai Youth Centre experiment. The Committee has also helped towards the creation of a federation of national youth organisations at the European level (CENYC) and a structural regrouping of international non-governmental youth organisations.

## 6. Documentation for young people

### *Youth and development aid (Publication)*

Throughout Europe, young people are becoming aware of the extensive needs of the new countries. Youth movements everywhere are trying to draw up and implement programmes for voluntary service abroad. There are however, considerable difficulties in the way of participation by young Europeans in development programmes, e.g. training, finance, selection of projects, transport. The publication entitled *Youth Development Aid*, which appeared in the series issued by the CCC, gives an account of a colloquy on the subject organised jointly in December 1962, by the Council of Europe and the OECD, as well as of the conclusions reached at the seminar held in July 1963, and attended by representatives of about forty-five private organisations responsible for sending voluntary workers abroad. A study of the present national programmes is followed by suggestions as to how the European Governments and youth movements and other voluntary organisations can best co-ordinate their efforts.

## 7. Thirteenth Course of European Studies : Problems of rural youth

The courses in the *European Studies* series continue to be directed towards giving experts an opportunity of adding to their knowledge of Europe, but the main stress is now laid on actual co-operation in a given field.

The thirteenth course, which was held in Strasbourg from 21st October to 24th November 1963, was on the theme *Problems of Rural Youth*. It was arranged for regional and national leaders of rural youth organisations.

### *8. European education : Cultural discussion meeting for European students*

The International Centre for European Training arranged a meeting in Strasbourg between 22nd and 31st October 1963, for students from the fourteen member countries of the CCC. Financial



and technical help was provided by the Council of Europe and the European Communities.

The object of the meeting was to enable the participants, chosen from among leaders of national student meetings and organisations, to study European co-operation and integration in its various aspects, as well as the specific student problems existing in their own countries.

Two Working Parties examined in detail the various political aspects of a united Europe: its aims, the obstacles hampering its creation and the best methods of bringing it about.

### *9. Mutual assistance policy*

So that there may be effective European co-operation with those member countries that wish it, the Statute of the Cultural Fund henceforth provides "so far as the funds permit" for the introduction of a "mutual assistance policy".

As the needs of the less-favoured of the European countries are so great, the function of the experts sent out to those countries by the Council of Europe will be to propose solutions which reflect European co-operation to the best advantage and are at the same time adapted to the Council of Europe's possibilities of action.

In pursuit of this policy, Council of Europe experts were sent to Greece and Turkey in 1962 to study certain youth problems of these countries and discuss with the competent authorities there the steps that might be taken at the European level to assist Greek and Turkish youth. Their reports were examined by the Committee for Out-of-School Education at its second meeting in February 1963, and a programme of practical measures is in course of preparation.

## **B. Adult Education**

### *1. Civic education for adults*

The Committee for Out-of-School Education is anxious that steps be taken to deal with one of the most important and difficult

questions arising in connection with adult education, namely, out-of-school education in the exercise of civic responsibilities (national civic education). Denmark accordingly organised a course on *Education to Responsibility* at Humleback, between 11th and 17th August.

## *2. Types of buildings used in adult education*

A course on *Types of Buildings Used in Adult Education* was held at Frankfurt and Dortmund (Federal Republic of Germany) from 27th October to 6th November.

Representatives from fifteen Council of Europe countries and the signatories of the European Cultural Convention considered problems connected with the creation of special adult education buildings offering the facilities required.

## *3. Use of television in adult education*

A course on *Use of Television in Adult Education* was held from 6th to 11th November 1963, at Frascati in Italy.

A report on the discussions, together with participants' suggestions, is in the course of preparation.

## *4. Training of instructors*

A Working Party on *The Status and Training of Adult Education Instructors* met in Strasbourg from 26th to 28th November 1963.

A number of countries, including France and the Federal Republic of Germany, have already made special studies of these problems, which are also the subject of an enquiry now being conducted in the United Kingdom by the National Institute of Adult Education. It seems a suitable moment to extend the enquiry to a few other countries with a view to carrying out, in a third stage, a general survey of the present situation regarding these matters in the countries of the Council for Cultural Co-operation. A programme for this has been prepared.

## C. Physical Education, Sport and Open Air Activities

### 1. *Doping of athletes*

At its meeting in February 1963, the Committee for Out-of-School Education drew the attention of all responsible for sports activities in European countries to the special evil represented by the doping of athletes. It approved a report prepared by a group of experts suggesting the voluntary acceptance of supervision in this matter by all athletes belonging to sports associations.

A study group, meeting in Madrid on 6th and 7th November, studied the medical aspects of the question. At its February 1963 meeting, moreover, the Committee for Out-of-School Education approved suggestions for a larger congress to which doctors, lawyers, sociologists, civil servants, journalists and athletes would be invited, in order to see what concerted action could be taken against doping.

### 2. *Camping*

In connection with the Council of Europe's programme for Out-of-School Education, a special conference on camping took place in Strasbourg on 15th and 16th February. It was attended by delegates from fourteen countries, as well as by observers from the International Tourism Alliance, the International Camping and Caravan Association, and the Camping Section of the International Automobile Federation.

The delegates invited these three organisations to agree on a uniform international camper's card which would serve as an identity card and might possibly also be accepted as evidence that the holder was properly insured. Other proposals concerned the adoption of a standard code of signals, the issuing by the Council of Europe of a booklet giving information on the camping legislation of the various countries, and the preparation of lists of camps and other centres where young people could carry on outdoor activities.

### 3. *Sport in and out of school*

(a) A Study Group met in Paris on 3rd October to arrange for a course on *Sport at School and out of School*, which took place in Luxembourg from 16th to 20th December 1963.

(b) A Study Group on *Films on Sport* met at Strasbourg on 10th May 1963, and put forward various suggestions, amongst others that the Council of Europe should consider issuing a catalogue analysing the best films on sport, suitable for exchange, produced in each country. The catalogue would be at the disposal of national sports authorities and federations. The Study Group also considered the possibility of organising other international weeks for the showing of sports films of an educational character, similar to the week organised at Pisa in 1961.

### 4. *Sport for workers*

At its second meeting in February 1963, the Committee for Out-of-School Education adopted a suggestion by the Belgian Government that a course should be arranged on *Sport for Workers*. Arrangements for this course were worked out by a study group meeting in Strasbourg on 5th and 6th June. It will be devoted chiefly to apprenticeships and physical adjustment to certain specialised work. It will take place at Liège, probably in March 1964.

### 5. *European athletics diploma*

Considerable progress has been made in connection with the institution of a European athletics diploma.

At its 4th Session the CCC approved the draft Recommendation on the establishment of a European athletics diploma, submitted to it by the Committee for Out-of-School Education, and accordingly adopted the text of a draft Resolution addressed to the Committee of Ministers.

At their 124th meeting, the Ministers' Deputies adopted Resolution (63) 16, establishing the European Athletics Diploma under the auspices of the Council of Europe and approving the CCC's Recommendation on constitutions governing the award of the Diploma.

The Diploma will be awarded under the auspices of the Council of Europe following a series of tests to be arranged by the appropriate national organisations. The tests recommended will also serve as a model for countries that so far do not award national diplomas.

#### 6. *Mutual assistance policy*

##### (a) IRELAND

The Council of Europe lent some instructors and was responsible for preparing the general programme for the "Summer School" arranged in Dublin from 22nd July to 16th August by the Irish Secondary Schools Athletics Association.

##### (b) TURKEY

At the 2nd Session of the Committee for Out-of-School Education, the Turkish delegation explained their country's needs in the way of equipment and teaching staff for sport and physical education which might be met through the mutual assistance programme.

Their request was addressed to all the CCC Members who will inform the Secretariat of which needs they are in a position to meet in 1964 or 1965.

#### 7. *Publications*

A booklet entitled *Physical Education and Sport*, in the *Education in Europe* series will be out shortly.



## CHAPTER VI

### *Film and Television*

In order to meet more readily the new demands for European co-operation in the use of films, television and audio-visual aids in general, a specialised section in this field has been set up within the Directorate of Education and Cultural and Scientific Affairs. The Section supplies the needs of the three branches of education as well as those of the Cultural Affairs Division.

#### **I. Film**

Over the period under consideration, the Section has begun or continued the following activities in the cinema field :

##### *1. Study of the art of cinema in Europe based on available film extracts and documentation*

The material resulting from this survey will be shown to audiences of young people and adults including television viewers. Under an agreed plan each participating country (Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Scandinavian countries and the Federal Republic of Germany) will supply a basic outline of its national contribution to the development of the art and technique of cinema (film material with supporting booklet, plus possibly, film strips and photographic stills, etc.).

##### *2. Project for catalogues of films on nature conservation*

This project has been introduced to help the competent Council of Europe experts to gain an overall idea of the material available in Europe in this field and of ways and means of completing it.

3. *Series of twelve teaching films on biology  
entitled The Living Cell to be internationally co-produced*

The idea of this series, which is intended to meet a great demand in European schools for film material dealing with modern science, is that it can be used as educational material complete in itself or in the form of separate films. Work which started this year will be continued in 1964 by nine countries, each of which will produce one or two films.

4. *Films on cultural subjects*

Three subjects have been chosen for production :

- (a) lines of communication,
- (b) music,
- (c) universities.

These three subjects will be treated from an exclusively European and historical viewpoint. This is a new departure in the CCC cultural programme.

5. *Exchange and distribution of nationally-produced films*

The need to simplify and re-organise the compiling of film catalogues and the exchange and distribution of films already produced nationally, led the film experts, at their Oslo meeting in June 1963, to adopt the following proposals covering four main stages :

- (a) A census of films produced by member countries ;
- (b) The selection of films proposed by each country as being the most suited for showing in other countries ;
- (c) The exchange of the films selected ;
- (d) The actual distribution of these films.

6. *Meeting of film experts*

The Section was responsible for arranging the two meetings of film experts which took place this year in Oslo from 8th to 12th June, and in Paris from 9th to 12th December.



(a) At the Oslo meeting the experts discussed most of the questions mentioned above and in addition :

(i) the question of modern language teaching (See Chapter VII *Modern Language Teaching*) ;

(ii) The use of 8 mm film in schools (possible film productions, school requirements, survey of existing material) ;

(iii) The project for catalogues of sporting films. The experts considered this project and took steps to enable it to be modified, where necessary, and completed.

(b) At the Paris meeting the following subjects were among those discussed :

(i) the survey of European research on audio-visual aids ;

(ii) the survey of film schools in Western Europe, *etc.*

## II. Television

Following recommendations by the CCC, experts were commissioned to conduct two television enquiries in 1963.

These enquiries deal with governmental activities in television and the relations between television bodies, governmental and non-governmental, and the Council of Europe. They are entitled as follows :

(a) *Enquiry into relations between Governments and the responsible television authorities in member countries of the Council of Europe or countries signatory to the European Cultural Convention.*

(b) *The contribution of the Council of Europe to European television research.*

## III. Publications

As a result of the survey conducted by Mr. S.I. van Nooten, Director of the Information Department of the Netherlands Government, on the success of series of internationally co-produced films, a report has been drawn up and will be published at the beginning of 1964.

The international glossary of cinema terms already published in five languages (French, English, Dutch, Italian and German) has now been extended to two others : Spanish and Danish. This glossary, which contains 900 film terms, is mainly intended for those concerned with cultural and educational films and with audio-visual teaching in general.

## CHAPTER VII

### *Modern Language Teaching*

Acting on one of the resolutions of the 3rd Conference of Ministers of Education, the Council for Cultural Co-operation has made modern language teaching one of its main concerns. Under its auspices a "combined operation" is being launched with the aim of furthering the expansion and improvement of modern language teaching as far as resources permit. The Council of Europe is taking the following action :

#### A. Surveys

The Committee for General and Technical Education has conducted a survey dealing among other matters with the use of new teaching methods in primary and secondary schools.

#### B. Colloquia and Meetings of Experts

A meeting of experts took place in Stockholm from 22nd to 25th October 1963, on the role of audio-visual aids in modern language teaching at university level :

(a) in refresher courses for modern language teachers ;

(b) in the training of modern language teachers at universities or teachers' training colleges ;

(c) in "specialised languages", this being linguistic training for technical experts aiming to take up work in international co-operation and for students not training to be language teachers ;

(d) in European co-operation over the organisation of refresher courses, the exchange of audio-visual teaching material and the interchange of research work and experiments conducted in the field of audio-visual methods.

The experts requested the competent authorities to take a series of measures to allow for maximum co-operation between the national bodies of member States in this field :

(a) by compiling a list of teaching material for immediate use in specialised language teaching in five languages (German, English, Spanish, French and Russian), films, tape recordings, film slides, texts and exercises and general audio-visual teaching equipment ;

(b) by giving selected films as wide a circulation as possible ;

(c) by promoting international experimentation with teaching material of this kind and by laying the foundations of a sort of "bank" for its exchange ;

(d) by starting a liaison bulletin among research workers to speed up the circulation of information and to provide regular reports on the priority needs expressed in member countries ;

(e) by appointing a number of research workers who would be responsible for the permanent co-ordination of such information work among the various organisations concerned.

— A joint group of film and modern language teaching experts and an audience of about seventy French and German teachers met in Strasbourg on 21st and 22nd February 1963, to view and assess, using a questionnaire, eleven films for use in modern language teaching produced under the auspices of the Council of Europe Film experts or under national enterprise. A second meeting of the group was held on December 4th and 5th.

The experts put forward recommendations for future productions.

— The Council of Europe film experts and the representative of a Joint Group of modern language experts met in Oslo from 8th to 12th June 1963, to consider means of producing new films for

use in modern language teaching. As a first stage at least two films are planned which will illustrate new teaching techniques (French and British projects).

### C. Information

#### (a) *International courses*

— A course on *Modern Language Teaching for Average or Untalented Children between the ages of 10 and 13* was held in Stockholm from 15th - 25th August 1963. The participants heard of the problems encountered in Sweden when English was made a compulsory subject for *all* children in their 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th school years. The conclusions of the course provide a summary of the delegates' views on making a modern language a compulsory subject in primary schools.

— A refresher course for modern language teachers was organised in Strasbourg on 22nd and 23rd March 1963, by the Strasbourg branch of the modern language teachers' association in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

The programme included accounts of new methods of teaching and research and also demonstrations of audio-visual aids. A report on this refresher course will be published by the Council of Europe.

— A further course was held in Sèvres from 13th to 17th May 1963, on the exchange of teacher trainees. The participants expressed the hope that the exchange of teacher trainees between the various signatory countries to the Cultural Convention of the Council of Europe would be expanded, and made practical suggestions to this effect. As these teachers will be teaching the language of their host country, such exchanges may help considerably to raise the standard of teaching.

#### (b) *Publications*

The following publications will appear at the beginning of 1964 :

- (i) *Development in modern language teaching ;*
- (ii) *New trends in linguistic research ;*
- (iii) *New research and techniques for the benefit of modern language teaching.*

It is hoped that between now and the 5th Conference of Ministers of Education planned for October 1965, the various expert surveys, courses, colloquia, meetings and studies will have made it possible to draw up at least preliminary conclusions or recommendations concerning most of the problems encountered in trying to expand and improve modern language teaching.

## CHAPTER VIII

### *Educational Documentation Centre*

#### *Aims*

The aim of the Centre, which was set up within the Directorate of Education and of Cultural and Scientific Affairs by the Committee of Ministers in 1963, in answer to the wishes expressed by the 3rd Conference of Ministers of Education, is, to begin with, to give the internal departments of the Directorate and the Committees and Working Parties of the Council for Cultural Co-operation, and subsequently any outside organisations which apply to it, as comprehensive an information service as possible on the teaching systems and problems in the nineteen States signatory to the Cultural Convention. At a later stage it may also undertake to co-ordinate the work of the national documentation centres and to keep member States informed on European trends in teaching and in education generally.

#### *Facilities*

The Centre will collect basic documentation for evaluation and circulation. Such documentation is provided by educational year-books and guides, official or semi-official periodicals and information coming from national ministries and documentation centres or from similar services already in existence. These works already form a small specialised library comprising nearly 500 volumes, and in addition regular subscriptions have been taken out for about 100 periodicals. The three usual types of card index have been started: an alphabetical index by subject, an alphabetical index by title and author, and a descriptive catalogue (Dewey-decimal system). The Centre has also prepared a list of Educational Documentation Centres in the countries of the European Cultural Convention.

### *Directory of consultant experts*

A European Directory of consultant experts is in preparation. In carrying out the cultural programme of the Council for Cultural Co-operation, its Secretariat frequently has to have recourse to specialists in different fields, either for research work or for surveys or consultation. This directory shall make it possible to avoid delays in contacting specialists.

### *Directory of cultural associations and organisations*

This directory covers, among others, the IBE, national educational documentation centres, research institutes and teachers' associations in member States of the Council for Cultural Co-operation. Nearly seven hundred organisations have been approached up to now, and almost half have replied to requests for information. The details obtained (exact titles and address, structure, field of activity) will enable the Secretariat to get in direct contact with specialised organisations without loss of time. Furthermore the Centre will thus be able in due course to answer enquiries from outside and provide the appropriate addresses without risk of error.

### *Modern languages section*

In this section, the Centre's principal aim is to collect as much documentation as possible on recent trends in modern language teaching. In the course of 1964 it will collect the most representative text-books used in European countries in modern language teaching as well as the main periodicals on the subject.

### *Information bulletin*

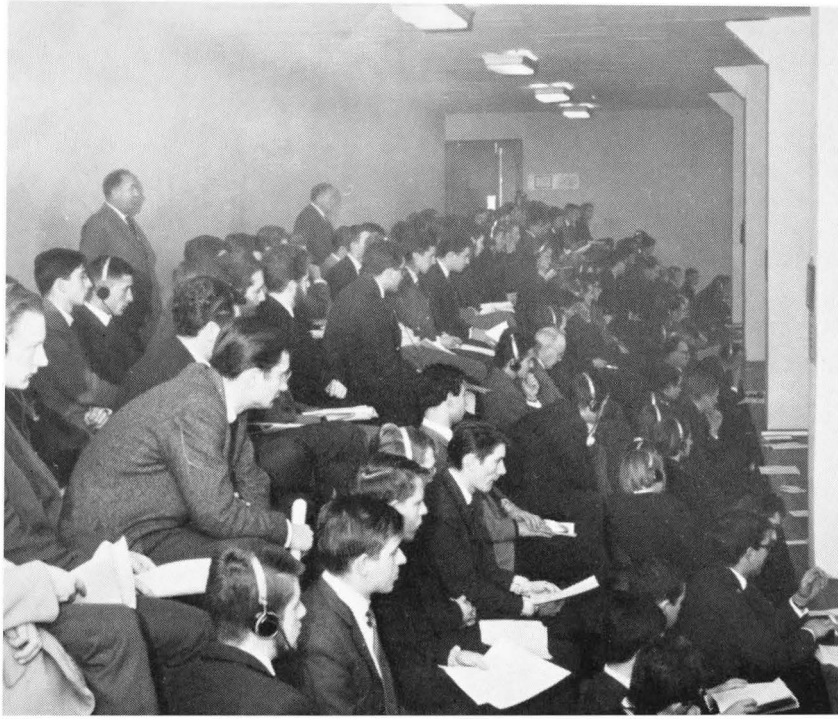
As the essential purpose of the Centre is to provide basic information, it is essential that it should publish a bulletin, and in fact its first number has already been issued. For the time being this bulletin merely amounts to a catalogue for use by the Council for Cultural Co-operation, its Committees and Working Parties, and the various divisions of the Directorate. It keeps them informed



of books and periodicals arriving at the Centre and of progress in documentation work.

As the Centre develops this service may grow until it assumes the proportions of a real information system designed to keep member States informed on current teaching trends in Europe.

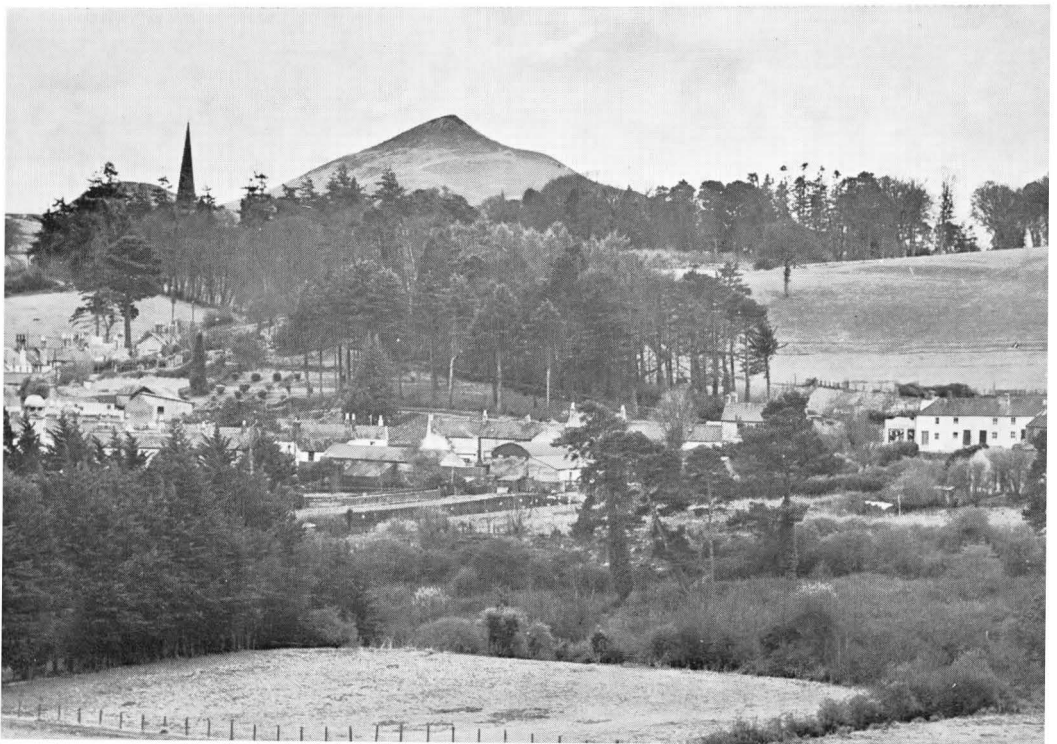


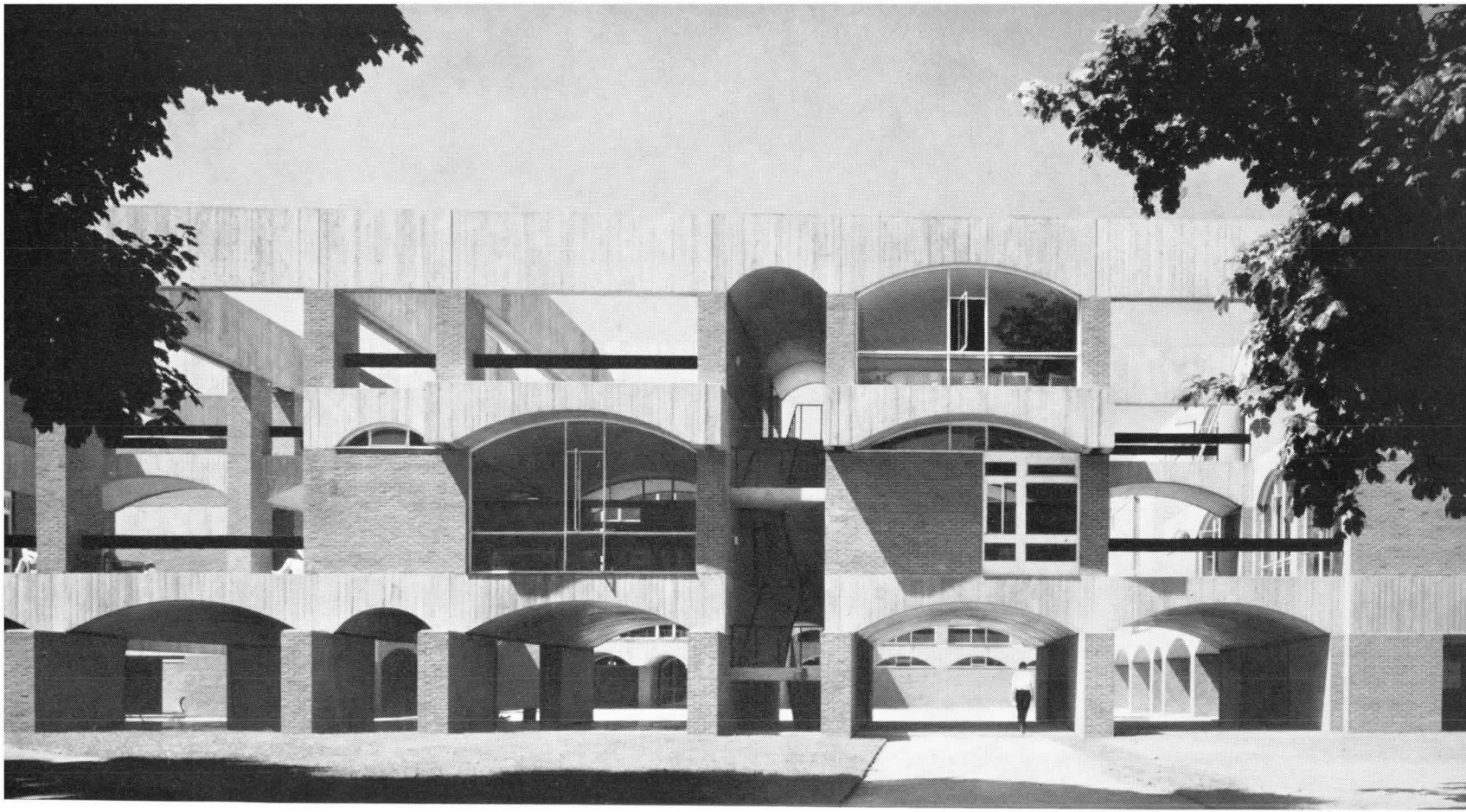


*The Council for Cultural Co-operation is making a serious effort to improve civic education in a European context. It participates in the European Civics Campaign and has published a basic report on the subject. The picture shows young Europeans in the public gallery attending a session of the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly at Strasbourg.*

*County Wicklow, Ireland. — The setting for the Third Conference on the revision of geography textbooks and atlases.*

*Irish Tourist photo*



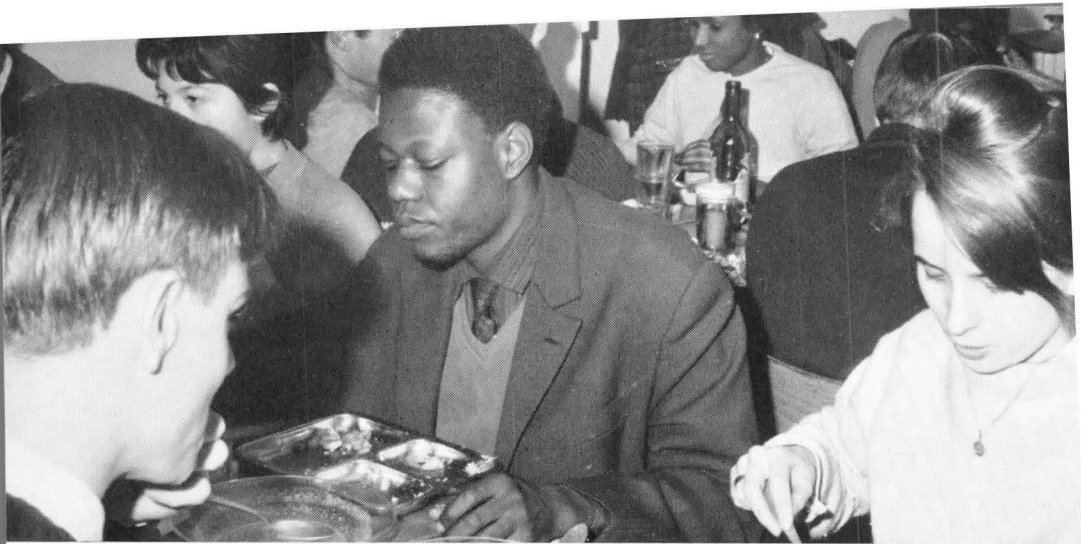


*The CCC Conference on new universities (Liège, November 1963) was concerned with: the setting of new universities in Europe and recent developments in university structures and teaching methods. Above: the new university of Sussex, United Kingdom. This photograph also serves to illustrate another activity in the CCC programme: the stimulation of public interest in contemporary architecture.*



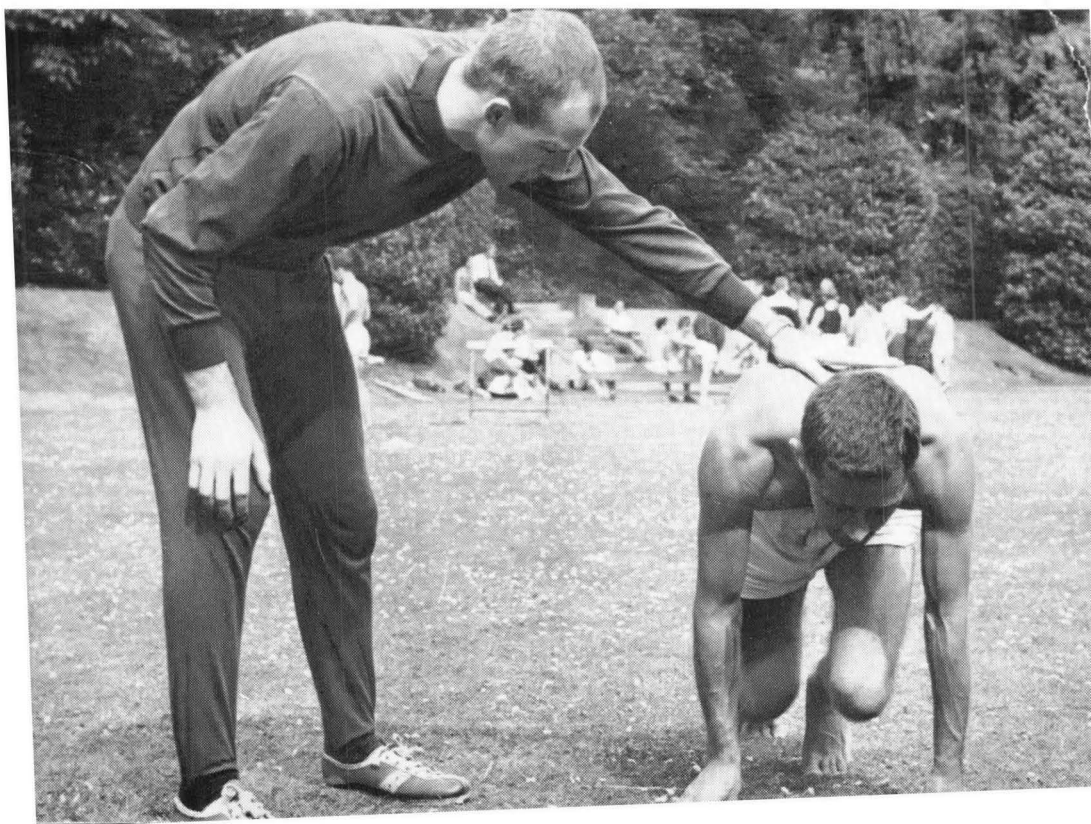
*Opening session of the Seminar on International Voluntary Service in the Assembly Hall of the House of Europe. Inset: Sir John Lockwood, Chairman of the United Kingdom Committee on Overseas Service, delivers the keynote address.*





*The CCC member countries together receive over 80,000 foreign students per annum. The third and last conference on their welfare and guidance was held in Paris, in January 1964.*

*CCC sent trainers from Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom to a summer school for part-time instructors of physical education and sport in Ireland, which was based on a model training programme drawn up by CCC experts. This illustration also appears in the handbook on institutions and associations for physical education and sport which has been published in the CCC series "Education in Europe".*



## CHAPTER IX

### *Relations with Other Organisations and Other Organs of the Council of Europe*

#### A. Inter-governmental Organisations

Reference was made in the previous report to co-operation between the Council for Cultural Co-operation and the other inter-governmental organisations interested in European cultural questions : UNESCO, OECD, the three Communities and the European Parliament. In 1963 routine co-ordination by exchanges of observers was continued, but more important than this, active co-operation was instituted in a number of fields.

#### *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*

At the request of the Committee of Ministers, the 3rd Conference of European Ministers of Education, meeting in Rome in October 1962, examined Recommendation 320 of the Consultative Assembly calling for the organisation of a European Conference of Ministers Responsible for Science, in order to formulate a European policy.

The Conference expressed the view that no decision on the convening of a scientific conference or on the framework to be chosen for it should be taken until certain work fundamental to the formulation of a science policy had been concluded and studied by OECD (Resolution 10).

In 1963 these studies were concluded and the CCC was associated in the preparatory work for the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Science which was held in October under OECD auspices. Moreover, the Council of Europe was represented at the Conference by a delegation including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the CCC and two representatives of the Committee for Higher Education and Research who reported thereon at the 5th Session of the CCC.

In December 1962, the Committee for Out-of-School Education joined with OECD in organising a colloquium on the problems of youth and development aid. The acts of this colloquium, together with other background material on the problems discussed, were published by the CCC in autumn 1963, in the series *Education in Europe*.

Furthermore, the Director of Education of the Council of Europe and the Director of Scientific and Technical Research of OECD have regularly attended meetings of the CE/OECD Liaison Committee, which harmonises the work of the two organisations.

### *European Communities*

Co-operation with the Joint Information Services of the European Communities has developed considerably in 1963. Three activities deserve particular mention :

— participation in the European Civics Campaign (see page 38). The CCC and the Information Services of the Communities are both represented on the Committee set up to administer the Campaign, and both contribute to it financially. The Communities are mainly interested in the information aspect of the Campaign whereas the CCC places particular emphasis on the educational aspect ;

— co-operation with youth organisations. The Communities have taken a keen interest in the efforts of the CCC to establish regular co-operation with the youth organisations of Europe and have welcomed the establishment of an Experimental Youth Centre. They are considering the possibility of contributing to the costs of the Centre in 1964 ;

— study session for students. The CCC and the Communities were joint sponsors of a meeting of students, organised at the House of Europe in November 1963 by the *Centre International de Formation Européenne* (see page 70).

It should be mentioned here that the work on model curricula and the equivalence of degrees, which is being conducted on an increasing scale by the Committee for Higher Education and Research, takes full account of the terms of the Treaty of the



European Economic Community, which calls for the harmonisation of university qualifications by 1969.

As for the programme of the Committee for General and Technical Education, the Communities have shown particular interest in the new impetus being given to the work on history and geography teaching, with which the European Schools are being associated.

### UNESCO

For many years the Council of Europe has contributed to the UNESCO Major Project for the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. This contribution is becoming more and more diversified as the programme of the CCC develops, and in 1963 it included the distribution in Asia of the first volume of the Folklore Series, as well as colour slides of the European Exhibitions (see Chapter II).

Discussions are at present going on between the Secretariats of the Council of Europe and UNESCO with a view to limited technical co-operation in educational matters. The studies commissioned by the CCC in a number of fields may be of value to UNESCO on a world plane, and co-operation between the new Educational Documentation Centre of the Council of Europe on the one hand, and the UNESCO Centre and IBE on the other, holds out interesting possibilities.

UNESCO observers participated actively in two major activities in the field of general and technical education: the Vienna meeting of the Study Group on the Dictionary of Educational Terminology and the Third Conference on the Revision of Geography Textbooks held at Bray (Ireland).

#### *Conference of European Ministers of Education*

The Secretariat-General is responsible for preparing the *Ad hoc* Conferences of European Ministers of Education, who have formed the custom of meeting at eighteen-month intervals. A member of the Secretariat is now employed on a full-time basis for this work, under the immediate supervision of the Director of Education.

Since the beginning of 1963, three meetings of the Committee of Senior Officials who supervise the preparation of the Conferences have been held, and a number of preliminary reports have been prepared in readiness for the next conference which is to take place in London in April 1964, at the invitation of the United Kingdom Government.

Every opportunity is taken of ensuring the necessary co-ordination between the work of these conferences and the programme carried out by the CCC (see Chapter I).

### **B. Non-governmental Organisations**

The first Annual Report drew attention to the changing pattern of co-operation between the CCC and international non-governmental organisations and to the need to associate all organisations of good will with the programme of cultural co-operation. In particular the following passage is worth quoting here :

“ It will therefore be the policy of the CCC in future years to take into account the special interest and facilities of non-governmental organisations and discuss with them in what ways they might carry out specific tasks on its behalf. This means in particular that the practice of making grants to organisations for projects conceived by them irrespective of the CCC programme is likely to give way to a system of commissioning work in selected fields.”

The decision to put an end to the grants system, established by the former Administrative Board of the Cultural Fund, was taken in May 1963. The CCC wishes to make it clear that this decision was not dictated by negative considerations. On the contrary, it will be apparent from the present report that many more activities than hitherto have been organised in the current year in co-operation with non-governmental organisations, either on a commission basis, or by some form of technical and financial assistance designed to strengthen their European aspect. This holds good particularly for co-operation with youth organisations, for from the outset such co-operation was regarded by the Committee for Out-of-School Education as one of the main pivots of its

programme. It is also beginning to apply increasingly to co-operation with teachers' organisations, for the Committee for General and Technical Education has expressed its determination to establish a systematic programme of co-operation with private institutions by 1965. The ultimate aim is that a proportion of the programme of each of the Permanent Committees shall be carried out by non-government organisations on behalf of the CCC, or by joint arrangements between the two parties.

One organisation must remain an exception to the general rule concerning subventions, namely European Schools Day. Unlike any other institution working in the cultural field, the European Schools Day enjoys the official patronage of the Council of Europe, as well as the support of several member Governments on the national plane. Moreover, since the closure of the European Youth Campaign, its international Secretariat has relied increasingly on a grant-in-aid from the Cultural Fund. The European Communities and the European Cultural Foundation join with host Governments in financing the international prize-giving ceremonies and the tours for prize-winners which are the main events of its year. Thus, though independent in its administration, this most valuable institution could not remain in existence without substantial financial support from the Council for Cultural Co-operation and its partners.

The importance attached by the CCC to European Schools Day was underlined in 1963 by the adoption of Recommendation No. 8 asking the Committee of Ministers to invite member States which do not already do so to give support to European Schools Day at the national level. Relations between the CCC and European Schools Day have become even closer since the International Committee of the institution invited the Director of Education to join it as a co-opted member.

### *The European Association of Teachers*

The European Association of Teachers, with which the CCC has increased its co-operation in recent years, was on the other hand the outcome of purely private initiative and relies for its funds on the voluntary subscriptions of its members. The Association now possesses active branches in ten member countries

and small groups in two others, thus representing from the geographical point of view the most wide-spread teachers' organisation devoted to the European cause.

In view of this the CCC decided, as an experimental measure, to ask the Association in 1963 to organise on its behalf, on a commission basis, an international meeting on the content of the education given in the terminal classes of secondary schools, with special reference to examination systems. In countries where the AEDE was not represented, Governments were invited to nominate delegates. The conclusions of the Conference, held in London in July 1963, were of considerable interest and will be used in 1964 by the Committee for General and Technical Education in its work on the examination systems of Europe.

The CCC is also co-operating with the AEDE in the European Civics Campaign, of which the Association is also a member. With its network of national bulletins, the Association can do much to keep teachers informed of recent European developments in the educational field and to provide a channel for exchanges of ideas. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that European Schools Day owes much to members of the AEDE in the organisation of its competitions at national level.

### *Centre International de Formation Européenne*

This institution, which has always been in the vanguard of the federalist movement, organises study sessions of European problems and holds summer courses of federalist studies for graduates at its institute in the Val d'Aosta. It also issues a periodical entitled *L'Europe en Formation*. By agreement between the CCC and the information services of the Communities, which jointly commissioned the activity, the CIFE organised in October 1963, at the Council of Europe, a meeting of leaders of student unions to discuss the position of students in the process of European integration and the problems of co-operation in educational and cultural matters. It is hoped that this meeting will be a prelude to closer relations between the CCC and the student organisations, which have a place apart in the general pattern of youth organisations.

## *Youth organisations*

The Committee for Out-of-School Education has neglected no opportunity of consulting youth organisations in the formulation of its programme and has encouraged them both financially and technically to develop activities of their own on a truly European basis. One of the problems of relations with youth organisations was that the world of youth has been well organised nationally and on a world plane, but has lacked the necessary machinery for specifically European co-operation. It is encouraging to be able to report that the national youth organisations have now formed a federal body known as the Council of European National Youth Committees (CENYC), with which consultations can take place in the future.

The many activities undertaken in the framework of the 1963 programme in association with youth organisations are described in Chapter V. Apart from these, one residual grant was made in 1963 to an adult education organisation: the International League of Childrens' and Adults' Education, for an educational colloquy at Luxembourg on *Family Problems in European Civilisation*.

## *Other organisations*

(a) The Liaison and Information Bureau of Teachers' Organisations which has been set up at Brussels by some of the main teachers' unions in seven member countries, made an offer of assistance to the CCC in the autumn of 1962. Since then, it has applied for consultative status with the Council of Europe, and the CCC has given a favourable opinion on this application, which must now be submitted to the Committee of Ministers. The Liaison Bureau is studying certain questions of European interest, such as vocational training, and organises week-end study groups at regular intervals.

Discussions have been taking place at secretariat level with a view to systematic co-operation with the Bureau which, even within its present geographical limitations, should be able to provide a channel of communication with a large section of the teaching profession.

(b) The campaign for the intensification of modern language teaching has resulted in closer co-operation with the modern language associations of Europe. A study conference held at the Institute of Linguistic Research in Strasbourg in June 1963, has resulted in the publication of a work *New Trends in Linguistic Research*, appearing in the series *Education in Europe*. Moreover, through the intermediary of the Swedish Government, an important conference on modern language teaching was organised by the Audio-visual Society of Stockholm in October 1963 (see part 3 of the publication *Recent Developments in Modern Language Teaching*).

(c) In the field of audio-visual aids the CCC has also established working arrangements with certain specialised institutions. For instance, the project for the production of twelve educational films on biology (*The Living Cell*) is being co-ordinated through the agency of the Educational Foundation for Visual Aids in London ; and in 1964 it is hoped to hold a course on closed circuit TV in technical education, in co-operation with the European Bureau for Youth and Childhood (Belgium).

(d) In addition, the CCC has participated financially and/or technically in the organisation of the following meetings :

- European Seminar of the Leeds University Union (April) ;
- Third International Conference of the *Association pour le latin vivant* (September) ;
- *Alpbach Forum of Oesterreichisches Kolleg* (August - September) ;
- Conference on African motifs in contemporary European Art of the *Centro artistico "Il Grattacielo"* (Summer) ;
- Information course on the work of the CCC — *Office catholique d'information sur les problèmes européens* (October) ;
- Educational conference "Ireland and Europe" — Irish section of the AEDE (November).

Some of these meetings have opened the way for closer co-operation with national or international groups.

### *Committee of European Rectors and Vice-Chancellors*

This Committee, which prepares the five-yearly Conferences of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors, has met regularly before meetings of the Committee for Higher Education and Research, thereby ensuring co-ordination of the work of the two Committees. In recent years, the Cultural Fund has provided modest financial and technical assistance for these meetings.

### *Institutes of European studies*

Two institutes of European studies : the European University Centre at Nancy and the *Centre Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Européennes* at Strasbourg continued to receive grants from the Cultural Fund in 1963 under the old system. In both cases the grants were given to help the centres to award fellowships to nationals of the more distant member countries and to publish some of their theses.

Although it will henceforth be impossible to award grants for activities which do not form an essential part of the programme, it is hoped that other methods of co-operation will be worked out with these institutions with which the Secretariat maintains close contacts.

A grant was also made in 1963 to the International Association for the Teaching of Comparative Law (Strasbourg) to enable it to expand the special courses on European organisations and include more courses on the law of European countries in its regular programme. With the concentration of the programme on purely educational and cultural co-operation, such activities no longer correspond with the immediate concerns of the CCC.

In 1961 and 1962, the Fund made grants to the *Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ Institute* at Hambourg to enable it to recruit young scholars from European countries other than the Federal Republic of Germany in compiling a Lexicon of the Early Greek Epics. A final grant was made in 1963 for the completion of the fourth volume of the Lexicon.

\*  
\*\*



Another grant made for the last time was that received by the photographic exhibition *The European Family* organised by Mr. Tas Toth, Director of the Munich International Salon of Photography. Strasbourg was among the towns visited by the exhibition in 1963.

### *European Cultural Foundation*

The relationship between the CCC and the European Cultural Foundation is a very special one. In pursuance of the Arrangement signed at Soestdijk in July 1960, the CCC is represented by four of its members on the Board of Governors of the Foundation and by one member on the Executive Council and the Cultural Committee. The Foundation sends two representatives and two observers to meetings of the CCC. Relations are further reinforced by consultations between the secretariats and by the attendance of a representative of the Secretary-General at meetings of the above-mentioned committees of the Foundation.

The two organisations co-operate closely in two fields :

- (a) programme co-ordination ;
- (b) fund-raising and the organisation of national committees.

The Foundation has drawn up an outline programme entitled *Facing the 21st Century* in consultation with the CCC, and the existence of this programme has facilitated co-ordination between the two organisations. For its part, the CCC has recognised the preponderant role of the Foundation in the distribution of grants to private organisations and has withdrawn from this field. Within the limits defined in its outline programme, the Foundation gives sympathetic consideration to applications for grants transmitted by the CCC, and the machinery described above enables the latter to give an opinion on applications submitted directly to the Foundation which fall within the purview of the CCC's programme.

As regards fund-raising, the Foundation has taken internal measures to reactivate the work of the national committees. The French national committee has made strenuous efforts to increase contributions as well as organising a highly successful European



Congress of young engineers at Grenoble. The Dutch and German contributions to fund-raising also deserve particular mention.

So far the target of 515,000 Dutch Florins, which must be reached in accordance with the Arrangement before the Cultural Fund receives a share of the proceeds, has not yet been reached. As a sign of its confidence in recent appeals for funds the Board of Governors of the Foundation has, however, decided that at all events the distribution to the Cultural Fund in respect of 1964 shall be not less than 55,000 Florins (74,800 FF). This gesture is warmly welcomed by the CCC.

### C. Other Organs of the Council of Europe

Close relations exist between the CCC and the Consultative Assembly, which nominates three members of its Cultural Committee to represent it at all sessions. Mrs. Rehling, Vice-President of the Cultural Committee, has taken part in the proceedings of the working party on future cultural activities. Moreover, the tradition whereby the Chairman of the CCC opens the cultural debate in the Consultative Assembly in September by introducing the Annual Report of the CCC has been continued.

As a result of Resolution 229 of the Consultative Assembly which the Committee of Ministers transmitted to it for information, the CCC noted that it was fully within the competence of the Assembly to institute a system of substitutes designed to give the Committee of Local Authorities a voice in cultural matters.

On the more general question of liaison between the CCC and other organs of the Council of Europe, the Council has recommended as a general principle that all questions relating to such liaison should be discussed by the *Ad hoc* Committee, since the latter will be required to review all aspects of the present system of cultural co-operation.

In 1962 the CCC gave a grant to the European Conference of Local Authorities in order to launch a system of youth exchanges between European municipalities, and one of its members was

invited to sit on the Selection Committee for this scheme (known as the Duvert plan). This decision was taken "as an encouragement to the implementation of an interesting idea".

At its 3rd Session the CCC, noting that the purpose of its original grant was to set in motion a process which, it was hoped, would lead to a self-financing operation, renewed the grant for a further year. Since the Conference of Local Authorities had requested a continuation and even an increase of this grant in future years, the CCC instructed its Committee for Out-of-School Education to consider the educational aspect of the exchanges and the methods of distribution of the funds accorded.

At its 4th Session the CCC expressed its appreciation of the educational value of the Duvert plan but was obliged to recall that its two previous appropriations were intended to help to place the plan on a self-supporting basis. It noted, moreover, that the limited resources of the Cultural Fund made it necessary to give priority to projects of vital importance to its own programme. It therefore decided with regret that it could not continue to subsidise the Youth Exchange scheme of the Conference of Local Authorities beyond the end of 1963 and asked the Committee of Ministers to consider whether there were any special factors which might make them wish to finance this activity under the General Budget of the Council of Europe. The Committee of Ministers has since settled the matter for 1964 by making a special grant to the Conference of Local Authorities.

It should also be mentioned that, in connection with Resolution 32 of the European Conference of Local Authorities on which it was also consulted by the Committee of Ministers, the CCC instructed the Secretariat to discuss with the Secretariat of the Conference any possibilities of co-operation which might arise from specific projects of the CCC. In particular it is prepared, in the event of the establishment of a Europe Day, to consider what cultural events could be organised on that occasion.

The Committee for Out-of-School Education has co-operated with the Social Committee of the Consultative Assembly on the problems arising from the adjustment of youth to modern conditions as well as in connection with the Joint Meeting on Youth and Development Aid, held at OECD Headquarters (see page 46).

The CCC has taken into account the importance of the Council of Europe's work on Human Rights by deciding to add studies on the protection of Human Rights in Europe to the list of those qualifying for Council of Europe Research Fellowships and by choosing the subject of the European Convention on Human Rights for the fourteenth and last Course of European Studies, to be held in September 1964.

Finally, at the request of the CCC the reports of the Committee of Experts on the Conservation of Nature are transmitted to it for information, and a member of the CCC attended the first meeting of the Committee.

### Conclusion

The interest aroused by the work of the CCC, particularly in non-governmental circles, is such that it has been impossible in recent months to meet all requests for information, for lecturers and for technical assistance. The Information Bulletin issued by the CCC and the European Cultural Foundation and the publications now appearing at an increasing rate in the series *Education in Europe* will, it is hoped, intensify co-operation, particularly with educational organisations.



## CHAPTER X

### *Cultural Fund*

#### *Resources*

In accordance with the Statute of the Cultural Fund, as revised by Resolution (62) 13 of the Committee of Ministers, the resources of the Fund are composed as follows :

“(a) (i) a minimum contribution by Members of the Council of Europe fixed for a period of three years subject to the constitutional provisions in each country and without affecting the general principle of an annual budget ; this contribution shall be shared among the Members on the basis of the same percentages as their contributions to the Budget of the Council of Europe, and shall be paid annually in the form of a grant-in-aid inserted in the Council's Budget ;

(ii) a minimum contribution by States not Members of the Council of Europe acceding to the European Cultural Convention determined by the Committee of Ministers in agreement with the Governments concerned, and paid in the same way as the contributions of Members of the Council ;

(b) voluntary contributions from Members of the Council of Europe or non-Member States acceding to the European Cultural Convention ;

(c) any other contribution, donation or legacy subject to the provisions of Article V, paragraph 5, of this Statute.”

On the establishment of the CCC the minimum contribution of member Governments for the years 1962 to 1964 was fixed at one million French francs and at the request of the CCC the Committee of Ministers agreed to add a further 300,000 francs in 1963. Furthermore, Spain, as a full participant in the cultural

programme, contributes on the same basis as member States, and the Holy See, which at the moment limits its participation to representation at meetings of the CCC and its Permanent Committees, makes a fixed contribution.

In 1962, and to a lesser extent in 1963, the resources of the Fund were augmented by voluntary contributions from certain member States. This practice has fallen into abeyance, however, and no such contributions are expected for 1964. Partly as a result of this tendency to rely increasingly on the collective grant-in-aid, the CCC was faced at its 4th Session with the prospect of having to reduce its programme if the grant-in-aid was not increased. While recognising that 1964 would be a period of consolidation and of concentration of its programme, the CCC nevertheless decided at its 4th Session to prepare a provisional programme for 1964 based on a grant-in-aid of 1,500,000 French francs, in the hope that the Ministers would grant the additional 200,000 FF required.

It is pleasant to be able to record that the Ministers agreed in October 1963, to the CCC's request for this sum, thus bringing the total contributions of member Governments to the Fund for that year to 1,500,000 French francs.

This procedure is not without inconvenience. One of the purposes of a grant-in-aid is to enable the CCC to know what its income for the next year or more will be, so that it can plan a programme at least six months before it is put into operation. For this reason certain delegations have advocated a system whereby the grant-in-aid should be increased by progressive stages over a given number of years. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the principle of a fixed contribution for a three-year period, even if it be qualified as "minimum", tends to inhibit the Committees in their forward planning. This has been particularly keenly felt recently, at a time when the programme was getting into its stride and a number of more ambitious projects of interest to Europe were examined.

These "major projects", which are likely to extend over a number of years, do indeed raise a particular problem. The Experi-

mental Youth Centre, as well as the project for the training of future staff of Turkish teacher training colleges, will involve expenditure of between 150,000 and 250,000 French francs per annum and, while the present level of expenditure remains, will make great inroads into the resources available for the rest of the specialised programmes of the sponsoring Committees. The implications of this problem will probably be discussed by the *Ad hoc* Committee in 1964. The burden will, to some extent, be alleviated by recourse to mixed financing (see below).

The other source of income, namely private contributions, gifts or legacies, has yielded no results since 1949, the first year of existence of the Cultural Fund. The efforts of the European Cultural Foundation to organise national committees in co-operation with the Council of Europe have been successful in a certain number of countries but fund raising efforts have not yet reached the target of 515,000 florins, above which the proceeds are shared equally between the Fund and the Foundation.

The Foundation launched a new drive for fund-raising in 1963 and the preliminary results were so encouraging that the Board of Governors made the gesture of guaranteeing that, whatever the final results in that year, the Foundation would distribute to the Fund a sum of at least 55,000 florins (74,800 FF). The CCC welcomes this turning point in its co-operation and hopes that it marks the beginning of a phase in which groups in all member countries of the two organisations will contribute substantially to the common pool.

It should be mentioned in passing that the problem of tax relief on private contributions to the Fund and the Foundation has made no further progress in recent years and that a technical study on this subject prepared by Mr. Nebolsine under the auspices of the Ford Foundation and the European Cultural Foundation has revealed, among other things, how discouraging the tax systems of most European countries must be to patrons of the arts and of learning wishing to give substantial donations. According to this report, the application of Article IV, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Fund does not appear likely to go far towards stimulating private contributions.

By and large, it may be said that the resources of the Fund are steadily increasing but that their progress takes place in too uncertain a manner to encourage the long-term planned expansion which the CCC regards as essential if it is to combine imagination with efficiency.

### *Financial administration*

Problems of administration have loomed large in 1963, for this was the first year in which the CCC had to face the basic problems of co-ordination — not only with its Permanent Committees, but also with the administrative practices of the Council of Europe in general.

The Fund is a distinct administrative entity of the Council of Europe and its assets may not be merged with those of the Council as a whole. The fact remains, however, that the Fund relies on the Council of Europe for providing staff, premises, equipment, general services and a host of other facilities, including privileges and immunities. Thus it must as far as possible align its administrative practices with those of the parent body. For instance, the accounts of the Fund are submitted to the Council of Europe auditors, and the Secretary-General of the organisation receives official discharge of responsibility for these accounts from the Committee of Ministers.

There is one respect, however, in which the administration of the Fund is quite unique: whereas the Council of Europe works entirely within an annual budget and any sums not expended at the end of the financial year return to the contributing Governments, the Fund (see Article VI, 3 (a) of the Statute) may spread certain items of expenditure over several years, and automatically carries forward its unexpended resources from one year to the next. It is true that the CCC is required to approve an estimate of expenditure for each year (*état prévisionnel des dépenses*), and estimated expenditure for a given year may not exceed the total income anticipated for that year, but these forecasts are not a budget in the normal sense of the term.



In other words, the Fund is similar in nature to a foundation, financing projects of greater or lesser duration, some of which may be concluded and written off in the current year, while others may entail constant or intermittent expenditure over a number of years. Thus the large amount recorded in the estimates for 1964 under the heading *Unused balance of estimates for activities undertaken in previous years* should not be interpreted as meaning that a high proportion of the programme could not be carried out. It may be broken down, in effect, into three elements: the balance of allocations made for continuous or long-term activities, allocations for activities postponed or not concluded within the calendar year, and finally, payments outstanding (i.e. sums committed but not yet paid for technical reasons). Sums actually written off at the end of the year, whether it be because of justified economies or of unexpected cancellations, amounted to only 10 % of the total estimates at 31st December 1963, which may be regarded as normal for a relatively complex programme. These sums are, of course, available for financing the programme of the following year.

This difference between the Fund, which may accumulate resources, and the budget of the Council of Europe made it necessary, in accordance with Article VI, 2 of the Statute, to prepare special financial regulations. These regulations, which are an adaptation of the general practices of the Council of Europe to the special role of the Fund and the experience of the CCC, were adopted by the latter at its 5th Session. It is hoped that their entry into force will simplify the administrative task of all concerned.

### *Supplementary resources for the cultural programme*

It cannot be stressed too often that the Cultural Fund does not adequately reflect the total expenditure on educational and cultural co-operation absorbed by the programme of the CCC. The cost of maintaining the expanding Directorate of Education and of Cultural and Scientific Affairs, of convening the CCC and its Permanent Committees and of providing general services and equipment is borne by the Budget of the Council of Europe and is at present nearly twice as great as the annual income of the Cultural Fund.

Being free of such administrative overheads, the Cultural Fund may devote its entire resources to financing the CCC's programme, but even the programme approved by the CCC far exceeds its capacities. This is rendered possible by two other methods of financing: direct expenditure by participating Governments and mixed financing.

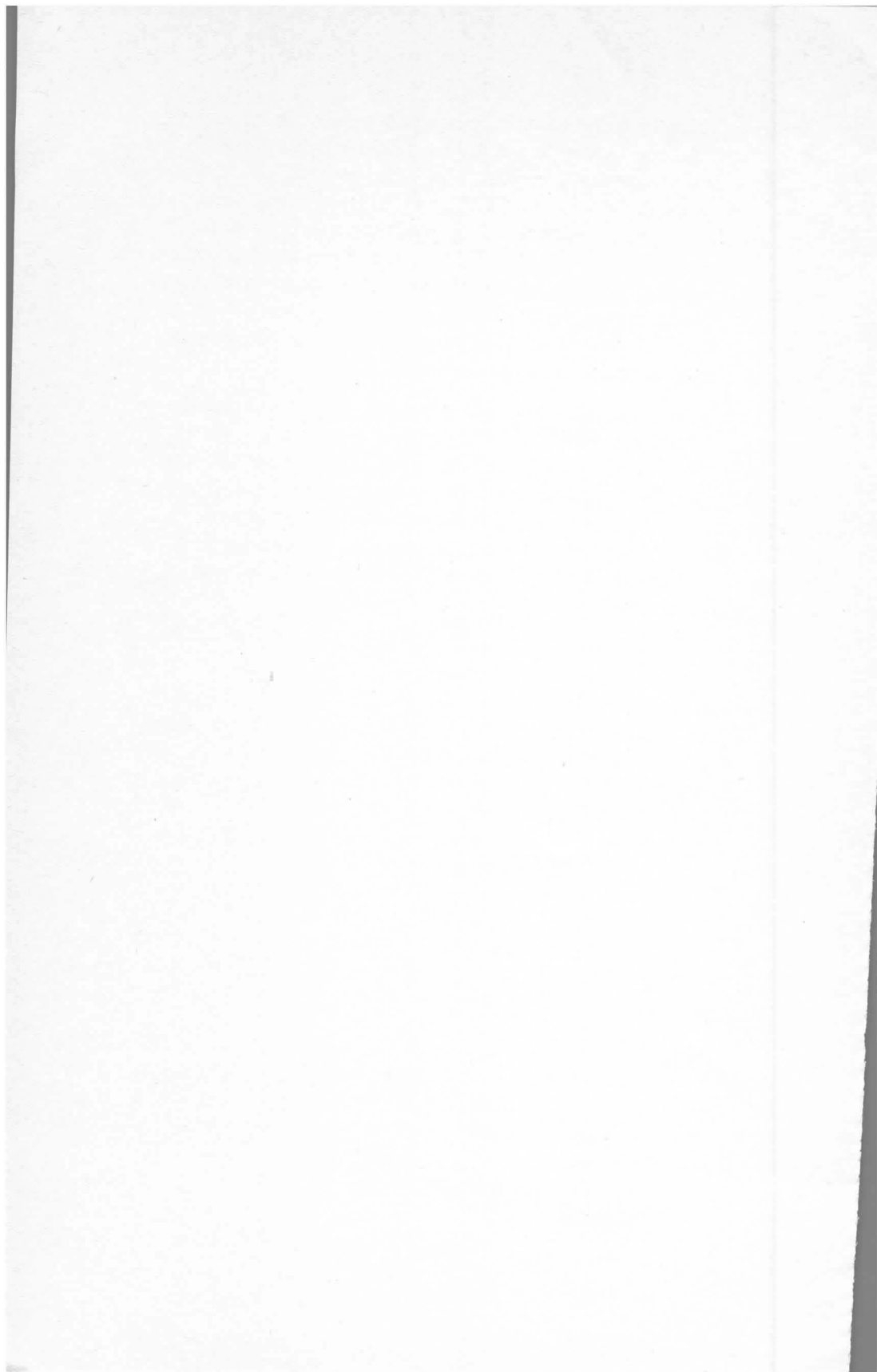
For some years now, thanks mainly to the transfer to the Council of Europe of the cultural activities of WEU, in which Governments used to assume all functional expenditure, many member Governments of the CCC have made a habit of offering to cover the full cost of holding courses or organising other activities in their countries. Moreover, on these occasions the other Governments send their delegates at their own expense. The Fund intervenes, therefore, only to facilitate the task of Governments by measures of co-ordination.

More commonly, however, agreement is reached between Governments and the CCC to share the cost of activities included in the programme. The proportion of the cost borne by the two parties varies considerably. At one extreme we may cite the European Art Exhibitions for which the Fund's contribution of 120,000 French francs spread over two years is hardly more than an encouragement. The opposite extreme may be exemplified by the Experimental Youth Centre, which is largely financed by the Fund, although certain Governments have given financial contributions or the free services of experts. A typical tripartite arrangement will be the training project for Turkish teachers in which a number of host Governments will take full charge of board, lodging and tuition, the Fund will pay travel and holiday costs and the Turkish Government will provide whatever financial guarantees may be necessary in the home country during the two-year period in which the teachers will receive training abroad. It is impossible to calculate the value of such governmental assistance, but it probably exceeds the total annual expenditure of the Cultural Fund itself.

Since the winding up of the grants system, there has been an increasing tendency to share the cost of projects undertaken by private organisations. Here again methods vary considerably. On the one hand, the CCC may give a marginal contribution to enable an organisation to give greater European emphasis to an activity

considered valuable in the context of the programme. On the other hand, the CCC may enter into a contract with an institution for commissioning a work or a meeting. The European Civics Campaign is an example of how the CCC and the European Communities can share the expenses of an activity organised by a third party. Other projects, such as the *Pædagogica Europæa*, represent a joint effort by the Fund, university institutions and publishers. It should also be mentioned that the Experimental Youth Centre is to receive contributions from the European Communities as well as from a number of youth organisations.

These mixed methods of financing considerably complicate the administration of the Fund, but they are of inestimable value in providing that flexibility without which close and constant co-operation with Governments and other organisations, both inter-governmental and private, would be impossible. The policy of the CCC in these matters is to regard finance, on the one hand, as the servant of useful activity and, on the other, as the master of efficient organisation.



## CHAPTER XI

### *General Lines of the Programme for 1964*

As the majority of the activities of the 1963 programme are planned to last over a period of several years, the programme for 1964 will be largely devoted to their continuation and intensification. Hereafter the major aspects of the programme for 1964 will be outlined and mention will be restricted as a general rule to those projects which are new.

\*  
\*\*

The strictly *cultural programme* for 1964 has been reconsidered in the light of fresh prospects, so as to form a general framework designed to contain both the traditional activities and those which are to be launched to meet the new needs of a rapidly developing civilisation. This framework is intended as the vehicle of a long-term cultural policy for the Council which will balance its action in the field of education. The new policy is based on : adjustment to the present, preparation for the future, and new responsibilities with regard to our cultural heritage.

#### *1. Adjustment to the present*

Studies will be undertaken to discover how Governments and communities can best adjust themselves to the present conditions of European civilisation. (Studies of the cultural equipment of towns and of the role and influence of industrial design in industrial civilisation).

#### *2. Preparation for the future*

This category of activities is concerned more especially with young people, and will comprise a study of their training for adult responsibilities in the field of architecture, and a study of methods of arousing public awareness of major cultural centres and incorporating them in the civilisation of leisure.

### 3. *New responsibilities with regard to our cultural heritage*

Traditional activities which are aimed at awakening a sense of European unity and an awareness of our common heritage of art and literature will be developed (see above, Chapter II). Studies are also to be undertaken (in collaboration with the Cultural Committee of the Consultative Assembly) on the preservation and development of ancient buildings and historical or artistic sites. The question of the protection of certain types of movable cultural property will also be considered.

\*  
\*\*

In the field of *higher education and research*, the programme for 1964 is even more condensed than that for 1963, and is concentrated on three inter-related subjects: curricula and equivalence, means of co-operation, and comparative studies. A new project is the establishment of a fund to enable foreign examiners to be called in for academic examinations. Furthermore, a first specialised conference is to be held, early 1965, in the framework of what is hoped to become a series of conferences devoted to key subjects and allowing university teachers to confront their teaching problems and experiences in the light of the most recent developments of research; it is intended to select fields which have a determining influence on the teaching of a given discipline as a whole; the subject of the first conference is to be Stereo-Chemistry. The work to further organic co-operation among the universities in Europe will be developed. In the framework of technical assistance, a conference will deal with the recruitment of university staff for Africa.

The Committee for *General and Technical Education* will review its entire programme and draw conclusions from the first two years of its activity. Three major divisions have been made in the programme: the educational programme (comparative studies, structure of education, teaching subjects and methods, teacher training), mutual aid and exchange programmes, and co-operation with non-governmental organisations. As regards comparative education, studies will be published on school systems (as part of a greater *Dictionary of European Educational Terminology*), on teacher training in Europe and on pupil guidance.

Systematic attention will, from now on, be given to technical, commercial, vocational and continued education. The fourth conference on the revision of school geography text-books and atlases will be mainly devoted to Northern Europe. A special study will be undertaken on examinations and examination systems. Co-operation with non-governmental organisations, especially teachers' associations will be further developed. In the field of mutual aid and exchange programmes, twenty Turkish teachers will receive further training in various European countries.

For lack of the staff required to carry out its triple programme for 1963/64, the Committee for *Out-of-School Education* will be obliged to cut down its activities. These will now relate chiefly to : publications dealing with youth and with physical education ; a youth congress in the Ruhr on introduction to modern industry ; the introduction of the European Athletics Diploma in a number of countries, and, within the framework of the mutual assistance policy, practical activities in the sectors of youth and physical education. In adult education the Committee will confine itself to assembling the material for a programme to be carried out in 1965. In view of the lack of adequate premises and equipment — those at Obernai having proved insufficient — the activities it was hoped to pursue by means of the Experimental Youth Centre will in practice be limited to a programme of short courses to be held, as far as possible, at the Council of Europe. These courses are arranged at the request of the youth organisations, which contribute to the cost and recruit the participants.

In the field of *film, television and other audio-visual aids*, certain projects started in 1963 will be completed in 1964. (See Chapter VI). The results of an enquiry into film production by international co-operation will be published. Draft inventories of films on such themes as teacher training, adult education, physical education and sport, and modern language teaching will be completed in 1964. Study groups will collect and examine existing film material in the fields of teacher training and adult education, and consider its uses and the possibilities of new film productions. Arrangements will be made for the selection of the best educational and cultural films from the various countries with a view to their wide distribution in Europe. A co-ordinated programme of TV activities is comparatively new to the Council, and a full programme

is not expected to develop until 1965. Besides the TV projects mentioned in Chapter VI, it is hoped to do preparatory work for studies on the juridical and economic problems of school television, closed circuit TV in technical education, the use of TV in university teaching, the co-ordination of European television research, the standardisation of terminology, the preparation of a system of travel grants for potential producers or administrators of television schools services, etc.

In the field of *modern languages* a colloquy will be held in applied linguistics. A seminar will be devoted to modern language teaching in secondary, technical, commercial and vocational schools, and another seminar will be held on modern language teaching by means of television. Study groups will deal with subjects such as contacts with inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, training and further training of modern language teachers and films on these subjects, the use of audio-visual aids in modern language teaching, and the language of specialised branches of learning. Various reports will be published.

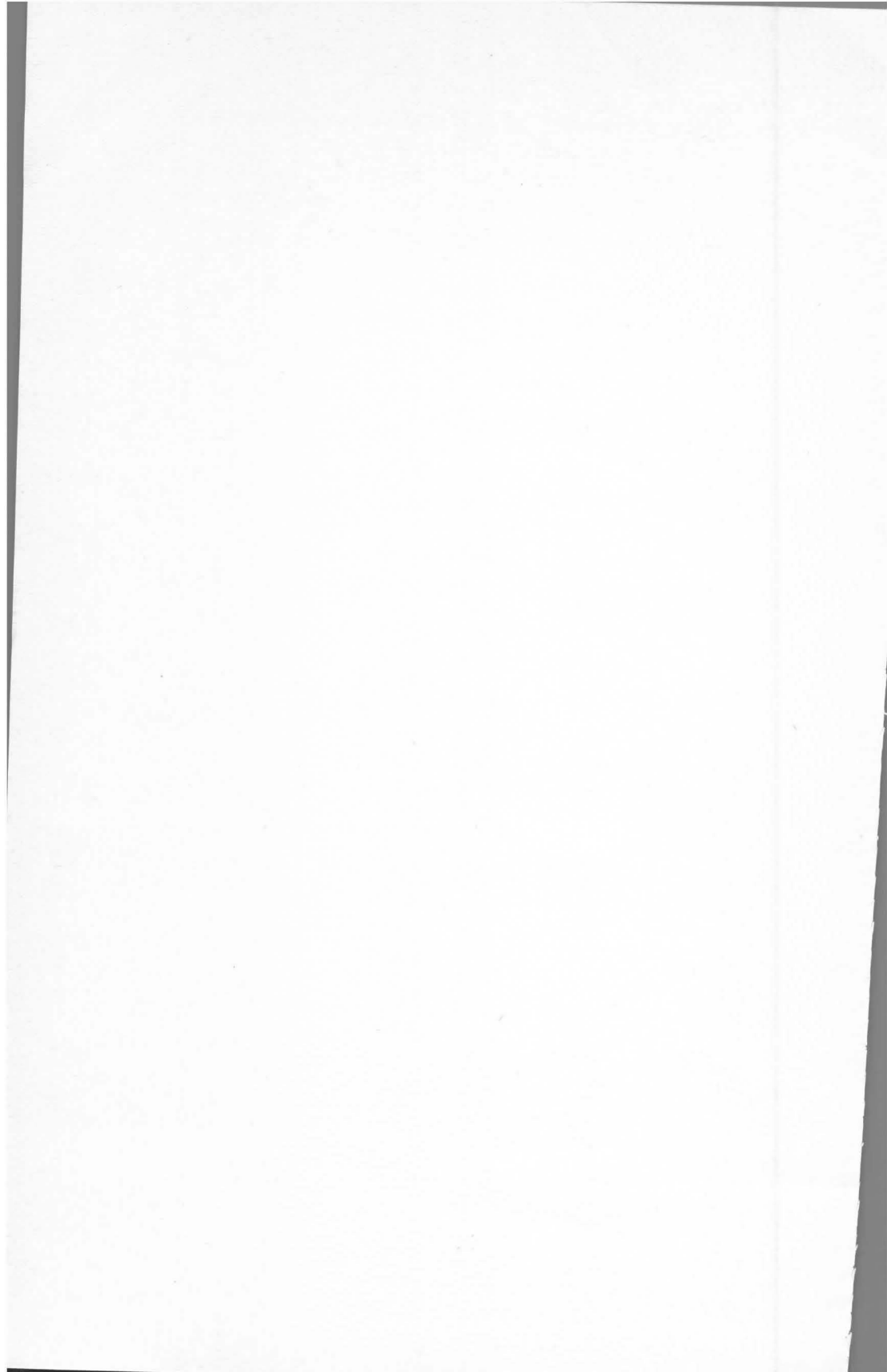
The *Educational Documentation Centre* is opening its year with a meeting of experts to study the future development of the Centre. The work of collecting background reference material and supplying information to the Permanent Committees of the CCC will continue, as will the publication of the Centre's internal Information Bulletin. Specialised sections (modern languages, card-index of educational films) will be developed when the necessary practical resources (premises, staff) are made available. A system of mutual exchange between Governments of information or educational problems is also under consideration.

The series of *publications* on educational subjects, entitled *Education in Europe*, will in 1964 be increased by approximately twelve new titles.

Secretariat services will be given to the fourth Conference of European Ministers of Education, which will be held in April in London. The Resolutions of this Conference will, wherever appropriate, be followed up in the educational programme of the CCC.



Another important event in 1964 will be the meeting of the *Ad hoc* Committee mentioned at the end of Chapter I, which will submit the entire programme of the CCC to a thorough examination and make proposals on its future development and on possible structural modifications needed to carry in out.



## APPENDIX A

### *List of participants to the sessions of the Council for Cultural Co-operation*

#### *Chairman :*

Mr. Carl Iversen, Rector of the University of Copenhagen (Denmark).

#### *Vice-Chairman :*

Mr. Stéphane Hessel, Director of Co-operation with the Community and Foreign Countries, Ministry of Education (France).

#### *Other members of the Council <sup>1</sup> :*

AUSTRIA	Mr. G. Hohenwart <sup>2</sup> , <i>Ministerialrat</i> , Ministry of Education Dr. F. Wunderbaldinger <sup>3</sup> , Counsellor, Ministry of Education
BELGIUM	Mr. J. Grauls, Minister plenipotentiary in charge of International Cultural Relations, Ministry of Education and Culture Mr. M. Hicter, Administrative Director for Arts, Letters, Out-of-School Education and Youth, Ministry of Education and Culture
CYPRUS	
DENMARK	Miss Agnete Vöhtz <sup>4</sup> , Director General, Ministry of Education Mr. E. Drostby, Head of Cultural Relations Division, Ministry of Education

1. By Resolution (61) 42 of the Committee of Ministers, a statutory number of two members for each delegation was fixed. All member countries or countries signatory to the Cultural Convention are entitled to send additional delegates to sessions of the CCC — and most do so.

2. At the 5th Session Mr. Hohenwart was replaced by Mr. A. Grösel, *Sektionsrat*, Ministry of Education.

3. At the 5th Session Dr. Wunderbaldinger was replaced by Mr. H. Pasch, Deputy to the Permanent Representative to the Council of Europe.

4. At the 5th Session, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was represented by Mr. J. Scavenius, Assistant Head of Department.

FRANCE	Mr. J. Fines <sup>1</sup> , Head of the Department for Cultural Exchanges, General Directorate of Cultural and Technical Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Miss J. Laurent, Deputy Director of International Agreements and University Exchanges, Ministry of Education
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	Dr. K.F. von Graevenitz, Ambassador <sup>2</sup> Miss M.C. Schulte-Strathaus, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
GREECE	Professor A. Dascalakis, Cultural Adviser, Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. A. Kyritsis, Head of Division, Directorate of European-Co-operation, Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
HOLY SEE	Monsignore A. Innocenti, <i>Auditeur de Non-ciature</i> , Brussels Rev. J. Weydert, S.J., Director of O.C.I.P.E.
ICELAND	Mr. B. Thorlacius, Ministry of Education
IRELAND	Mr. A. Raifeartaigh, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. O. O'Laoghaire, Chief Administrator, Department of Education
ITALY	Mr. C. Ciraolo, General Directorate of External Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. M. Mochi, Counsellor. General Directorate of External Cultural Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
LUXEMBOURG	Mr. A. Arend, Educational Adviser in charge of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Education
NETHERLANDS	Dr. H.J. Reinink <sup>3</sup> , Director-General for Arts and International Cultural Relations, Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences Dr. S. Meijer <sup>4</sup> , Head of the Directorate of Scientific Co-operation and Council of Europe Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. At the 5th Session Mr. J Fines was replaced by Mr. Bernard de Menthon, Minister plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. Mr. Overbeck *Ministerratsdirigent*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, participated in the 4th Session.

3. At the 5th Session Dr. H. J. Reinink was replaced by Mr. B.J.E.M. de Hoog, Director of International Cultural Relations, Ministry of Education, Arts, and Sciences.

4. At the 5th Session Dr. S. Meijer was replaced by Mr. Naarding, Deputy to the Permanent Representative to the Council of Europe.

NORWAY	Mr. L. Langåker, First Secretary, Office of Cultural Relations, Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
SPAIN	Mr. G. Fernandez de la Mora, Counsellor <sup>1</sup> , Director of Cultural Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. José Luis Messia, Counsellor, Consul-General of Spain, Strasbourg
SWEDEN	Mr. R. Fremlin <sup>2</sup> , Head of Division, Ministry of Education Mr. T. Tallroth, Director of the Swedish Institute
SWITZERLAND	Mr. E. Vodoz, Secretary of the Federal Department for Internal Affairs Mr. D. Gagnebin, Head of the Cultural Affairs Section, Federal Political Department
TURKEY	Mr. H. Batu, Director of the 4th Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. F. Saner <sup>3</sup> , Director-General of External Relations, Ministry of Education
UNITED KINGDOM	Mr. R. Cecil <sup>4</sup> , C.M.G., Head of Cultural Relations Department, Foreign Office Mr. L.C.J. Martin, Assistant Secretary, External Relations Branch, Ministry of Education
CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE	Mr. O.B. Kraft <sup>5</sup> , Chairman, Cultural and Scientific Committee of the Consultative Assembly Mrs. L. Rehling, Vice-Chairman, Cultural and Scientific Committee of the Consultative Assembly Mr. K. Mark, Vice-Chairman, Cultural and Scientific Committee of the Consultative Assembly

1. Mr. de la Mora did not participate in the 5th Session. Mr. Carlos Diaz de la Guardia, Technical Secretary, Commissariat of International Scientific Co-operation, Ministry of Education, replaced him.

2. At the 5th Session Mr. R. Fremlin was replaced by Miss Birgit Assarson, Secretary, Ministry of Education.

3. At the 5th Session Mr. F. Saner was replaced by Mr. S. Günay, Deputy to the Director-General of External Cultural Relations, Ministry of Education.

4. At the 5th Session Mr. R. Cecil was replaced by Mr. D.H. Leadbetter, C.B. Under-Secretary, External Relations Branch, Ministry of Education.

5. At the 4th Session Mr. Kraft was replaced by Mr. P. Kirk, member of the Cultural and Scientific Committee.

EUROPEAN CULTURAL  
FOUNDATION

Mr. A. Auer, Governor  
Mr. G. Sluizer, Director

COMMITTEE FOR  
HIGHER EDUCATION  
AND RESEARCH

Mr. F. Darimont, Director-General of Higher  
Education and Scientific Research, Ministry  
of Education and Culture (Belgium)

COMMITTEE FOR  
GENERAL  
AND TECHNICAL  
EDUCATION

Mr. L. Wohlgemuth, Head of Division,  
Ministry of Education (Austria)

COMMITTEE FOR  
OUT-OF-SCHOOL  
EDUCATION

Mr. B.J.E.M. de Hoog, Director of Intern-  
ational Cultural Relations, Ministry of  
Education, Arts, and Sciences (Netherlands)

*Observers :*

EEC

Mr. P. Bourguignon <sup>1</sup>, Special Adviser to the  
President of the European Community

EURATOM

Mr. R. Fourier-Ruelle, Executive Secretary  
of the Committee

EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENTARY  
ASSEMBLY

Mr. N. Lochner, Counsellor for Parliamentary  
Studies

OECD

Mr. G.S. Papadopoulos, Director of Scien-  
tific Affairs

UNESCO

Mr. M. Destombes, Division for Relations  
with International Organisations

---

1. At the 4th Session Mrs. A. Weill of the Directorate of General External Relations represented the European Economic Community.

## APPENDIX B

### *Structure of the Directorate of Education and of Cultural and Scientific Affairs*

Director : Mr. A. Haigh

Head of Department, Deputy to the Director : Mr. S. Squartini

#### *Division for Higher Education and Research*

Head of Division : Mr. H.A. Schwarz-Liebermann von Wahlendorf  
(Modern Languages : Officer in charge : Mr. S. Nord)

#### *Division for General and Technical Education*

Head of Division : Mr. G. Neumann

#### *Division for Out-of-School Education*

Head of Division : Mr. L. de Roulet

#### *Cultural Affairs Division*

Head of Division : Mr. V. de Pange

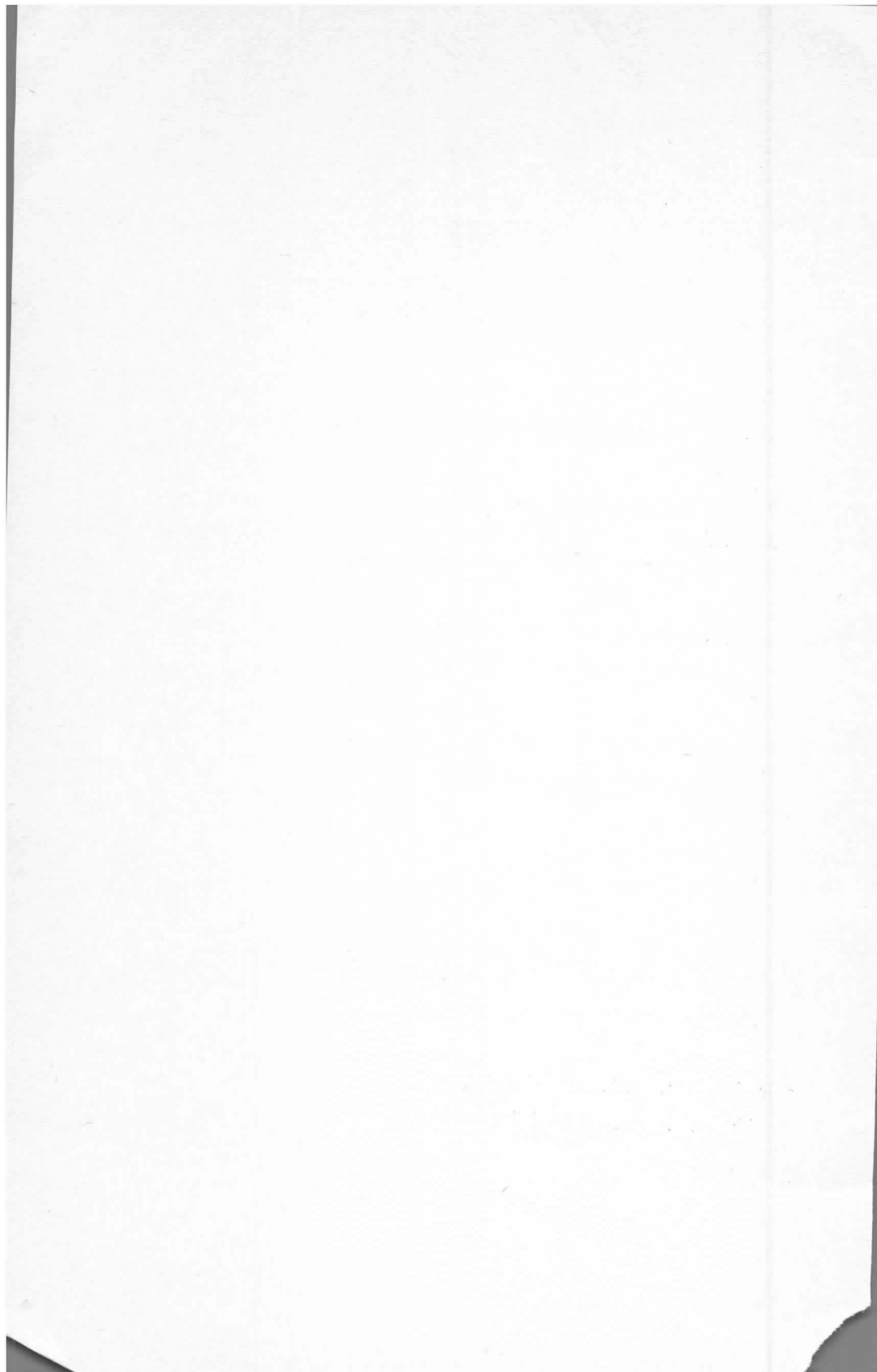
*General Affairs Division* (Secretariat of the CCC and the Cultural Fund ;  
Educational Documentation Service ; Publications)

Head of Division : Mr. G.F. Connell

#### *Film, Television and Audio-Visual Aids*

Head of Section : Miss J. Howe

Address : Secretariat-General, Council of Europe, Strasbourg,  
France





## APPENDIX C

### *Reports, publications and material for display*

#### **I. Reports published in 1963 and available free on request from the Council of Europe, and other publications**

##### *General*

Annual report of the CCC — 1962

European Cultural Convention

*Cultural Co-operation in Europe. New situation and prospects.* (Consultative Assembly document, 1962)

Official report of the 12th Sitting of the Second Part of the 15th Ordinary Session of the Consultative Assembly, devoted to cultural questions (September 1963)

Information Bulletin of the CCC and the European Cultural Foundation Nos. 11, 12 and 13

The European Round Table Discussion, Rome, 1953

(Participants: MM. Denis de Rougemont, Alcide De Gasperi, Eelco van Kleffens, Eugen Kogon, Einar Lofstedt, Robert Schuman and Arnold Toynbee)

##### *Cultural activities*

Report on the cultural activities [CCC (63) 43]

Safeguard and enhancement of ancient sites and monuments of historic and artistic interest (Council of Europe, 1963, 84 pages, illustrations; free on request; apply to the Secretariat of the Cultural Committee, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France)

One thousand years of European art (Information booklet on the eight European Art Exhibitions so far realised). (Series *Europe today*, No. 4, December 1962, Directorate of Information)

Regulations governing the University Teachers' Interchange. Scheme and the Award of Research Fellowships

Cultural Identity Card: conditions of award; list of facilities (See also hereafter, under II and III)

## *Higher Education and Research*

Engineering Education (report of an international discussion ; series *Education in Europe* ; see hereafter under II)

Reports by national delegations of the Committee for Higher Education and Research on structures of higher education, reforms and future developments : Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom (and a statement by Sir William Mansfield Cooper), Greece, Italy, Austria, Denmark, Belgium and Ireland [CCC/ESR (62) 4], 4 rev. and 5 ; CCC/ESR (63) 2 (and CCC/ESR (64) 2), 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12]

Conference on new universities, Liège, November 1963

The European universities and adult education (Seminar in Oslo, 1962). [Scandinavian University Books ; English only ; to be obtained from *Universitetsforlaget* : Norway, Karl Johansgate 47, Oslo ; United Kingdom, 16, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ; USA, Box 142, Boston 13, Mass.]

Conference on the problems of foreign students and trainees in Europe, Federal Republic of Germany, June 1962

Africa and the European Universities (1961) [CCE/Proj. 2]

Conventions on the equivalence of university entrance qualifications, on the equivalence of periods of university study, on the academic recognition of university qualifications

Regulations governing the University Teachers' Interchange Scheme and the Award of Research Fellowships

## *General and Technical Education*

Primary and Secondary Education — Modern Trends and Common Problems, by J. Thomas and J. Majault. (Series *Education in Europe* ; see hereafter under II)

Civics and European Education at the Primary and Secondary Level (series *Education in Europe* ; see hereafter under II)

Teacher training in Europe, by J. Majault (to be published in the series *Education in Europe*)

Technical, commercial and vocational training in Europe, by V. La Morgia [CCC/EGT (63) 38] (the final version will be published in the series *Education in Europe*)

The concluding years of secondary education (Conference of the European Teachers Organisation, London, July, 1963)

[CCC/EGT (63) 28]

Student teacher exchanges between the member countries of the CCC. Course, Sèvres, May 1963) [CCC/EGT (63) 26 + corrigendum]

New and parallel structures of secondary education (Course, Oxford, March 1963) [CCC/EGT (63) 24]

History teaching in secondary schools (Study Group, Brunswick, September 1963) [CCC/EGT (63) 31]

Conclusions and recommendations of the 1962 courses  
[CCC/EGT (63) 2]

Parents and the School (Course, Paris, November 1962)  
[CCC/EGT (63) 21]

Educational documentation as a fundamental contribution to comparative education (Course, Rome, September 1962) [CCC/EGT (63) 22]

Road safety education in schools (Meeting in collaboration with the European Conference of Ministers on Transport, Paris, October 1963) [CCC/EGT (63) 32]

Teacher training in Denmark (Study Group, Copenhagen, September/October 1963) [CCC/EGT (63) 37]

Table of activities and future projects [CCC/EGT (63) 39]

### *Out-of-School Education*

#### YOUTH

Youth and development aid (Series *Education in Europe* ; see hereafter under II)

Leisure time facilities for young people from 13 to 25 years of age (to be published shortly in the series *Education in Europe*). Youth in Greece [CCC/EES (63) 23]

International voluntary work camps [CCC/EES (63) 39]

Getting to know the voluntary Work Camps in Europe (Report of travelling course, July - August 1963) [CCC/EES (64) 18]

Second Conference on Foreign Students and Trainees in Europe (Federal Republic of Germany, June 1962) [CCC/EES (63) 28]

Starting work and vocational guidance (Course, United Kingdom, May 1963) [CCC/EES (64) 11]

Active leisure through films (Course, Belgium, August 1962)  
[CCC/EES (63) 20]

Training and status of youth leaders (Summary of the conclusions of three courses) [CCC/EES (63) 56]

## POPULAR AND ADULT EDUCATION

Special buildings for adult education (Recommendations of courses, Federal Republic of Germany, October-November 1963)

[CCC/EES (63) 101]

Report of the 13th Course of European Studies : Problems of rural youth (Strasbourg, September 1963) [CCC/EES (63) 79]

The use of television in popular education (Study Group, Paris, February 1963) [CCC/EES (63) 22 + *corrigendum*]

The European universities and adult education. (Seminar in Oslo, 1962) (See under Higher Education)

Education to responsibilities (Course, Humleback) [CCC/EES (63) 98]

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORT, OUTDOOR PURSUITS

Physical education and sport — institutions and associations (Series *Education in Europe*; see hereafter under II)

Sport and the Sporting Press (Course, Gauting, May 1963)

[CCC/EES (63) 84]

Sport for workers (Study Group, Strasbourg — Koenigshoffen, June 1963) [CCC/EES (63) 49]

European Athletics Diploma (Resolution instituting the Diploma, October 1963) [CCC/EES (63) 80]

The Conference on Camping [CCC/EES (63) 14 rev.]

First meeting on Doping [CCC/EES (63) 5 rev.]

Second meeting on Doping [CCC/EES (63) 91 + *Add.*]

Instructional films [CCC/EES (63) 47 + 2 *Add.*]

Model programme for part-time instructors of physical education

[CCC/EES (63) 10 rev.]

Exchange of instructors [CCC/EES (63) 52]

Report on the Dublin training course [CCC/EES (63) 77]

Sport at school and out-of-school (Course, Luxembourg, December 1963) [CCC/EES (63) 100]

The contribution of physical education and sport in apprenticeship (Course, Belgium, 1964)

Sport for rural youth (Lecture by Dr. G. Lüschen)

[CCC/EES (63) 55, Working Paper No. 20]

## *Film and Television*

Film Vocabulary, 900 cinema terms in English, French, Dutch, Italian, German, Spanish and Danish; 222 pages; Price 7.50 French francs. (Enquiries to the Editor, Mr. S.I. van Nooten, Director of Films Division, Netherlands Government, Information Service, 43 Noordeinde, The Hague, or to the Directorate of Education, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France)

The Distribution of Cultural Films (Report of London Conference, 1961)

International Catalogue of Cultural and Information Films for Viewing, Loan and Exchange (1962)

### *Probable forthcoming publications:*

Film: Survey of European research on audio-visual aids. Enquiry into the methods and success of international co-production of educational and cultural films. A study on the art of the cinema in Europe, with available film extracts. Selection of catalogues of films on: sport, modern language teaching, teacher training, protection of nature

Television: Report on the contribution of the Council of Europe to European studies on television; the educational and cultural uses of television in Europe, and the relations between Governments and television authorities in this respect

## *Modern Languages*

New trends in linguistic research (Series *Education in Europe*; see hereafter under II)

Development in modern language teaching (Series *Education in Europe*; see hereafter under II)

New research and techniques for the benefit of modern language teaching (Series *Education in Europe*; see hereafter under II)

The Council of Europe action in the field of modern languages [Information Document, DECS/Mod. Lang. (64) 2]

Modern language teaching and audio-visual aids — Films for teachers illustrating new methods [CCC/EGT (63) 5]

The use of films in modern language teaching [CCC/EGT (63) 14]

The teaching of modern languages to children of less than average ability in the age-group 10 to 13 (Course, Stockholm, August 1963) [CCC/EGT (63) 27]

## II. Works published by, under the auspices of, or in collaboration with the Council for Cultural Co-operation, for sale through book-sellers<sup>1</sup>

### *Series Education in Europe*

*Primary and Secondary Education — Modern trends and common problems*, by J. Thomas and J. Majault — 140 pages. Price : sterling area 10/— ; USA and Canada \$ 3.00 ; other countries : 6 French francs.

Comparative survey of the educational facilities provided in the CCC member countries for children from the age of 5 to 18, and of reforms adopted or envisaged. Contents : The Educational systems ; Educational Curricula and Methods ; Conclusion. A basic comprehensive study with a system of uniform classification.

*Youth and Development Aid* — 114 pages. Price : sterling area 10/— ; USA and Canada \$ 3.00 ; other countries : 6 French francs.

How can young Europeans participate in development programmes for the new nations ? The record of a symposium organised jointly by the Council of Europe and OECD, a survey of national programmes, suggestions for action and the conclusions of a seminar of some 45 private bodies concerned with sending volunteers overseas.

*Physical Education and Sport — A Handbook of Institutions and Associations* — 210 pages. Price : sterling area 10/— ; USA and Canada \$ 3.00 ; other countries : 6 French francs.

A review of the institutions through which sport is administered and practised in the CCC member countries. Examples of study courses, a description of the particular achievements of each country and addresses of national and international sports federations. Photographic illustrations, diagrams on structures and summary tables.

*Civics and European Education at the Primary and Secondary Level* — 160 pages. Price : sterling area 10/— ; USA and Canada \$ 3.00 ; other countries 6 French francs.

An objective analysis of the findings of international courses on the subject held under the auspices of the Council of Europe and other European organisations, and the results of an enquiry held by the European Cultural Centre (Geneva) into the characteristics and shortcomings of civics education in the schools of Western Europe.

---

1. In case of difficulty, application should be made directly to the publishers.

*Engineering Education* — "General" or "Specialised"? *The New Mathematics. New materials. Engineering Design* — 80 pages. Price : sterling area 10/— ; U.S.A. and Canada \$ 3.00 ; other countries 6 French francs.

An international discussion organised by the Council for Cultural Co-operation.

*Recent Developments in Modern Language Teaching* — Price : sterling area 10/— ; U.S.A. and Canada \$ 3.00 ; other countries 6 French francs.

Resolutions of the Conference of European Ministers of Education and summaries of the results of three conferences held under the auspices of the CCC in pursuance of these Resolutions.

*New Trends in Linguistic Research* — 110 pages. Price : sterling area 10/— ; U.S.A. and Canada \$ 3.00 ; other countries 6 French francs.

Contents : A guide to linguistic recording : *Le français fondamental* ; Basic grammatical structures ; Linguistic research and language teaching.

*New Research and Techniques for the Benefit of Modern Language Teaching* — Price : sterling area 10/— ; U.S.A. and Canada \$ 3.00 ; other countries 6 French francs.

Report of a refresher course held at Strasbourg in 1963 by the Regional Branch of the Association of Modern Language Teachers, in collaboration with the Council for Cultural Co-operation.

**These publications can be obtained from the following addresses :**

**AUSTRIA**

Gerold & Co.  
Graben 31  
VIENNA 1

**BELGIUM**

Agence et Messageries de la Presse,  
14-22, rue du Persil,  
BRUSSELS

**CANADA**

Queen's Printer  
OTTAWA

**DENMARK**

Ejnar Munksgaard,  
Nørregade 6,  
COPENHAGEN

**FRANCE**

Librairie Générale de Droit  
et de Jurisprudence,  
R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias,  
20, rue Soufflot,  
PARIS v<sup>e</sup>

Librairie Berger-Levrault,  
Place Broglie  
STRASBOURG

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF GERMANY**

Verlag Dr. Hans Heger,  
Goethestrasse, 54, Postfach 821  
BAD GODESBERG

**GREECE**

Librairie Kauffmann,  
21, rue Stadiou,  
ATHENS



## IRELAND

Stationery Office  
DUBLIN

## ITALY

Libreria Commissionaria Sansoni  
Via Gino Capponi, 26  
FIRENZE (Florence)

## LUXEMBOURG

Librairie Papeterie,  
Galerie d'Art,  
Paul Bruck,  
22, Grand'Rue  
LUXEMBOURG

## NETHERLANDS

N. V. Martinus Nijhoff,  
Lange Voorhout, 9,  
THE HAGUE

## NEW ZEALAND

Government Printing Office  
20 Molesworth Street  
WELLINGTON

## NORWAY

A/S Bokhjörnet  
Olaf Thommessen  
Lille Grensens, 7  
OSLO

## PORTUGAL

Livraria Bertrand,  
73-75, rua Garrett  
LISBON

## SPAIN

Aguilar S.A. de Ediciones  
Juan Bravo 38  
MADRID

## SWEDEN

Aktiebolaget C. E. Fritzes  
Kungl. Hovbokhandel,  
Fredsgatan 2  
STOCKHOLM

## SWITZERLAND

Buchhandl. Hans Raunhardt,  
Kirchgasse 17  
ZÜRICH, I  
Librairie Payont  
40, rue du Marché  
GENEVA

## TURKEY

Librairie Hachette,  
469, Istiklal Caddesi,  
Beyoglu,  
ISTANBUL

## UNITED KINGDOM

H. M. Stationery Office,  
Kingsway, LONDON W.C. 2  
and 423, Oxford St. LONDON W. 1  
(and in all the principal cities)  
Correspondence to  
P. O. Box 569, LONDON S.E. 1

## UNITED STATES

Manhattan Publishing Company  
225, Lafayette Street  
NEW YORK, 12 — N. Y.

**Theses written by fellowship-holders** and published by A. W. Sijthoff  
(Leyden, Netherlands) in the series "**European Aspects**"

### *Culture :*

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| F.L. Polak    | <i>The Image of the Future</i> (2 vols.) (1961)          |
| K.R. Stadler  | <i>Adult education and European co-operation</i> (1960)  |
| G. Bonneville | <i>Prophètes et témoins de l'Europe</i> (1961)           |
| G. Pirrone    | <i>Une Tradition européenne dans l'habitation</i> (1963) |



### *Economics :*

- F. Hartog *European trade cycle policy* (1959)  
P. Romus *Expansion économique régionale et Communauté Européenne* (1958)  
F.C. Fabre *La politique céréalière régionale en Europe au seuil de l'unification* (1960)  
H.O. Lundstrom *Capital movements and economic integration* (1961)  
P. Streeten *Economic growth: Aspects and problems* (1961)

### *Political questions :*

- B. Ljubisavljevic *Les problèmes de la pondération dans les institutions européennes* (1959)  
G. Watson *The British Constitution and Europe* (1959)  
H.J. Heiser *British policy with regard to the unification efforts on the European continent* (1959)  
R. Socini *Rapports et conflits entre organisations européennes* (1960)  
W. Birke *European elections by direct suffrage* (1961)  
M. Bonnefous *Europe et Tiers Monde* (1961)  
F.S. Lyons *Internationalism in Europe, 1815-1914* (1959)  
P.H.J.M. Houben *Le rôle du Conseil des Ministres dans les trois Communautés européennes* (1964)  
U. Kitzinger *European elections and assemblies* (1964)

### *Social questions :*

- J.P. Corbett *Europe and the social order* (1959)  
R.C. Beever *European unity and the trade union movements* (1961)  
R. Krisam *Die Beteiligung der Arbeitnehmer an der öffentlichen Gewalt* (1960)

### *Law :*

- A. Clemens *Der europäische Beamte und sein Disziplinarrecht* (1961)

Among other publications in the series "**European Aspects**":

*A History of Europe?* by E. Bruley and E.H. Dance (The conclusions of the Council of Europe Conferences on the revision of history textbooks. Translated into eight languages)

*The Council of Europe* by A.H. Robertson.

**Translations of literary works from lesser-known European languages:**

**(a) Into English**

*The Waving Rye* by J. v. Jensen (Published by Gyldendal, Copenhagen, 1958) (From Danish)

*Floodtide of Fate* by O. Dunn (Published by Sidgwick & Jackson, London, 1960) (From Norwegian)

*Seven Icelandic Short Stories* (Published by Ministry of Education, Reykjavik, 1960) (From Icelandic)

*Aniara* by H. Martinson (Published by Hutchinson, U.K., and Knopf, New York, 1963) (From Swedish)

*The Man in the Mirror* by H. Teirlinck (Heinemann, London, and Sijthoff, Leyden, 1963) (From Flemish)

*Alberta and Freedom*, by C. Sandel (Peter Owen, London, 1963) (From Norwegian)

*The Old Farmhouse*, by J. D. Williams (Heinemann, London, and Sijthoff, Leyden, 1961) (From Welsh)

*The Copper Garden* by S. Vestdijk (Heinemann, London, and Sijthoff, Leyden) (From Dutch) [to appear shortly]

*Follas Novas* by Rosalie de Castro (From Galician) [to appear shortly]

**(b) Into French**

*Poèmes akritiques, et la Mort de Digénis* by A. Sikelianos (Published by the French Institute of Athens, 1960) (From Greek)

*Un point sur la carte* — Selected short stories by S.F. Abasiyanik (Published by Sijthoff, Leyden, 1962) (From Turkish)

*Contes choisies* by S. Esendal (From Turkish) [to appear shortly]

*Cent poèmes autrichiens* (Bergland Verlag, Vienna) [to appear shortly]

*Nouvelles* by A. Papadiamantis (From Greek) [to appear shortly]

*Poésies* by Juan Maragall (From Catalan) [to appear shortly]

**In the series "Folklore" :**

Volume I — *Folk-tales*, edited by M.L. Bødker (Rosenkilde & Bagger, Copenhagen)

**In the collection of Art Volumes prepared on the subject of the European Art Exhibitions :**

(Council of Europe collection, format 34.5 cm × 27 cm., approx. 350 pages, 50 colour plates, 350 black and white reproductions. In five languages. Published by : Callwey Verlag, München ; Thames & Hudson, London ; McGraw-Hill, New York ; Connaissance, Bruxelles ; Deux-Mondes, Paris ; Salvat, Barcelona ; Electa, Milan)

*The Sources of the Twentieth Century*, edited by Jean Cassou (in Italian : *Le Origini dell'Arte Moderna*)

*The Age of Rococo* (in Italian : *Il Rococo*)

*The Age of Humanism*, by A. Chastel and R. Klein.

**In the collection of Catalogues of the European Art Exhibitions :**

*L'Europe Humaniste*<sup>1</sup> (Published by Connaissance, Bruxelles) (French version)

*Le Triomphe du Maniérisme européen — de Michel-Ange au Gréco* (Dutch version) (Apply to : Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam) (French text to be republished in 1965)

*Le XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle européen — Réalisme, Classicisme, Baroque* (French and Italian versions) (Apply to : Editions de Luca, Rome) (Probably exhausted ; to be republished in 1967)

*The Age of Rococo — Art and Culture of the 18th Century* (French, English and German versions) (Exhausted ; to be republished in 1969)

*The Romantic Movement*<sup>1</sup> (English version only)

*The Sources of the Twentieth Century — the Arts in Europe from 1884 to 1914* (French and English versions)

*L'Art Roman*<sup>1</sup> (French and Spanish versions)

*L'Art Européen vers 1400*<sup>1</sup> (French and German versions)

*Byzantine Art — European Art*<sup>1</sup> (to appear in May 1964, in English, French and Greek)

---

<sup>1</sup>. This catalogue is on sale at : Librairie d'Art Landwerlin, 6 rue Brûlée, Strasbourg, France.

### Other publications

*Regards Neufs sur l'Europe* (Editions du Seuil, Paris)

(An information booklet on Europe of today, intended for young people and youth organisations)

(English edition in preparation)

*Notre Europe* (Editions ODE, Paris)

(Published under the auspices of the Cultural Committee of the Consultative Assembly; intended for young people; texts by MM. Henri Brugmans, André Chamson, Jules Romains, Robert Schuman, André Siegfried, and others)

(In French and German)

*Europe and the Europeans* — An international discussion.

By Max Beloff

(Chatto & Windus, London, 1957)

(English, German and Spanish versions)

(This work, prepared at the request of the Council of Europe, is the outcome of a collective study of the background of European unity in its widest sense. The participants included MM. Denis de Rougemont, Alcide de Gasperi, Eelco van Kleffens, Eugen Kogon, Einar Lofstedt, Robert Schuman, Arnold Toynbee and Gabriel Marcel)

*Differentiation and Guidance in the Comprehensive School*

(An account of a Conference organised by the Swedish Government in 1958 under the auspices of the Council of Europe, English edition published by Almquist & Wiksell, Stockholm; French edition by Institut Pédagogique National, rue d'Ulm, Paris)

### III. Material for display

#### Travelling exhibitions of photographic reproductions of the European Art Exhibitions :

*The Sources of the Twentieth Century* (English, French and German versions; 170 reproductions, most in colour; 24 panels of 120 × 160 cm; 40 aluminium supports; packed in eight cases)

(Apply to the Directorate of Education, Council of Europe, Strasbourg)

*European Art around 1400* (in English, French and Spanish)

*Romanesque Art* [in preparation]

*Byzantine Art — European Art* [in preparation]

#### Films on the European Art Exhibitions :

*L'Europe Humaniste* (Brussels, 1954). Apply to : Direction Générale des Arts et des Lettres, Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Culture, 155, rue de la Loi, Bruxelles)

*The Age of Rococo* (Münich, 1958) — Short-length and full-length versions. (Apply to : Film Studio Walter Leckebusch, Titienstrasse 16, Munich 19)

**Sets of Colour Slides on the European Art Exhibitions :**

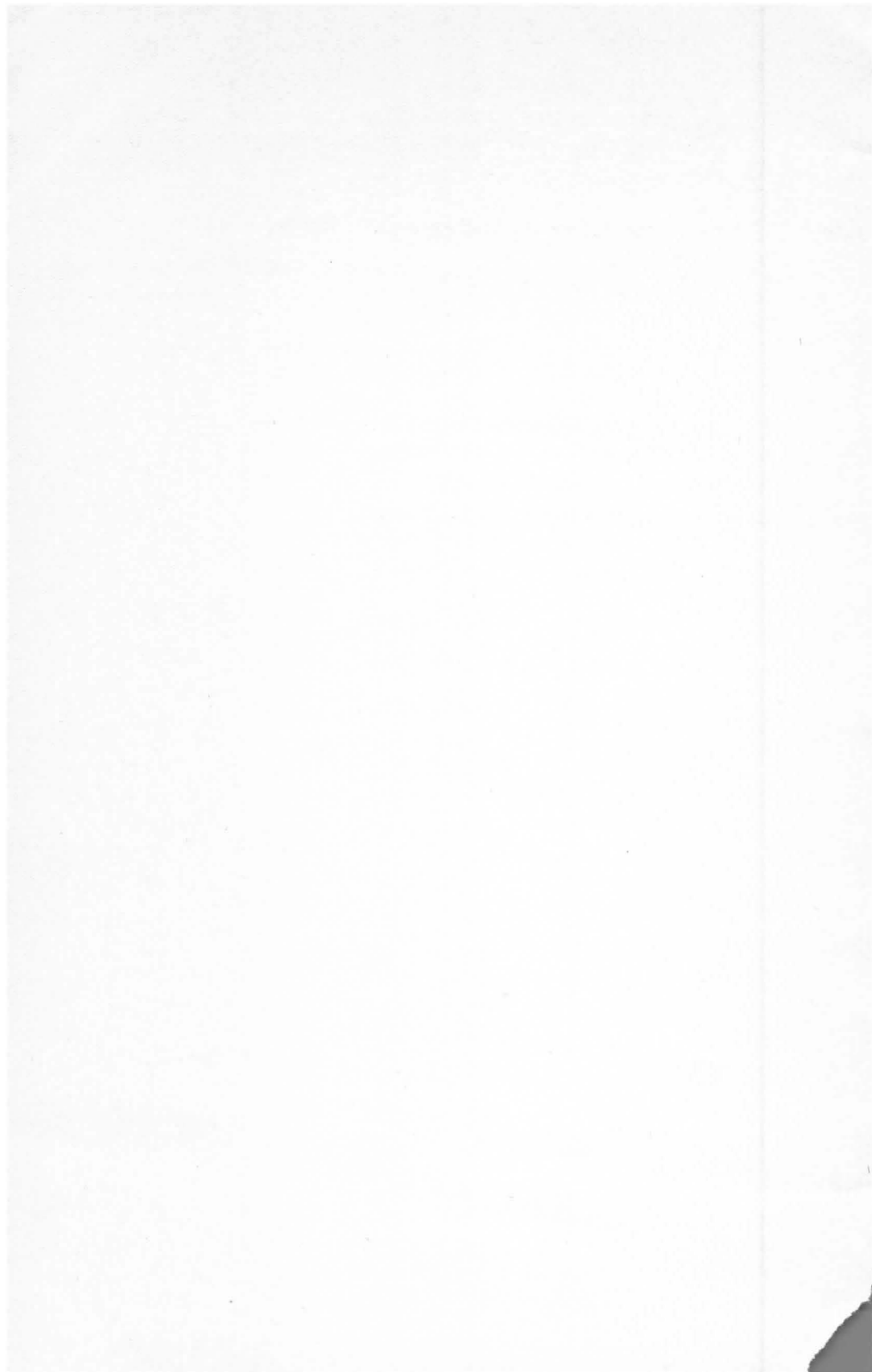
*The Romantic Movement* (5 sets, each of approx. 30 slides. English text only), (Apply to : Fine Art Photography, The Ace of Spades, Hook Rise, Surbiton (Surrey) — United Kingdom)

*The Sources of the Twentieth Century* (3 sets, totalling 121 slides) (Apply to : Publications filmées d'Art et d'Histoire, 44, rue du Dragon, Paris 6°)

*The Sources of the Twentieth Century* (2 sets, totalling 72 slides) (Apply to : Editions Rencontre, 4, rue Madame, Paris 6°)

*Romanesque Art* [available shortly]

*European Art around 1400* [available shortly]



## APPENDIX D

### *Programme financed by the Cultural Fund in 1963*

#### *Receipts*

##### A. Receipts expected in 1963 :

	<i>FF</i>
1. Grant-in-aid from member Governments . . . . .	1,300,000
2. Contributions from non-member Governments acceding to the European Convention :	
— Spain . . . . .	124,800
— Holy See . . . . .	4,900
3. Voluntary contributions by Governments . . . . .	token entry
4. Contributions from joint national committees . . . . .	token entry
5. Royalties . . . . .	2,000
6. Bank interest . . . . .	18,000
7. Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	1,000
<i>Total :</i>	<u>1,450,700</u>

##### B. Unused resources :

8. Brought forward from financial year 1962 . . . . .	317,967
9. Provision to cover outstanding expenditure for activities undertaken in previous years :	
— 1962 . . . . .	287,627
— 1961 . . . . .	110,879
<i>Total Receipts :</i>	<u>2,167,173</u>

## *Expenditure*

	<i>FF</i>
Head I ~ Higher Education and Research . . . . .	209,000
Head II ~ General and Technical education . . . . .	171,500
Head III ~ Out-of-School Education . . . . .	387,500
Head IV ~ Film and television . . . . .	150,000
Head V ~ General and cultural activities . . . . .	470,500
Head VI ~ Activities of non-governmental organisations . .	275,000
Head VII ~ Miscellaneous . . . . .	30,000
Head VIII ~ Payments outstanding in respect of activities under- taken in previous years :	
~ 1962 . . . . .	287,627
~ 1961 . . . . .	110,879
<i>Total :</i>	2,092,006

### HEAD I ~ HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

	<i>FF</i>
1. Conference on new universities (Project 14) . . . . .	56,000
2. Conference on exchange of students for post-graduate study and research (Project 15) . . . . .	33,000
3. Comparative studies of the European universities (Projects 7, 8 and 9) . . . . .	20,000
4. Documentation and Information Centre (Project 9) . . . .	25,000
5. Methods of modern language teaching : linguistic and psycho- logical research (Project 10) . . . . .	6,000
6. Contribution to the Stockholm Congress on "Modern language teaching in the universities and audio-visual aids" (Project 12)	8,000
7. Model curricula and equivalence of university qualifications (Project 11)	
(a) Study groups . . . . .	20,000
(b) Consultants . . . . .	21,000
[(c) Contribution for certain studies of the European Teachers' Association] . . . . .	—
8. Expert consultation and meetings of restricted <i>Ad hoc</i> study groups . . . . .	20,000
<i>Total of Head I :</i>	209,000



## HEAD II — GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

	FF
9. 3rd Symposium on the revision of geography textbooks and atlases (Ireland) . . . . .	42,000
10. Governmental courses :	
— on school curricula :	
(a) "New or alternative types of secondary education" (United Kingdom) . . . . .	7,500
— on modern language teaching :	
(b) "Teaching of modern languages to children of less than average ability" (Sweden) . . . . .	7,500
— on training of teachers :	
(c) "Exchanges between member countries of training college students" (France) . . . . .	token entry
[(d) "Training of teachers during their period of probation" (France)] . . . . .	—
11. Modern language teaching :	
(a) Study on linguistic research . . . . .	2,500
(b) Study group on films for teachers illustrating new methods and techniques (France) . . . . .	6,000
(c) National enquiries on the proportion of children learning modern languages in school . . . . .	token entry
12. Training of teachers :	
(a) Visit of a group of experts to Denmark . . . . .	9,000
(b) Comparative studies . . . . .	5,000
13. Pupil guidance . . . . .	10,000
14. Educational documentation :	
(a) Exchange of specialists . . . . .	7,000
(b) Study group . . . . .	18,000
15. Civic and European Education . . . . .	15,000
16. Road safety education . . . . .	3,000
17. History textbooks . . . . .	9,000
18. Dictionary of educational terms used in Europe . . . . .	9,000
19. Technical education . . . . .	token entry
20. Aid to European countries in process of development . . . . .	6,000
21. Expert consultation and meetings of restricted <i>Ad hoc</i> study groups . . . . .	15,000
<i>Total of Head II :</i>	171,500

### HEAD III — OUT-OF-SCHOOL EDUCATION

(Youth ; Popular Education/Adult Education ; Physical Education,  
Sport and Open-air Activities)

	FF
22. Experimental Youth Centre (Obernai) . . . . .	100,000
23. Governmental courses :	
— Youth :	
(a) Training of leaders for youth movements in countries in process of development (France) . . . . .	token entry
(b) "Starting work, vocational guidance and related matters" (United Kingdom) . . . . .	7,500
(c) Travelling course on international youth work camps (France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands) . . . . .	7,500
— Popular Education/Adult Education :	
(d) "Buildings for Out-of-School Education" (Federal Re- public of Germany) . . . . .	4,000
(e) "Adult education and civil responsibilities" (Denmark) . . . . .	7,500
(f) "Television in Out-of-School Education" (Italy) . . . . .	token entry
— Sport :	
(g) "Sport at school and out-of-school" (Luxembourg) . . . . .	7,500
/— on themes to be decided on :	
(h) Course in Spain . . . . .	—
(i) Course in Sweden/ . . . . .	—
24. Mutual assistance policy :	
(a) Visits by experts . . . . .	10,000
(b) Assistance in carrying out projects . . . . .	50,000
25. Education travel for young people :	
— information on travel and exchanges available to young people . . . . .	token entry
26. Youth meetings :	
Travel grants to participants in :	
(i) courses in the "Discovering" series ;	
(ii) international work camps ;	
(iii) "young scientists" camps ;	
(iv) other meetings of an educational nature . . . . .	20,000
27. European holiday centres for young people . . . . .	10,000
28. Information on European activities . . . . .	10,000
29. Investigation by consultant experts or specialised institutions . . . . .	30,000
30. Meetings of small groups of experts to assess details of the programme . . . . .	40,000
31. Co-operation with non-governmental organisations . . . . .	30,000
32. Contribution to non-governmental organisations . . . . .	30,000
33. <i>Ad hoc</i> study group on camping . . . . .	16,000
33bis. European Athletics Diploma . . . . .	7,500

*Total of Head III :* 387,500

# HEAD IV — FILM AND TELEVISION

	FF
34. <i>Film</i> :	
(a) Series of 12 school teaching films on biology . . . . .	40,000
(b) Series of basic film units for use with adult and juvenile audiences, including television, on the art of the cinema in Europe . . . . .	30,000
(c) Survey of European research on audio-visual aids . . . . .	35,000
(d) Use of 8 mm film in the classroom: subject investigation and preliminary scripting of series of films . . . . .	35,000
<i>Television</i> :	
(e) Reports: on relations between Governments and television authorities in Council for Cultural Co-operation countries . on the contribution of the Council of Europe to television studies in Europe to date . . . . .	10,000
<i>Total of Head IV:</i>	150,000

# HEAD V — CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

	FF
35. European art exhibitions . . . . .	80,000
36. Travelling exhibitions of reproductions based on the European exhibitions . . . . .	token entry
37. Travelling educational exhibitions . . . . .	32,000
38. "Europe Marches On" project . . . . .	12,000
39. Translations of literary works written in lesser-known European languages . . . . .	12,000
40. Series of works on European folklore . . . . .	10,000
41. European Film Prize and Newsreel Prize . . . . .	8,000
42. University interchange . . . . .	60,000
43. Student interchange . . . . .	34,000
44. Cultural Identity Card . . . . .	—
45. Study tours for workers . . . . .	10,000
46. Council of Europe Research Fellowships . . . . .	62,000
47. Publications of theses of Fellowship holders . . . . .	17,500
48. 13th Course of European studies . . . . .	47,500
49. Council of Europe contribution to the Unesco Major Project . . . . .	10,000
50. Cultural Centre at Delphi . . . . .	50,000
56. 3rd course on problems relating to foreign students and trainees in Europe . . . . .	10,500
52. Consultation of specialists . . . . .	15,000
<i>Total of Head V:</i>	470,500

# HEAD VI — ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

FF

*Projects submitted by non-governmental organisations in close collaboration with the Secretariat :*

53. European Association of Teachers . . . . .	33,000
54. International Centre for European Training . . . . .	18,000

*Special projects :*

55. International Secretariat of the European Schools Day . . . . .	65,000
56. Intermunicipal exchanges of young people . . . . .	50,000

*Grants to non-governmental organisations :*

57. <i>Thesaurus Linguae Graecae</i> Institute . . . . .	15,000
58. Photographic exhibition <i>The European Family</i> . . . . .	5,000
59. International Association for the teaching of Comparative Law, Strasbourg . . . . .	20,000
60. International League of Children's and Adults' Education . . . . .	6,000
61. <i>Centre Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Européennes</i> , Strasbourg . . . . .	20,000
62. Nancy European University Centre . . . . .	20,000
62 bis. European Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors . . . . .	3,000
63. Small contributions from the Cultural Fund to non-governmental organisations' activities (other than those covered by Head III) . . . . .	20,000

*Total of Head VI :* 275,000

# HEAD VII — MISCELLANEOUS

FF

64. Glossary of technical historical terms . . . . .	5,000
65. Sundries and unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	25,000

*Total of Head VII :* 30,000

# HEAD VIII — PAYMENTS OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN PREVIOUS YEARS

FF

1962 . . . . .	287,627
1961 . . . . .	110,879

*Total of Head VIII :* 398,506

## APPENDIX E

### *Programme to be financed by the Cultural Fund in 1964*

#### *Estimated Receipts*

##### A. Receipts expected in 1964 :

	FF
1. Grant-in-aid from member Governments . . . . .	1,500,000
2. Contribution from non-member Governments having acceded to the European Cultural Convention :	
— Spain . . . . .	144,000
— Holy See . . . . .	4,900
3. Voluntary contributions by Governments . . . . .	token entry
4. Contribution from the European Cultural Foundation . . . . .	74,800
5. Royalties . . . . .	2,000
6. Bank interest . . . . .	30,000
7. Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	1,000
<i>Total :</i>	<u>1,756,700</u>

##### B. Unused resources as at 31.12.63 :

8. Brought forward from year 1963 . . . . .	928,578 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Total Receipts :</i>	<u>2,685,278</u>

1. Up to a total of .....	620,234
this balance will be used to finance activities taken over from the years, 1961, 1962 and 1963 (see Head VII of the estimated expenditure).	
The amount of the credit balance actually available to help to finance the 1964 programme is thus .....	308,344

# *Estimated Expenditure*

	<i>FF</i>
Head I — Higher education and research . . . . .	162,000
Head II — General and technical education . . . . .	277,000
Head III — Out-of-school education . . . . .	555,000
Head IV — Film and television . . . . .	175,000
Head V — Cultural activities . . . . .	412,200
Head VI — General activities . . . . .	287,500
Head VII — Activities taken over from previous years (1963 — 1962 — 1961) . . . . .	620,234
<i>Total Estimated Expenditure :</i>	<u>2,488,934</u>

## HEAD I — HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

	<i>FF</i>
1. Model curricula and reciprocal recognition of university degrees . . . . .	54,000
2. Conference on stereo-chemistry . . . . .	33,000
3. Fund to enable foreign examiners to be called in for academic examinations . . . . .	10,000
4. Organic co-operation among European universities . . . . .	15,000
5. Comparative studies of European universities . . . . .	14,000
6. Modern languages . . . . .	6,000
7. Conference on applied linguistics . . . . .	10,000
8. Conference on recruiting university staff for Africa . . . . .	5,000
9. Consultation of experts and convening of small <i>Ad hoc</i> study groups . . . . .	15,000
<i>Total of Head I :</i>	<u>162,000</u>

## HEAD II — GENERAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

FF

10. Government course on <i>Ways and means of closer European co-operation in the field of general and technical education</i> (Federal Republic of Germany) . . . . .	7,500
11. Dictionary of educational terms and tables of educational structures in Europe . . . . .	14,000
12. Dictionary of geographical terms . . . . .	10,000
13. <i>Schools in Europe</i> . . . . .	35,000
14. <i>Paedagogica Europaea</i> . . . . .	25,000
15. Secretariat study of material supplied by the International Bureau of Education (Geneva) . . . . .	token entry
16. Survey of relations between parents, the school, parents' associations, teachers' associations and Governments . . . . .	token entry
17. Examinations . . . . .	17,000
18. Pupil guidance :	
(a) Governmental course on <i>The guidance period</i> (Belgium) . . . . .	6,500
(b) Study group . . . . .	5,000
19. Modern languages :	
(a) Governmental course on <i>Modern languages in secondary technical education</i> (Austria) . . . . .	6,500
(b) Study groups . . . . .	16,000
20. History . . . . .	6,500
21. 4th Conference on the revision of school geography textbooks and atlases (Iceland, 1964) . . . . .	22,000
22. European Civics Campaign . . . . .	11,000
23. Humanities . . . . .	token entry
24. Mathematics and science . . . . .	token entry
25. Technical, commercial and vocational education :	
(a) Comparative study on technical, commercial and vocational education in Europe . . . . .	4,000
(b) Governmental course on <i>Education and vocational training of girls</i> (United Kingdom) . . . . .	token entry
(c) Governmental course on <i>Commercial education</i> (Norway) . . . . .	7,500
(d) Joint meeting of experts on technical education and educational documentation . . . . .	18,000
26. Continued education . . . . .	6,000
27. Initial training and further training of teachers :	
(a) Comparative study on the training of teachers in Europe . . . . .	token entry
(b) Study group . . . . .	3,000
28. Council of Europe project for the initial training and in-service training of Turkish teachers in various European countries . . . . .	35,000
29. Mutual aid policy, technical assistance and exchange programmes . . . . .	6,500
30. Expert consultation and meetings of restricted <i>Ad hoc</i> study groups . . . . .	15,000

Total of Head II : 277,000

### HEAD III — OUT-OF-SCHOOL EDUCATION

(Youth ; Popular Education ; Adult Education ; Physical Education,  
Sport and Open-air Activities)

FF

31. Experimental Youth Centre . . . . .	270,000
32. Government courses :	
— Physical education, sport and open-air activities :	
(a) <i>The contribution of physical education and sport in apprenticeship</i> (Belgium) . . . . .	token entry
(b) <i>Preparation of the ground for sports events</i> (France) . . . . .	token entry
(c) <i>Course on A model programme for part time physical education instructors</i> (France) . . . . .	6,500
(d) <i>The sociological aspects of sport</i> (Spain) . . . . .	7,500
(e) <i>Sports architecture</i> (Switzerland) . . . . .	token entry
(f) <i>Sailing and boat-building</i> (United Kingdom) . . . . .	7,500
— Youth :	
(g) <i>Discovering Switzerland</i> (Switzerland) . . . . .	token entry
33. Mutual Assistance Policy :	
(a) Supply of experts . . . . .	10,000
(b) Implementation of projects . . . . .	50,000
34. Educational travel for young people . . . . .	token entry
35. Meetings :	
(a) Grant for organising the Ruhr Youth Congress <i>Introduction to Industry</i> . . . . .	40,000
(b) Travel grants to enable individuals to attend youth meetings of European significance . . . . .	20,000
36. European holiday centres for young people . . . . .	8,500
37. Information on European activities . . . . .	token entry
38. Consultant experts and specialised institutions : consultations, studies . . . . .	30,000
39. Meetings of small study groups to implement the programme . . . . .	30,000
40. Co-operation with non-governmental organisations . . . . .	30,000
41. Contributions to the activities of non-governmental organisations . . . . .	30,000
42. European Athletics Diploma . . . . .	15,000
<i>Total of Head III :</i>	<u>555,000</u>



#### HEAD IV — FILM AND TELEVISION

	FF
43. Subject investigation of a series of films for adult education, to be produced by international co-production (Denmark) . . .	15,000
44. Subject investigation of films for teacher training to be produced by international co-production (France) . . . . .	14,000
45. Series of 12 educational films on biology: <i>The Living Cell</i> to be produced by international co-production (continuation) . .	40,000
46. Study of the art of the cinema in Europe based on extracts from films and available material for use with adult and juvenile audiences, including television (continuation) . . . . .	10,000
47. Study of script for a series of films entitled <i>Earth and Space</i> , to be produced by international co-production . . . . .	4,000
48. Assistance towards facilitating exchange and distribution of selected cultural films . . . . .	13,000
49. Consultant experts . . . . .	4,000
50. Television . . . . .	75,000
<i>Total of Head IV :</i>	175,000

#### HEAD V — CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

	FF
51. Travelling educational exhibitions . . . . .	40,000
52. <i>Europe Marches On</i> project . . . . .	13,000
53. Awakening public interest in contemporary architecture . .	5,000
54. Safeguard and enhancement of ancient monuments and sites of historic and artistic interest . . . . .	token entry
55. Present-day aspect of craftsmanship . . . . .	token entry
56. Ninth European art exhibition . . . . .	80,000
57. Travelling documentary exhibition based on the ninth European art exhibition . . . . .	60,000
58. Translations of literary works written in lesser-known European languages . . . . .	8,000
59. Series of works on European folklore . . . . .	8,500
60. Council of Europe contribution to the UNESCO Major Project on the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values . . . . .	10,000
61. University interchange . . . . .	40,000
62. Study tours for workers . . . . .	10,000
63. Research work :	
(a) Research fellowships . . . . .	36,200
(b) Research work commissioned by the Council on subjects appropriate to its programme . . . . .	36,000
64. Publication of theses of fellowship-holders . . . . .	17,500
65. Cultural Identity Card . . . . .	25,000
66. European Film Prize and Newsreel Prize . . . . .	8,000
67. Consultations and official journeys of experts . . . . .	15,000
<i>Total of Head V :</i>	412,200

# HEAD VI — GENERAL ACTIVITIES

	FF
68. Meeting of representatives of European non-governmental organisations active in the field of education . . . . .	33,000
69. International Secretariat of the European Schools Day . . . . .	65,000
70. Contributions to the work of non-governmental organisations (General) . . . . .	20,000
71. Educational Documentation Centre :	
(a) purchase of material (books and periodicals) . . . . .	18,500
(b) study group on the future of the Centre . . . . .	7,000
72. Cultural Centre at Delphi . . . . .	50,000
73. 14th Course of European Studies . . . . .	30,000
74. Problems relating to foreign students and trainees in Europe . . . . .	5,000
75. Co-ordinating group for modern language studies . . . . .	7,500
76. Information Bulletin of the CCC and the European Cultural Foundation . . . . .	6,500
77. Sundry expenditure necessitated by the execution of the programme . . . . .	25,000
78. Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .	10,000
79. Experimental work . . . . .	10,000
<i>Total of Head VI :</i>	<hr/> 287,500

# APPENDIX F

## Balance-sheet of the Cultural Fund as at 31st December 1963

<i>Assets</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
	FF		FF
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	1,289,902.82	General reserve . . . . .	60,000.—
Advances to Governments . . . . .	6,271.77	Grants by Governments for Delphi Cul- tural Centre . . . . .	50,000.—
Advances awaiting regularisation :		Provision for expenditure in 1963 still to be cleared at 31st December 1963	295,259.85
(a) Specially administered advances . . . . .	30,000.—	Sundry creditors :	
(b) Other advances . . . . .	6,107.52	(a) Sundry debts . . . . .	106.88
Sundry debtors :		(b) Receipts to be paid over to the Experimental Youth Centre . . . . .	6,595.50
Expenditure on behalf of the Exper- imental Youth Centre . . . . .	9,628.27		6,702.38
Advances to special account of Exper- imental Youth Centre . . . . .	12,900.—	Special account of Experimental Youth Centre . . . . .	30,153.75
Special account of Experimental Youth Centre . . . . .	15,883.89	Final balance . . . . .	928,578.29
	<u>1,370,694.27</u>		<u>1,370,694.27</u>

Strasbourg, 14th April, 1964  
For the Secretary-General,

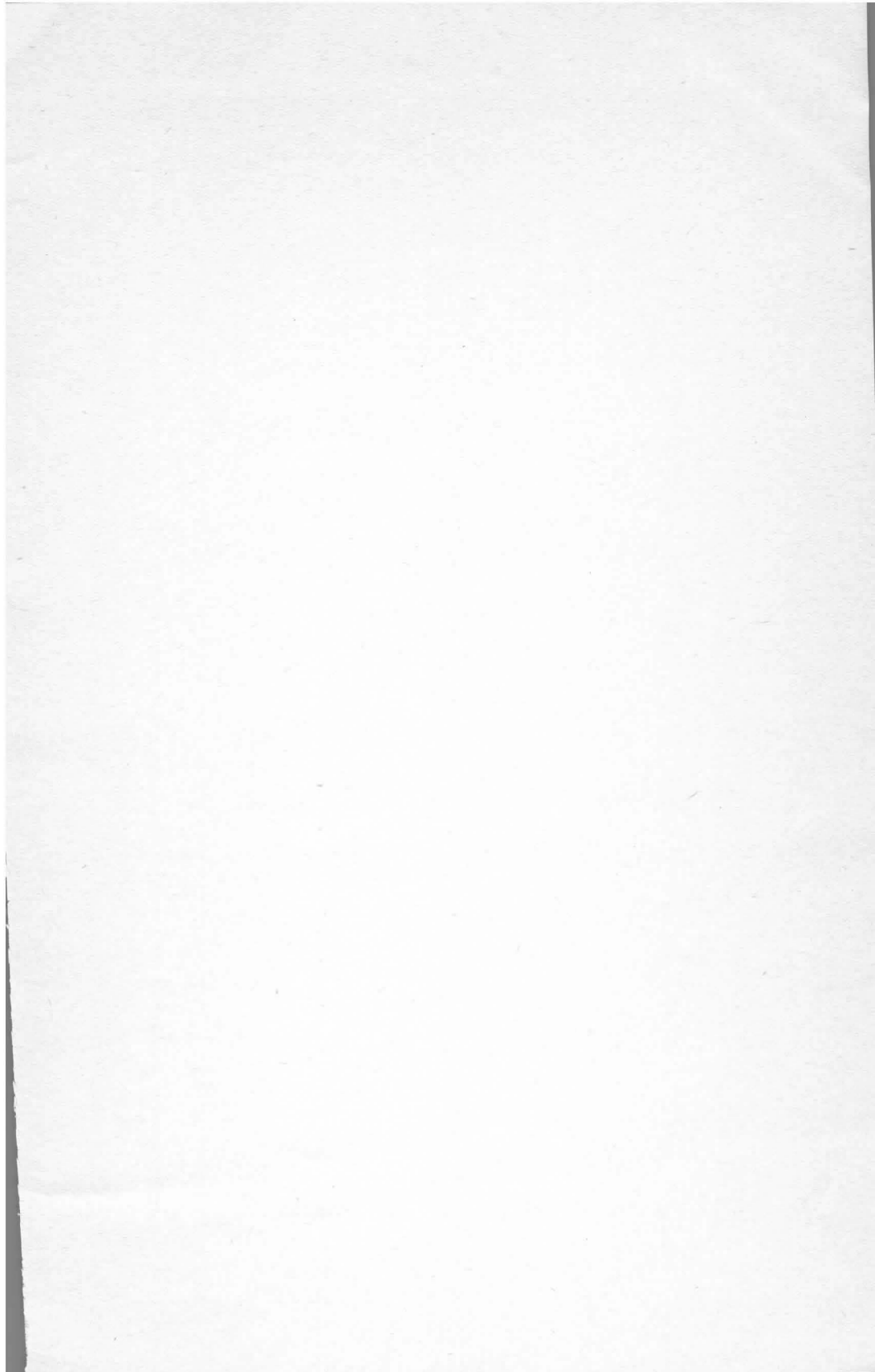
A. DAUSSIN  
Director of Administration

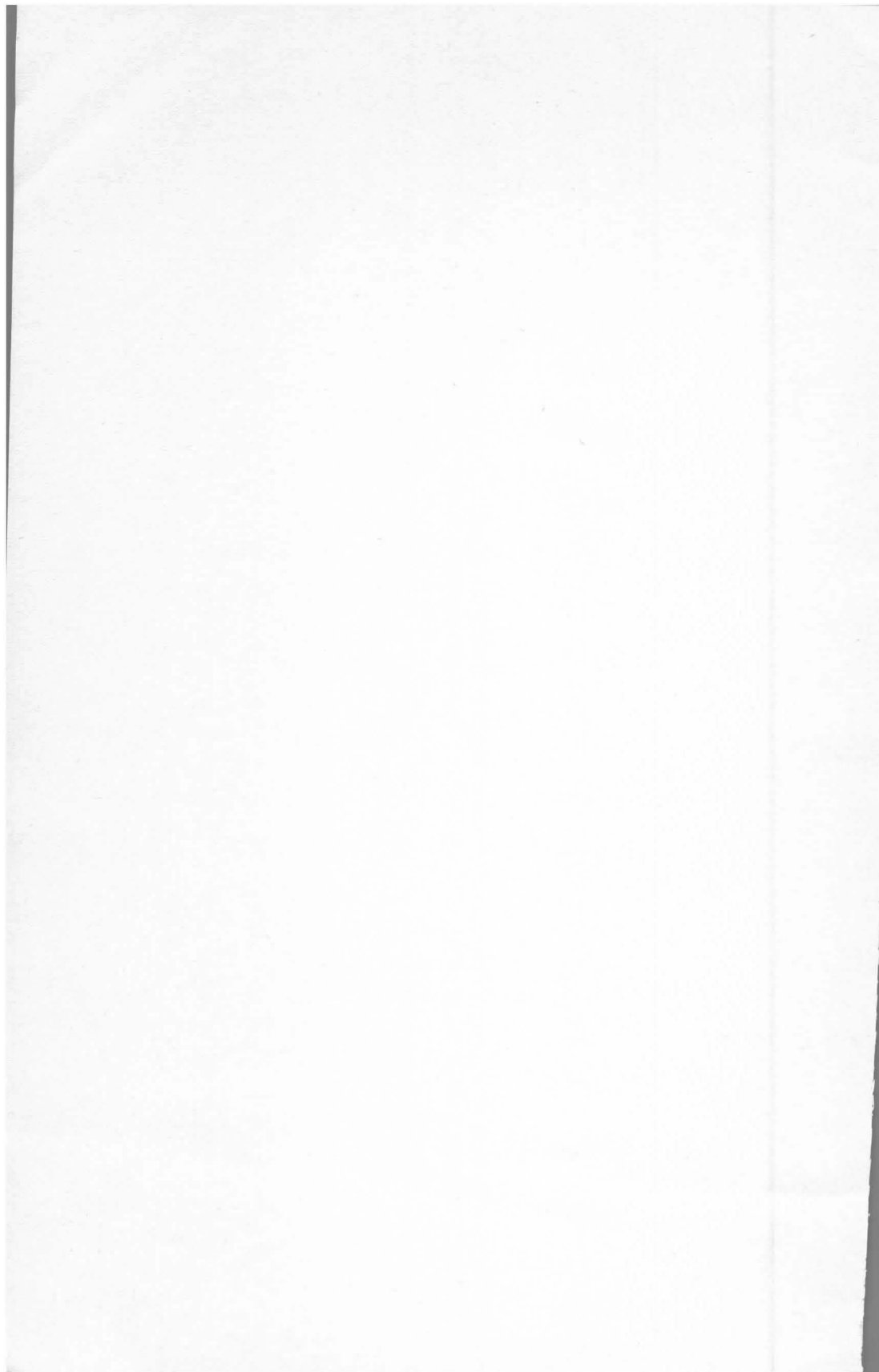
*Summary of income and expenditure account for year ended 31st December 1963*

<i>Debit</i>		<i>Credit</i>	
	FF		FF
Budgetary expenditure . . . . .	962,442.76	Grant-in-aid of the Council of Europe .	1,300,000.—
Provision for expenditure in 1963 still to be cleared at 31st December 1963	295,259.85	Contributions of non-member States of the Council signatory to Cultural Con- vention :	
		Spain . . . . .	124,800.—
		Holy See . . . . .	4,900.—
			129,700.—
		Royalties . . . . .	1,071.53
		Bank interest . . . . .	38,632.57
		Sundry receipts . . . . .	402.61
		Receipts from previous final balances	317,967.33
		Provision for budgetary expenditure still outstanding at 13st December 1962	
Final balance . . . . .	928,578.29	carried forward . . . . .	398,506.86
	<u>2,186,280.90</u>		<u>2,186,280.90</u>

Certified correct  
Edmond LUCAS  
Head of Finance Division

Strasbourg, 10th January, 1964  
D.J. STRUTHERS  
Treasurer







Austria  
Belgium  
Cyprus  
Denmark  
France  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Greece  
Holy See  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Turkey  
United Kingdom