

7^E ANNÉE

9

7TH YEAR

SEPTEMBRE

1955

SEPTEMBER

INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS
INTERNATIONALES

LA REVUE DES
ORGANISATIONS ET RÉUNIONS
INTERNATIONALES

THE REVIEW OF
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND MEETINGS

NGO  ONG

PALAIS D'EGMONT
BRUXELLES

ORGANIZACIONES NO ESTATALES • 非国家性組織 • НЕПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ • NON-GOVERNATIVE • 非政府組織 • ORGANIZACIÓES NÃO-GOVERNAMENTAIS • ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ НЕДІЯВНОСТІ • 非政府組織

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7^E ANNÉE 9 7TH YEAR

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TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

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24
October
1945

DIX ans se sont écoulés depuis l'entrée en vigueur, le 24 octobre 1945, de la Charte des Nations Unies. A l'occasion de cette dixième « Journée des Nations Unies », qui revêtira un éclat particulier, il nous est particulièrement agréable d'avoir pu rassembler ici un ensemble d'articles et de documents soulignant le rôle et la présence des organisations non gouvernementales non seulement dans la mise en œuvre du programme des Nations Unies, non seulement dans le texte même de la Charte, article 71, mais aussi, déjà au cours de l'élaboration de la Charte et dans l'interprétation du Pacte de la Société des Nations.

Dixième anniversaire

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Tenth Anniversary

TEN years have gone by since the United Nations Charter, became effective on October 24, 1945. On the occasion of this tenth « United Nations Day », which is especially significant, we are particularly happy to have been able to present here a series of articles and documents which draw attention to the role and presence of non-governmental organizations not only in the implementation of the United Nations program and in the text of the Charter itself, Article 71, but also in the drafting of the Charter and in the interpretation of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

24
October
1955

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PREAMBLE

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

determined, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has "brought untold sorrow to mankind, " and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of the human person, in the equal rights of men and woman and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Tend for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods to insure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

by the employment of international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples,

have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the City of the Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.



Photographic reproduction of the original manuscript of the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, prepared for printing. The Charter was drawn up and signed at the United Nations Conference on International Organization (San Francisco Conference), which met at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945. It came into force on October 24 1945, when China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States and a majority of other signatories had ratified it.

(United Nations)

The San Francisco commemorative week and the non-governmental organizations

by Jacques KATEL

United Nations Representative « World Veterans Federation ».

The United Nations celebrating its tenth anniversary delegated some of its most prominent spokesmen to address and brief the non-governmental organizations who had come to San Francisco to take part in the ceremonies.

Most of the organizations that participated in this commemorative week were American organizations, some representing, some members of international groupings. The American Association for the United Nations, the Foreign Policy Association, the Women United for the United Nations and the United States Committee for the United Nations took the initiative of setting up lectures designed to give an appraisal of the United Nations work, its potentialities and its achievements.

Thus on June 22 Lester B. Pearson, former President of the United Nations General Assembly and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, before several hundred members of non-governmental organizations, delivered the keynote address on the subject « UN — Review and Preview 1945-1955-1965. » The same audience also heard Sir Leslie K. Monroe of New Zealand on the subject of « Transforming Debate into Deeds ». Mr. O. Frederick Nolde, Director of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs gave an idea on the way « The People Speak to the UN ».

Keynote speaker at the next non-governmental organizations meeting was Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines and also former President of the United Nations General Assembly. Speaking on the subject of « How the UN Helps People Help Themselves » Ambassador Romulo dwelt upon one of the most important problems now before the international community, namely the development of the vast and often overpopulated but still under-developed areas of the world. This aspect of the United Nations work, reflected in the activities of the Economic and

Social Council, is of the most immediate concern to many non-governmental organizations. Indeed it is through the Economic and Social Council that non-governmental organizations are most closely associated with the United Nations. And experience has shown that the question of economic development provokes a constant and active interest among the group of non-governmental organizations which cooperates with the United Nations. This address was followed by a practical lecture read by H. L. Keenleyside, Director General, Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations. Mr. Keenleyside outlined the basis of a constructive program designed to introduce modern techniques to countries whose resources are still largely unexploited primarily because of the lack of technical knowhow.

The peaceful use of atomic energy, the « Atomic Peace-Horizon of Hope », brought to the San Francisco highschool auditorium, reserved for non-governmental organizations meetings, some of the foremost American scientists. Mr. L. E. Brownell, Supervisor, Engineering Research Institute, University of Michigan, explained the role that atomic energy can play in increasing the food production of the world while Dr. John C. Bugher, Director, Division of Biology and Medicine, US Atomic Energy Commission, gave an outline of the advances the atom stimulates in the medical field.

It has become an accepted political fact that the development of atomic energy makes national boundaries obsolete and that the only existing international organization capable of handling the tremendous problems of international cooperation in the atomic age is the United Nations. The ways and means through which the United Nations can further such international cooperation were reviewed by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary of the United Nations,

recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize and author of the « Credo » of the World Veterans Federation.

These are but a few samples of the subjects studied during the week from June 20 to 26. Lectures held in the morning were the basis of afternoon-discussions, devoted to the examination of the practical ways in which non-governmental organizations can help the United Nations fulfill its mission.

Much has been said and written about the atmosphere of this 10th anniversary meeting. Some old-timers spoke the spirit of San Francisco which, they felt, was being reborn after many years of cold war. On the governmental level, virtually all speakers stressed the « significant change » in the international climate and hailed the « detente ». The anniversary celebration was of non-political nature and controversial subjects were avoided by most governmental representatives in the official debate. The « detente » was primarily apparent on social occasions — luncheons, dinners, cocktail parties.

Parallel to these get togethers of government representatives, there were gatherings of non-governmental organizations to mark the 10th Anniversary of the UN. Thus the San Francisco Conference Group on the United Nations gave a luncheon in honor of US Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. The ball-room of one of San Francisco's main hotels was too small to

accommodate all those wished to attend. Seven hundred and fifty persons attended and many more had to be turned away. The significance of this occasion as a UN-NGO meeting was emphasized by the presence of Mr. Robert Fenaux of Belgium, former President of the Committee of NGOs of the Economic and Social Council, who was seated next to the guest of honor.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of United Nations, Dr. Bunche, Mr. Koca Popovic, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, joined General Romulo on the dais of the banquet organized by the American veterans groups, members of the World Veterans Federation. General Romulo, the main speaker, recalled the close ties that the Charter established between the UN and the NGOs. The historic decision of the authors of the Charter, General Romulo said in substance, gave full meaning to the preamble which starts with the words « We the peoples of the United Nations... »

By their presence, by their activities, the NGOs showed in San Francisco that their support for the UN had not waned since 1945. Looking forward to the next commemorative session, ten years hence, one can hope that the evershrinking distances will make it possible for members of NGOs from all parts of the globe to join in a celebration which will demonstrate again that the UN does not belong to the governments but to the peoples of the world.

In December a special issue will be devoted to the official relations of Inter-Governmental Organizations with NGOs. A series of charts on about 30 inter-governmental organizations which maintain consultative relations will offer a general view of the present situation.

Un numéro spécial sera consacré en décembre aux relations officielles des organisations inter-gouvernementales avec les ONG. Une documentation schématique sur une trentaine d'organisations inter-gouvernementales qui entretiennent des relations de consultation donnera un aperçu d'ensemble sur la situation actuelle.

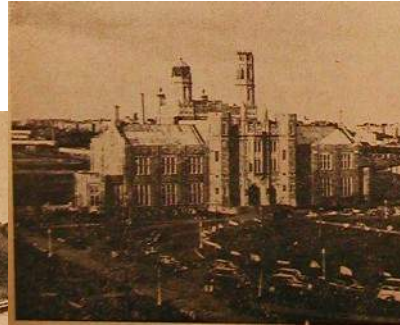


*View of Church House,
Westminster, London,
which housed the Secre-
tariat of the Preparatory
Commission of the United
Nations.*
(United Nations)

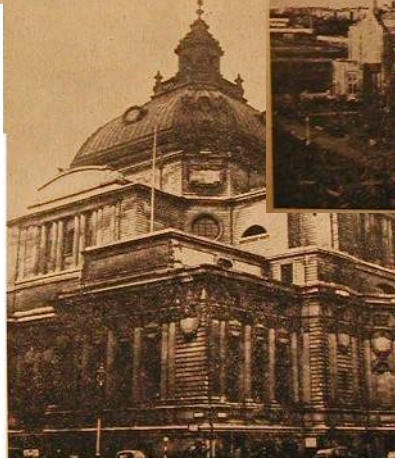
SITES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SINCE SAN FRANCISCO

*View of Central Hall
London, where the ;
part of the first ses-
sion of the United Nat-
ions General Assembly
was held. The Assembly
held its first meeting on
January 10, 1946.*

(United Nations)



*View of Hunter College in New York, when
it housed the UN
Secretariat after its move to New York
from London, in March
1946. The College was occupied until the
move to Lake
Success five months later.*



(United Nations)

*View of the entrance to the Interim
Headquarters of
Nations, at Lake Success, N.Y. .
This building was
of the UN until the autumn of 1950*
(United Nations)

The meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco to commemorate the drafting and signing of the UN Charter in 1945 marks the tenth anniversary of a significant milestone in man's struggle for an international order of peace, justice and freedom.

As we meet in this room today — where many of us are doubtless reliving the stirring experiences of a decade ago — we too are commemorating what the balanced judgment of history must designate a significant development. It is here that we deliberated and acted as consultants to the United States delegation. What happened at that time set a new pattern of direct participation by the people in the universal struggle for peace.

Secretary of the State Stettinius in his report to the President commented on the consultative arrangements as follows :



View of the New York City Building, at Flushing Meadow on the outskirts of the city, which housed the 1946 (2nd part), 1947, 1949 and 1950 sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. (United Nations)

American NGOs and the UN Charter

Remarks at the Tenth Anniversary Meeting of Consultants
to the United States Delegation in San Francisco 1945

by O. Frederick NOLDE

United Nations Representative, World Council of Churches

« The second, or public, phase of the preparation for the San Francisco Conference did not end with the consideration of the comments and criticisms evoked by the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. On the contrary, the public discussion of the question led directly to a development which was not only an innovation in the conduct of international affairs by this Government, but also, as events proved, an important contribution to the Conference itself. As a direct result of public discussion of the Proposals, forty-two national organizations were invited to send representatives to San Francisco to serve as Consultants to the United States Delegation. Included among them were leading national organizations in the fields of labor, law, agriculture, business, and education together with principal women's associations, church



View of the Palais de Chaillot, in Paris, which has been the scene of two sessions of the General Assembly, the third in 1948, and the sixth in 1951.
(United Nations)

groups, veterans' associations and civic organizations generally.

» The purpose of inviting these Consultants was to inform them of the work of the Conference and of the United States Delegation and to secure their opinions and advice. Regular meetings were held with the Chairman and members of the United States Delegation, and a liaison staff kept the Consultants in continuing contact with the documentation of the Conference and with information about it. As subsequent Chapters of this Report will indicate, the Consultants were largely instrumental in the introduction into the final Charter of certain important provisions. Their presence in San Francisco meant that a very large body of American opinion which had been applying itself to the problems of international organization played a direct and material part in drafting the constitution of the United Nations. »

The Charter of the UN bears the imprint of our deliberations. It is a different document by virtue of the work which we did. The points of view which the Consultants expressed cover a wide area of Charter provisions — human rights, disarmament, non-self-governing territories and trusteeship, economic cooperation, education, the specialized agencies, interim secretariat, arrangements for permanent consultation. I have been asked to review for you a limited number of these important contributions.

Human Rights

I believe that no one will dispute the selection of the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms as meriting first consideration.

Various agencies and individuals in the US had engaged in extensive preliminary work with the hope that the Charter of the proposed international organization might contain adequate provisions for the protection of human rights. Consultations had been held with Secretary of State Cordell Hull during the earlier stages of these efforts. I personally recall the helpful exchange of views with Professor C. Easton Rothwell, then in the Department of State and a member of the Delegation's staff at San Francisco.

The efforts which had been made between Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco were carried forward during the earlier part of the UN

Conference and by many it was thought that the case had been presented with sufficient urgency. This, however, proved not to be true. On May first it became apparent that prompt and virtually drastic action was needed if any measure of success was to be attained. On the evening of that day a group met quite unofficially to discuss possible action. It included Professor Shotwell, Judge Proskauer, Clark Eichelberger, Margaret Olson and myself. We drew together into a brief document salient points that had been made in the earlier representations of various agencies. We were informed that the deadline for submitting proposed Charter changes had been fixed at 5:00 o'clock the next afternoon. In the limited time available, twenty-one signatures to the document were secured and it soon became apparent that many other consultants would have given formal indication of their support had there been opportunity to do so. Arrangements were made for the consultative group to speak to the Secretary of State at 5:00 o'clock on May second.

What took place in that meeting is now a matter of history. It can be substantiated because we were then considered a sufficiently important body to preserve verbatim records. It is from these verbatim records that I paint a brief picture of what transpired in our submission to the Secretary of State.

It would seem that I was asked to present the document to Mr. Stettinius and to offer a brief explanatory introduction. That statement was quite factual and in some respects drab. It was designed to be a forthright presentation of the human rights provisions without which the Charter would be tragically inadequate. It took on significant color by virtue of the critical atmosphere into which our deliberations were cast.

Judge Proskauer then rose to make a moving statement which he introduced by saying : « Mr. Secretary, this is a proposal. It was arranged for Dr. Nolde to present this, and I would like to say a few words in support of it. » He pointed out that the proposals were not the program of one or two organizations in the US, but reflected the fundamental desires of the vast majority of our people. He emphasized the imperative need for action by the US Delegation. He concluded by asking that our Delegation



Delegates of fifty nations met at San Francisco between April 25 and June 26, 1945. Working on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the Yalta agreement, and amendments proposed by various governments, the Conference hammered out the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the new International Court of Justice. Here are two general views of a meeting of the Conference, which was held in the Opera House. In the photo on the left Mr. MacKenzie King, of Canada is at the rostrum.

(United Nations)



should profoundly consider some such enterprise as was proposed by the Consultants in the paper which had been submitted. He assured the Secretary that the enthusiastic support of our respective constituencies would thus have been consolidated.

Professor Shotwell spoke briefly on the meaning of the proposals and methods for winning acceptance of them in negotiation.

Philip Murray stated that the name of the CIO was omitted solely because limited time had not made signature possible, and that the CIO « subscribes wholesomely and whole-heartedly to this proposal which is quoted to you by Dr. Nolde and Judge Proskauer. »

Mr. Walter White emphasized the importance of including colonies and other dependant peoples within the concept of human rights.

Mr. Eichelberger expressed the view that among the four proposals submitted, the one pertaining to the Commission on Human Rights was of primary significance because an agency would thus be set up on to work for the ideals which could not be fully specified in the Charter.

Shortly before leaving, the Secretary of State assured the Consultants that he would « present this document to the US Delegation at 5:30 this afternoon, immediately after I leave you, and discuss the matter just as you have presented it to me. It is 5:25 now and our time is short... »

We can all recall, I am sure, the uncertainties and doubts by which we were beset as we awaited word about the decision on our proposals. Far into that night and for some days thereafter, we anxiously awaited a definitive word. While some time elapsed before conclusive action was reported, we found considerable assurance in indirect information that our proposals had received serious consideration, and that they had in the main won a favorable reaction. Final decision revealed that the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all had been added to the major purposes of the UN, and that that objective had been appropriately assigned to various organs. Perhaps the most significant



Boy-scouts raise the flags of the 60 Member States of the United Nations on the plaza facing the San Francisco City Center, on 20 June 1955, on the occasion of the opening of the week-long commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter. Seen at left is the Opera House, where the Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 and where the meeting of the observance was held; the domed building is the San Francisco City Hall; and the building at right is the Veterans Building, which housed temporary offices of the UN Secretariat. (United Nations)

accomplishment lies in the provision that the Economic and Social Council is required to set up among various commissions a Commission on Human Rights.

Secretary of State Stettinius' brief comment in his Report to the President is worthy of note :

« In no part of the deliberations of the Conference was greater interest displayed by the group of American consultants, representing forty-two leading American organizations and groups concerned with the enjoyment of human rights and basic freedoms to all peoples. They warmly endorsed the additions to the statement of objectives. Beyond this they urged that the Charter itself should provide for adequate machinery to further these objectives. A direct outgrowth of discussions between the United States Delegation and the consultants was the proposal of the United States Delegation, in which it was joined by other Sponsoring Powers, that the Charter

(Article 68) be amended to provide for a commission on human rights of which more will be said later. »

Economic Provisions

As Professor Shotwell mentioned in his letter to us, we need to reaffirm the validity of our contribution to the making of the Charter and give particular attention to our insistence on non-political, or at least non-security, elements. He had in mind especially the strengthening of provisions in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals to deal with common international interests in the cultural and economic life of the peoples.

I think I shall serve our purpose best of all by quoting to you from a story which appeared in the *New York Times* May 18, 1945 :

« San Francisco, May 17 — Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. expressed pleasure today over the unity shown by diverse elements representing the major business, labor, agricultural and educational in-

terests of the country in their joint recommendations of four amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan aimed at strengthening and enlarging the powers of the Economic and Social Council which is to be one of the principal organs of the new world security set up.

» The joint program was submitted to a meeting of the United States Delegation this morning by consultants from the leading national organizations in the four groups. They are receiving « careful study » by American delegates, according to an official statement. Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, who has been given this special field in the delegation, is making an intensive study of the amendments with a view to their consideration by the conference committee on economic and social cooperation.

» An example of the unity emphasized by Mr. Stettinius was the fact that James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress of the Industrial Organizations opened an address by saying that he was also speaking for the American Federation of Labor on the absence of Robert J. Watt, the AFL consultant. That so surprised Senator Tom Connally, a member of the delegation, that he called out. « How's that ? » It was pointed out that the views expressed by Mr. Carey also coincided with those of Robert M. Gaylord, chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers, and other business leaders.

» Beside those mentioned above, other consultants attending the meeting included Philip Reed of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce, W. W. Cumberland of the NAM, Harper Sibley of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Henry Grady of the National Foreign Trade Council, Allan B. Kline and William R. Ogg of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Homer L. Brinkley of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Albert Goss of the National Grange, George S. Zook of the American Council on Education, William G. Carr of the National Education Association, Thomas K. Finletter of the Council on Foreign Relations, and James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, James G. Patton of the

Farmers Union helped to prepare the amendments, but was out of town today.

» The meeting was considered as one of the most significant developments of the conference in view of the general recognition of the need for some form of international organization to cope with the war-wrought economic and social destruction in the six months or year believed necessary to win ratification for the new world Charter as a whole from the United States and other governmental bodies... »

Arrangements for Consultation

The new experience in organized consultation

at San Francisco had demonstrated itself as mutually beneficial. Under the leadership of Professor Shotwell, proposals were devised whereby the UN Charter would authorize arrangements for permanent consultation, particularly between the Economic and Social Council and major non-governmental organizations, national and international, which are concerned with matters within the competence of the Council.

Again turning to the official Report referring to the activities of the San Francisco Consultants in seeking permanent consultative arrangements, I quote from the Report of Secretary of State Stettinius :

« The close and fruitful cooperation between the United States Delegation and its consultants, representing private American organizations, pointed to the desirability of some orderly channel through which national and international organizations of a non-governmental character, having interest » in international problems falling within the competence of the Economic and Social Council, could bring their views to the attention of the Organization. In an unprecedented example of cooperation and unanimity, a recommendation was addressed to the United States Delegation by consultants representing major organizations in the fields of agriculture, business, education and labor in the United States suggesting that there be added to the Charter a paragraph providing for consultation and cooperation between non-governmental organizations, national and international, and the Economic and Social Council.

« Article 71 is the answer of the Conference to this proposal :

« The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Members of the United Nations concerned, »

« This paragraph stands on its own and needs no interpretation. It opens the way to close and orderly cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and the non-governmental organizations most vitally concerned in its work. »

The names which have been mentioned are ones which happen to appear in those sections of the record under review and offer no index to activity or contribution. One could start to enumerate others — Jacob Blaustein, Walter Van Kirk, Catherine Schaefer, Henry Monsky, William Carr — but fairness would demand reference to virtually every member of the consultants' group, because all played an instrumental part.

Looking Ahead

It is a commonly accepted rule that no non-governmental organization may presume to speak for any other organization without having been formally authorized to do so. I trust you will, however, permit me to express a personal view that, just as our work in 1945 was characterized by a forward look, so we must continuously scrutinize the problems at hand in order that their solution may advance mankind toward ultimate objectives. It would seem appropriate to reflect for just a moment upon the tasks in two of the areas wherein our major contributions were made.

In the field of human rights it seems reasonable that we should give serious consideration to the following :

1. Continue the effort to have every organ of the UN make its full contribution to the promo-

tion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. We were responsible for the inclusion of human rights as a major purpose of the UN, and we should encourage action which reflects the high importance of human rights in human relationships.

2. Seek to win international acceptance of the highest standards of human rights and to have those standards embodied in international law. This will require that we realize more fully the potentiality of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by seeking to bring domestic constitutions, laws and practices into conformity with its standards: and further, that we seek to build the conditions which will make covenants useful instruments as well as encourage the completion of adequate covenants with measures for effective implementation.

3. Direct the imagination and logic which conceived of the Human Rights Commission to the problem of devising a program of action for the Commission as it now enters the second stage of its history. The Commission has completed the Universal Declaration and has carried the work on the Draft Covenants as far as its competence permits. It is in a very real sense « our baby. » In the actions taken at the Commission's recent session lie the possibility of an effective program. These possibilities can be realized only if the Commission at its next session takes wise and forthright action. Our support is urgently needed.

With respect to the consultative processes. I offer two brief observations :

1. That the organizations in consultation must continue the process of self-criticism and self-improvement which has already demonstrated itself helpful in refining the arrangements forecast by the Charter.

2. That the delegates of Member States should continue to see more cogently in the arrangements for consultation an important medium for receiving views from the people and for transmitting information to them; and accordingly, they should utilize to the fullest possible extent the opportunity of drawing into the work of the UN « the people » in whose name the UN Charter was written.

The historical background of Article 71 of the United Nations Charter

Ces documents préparés pour le Groupe d'étude de la révision de la Charte, de la Conférence des ONG consultatives, éclairent des aspects peu connus de l'ébauche des relations consultatives au temps de la Société des Nations.

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These documents, prepared for the Charter Review Study Group of the Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations cast some light on the little-known aspects of the outline of consultative relations at the time of the League of Nations.

Pre-UN Contacts between International Non-Governmental Organizations and Inter-Governmental Organizations.

Although there were no formal consultative relationships established with non-governmental organizations by the League, as under Article 71 of the UN Charter, informal and often very effective relations were developed between the League Secretariat and the representatives of international, and in some cases national, private organizations. Moreover, from time to time (for example during the Disarmament Conference and a Conference dealing with Narcotic Drugs), the views of the competent non-governmental organizations were heard.

Furthermore, the experience of non governmental agencies in the social field was regularly made available through a system of « Assessors » (experts) drawn in some cases from international private organizations. The Assessors participated in discussion without vote. Again, in the field for example of transport, or again of penal questions, the Committees concerned found means of drawing upon the experience of non-governmental agencies and indeed in some instances actually took steps to call them into existence.

As regards informational liaison there were

Note, dated 25 November 1948, by Bertram PICKARD.
countless contacts — personal or by correspondence — established by the League Secretariat with non-governmental organizations. But anyone reading the chapter on « The League and Public Opinion » in « Ten Years of World Co-operation » (published by the League in 1930) will be struck by the relatively small place devoted to liaison with unofficial organizations.

Facilities for the press and in a lesser degree for the public were generous. But up till the meeting of the Disarmament Conference in 1932, no special facilities either as regard seating accommodation or documents, over and above these accorded to the general public, were given to duly accredited representatives of international non-governmental organizations, many of which had actually transferred their headquarters to Geneva for the express purpose of following and supporting the work of the League.

This was remedied at the time of the Disarmament Conference, and subsequently at other League meetings (Assembly, Council, etc.) as the result of representations made to the League

Secretariat by the (Geneva) Federation of Private and Semi-Official International Organizations, acting together with the Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations.

At the same time as this Federation of the non-governmental organizations (created in 1929) was pressing the claims of *bona fide* international organizations to be effectively present and informed, an « International Consultative Group » directly or indirectly representative of all the international bodies actively promoting peace and disarmament at Geneva, was attempting to co-ordinate when possible non-governmental opinion through written or oral statements, as the case might be. In these efforts, the Consultative Group had the understanding

and co-operation of the President of the Disarmament Conference (Mr. Arthur Henderson).

After the tragic failure of the Disarmament Conference, the Group continued to issue joint Reports and Surveys on a wide range of international questions. And during the first nine months of World War II the Group prepared, in informal collaboration with a number of officials of the League Secretariat and International Labour Office, three careful papers on the political economic and spiritual causes of the peace failure. These papers were reprinted by the Carnegie Endowment in its « International Conciliation » series of booklets and were held to be a unique contribution to thought concerning the basic causes of "World War II" by President Murray Butler in his Preface.

Article 24 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and its interpretation.

Note, dated 15 June 1949, by Bertram PICKARD.

Article 24 of the Covenant of the League of Nations read as follows :

« There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information, and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League. »

The major interpretation of Article 24 was made when on 27 June 1921 the Council of the League approved unanimously a report presented by M. Hanotaux (French representative).

« In view of the fact » it is explained in the League's Handbook of International Organiza-

tions (1925, p. 8), « that the Covenant makes no mention of those international bureaux which are not created by a treaty or by a general agreement, the Council decided to allow a wider interpretation of Article 24 and to make it possible for the patronage of the League to be given to all international bureaux; at the same time it defined the conditions to be fulfilled by the non-public bureaux; and the extent of the direction to be exercised by the League over them as follows :

In the case of all international bureaux not established by general agreements it should be clearly laid down that a formal request must be submitted. This request should be made by the governing body duly authorized to take such action.

Since, however, some of these bureaux may either duplicate other existing organizations or may be of insufficient importance from the standpoint of the development of international relations, the League should make its decision to take a bureau under its direction dependent upon the result of an enquiry entrusted to the Secretariat or to some other competent organ of the League.

This enquiry would deal with the constitution, personnel financial position and aims of the bureau.

The League's approval might also be made dependent upon the acceptance by the bureau of certain conditions.

Considering the great variety of bureaux already in existence or likely to be formed, it is impossible to lay down definite rules, but the Council might examine each request individually and consider whether or not it is advisable to extend its patronage to the bureau.

As regards the scope of the League's authority over these bureaux, it appears that, as the request is in this case purely of an optional character? the authority ought to be greater than in the case of bureaux which are created by general treaty.

The League might require these bureaux to undertake a certain share of the work of the League within their sphere of action and it might satisfy itself that they are really fulfilling their object without duplicating the work of other organizations. It might, perhaps, even claim the right to supervise, to some extent, the employment of their financial resources. »

Under this liberal interpretation a financial grant was made by the League to the Brussels Union of International Associations in connection with one of its publications.

Two years later, however, at its 25th Session, the League Council resolved (*Official Journal* 4th Year N° 8. p. 858) :

« While emphasising the value which it sets on the collaboration of unofficial organizations in the study of special questions, and on its freedom to solicit the opinions of these organizations, without prejudicing their autonomy. »

(1) That it is not desirable to risk diminishing the activity of these voluntary international organizations, the number of which is fortunately increasing, by even the appearance of an official supervision;

(2) That Article 24 of the Covenant refers solely to international bureaux which have been actually established by general conventions. »

This strict interpretation of Article 24 did not, however, imply that the League had lost all interest in non-governmental organizations, as will be seen from the following extract taken from the 1925 Handbook (p. 9) :

« The Secretariat is charged with the task of

collecting exact data on all existing international bureaux. The necessity for this work is clearly implied in Article 24 of the Covenant, which requires that the League of Nations shall follow closely and encourage every international movement, even when embodied in a form which the League cannot take under its direction.

For purposes of documentation, the Secretariat of the League published in November 1919, with the invaluable assistance of M. Henri La Fontaine and M. Paul Otlet, Directors of the Central Office of the Union of International Associations at Brussels, a list of international unions, associations, institutions, commissions, bureaux, etc. It made use of this list to send to all associations of which it had address a special questionnaire, the replies to which would enable it to establish the present position of each.

The present Handbook is the result of the information received in reply to that questionnaire. Since its publication first in March 1921, a number of new associations have come into existence, several have changed their name, constitution, address or personnel, and a few have been dissolved. A revision was therefore needed. The second edition was published in 1923, and the present edition includes information received in 1924 and 1925.

The provisions of Article 24 of the Covenant can be interpreted in a strict or in a broad sense. For the object of this compilation, a generous interpretation is preferred. Hence, not only bureaux or office strictly so called, but also associations, commissions, congresses, conferences, unions, etc., which possess a permanent organization or at least hold periodical meetings, have been included. It is needless to state that enterprises, however international in scope, which aim at commercial gain or pecuniary profit are not included.

Several further additions of the Handbook appeared (e.g. in 1926, 1929, 1936 and 1938). In this last issue the variety and continuity of contacts between the League and NGOs is shown in the following passage (p. 8) :

As the years have gone on, the League's relations with international associations have increased in

scope and variety. With some of them it works in close and permanent co-operation : certain associations, it will be remembered, are represented on League committees by assessors or experts.

Official League bodies lend an attentive ear to the wishes and suggestions of private associations, as witness the reception of their delegations by the President of the Assembly and by the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments. The League's administrative services are in constant touch with the international organizations : the Secretariat sends representatives to their congresses and conferences and keeps up a continuous correspondence with them besides frequent personal contacts.

The League's aim in publishing a « Handbook of International Organizations » in 1921 and periodically issuing revised and more up-to-date, editions has been to provide a source of information for all who are interested, whether theoretically or practically, in the international movement. Organizations are classified in the Handbook according to the subjects with which they deal. There are three indices to facilitate reference. The League's own organizations are not mentioned, full information about them being available in such publications as «Essen-

tial Facts about the League of Nations », the latest edition of which was published by the Secretariat in 1937.

The Handbook ignores international organizations which are run solely for profit as well as those which, though international in their objects, exist on a purely national basis.

There are gaps in the Handbook, because not all the organizations approached have answered the Secretariat's questionnaire, and there may be other omissions or errors. These, if reported to the Editor, will be corrected in the next edition.

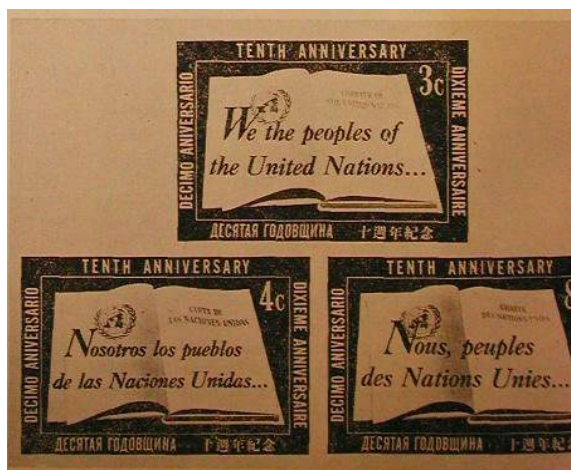
It should be realized that the Handbook is in no sense final; each edition may be said to mark a new stage in international life. It is hoped that the successive issues illustrate the continuity of the purpose — to further the development of international relations by bringing within the reach of the public a fuller knowledge of the work that goes on in that sphere.-»

One valuable service rendered by the League to Non-Governmental Organizations was that of a Quarterly Bulletin published by the International Bureaux Section for a period of years. The Bulletin contained regular summaries concerning conferences and other activities of the Organizations appearing in the Handbook.

Photographic reproduction of a new postal stamp which is scheduled to be issued by the United Nations Postal Administration on 24 October 1955 (UN day), to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the day on which the UN Charter came into force.

Designed by Claude Bottiau (France), a member of the UN Secretariat, the stamp will be issued in denominations of 3 cents (maroon), 4 . cents (green) and 8 cents (dark grey). (United Nations)

578 ASSOCIATIONS, 1955, n° 9



League Committees and Assessors.

Extracts from the Report by Janet ROBB to the Charter Review Study Group, 9 June 1955.

The very mandates of the social, economic, humanitarian and cultural League committees to which the representatives of organizations during the period were attached, were implied in various articles of the Covenant rather than set forth explicitly. In turn, the relationship of these Committees to the organizations was provided for in their various rules of procedure and was never the subject of a single League instrument or article.

It follows that the relationship of these NGO representatives to the League varied in character from committee to committee. For example, the two constituent committees of the Advisory Commission on Traffic in Women and Protection of Children had attached to them a group of NGO representatives (assessors as they were usually called by the League) of voluntary organizations considered to qualify as sufficiently large and of special competence in the field or for some part of it.

In 1934, late in the League period, the Health Committee Assessors were, at times, representatives of both national and international organizations. The Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, from time to time, invited representatives of « qualified international or national organizations » to join their meetings as did the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. The Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees included on its executive body representatives for the private refugee organizations who were on the Advisory Committee of the High Commissioner of the League. The Assessors to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs as well as to the Health Committee were really private experts in their respective fields — the Opium Committee stipulating that their Assessors be experts on the Far East and have specialized in the commercial aspects of the control of illicit trade in drugs and on its « police » side. The Economic Committee started with NGOs as correspondents rather than as Assessors, some from organizations and some not, while the Advisory Committee on Social Questions, amongst others, in the closing days of the League, had converted

its Assessors into Correspondents who might be called to its meetings on special occasions. Finally, it might be noted that the rules of procedure of the Advisory Committee of Experts on Slavery in 1934 expressly stipulated that « the Committee may not receive depositions or consult international or national organizations, whether public or private ».

The somewhat expert character of the relationship of NGO representatives to the League of Nations followed, at least in part, from the nature of the Committees themselves, composed as many were of members chosen by the Council of the League as essentially individual experts rather than as representatives of their governments. The membership of League Committees concerned with NGO Assessors or Correspondents, remained rather small throughout the entire period, ranging, for the most part, from eight to fifteen to a Committee. Experts and Assessors who were present in their personal capacities worked side by side with NGO Representatives. In the Traffic of Women and Child Welfare Committees of the Advisory Commission for instance, NGO Representatives were an integral part of the Committee. While they did not vote, they proposed resolutions; they offered amendments; they were appointed to membership on sub-committees; they presented their own reports and defended them in subsequent debate by delegates; they were greeted by name by the chairman at the beginning of each session; and, in some cases, they graduated into full-blown members of the Committee. Moreover, the individual Assessor was usually a permanent fixture from session to session and was drawn from the Secretariat or staff of his organization. It should be emphasized, again, that the total number of Assessors was small, a mere handful.

There is a tendency on the part of some of those who were active in the League period to contrast this close relationship, its reliance on expert advice and co-operation with the activities and responsibilities of NGOs in the present period, in terms of quality versus quantity. It may be useful therefore to describe in some detail the developments which took

place in one of these groups over the League period. As a case history one may take the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, which in its opening phase, of concentrating on Traffic in Women and Children was designed to consist of five or six government representatives and three to five Assessors. In 1922 there were five Assessors but in 1924 when a Committee on Child Welfare was formed, in addition to the original Traffic Committee, five new Assessors from organizations with special competence in that field were added (the International Association for the Protection of Children was included at the express direction, of the Assembly) (1). One Assessor of this new group was there in a personal capacity from a United States of America hygiene organization. (In 1934 one of these organizations, the International Organization of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, relinquished its seat on the grounds of too great expense and not sufficient direct interest.) In 1925 an organization with an Assessor on one Committee of this Commission was permitted to have one in the other as well.

From a slate of organizations proposed by the Uruguayan and United States delegates and the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, four Assessors were chosen in 1925 to represent the American Region, (one from the United States of America, one Pan-American, one Canadian and one from the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions) (2). In 1926 the International Union of

Catholic Women's Associations proposed for membership was added. In 1930 Dame Rachel Crowley, who held high positions in the League Technical Secretariat, and had been Secretary of this Commission, was added as a personal Assessor.

The Commission, at the request of the Council in 1930, examined its own procedure and composition. It concluded that there were important international organizations in the fields of its interest as yet unrepresented and that rotation should also take place « because the comparative importance of the different international associations is bound to be affected as social conditions change. » After considerable discussion, the Commission finally decided not to reduce the number of its Assessors (though the British delegate from the minutes appears to have desired it) and also decided that assistance might be given to the Committees by National Associations who had made special studies of such fields and might be invited for temporary co-operation — (to this again the British delegate made a reservation). In addition the International Labour Organization and the League's Health Organization regularly sent Liaison Officers to this Commission and the Council decided that the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation might send one on special occasions.

A special Sub-Committee of 1933 described the functions of Non-Governmental Organizations representatives of the Commission as : 1) to provide special information; 2) to assist in carrying out decisions and recommendations; and 3) to focus international public opinion, and urged that Assessors should be changed every five years. In 1933 there were seven Assessors for the Traffic Committee, twelve for Child Welfare Committee. A tendency was noted to add Assessors with too little thought to principles of selection. The Assessors should be strengthened in quality, the Sub-Committee concluded, « but the number decreased as opportunity offers. » In addition, Far Eastern Non-Governmental organizational representation for Child Welfare was held to be desirable (incidentally, at least one national organization, one from India, was included at this time). It was by now rather widely commented in League circles that especially on the Child Welfare side with its diversity in expert fields to be

CD The following organizations sent accredited Assessors to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children in 1922 : International Office for the Suppression of Traffic in Women; International Women's Organizations (representing 6-7 organizations) ; International Catholic Association for the Protection of Girls; Federation of National Unions for the Protection of Girls; Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls. In 1924 there were added : International Union for the Protection of Children; International League of Red Cross Societies; International Organization of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; " Save the Children" International Union; and a fifth Assessor, Mr. Bascom Johnson, in his personal capacity.

(2) The following non-governmental organizations were appointed : National Conference of Social Work; Pan American Institute of Child Welfare; Canadian Social Service Council and Canadian Council of Child Welfare; Bureaux of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

covered. NGOs were not proving as increasingly useful for the work of the Committee as had been hoped. At this period the combined membership of the government delegates for both Committees numbered 25 and the Council declared that it waft « clearly impossible to contemplate a body of 17 or 18 Assessors.

It was decided in 1936 to have international non-governmental organizations in relationship of correspondents only to the Committee. Although the former Assessors in 1937 all turned into correspondents, it was said at the time that other correspondents would be added, the old ones being paid a handsome parting tribute by the Chairman especially for « their extensive propaganda throughout the world. » It was stipulated that to qualify as a correspondent an organization should have affiliates « in a substantial number of countries, employ a full-time secretary, and carry out an active program

of work. » It might correspond with the Commission on its work in general, or on some special phase of the field. An applicant (and any delegate might ask for a secret ballot election) must be accepted by two-thirds of the members of the Committee. By 1939, 28 organizations were Correspondents (included the All-India Women's Conference).

As the substantial achievements of the League of Nations in the economic and social field far surpassed the modest promise of the provisions of the Covenant, so, no doubt, the League's system of NGO representation paved the way for the more coherent and formal system which was to follow. Possibly the informality, the small scale, the highly concentrated character and expert quality of the earlier system of NGO representation may throw some light on the consultative relationship established by Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Pour le dixième anniversaire de l'Article 71

par J. DE ROMER,

*Secrétaire générale du Centre d'Information
des Organisations Internationales Catholiques.
Membre de l'UAI*

Sur plus de mille organisations non gouvernementales, dont l'Union des Associations Internationales a tenu compte dans son très précieux Annuaire, environ 280 bénéficient du statut consultatif accordé par le Conseil Economique et Social en vertu de l'article 71 de la Charte des Nations Unies.

Rappelons ici le texte de cet article :

« Le Conseil Economique et Social peut prendre toutes dispositions utiles pour consulter les organisations non gouvernementales qui s'occupent de questions relevant de sa compétence. Ces dispositions peuvent s'appliquer à des organisations internationales et, s'il y a lieu, à des organisations nationales après consultation du Membre intéressé de l'Organisation. »

Pourquoi cet article est-il important ? Avant tout, du fait qu'il établit un principe. Désor-

mais, sur le plan international, l'utilité d'une relation consultative entre l'étatique et le privé est reconnue. Les organisations privées ont leur place dans la perspective des buts et principes de la Charte des Nations Unies, notamment en vue de « réaliser la coopération internationale en résolvant les problèmes internationaux d'ordre économique, social, intellectuel ou humanitaire, en développant et en encourageant le respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales pour tous sans distinction de race, de sexe, de langue ou de religion ». (Art. 1^{er}, § 3 de la Charte des Nations Unies). Ainsi, l'article 71 consacre le pluralisme dans la consultation non gouvernementale.

Le Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies a ouvert la porte aux consultations non gouvernementales notamment par la résolution 288 (X) du 27 février 1950 fixant aux organisations des modalités de consultation, en vertu de l'article 71, avec le Conseil, avec les commis-

sions, avec les comités spéciaux du Conseil, avec les conférences internationales convoquées par le Conseil, avec le Secrétariat des Nations Unies.

L'énumération précitée montre que l'article 71 est souple, qu'il ouvre de nombreuses possibilités qui, espérons-le, seront encore explorées aussi bien par les gouvernements que par les organisations non gouvernementales.

Le fait qu'au cours de ces dernières années, des « Institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies », des organismes intergouvernementaux indépendants des Nations Unies, des Conférences diplomatiques se soient inspirés de l'article 71 de la Charte et de la résolution 288 (X) du Conseil pour établir leurs relations avec les organisations non gouvernementales, constitue un hommage spontané à cet article.

Sous le régime de la résolution 288 (X) (§ 14) le but des consultations est double :

- « a) mettre le Conseil, ou l'un de ses organes, à même d'obtenir des renseignements ou des avis autorisés de la part d'organisations ayant une compétence spéciale;
- » 6) mettre les organisations qui représentent des éléments importants de l'opinion publique en mesure d'exprimer les opinions de leurs membres. »

L'examen attentif des procès-verbaux du Conseil Economique et Social ainsi que de ses commissions permet de conclure que les organisations privées dotées du statut consultatif ont largement répondu à l'aspect consultatif visant la communication de renseignements et l'expression d'avis autorisés et compétents. En un mot, les organisations privées ont agi fréquemment en qualité d'experts, et leur rôle dans ce domaine a été développé et nettement encouragé par les organes divers des Nations Unies.

Toujours en suivant les procès-verbaux des organes intéressés, on verra que les organisations non gouvernementales ont, en général, pris une moindre part en tant que « porte-parole de vastes secteurs de l'opinion publique ». Certaines réticences se sont manifestées dans ce domaine et se sont encore accentuées du fait des tensions politiques mondiales.

Il est d'ailleurs évident que l'article 71 limite la consultation aux domaines qui sont de la compétence du Conseil Economique et Social. Ces mêmes problèmes examinés par le Conseil sont cependant souvent renvoyés pour discussion et décision finale à l'Assemblée. Dans ces circonstances, la question s'est souvent posée de savoir si la consultation des organisations non gouvernementales ne devrait pas s'étendre lors des débats à l'Assemblée même. Il est possible qu'une telle extension de l'application de l'article 71 soit désirable, mais il suffirait que l'Assemblée des Nations Unies adopte une résolution dans ce sens, sans que l'article 71 ait à subir une modification. Il y a d'ailleurs déjà une résolution de l'Assemblée Générale datant de février 1952 qui constitue une sorte de précédent applicable à ce cas.

Le statut consultatif instauré par l'article 71 célèbre avec la Charte des Nations Unies son dixième anniversaire. Il appartient aux organisations non gouvernementales d'examiner attentivement ce qu'elles ont réalisé pour le bien commun avec l'instrument mis à leur disposition. Au cours des années écoulées, les organisations ont mis en valeur l'article 71 principalement par la consultation individuelle. Il y a cependant des circonstances où l'on a recouru à la consultation en groupe. Dans ces cas, la majorité des organisations, désireuses de sauvegarder leur indépendance et leur caractère propre, demandèrent à ne pas perdre leur identité et à faire entendre équitablement les voix minoritaires aussi bien que majoritaires.

Tout en reconnaissant le rôle capital de l'article 71 et de sa mise en œuvre, il ne faut nullement sous-estimer les rapports de travail officiels qui se sont établis au cours de la dernière décade, développant des responsabilités conjointes entre le plan gouvernemental et non gouvernemental dans divers domaines. Ces initiatives variées, souvent très fécondes, rappellent l'activité spontanée déployée par certaines organisations du temps de la Société des Nations, elles ouvrent la voie à un statut consultatif constamment en développement.

Statement from the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status

At its 154th meeting held at the European Office on 5 July 1955, the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations heard the retiring president of the Conference, Dr. Gerhart M. Riegner (World Jewish Congress), deliver the following statement. The Committee decided that it should be circulated as one of its documents.

The Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, assembled at their Sixth General Conference, desire, in the Tenth Anniversary year of the Signing of the Charter, solemnly to reaffirm their faith in the aims, purposes and principles of the Charter and the sustained effort of the United Nations to implement them.

During these ten years the Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status have striven to demonstrate their faith in the United Nations and to support its work by utilizing the facilities available under Art. 71 of the Charter. It is their deep conviction that the opportunities offered to them under the Charter are indispensable if the United Nations is to be truly representative of « we the peoples ». The organizations have provided information and sought to give advice within their special fields of competence and further to express the points of

view of the important elements of public opinion which they represent. Aware that these opportunities are directed to the activities of the Economic and Social Council, the Non-Governmental Organizations once again express their belief that an enduring peace can be built only upon the achievement of a better life for all mankind.

It is in this spirit that the organizations convey their greetings to the United Nations confident in its continued success in promoting international understanding, economic and social development and the advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Non-Governmental Organizations pledge themselves to give continued support to the work of the United Nations and to make renewed efforts, in cooperation with the member governments, to ensure that the United Nations shall be an organization not only for the peoples but also of the peoples of the world.

Non-Governmental Organisations and the United Nations Information Centres

by David BLICKENSTAFF,

Director of the Paris UN Information Centre

Mr. David Blickenstaff, before joining the United Nations Secretariat in 1945, was active in several non-governmental organisations, particularly in the field of refugee relief. Until his appointment as Director of the Paris United Nations Information Centre in March 1954, he was Chief of the General Assembly Affairs section in the Secretary General's Office. He was sent to East Africa with the United Nations Commission for Erythraea and accompanied the United Nations representative on his first mission to India and Pakistan in connection with the Kashmir question.

The Charter of the United Nations is drawn up in the lofty language befitting its high purpose. It reads well. The hopes and the fundamental aspirations of a long-suffering humanity are expressed in its grave and sonorous phrases. The words of its opening paragraphs continually inspire the solemn declarations of member governments as their policies are measured and justified in the terms of the Charter before world public opinion.

It is possible that the repetition of this familiar language sometimes contributes to an impatient public's criticism of the United Nations — too many fine speeches; too much debate; it is easy enough for delegates to go on quoting the Charter but to transform these words into action is another matter; why don't they do something about it ?

Though this type of criticism fails to take into account the practical and determining force of ideas and the fact that language is its principal arm, it is not always simple to explain why «they» do not do something about it and why talking seems often to be easier than taking action.

*

It is, however, no less difficult to persuade the public at large that to talk about the United Nations weaknesses is easier than to work for the strengthening of the Organisation's authority. The gap between the oratory of an As-

sembly session and the taking of practical decisions is perhaps no greater than that which exists between facile criticism and the practical assumption of responsibility by the public for giving the United Nations the popular support it must have if it is to succeed in saving « future generations from the scourge of war » and in promoting « social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom ».

It is no accident that the Charter begins with : « We, the peoples of the United Nations determined... ». In this age of enlightenment the responsibility of the general public for the policies which are at play on the international stage cannot be avoided or overlooked. The opening words of the Charter recognize that the high purposes set out in it can be achieved by the determination of the peoples themselves. Thus, responsibility must ultimately come home to the general public whose patience and ideals, whose altruism, prejudices and hopes are reflected by the men who sit in the Assembly Hall and the Council chambers of the United Nations. Each member of the public shares in this responsibility. It is he who must turn ideas into reality and words into action.

How can this obligation be placed clearly before the individual, and by what means can he, in turn, fulfil his part of the public's responsibility ? Much of the answer lies with the

non-governmental organisations — national and international. It lies particularly with these voluntary associations because of the fact that man is a gregarious being who, while living in the many small worlds of his own interests, seeks in each of them his fellows of like mind. These little worlds are where he spends the greater part of his life. He puts into them those things which he holds most dear — family, religion, profession, intellectual pursuits, recreation, altruism. And in each of them he may widen the scope of his interest and activity through participation in a non-governmental organisation.

Now, there are few such organisations whose fields of interest do not touch upon some subject of United Nations concern. The bodies grouped together in the United Nations' family cover so diverse a range of activities as to include everything from weather forecasting to midwifery, and from international law to radio-active mosquitoes. Few problems today do not have some significance in world affairs, and international cooperation has its contribution to make to most of man's efforts to build a better life, whether they be in protecting his health, in growing better wheat, learning new skills, ensuring greater safety on the job and on the highway, providing school books for his children, and in relieving his weekly pay-check from the burden of paying for unproductive armaments.

Thus, the juxtaposition of interests and relationships places the non-governmental organisation in a key position and points clearly to the important role it can play in the life of the United Nations. The substance of the United Nations' work is the very substance of the lives of human beings. The success of the United Nations is important in terms of the better life sought by all men. Much of their individual effort to achieve these goals is channelled through the voluntary organisations, each of which has its own peculiar interest in one or more United Nations' activity. The opportunities which are offered to these bodies are equalled only by the responsibility which, in consequence, falls upon them.

That responsibility includes two important functions. The first is that of information and education; the second of support and cooperation. For the latter, procedures exist for main-

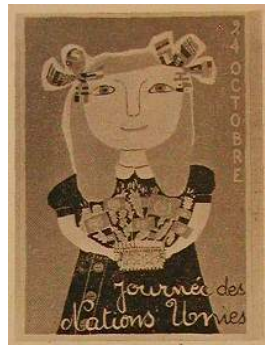
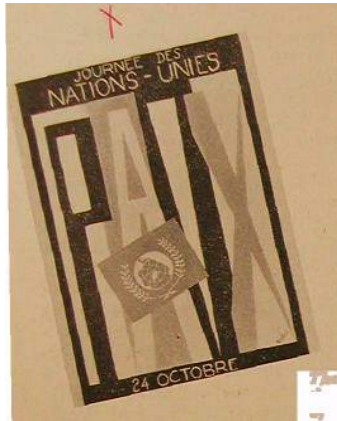
taining close and practical relationships with the working bodies of the United Nations and its associated institutions. But the practical value of these will depend to a large extent on the authority with which the organisation speaks. It must have behind it an informed membership.

It is with this first task of the non-governmental organisations — that of information and education — that the United Nations Information centres are primarily concerned and with regard to which they can play a limited though important part. This is a matter requiring close cooperation, and though the traffic must move in both directions a good share of initiative on the part of the non-governmental organisation is essential. It is, furthermore, a very practical matter, one on which specific actions are to be taken on the basis of clearly defined decisions; it is concerned not only with duty and high ideals but also with the day-to-day workings of intelligent self-interest.

What are the means by which this cooperation can be promoted?

The areas of interest common to the non-governmental organisation and the United Nations must be identified. They are not always obvious and they should be constantly re-examined. The Information centre should, by frequent contact, be well informed of the developing programmes of the organisations in its area, and they on their part, should make full use of the reference library of the Centre. Such cooperation will discover a widening field of common interest on which projects of value to the non-governmental organisation can be developed. The technical commissions of the United Nations and various units of the Secretariat are engaged in research on problems which are of the substance of many non-governmental organisations' programmes. A great wealth of expert knowledge is in this way being collected in the libraries of Information centres and the organisations should not fail to make full use of it where appropriate. A fairly regular visit to the library to examine these reports and studies should be well worth the effort and would, in addition, provide the opportunity for that personal contact indispensable to fruitful working together.

Armed with this knowledge, an organisation is better prepared to take advantage of the facil-



These posters, drawn by children, won the three prizes awarded by the French Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations in the contest organized in France this year. The poster in the center was awarded first prize, the ones on the left and right, the second and third prizes respectively. These posters were selected from among 40,000 drawings.

ities which an Information centre can provide. This also makes it possible for the Centre more effectively to carry out the functions with which it is charged with the United Nations Department of Public Information. Its directives, based on questions of principle as well as on material limitations, require it to carry out its programme of information primarily through intermediaries. A Centre endeavours to inform those who are themselves in contact with the various sectors of the population rather than to reach out to the public directly. Each non-governmental organisation has its own specialized public which it knows whose confidence it enjoys. It should, therefore, be one of the main channels through which information regarding the United Nations of interest to its public should flow. Such information exists. Together, the Centre and the organisation can identify it and ensure its most effective dissemination.

An important part of a non-governmental organisation's function in its role as intermediary is the distribution of information materials prepared by the United Nations Department of Public Information. These include leaflets, pamphlets and other printed publications : films produced under the aegis of the United

Nations Film board; film-strips for illustrated lectures ; posters, photographs, photo displays and other visual aids for exhibitions ; sound recordings for inclusion in radio programmes. In limited quantities, and where appropriate, these materials are available for use by organisations in their own programmes of information among their members.

In addition, and perhaps more important, the Information centre is a source of « raw material ». It is not enough for United Nations to speak to the public through a voluntary organisation. The organisation itself should speak to its own public about the United Nations and for this an Information centre can be an invaluable point of supply for facts, ideas and suggestions! The mechanics of this are no more complicated than the inclusion of the appropriate official's name on the Centre's mailing list for the receipt of press releases and other information material issued from the Centre. The use to which this background material can be put, will vary from organisation to organisation. Many have their own publications in which articles, based on the Centre dispatches, can be published. Others stimulate and serve study groups among their members where subjects on international cooperation can be in-

cluded. Speakers at the organisation's meetings and congresses should be aware of the fund of documentation which is at their disposal on United Nations activities relevant to the subjects of their addresses. In the more frequent personal contacts which could be established with a Centre's staff, many such possibilities could be explored.

There are, on the other hand, many ways in which the non-governmental organisations can be of invaluable assistance to an Information centre. Through their close contacts with large sectors of the public, and with their intimate knowledge " of local conditions in wide areas, the non-governmental organisations are well suited to be — in a sense — the extended arm, the eyes and ears of the corresponding Information centre. Their suggestions and advice should help greatly in making it possible to adapt the Centre's programme to the special needs of the area it serves.

Close cooperation with the United Nations Information centres should be particularly fruitful in the case of the international non-

governmental organisations and of those national organisations which maintain international ties. Inherent in their purposes is the objective of widening beyond national frontiers the horizons of the individual and of relating his problems to those of the world community. This is an objective to be pursued with a sense of urgency if the individual is to play his part as a citizen of his own country in an interdependent world where national policies have their effects, to an ever-increasing degree, on the world community as a whole. The individual's problems and his fate are those of mankind everywhere and he must seek his own welfare in the progress and larger freedom which the peoples of the United Nations have determined to secure.

To bring to him a realisation of his participation in the practical work of international cooperation is a mission worthy of the most devoted effort. By contributing to this effort of the voluntary associations the United Nations Information centres fulfil one of their most fundamental obligations.

October 16, 1945 :
Signature of the Constitution of the Food and
Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations. •
(FAO),



La Conférence de Genève sur l'utilisation pacifique de l'énergie atomique

par Henri DOPCHIE

observateur-délégué de l'UAI à la Conférence.

Sous les auspices des Nations Unies se sont réunis, du 8 au 20 août, 4.000 personnalités du monde scientifique, dont 2.000 délégués officiels de 72 nations. Jamais, dans l'histoire du monde, une réunion aussi nombreuse d'hommes de science n'a été enregistrée.

Après quatre jours de réunions plénières, les délégués ont été répartis en trois sections ayant trait respectivement à la physique et aux réacteurs, à la chimie et la technologie, à la médecine et à la biologie.

Les sessions plénières avaient trait aux besoins d'énergie à l'échelle mondiale et locale, actuellement et dans l'avenir; à la solution que propose l'énergie nucléaire, ainsi qu'aux problèmes légaux et médicaux que soulève l'emploi de cette énergie.

En physique ont été discutées, à part les questions de physique théorique et expérimentale, des questions relatives aux réacteurs de recherche et de puissance ainsi que les caractéristiques des matériaux utilisés dans ce domaine.

Les sessions de chimie et de métallurgie ont étudié la production, le traitement et l'utilisation de ces matériaux avant et après irradiation.

Enfin, les médecins et biologistes se sont réunis pour discuter de l'effet des radiations sur les substances vivantes; des précautions à prendre et des remèdes, ainsi que des innombrables services que peut rendre en médecine l'utilisation des isotopes radioactifs.

Deux expositions internationales, l'une scientifique et l'autre industrielle, illustraient la Conférence. Les réalisations les plus récentes y étaient présentées. Le réacteur

américain « swimming pool », en fonctionnement au Palais des Nations Unies, a fait l'objet de la curiosité de tous les visiteurs.

Dans son discours de clôture, le Président de la Conférence, M. Bhabha, a plaisamment relevé un des aspects les plus marquants

de cette réunion. Il est très rare, disait-il, d'assister à une Conférence internationale où tous les orateurs montent à la tribune pour présenter une communication importante à leurs auditeurs... On pourrait ajouter que tous avaient le désir sincère et profond de comprendre les divergences de vue, d'en découvrir l'origine et d'essayer de les aplanir dans le plus pur esprit scientifique.

Les contacts entre les chercheurs des diverses nations étaient pleins de cordialité, et

des questions du plus haut intérêt ont été débattues dans cette atmosphère d'entente et de compréhension.

On remarqua aussi un savant américain relevant avec émotion l'identité de résultats de mesures effectuées indépendamment dans quatre nations différentes et concluant que la matière garde ses caractéristiques par delà les frontières.

Il est rare que des délégués officiels puissent à ce point faire abstraction des intérêts de la nation qu'ils représentent, pour se consacrer à l'intérêt mondial qui fait l'objet d'une conférence. Un grand pas a été effectué dans le domaine de l'entente internationale. Puisse-t-il se répercuter en dehors du monde scientifique.



Observateurs d'ONU « la Conférence atomique. (Photo Inter Press)

L'HOMME MODERNE
roule à 100
de moyenne



Photo Decoux

IL PREND LE TRAIN

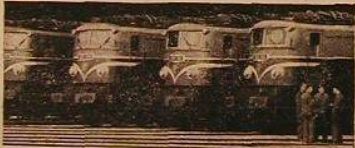


Photo C. Electro-Mécanique

- VITESSE
- CONFORT
- EXACTITUDE
- ...ET DES HORAIRES
COMMODES QUI FONT

GAGNER DU TEMPS

NCF

La Conférence Générale des ONG

Du 4 au 6 août, le Département de l'Information des Nations Unies a réuni à l'Office européen, à Genève, une Conférence générale des Organisations non-gouvernementales. Une quarantaine d'organisations, soit dans l'ensemble, une centaine de délégués, étaient présents.

La Conférence générale a été ouverte par M. A.-S. Bokahri, sous-secrétaire général, chargé du Département de l'Information, assisté de M. Jean Dupuy, chef de la section des ONG qui, tout au long de cette session, a mis à la disposition des participants ses dons d'organisateur, sa connaissance des ONG et sa grande affabilité.

Dans son allocution d'ouverture, M. Bokahri a analysé avec beaucoup de finesse les rapports du Département de l'Information avec les ONG et montré les immenses possibilités pour les Nations Unies.

Suivant la tradition de ses conférences, la direction des entretiens a été confiée chaque jour à un bureau différent, et c'est ainsi que les délégués de plusieurs organisations ont assumé ces charges, à tour de rôle.

La Conférence s'est occupée de deux groupes de questions.

Elle procéda, d'une part, à un échange de vues à l'occasion de la célébration du dixième anniversaire des Nations Unies et du rôle que les ONG peuvent toujours jouer pour assurer une meilleure compréhension de cette institution. D'autre part, elle entendit une série de communications présentées par les experts les plus qualifiés, relatives aux multiples aspects des problèmes à l'ordre du jour de la Conférence internationale pour l'utilisation de l'énergie atomique à des fins pacifiques qui devait siéger la semaine suivante. C'était d'ailleurs l'une des raisons mêmes de la convocation de la conférence à ce moment-là.

L'échange de vues sur la première partie de l'ordre du jour a montré que toutes les organisations représentées s'associaient, d'une manière ou d'une autre, à la célébration du dixième anniversaire et se félicitaient des résultats déjà obtenus sur le plan de la communauté internationale. Il fut également l'occasion d'un important exposé de M. Dupuy sur les méthodes de travail du Département de l'Information et son programme d'activité future.

G. T.



• Press

The Rockefeller Foundation has granted the International Press Institute \$ 30,000 a year for three years towards the costs of a program of international conferences of journalists and exchanges of personnel.

Payments from the Foundation in 1956 and 1957 will, however, be contingent upon the Institute's having raised \$ 35,000 from the press in 1955 and \$ 45,000 in 1956 to meet its running costs.

The first projects in the program covered by the Rockefeller grant will be the seminar for foreign editors from 18 countries to be held in New York in November to study the reporting of the U.N. and the conference in Tokyo in January to examine the reporting of Asia to Asians and to other countries.

(*IPI Report*, July 1955)

• Documentation

Le « Conseil International du Bâtiment pour la Recherche, l'Etude et la Documentation » et la « Fondation en faveur de l'Information Economique Internationale » sont devenus membres internationaux de la Fédération Internationale de Documentation.

(*Communiqué*, 22 juillet 1955)

• Article 71

« Enfance dans le Monde » consacre son editorial de juin-juillet à la question du statut consultatif. Il écrit notamment : « Il semble que l'expérience des dix années écoulées à quelque peu déçu. On assiste actuellement à une certaine lassitude aussi bien de la part des organismes officiels que de la part des organisations non gouvernementales. Les premiers semblent effrayés du nombre toujours croissant des ONG auxquelles il faut accorder le bénéfice

de la consultation : 250 au Conseil économique et social (avec des statuts différents); 130 à l'Unesco, 48 à l'Unicef, etc... Ils sont également déçus du manque d'intérêt manifesté souvent par les nombreuses ONG pour leurs programmes, comme de la qualité de beaucoup d'interventions qui ne sont d'aucun apport pour les études ou les travaux entrepris. Les ONG, gênées par le nombre de déplacements auxquels les astreint la participation aux réunions officielles, en arrivent à se demander si ces multiples obligations, tellement au-dessus des moyens dont elles disposent, sont récompensées par les résultats escomptés. Travaillant souvent avec des moyens restreints, elles ne peuvent plus se permettre de gaspiller le temps de leurs collaborateurs ni de grever à ce point leur budget, alors que les organismes officiels qui disposent de moyens considérables, si on les compare à leurs propres ressources, ne consentent aucun effort en leur faveur. Elles ont elles aussi leur propre programme de travail, leurs experts, leurs plans d'étude, leurs réalisations et n'éprouvent souvent pas le besoin d'aborder de nouveaux terrains d'expérience dans le seul but de se mettre en accord avec les programmes officiels, alors qu'elles savent pertinemment qu'on se contentera souvent de bonnes paroles d'encouragement à leur égard, sans pour cela accorder plus d'intérêt à des travaux dont la valeur ne fait aucun doute.. Une telle lassitude est pourtant très regrettable. Pas plus les Nations Unies que les ONG ne doivent sous-estimer leur rôle réciproque.

Organisations officielles et organisations privées ont les unes et les autres leur raison d'être, et ce n'est que dans une collaboration loyale que leur action sera pleinement efficace.

Devant la multiplicité des organisations non-gouvernementales, les consultations collectives sur des sujets précis ne peuvent pas être éliminées par principe, à la condition expresse qu'elles respectent l'originalité propre de l'apport de chaque ONG. Si par ailleurs ces dernières doivent sans aucun doute tenir compte dans leur travail de l'orientation des programmes officiels, il n'est pas moins vrai que ces programmes devraient davantage être élaborés en collaboration avec les ONG, qui connaissent quelquefois mieux que les gouvernements les problèmes et les besoins des différents pays, et dont les réalisations, bien antérieures aux projets officiels, méritent une attention plus que bienveillante : que d'erreurs, de tâtonnements et de gaspillages on pourrait ainsi éviter quelquefois ».

(*Enfance dans le Monde*, juin-juillet 1955)

• Droit international médical

Le 29 avril, des représentants de l'Association médicale mondiale, du Comité de médecine et de pharmacie militaires et du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge se sont réunis au siège de ce dernier pour examiner de concert certains problèmes relatifs au droit international médical. L'entretien qui avait lieu à la demande de l'Association médicale mondiale et en présence de deux observateurs de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, visait à rechercher la meilleure manière de faciliter la tâche de l'OMS dans l'étude de cette discipline.

Les représentants des trois organisations ont estimé que les principes formulés dans le Code d'éthique médicale adopté par l'Association médicale mondiale et dans la Déclaration de Genève peuvent être considé-



Du 29 août au 3 septembre 1955 se sont tenues à Bruxelles les assises de l'Alliance Internationale de Tourisme qui groupe 104 organisations des cinq continents totalisant environ neuf millions de membres individuels.

(Spécialiste Photos Congrès-Herslev J.R.P., Brasschaat - Anvers)

rés comme une des importantes bases morales de cette étude; ils ont également reconnu la nécessité d'assurer la ratification et l'application universelle des Conventions de Genève de 1949. Ils ont en outre émis le vœu que l'OMS, tout en procédant à l'inventaire des matières propres à faire l'objet d'une réglementation internationale, accorde la priorité à certains sujets, en particulier au maintien des possibilités d'activité et d'assistance médicales en toutes circonstances, spécialement en temps de guerre et d'occupation (devoirs des médecins praticiens et droits corrélatifs).

La CICR a communiqué, au nom des trois institutions, les conclusions de ces échanges de vues au Directeur général de l'OMS.

(Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge, juin 1955)

• USSR becomes member...

In the closing days of June, a conference was held of members of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at which it was decided to form a National Parliamentary Group and join

the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The conference adopted the Statutes of the USSR Parliamentary Group, elected a provisional bureau and appointed representatives to the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Similar decisions were adopted at conferences of members of the Supreme Soviets of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics. *(New Times, July 7, 1955)*

• Conseil Mondial de la Paix

L'Assemblée du Conseil mondial de la paix, réunie à Helsinki en juin dernier a ratifié la nouvelle composition du Conseil. Les personnalités élues étaient présentées par les Comités nationaux et les organisations internationales démocratiques. Elles sont au nombre de 441 de 73 pays différents. La liste en est publiée dans le numéro du 15 juillet du « Bulletin du Conseil Mondial de la Paix ». On trouvera également dans ce numéro la nouvelle composition du bureau, dont le professeur F. Joliot-Curie (France) a été réélu président.

Au cours de cette même session de l'Assemblée mondiale du conseil,

les prix internationaux de la paix ont été décernés à Béla Bartok, Edouard Herriot, Josué de Castro, Joris Ivens, Cesare Zavattini.

(Bull. du Conseil mondial de la Paix, 15 juillet 1955)

• Arolsen

Depuis le 6 juin dernier, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge se trouve chargé de la responsabilité du Service international de recherches, installé en 1945 par les Alliés à Arolsen, dans la Hesse, pour retrouver les millions d'anciens déportés et victimes des camps de concentration allemands, et qui fonctionnait précédemment sous l'autorité de la Haute Commission Alliée. La signature solennelle des accords a eu lieu au palais Schaumburg, à Bonn, par le Chancelier fédéral, le président du CICR et les ambassadeurs de huit pays accrédités à Bonn. Le siège du service reste à Arolsen, pour éviter le transport difficile d'archives extrêmement volumineuses (20 millions de fiches) installées dans des locaux construits spécialement. Le budget annuel du service, de l'ordre de un million de DM, reste à la charge du gouvernement de Bonn. Par ailleurs le CICR conserve le personnel actuel de 220 employés.

(Informations UAI)

• OIT et UIPE

A l'occasion de la Journée mondiale de l'enfance (3 octobre 1955), le directeur général du Bureau international du Travail adresse le message suivant :

« ... A l'occasion de la Journée mondiale de l'Enfance 1955, je désire souligner qu'en reconnaissant à Philadelphie « l'obligation solennelle » pour l'Organisation internationale du Travail de seconder la mise en œuvre parmi les différentes nations du monde de programmes » propres notamment à réaliser « la protection de l'enfance et de la maternité, un niveau adéquat d'alimentation, de logement et de moyens de récréation et de culture, et la garantie des chances égales dans le domaine éducatif et professionnel », la Conférence internationale du travail a défini des objectifs qui sont la commune préoccupation de nos deux organisations et ainsi préparé le terrain pour une collaboration fructueuse entre l'Organisation internationale du Travail et l'Union internationale de Protection de l'Enfance à laquelle j'adresse mes vœux de succès les plus sincères. »



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• Conseil Mondial de la Paix

L'Assemblée du Conseil mondial de la paix, réunie à Helsinki en juin dernier a ratifié la nouvelle composition du Conseil. Les personnalités élues étaient présentées par les Comités nationaux et les organisations internationales démocratiques. Elles sont au nombre de 441 de 73 pays différents. La liste en est publiée dans le numéro du 15 juillet du « Bulletin du Conseil Mondial de la Paix ». On trouvera également dans ce numéro la nouvelle composition du bureau, dont le professeur F. Joliot-Curie (France) a été réélu président.

Au cours de cette même session de l'Assemblée mondiale du conseil,

les prix internationaux de la paix ont été décernés à Béla Bartok, Edouard Herriot, Josué de Castro, Joris Ivens, Cesare Zavattini.

(Bull. du Conseil mondial de la Paix, 15 juillet 1953)

• Arolsen

Depuis le 6 juin dernier, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge se trouve chargé de la responsabilité du Service international de recherches, installé en 1945 par les Alliés à Arolsen, dans la Hesse, pour retrouver les millions d'anciens déportés et victimes des camps de concentration allemands, et qui fonctionnait précédemment sous l'autorité de la Haute Commission Alliée. La signature solennelle des accords a eu lieu au palais Schaumburg, à Bonn, par le Chancelier fédéral, le président du CICR et les ambassadeurs de huit pays accrédités à Bonn. Le siège du service reste à Arolsen, pour éviter le transport difficile d'archives extrêmement volumineuses (20 millions de fiches) installées dans des locaux construits spécialement. Le budget annuel du service, de l'ordre de un million de DM, reste à la charge du gouvernement de Bonn. Par ailleurs le CICR conserve le personnel actuel de 220 employés.

(Informations UAI)

• OIT et UIPE

A l'occasion de la Journée mondiale de l'enfance (3 octobre 1955), le directeur général du Bureau international du Travail adresse le message suivant :

« ... A l'occasion de la Journée mondiale de l'enfance 1955, je désire souligner qu'en reconnaissant à Philadelphie « l'obligation solennelle » pour l'Organisation internationale du Travail de seconder la mise en œuvre parmi les différentes nations du monde de programmes » propres notamment à réaliser « la protection de l'enfance et de la maternité, un niveau adéquat d'alimentation, de logement et de moyens de récréation et de culture, et la garantie des chances égales dans le domaine éducatif et professionnel », la Conférence internationale du travail a défini des objectifs qui sont la commune préoccupation de nos deux organisations et ainsi préparé le terrain pour une collaboration fructueuse entre l'Organisation internationale du Travail et l'Union internationale de Protection de l'Enfance à laquelle j'adresse mes vœux de succès les plus sincères. »



A l'issue de la compétition pour le Grand Prix annuel de l'Office Catholique International du Cinéma, organisée à Dublin en juillet dernier, le Président du Jury, Dr. Ch. Reinert (Suisse) remet au Chargé d'Affaires des Etats-Unis, le prix décerné au film « On the Waterfront », (reproduction en bronze d'une lampe des Catacombes conservée au Musée de Florence), en présence du Président du National Film Institute d'Irlande, Mr. J.C. Fagan.

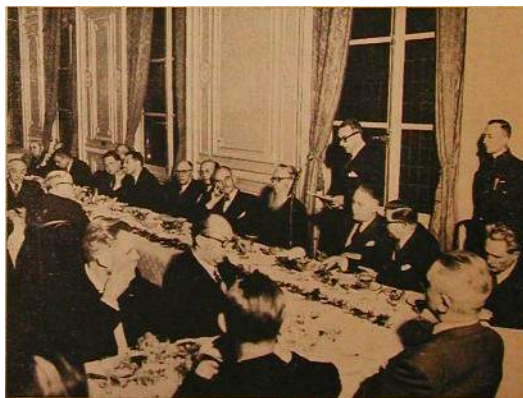
* Biological Sciences

The International Union of Biological Sciences held its twelfth General Assembly in Rome, from April 11 to 16, 1955. Under the chairmanship of Professor Sven Hörstadius the Assembly created a new Union within the framework of a completely fresh set of statutes.

The Union is now organised in three divisions : namely, Botany (Plant Biology); Zoology I Animal Biology); General Biology.

Each division is composed of a number of sections, not necessarily corresponding to the sections of the IUBS. On the contrary, the statutes now lay down that « No section shall be accepted unless its admission is requested by a recognised International Association in the discipline it professes; or by at least six National Committees which include representation of that discipline ». This means that in future each section will be truly representative of the workers in the particular field of biology it claims to cultivate.

In the new administrative structure, the small Bureau of the old IUBS



Le déjeuner offert à Liège, en juillet dernier, par la Société Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion, à l'occasion de son admission au statut consultatif, catégorie B, auprès du Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies. M. E.-J. Prost, Administrateur-délégué, prononçant son discours.

disappears. There are now only two organs, the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee consists of the officers of the Union together with two representatives from each Division. The following persons were unanimously elected at Rome on the recommendation of a Nominations Committee appointed by the General Assembly : President, Sven Hörstadius (Sweden) ; Vice-President, R.E. Cleland (USA); Secretary General, G. Montanelli (Italy); Treasurer, J. Lanjouw (Netherlands); Secretary, R. Ulrich (France); Division of Botany : P. Chouard (France); J. Rousseau (Canada); Division of Zoology : E. Handschin (Switzerland); B. Rensch (German Federal Republic); Division of General Biology : A.A. Miles (Great Britain); P. Gaillard (Netherlands). (CSU/ *Quarterly Bulletin* April-June 1955)

* Universities

Under the auspices of the Western European Union, a European Assembly of university rectors met in Cambridge, England last July. There were in the meeting, 140 rectors

The Conference declared that the growing field of activity of universi-

Des chiffres

* La 22^e Conférence de l'Alliance Universelle des Unions Chrétiennes de Jeunes Gens qui marquait le centième anniversaire de la fondation de ce mouvement a réuni à Paris en août 1955 six mille participants de 70 pays.

* Le 3^e Congrès international de biochimie réunit en août « Bruxelles plus de 2.000 délégués de 44 nations.

* Pour la 4^e fois, le Congrès pour la Paix et la Civilisation Chrétiennes, s'est réuni à Florence, à l'initiative du maire de la ville, La Pira. Des représentants de 53 pays y ont pris part.

* Les effectifs de l'Association internationale de la Soie sont actuellement : 22 pays adhérents, 123 organisations et 349 membres.

* La 42^e session des Semaines sociales de France consacrée aux techniques de diffusion dans la civilisation contemporaine, comptait parmi ses 2.000 participants une centaine d'étrangers venus de 18 pays différents.

* Quarante-cinq organisations appartenant à 30 pays de l'hémisphère occidental et représentant un effectif de plus de 20.000.000 de travailleurs étaient, en février dernier, affiliées à l'ORIT, Organisation régionale de la Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Libres.

* Le premier congrès mondial sur la protection contre les accidents du travail qui s'est tenu à Rome, en avril dernier, a réuni 800 délégués de 38 nations.

ties is forcing them to depend more and more on State subsidies. Even in countries which have « free » universities, 75 % of funds received come from government sources. Concerning this vital problem, the Cambridge conference stated that « the primary question is that universities must accept, and this inevitably. State subsidies, but without losing their independence ».

The rectors represented their universities, and not their countries in Cambridge. No national colors, no national hymns. The academic dress of the rector of Heidelberg looked more like that of his colleague from the Sorbonne than that of the Rector of Hamburg.

(UIA News)

• Sportif européen... Européen sportif

Réunie à Genève, en juin dernier, la Commission de pédagogie sportive du Centre Européen de la Culture, a adopté le texte définitif de la Charte européenne du sportif ainsi que le règlement du Brevet sportif européen. Celui-ci a été créé pour valoriser une élite sportive, unie dans un idéal commun.

Ce brevet est accessible à tout candidat des deux sexes âgé d'au moins dix-huit ans.

Il sera créé dans chaque pays un secrétariat permanent du Brevet sportif européen. Celui-ci déterminera, après consultation des autorités et organismes compétents, les modalités d'application pour l'attribution du brevet.

Les conditions de base à l'obtention du brevet sont :

- satisfaire à un examen médical;
- subir avec succès certaines épreuves physiques;
- être en possession du diplôme de secourisme.
- s'engager par serment à respecter la Charte européenne du sportif.

(Bulletin du Centre européen de la Culture, février-mars 1955)

• Invisible Exports

The Annual General Assembly of the World Touring and Automobile Organization, which took place in Washington last May, emphasized the role of international roads in promoting world peace and harmonious relations among peoples.

The President of the United States and Mr. Harold E. Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, addressed the 125 participants from 31 countries. During a reception given for the delegates at the White House, the President stated that the trips throughout the world were very useful in dispelling misunderstandings between peoples and that they helped to keep peace.

The completion of the Pan-American Highway will help to draw the peoples of North and South America closer together, the President added. Mr. Stassen declared, in a speech made at the Assembly banquet, that international trips were invisible exports.

(Routes du Monde, juillet-août 1955)

• Féminisme

La Fédération des femmes Mazdaznan qui groupe des membres dans 29 pays s'efforce de promouvoir l'égalité complète de la femme et de l'homme comme ferment d'équilibre et de paix dans le monde. Par ses publications et ses conférences, la fédération souhaite contribuer à dissiper les malentendus et conflits qui séparent les individus et les peuples et à rétablir l'estime mutuelle.

* Correspondance)

• India 1954

Seven international conferences or seminars were held in India in 1954. Among the more prominent of these were : Asian Seminar on Catholic Students and Modern Changes in Asian,

Some Figures

* A comparative statement for the years 1952-53 regarding the organizations affiliated with the International Co-operative Alliance, published in June 1955, shows an increase of more than a million members. As of 1953, ICA membership was over 118 million.

if At the first non-governmental conference of the Asian countries, held in April 1955, in New Delhi, 188 delegates from the following 12 countries took part : Ceylon, China, India, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mongolia, North Korea, North Vietnam, Pakistan, Syria, USSR.

* One hundred and ten delegates from 45 countries participated in the work of the International Criminal Police Commission which took place behind closed doors in Istanbul at the beginning of September.

* Thirty-seven countries are now members of the International Federation for Documentation : 21 national committees and 16 corresponding members. The FID also has 30 associate members : Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and Norway have become members this year.

* One hundred and sixteen delegates and observers, representing 21 of the 22 countries of the American continent, participated in the 5th Inter-American Conference on Social Security which was held last March in Caracas.

Universities by Pax Romana (Madras) ; Fourth World Forestry Congress (Dehra Dun); FAO Training Centre on production and handling of Milk under tropical conditions (Bombay) ; Symposium on Wind Power and Solar Energy (New Delhi).

In all, India was represented in 110 international conferences and one training centre held abroad during 1954. Among the more prominent of these were :

FAO Technical Meeting on Cooperatives in Asia and Far East (Ceylon) ;

International Congress on Cancer (Sao Paulo, Brazil);

UNESCO International Advisory Committee on Research in Natural Sciences (Paris) ;

Atomic Energy Commission on Nuclear Engineering (Ann Arbor, Michigan) ;

World Power Conference (Rio de Janeiro) ;

World Population Conference (Rome) ;

WHO Malaria Conference (Manila) ;

UN Conference on Community Projects (Philippines) ;

Regional Conference on Free and Obligatory Education (Cairo);

British Association for the Advancement of Science (Oxford);

International Railway Congress (London).

India participated in the annual conferences of the various Specialised Agencies of the United Nations and in the sessions of the organs of the UN, of which she is a member such as the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. She also participated in the meetings of various committees, sub-committees or working parties of the different Specialized Agencies.

In addition, she participated in meetings abroad of international organisations dealing with such subjects as Crystallography, Standardization, Geophysics, Philately, Applied Mechanics and Midwifery.

(Correspondence)

• Publicité

Quatre-vingt-dix hommes et soixante femmes ont participé au congrès international des clubs de publicité, qui s'est tenu pour la pre-



Le troisième Congrès international de biochimie qui réunit en août dernier, à Bruxelles, environ 2-000 participants.

(Spécialiste Photos Congrès-Herslev J.R.P., Brasschaat - Anvers)

mière fois à Paris, les 3, 4 et 5 octobre. Quinze pays y étaient représentés, et la présidence de cette assemblée a été confiée, cette année, à un représentant français.

On ne s'étonnera pas de la moyenne d'âge des congressistes, relative-

ment peu élevée (40 ans), si l'on sait qu'ils eurent à faire preuve d'une activité débordante. Une présentation de la collection de Ch. Dior, une réception à l'Elysée, la visite d'une usine d'automobiles et de nombreux cocktails les attendaient.

• Cripples

The *International Society for the*

TRAVAUX EN COURS —

Welfare of Cripples Committee on Prostheses, Braces and Technical Aids has been currently studying the world-wide needs in the prosthetics field and has formulated a program to provide assistance to persons interested in developments in research, manufacture, fitting and other fields related to prosthetics.

With the assistance of the ISWC affiliated national organizations in Denmark, The Society and Home for Cripples, there has been organized in Copenhagen a permanent Secretariat of the Committee. Under the auspices of the Secretariat, an International Prosthetics Information Center has been established in Copenhagen. The Center is under the

general supervision of Dr. Knud Jansen, Chairman of the ISWC Committee on Prostheses, Braces and Tech-

WORK IN PROGRESS

nical Aids. Dr. J. Saugmann-Jensen, Secretary of the Committee, serves also as the Secretariat for the Information Center.

One of the functions of the new Center will be to receive, assemble and distribute on a world-wide basis information about prostheses, braces and technical aids. It will also diffuse facts about the opportunities for the training of limb makers, limb fitters, surgeons and others concerned with prosthetics. A complete library on prostheses, braces and technical aids is one of the aims of the Center and therefore affiliated national organizations of the ISWC are requested to send reports, docu-

PERSONALIA

• M. Robert Schuman, ancien ministre français des Affaires étrangères, a été nommé président du Mouvement Européen en remplacement de M. Paul-Henri Spaak. Ce poste est devenu vacant lorsque M. Spaak a été nommé ministre belge des Affaires étrangères.

• Mr. Warren Lee Pierson (USA) has been chosen President of the International Chamber of Commerce by the Council of the CCI to replace Mr. George Sloan who died a few days after his election as President of the CCI. Mr. Pierson, President of Trans World Airlines, will serve as President of the CCI for the term 1955-1957.

• Le 27 juin dernier est décédé à Copenhague Ame J. Moller, président de la Fédération internationale de Documentation depuis 1951. Il s'était toujours efforcé de coordonner les travaux documentaires des organisations internationales non-gouvernementales, sujet qu'il se proposait de présenter dans un rapport à la 22^e conférence de la Fédération, en septembre à Bruxelles.

• Miss A.G. Kane (New Zealand), member of the Union of International Associations was appointed 1st Vice-Président of the Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association (formerly : Pan Pacific Women's Association), during the 7th Conference, in Manila last January. Mrs. F.S. Balboa (Philippines) has been appointed President.

• L'Avv. Luigi Colombo (Italie) a été élu président de la Fédération internationale des Hôpitaux, lors du congrès de la Fédération à Lucerne, en juin dernier. Le Capt. J E Stone C.B.E., M.C., F.S.A.A., a été confirmé dans ses fonctions de secrétaire-trésorier.

ments or other pertinent material, related to prostheses, to the Center. (Dr. J. Saugmann-Jensen, Society and Home for Cripples, Esplanaden 34, Copenhagen).

(Bulletin ISWC, July 1955)

• Sécurité sociale

L'Association internationale de la sécurité sociale a publié récemment

une enquête sur le coût de la sécurité sociale dans 30 pays. Cette enquête, qui est basée sur les réponses fournies par les Etats membres de l'Organisation internationale du Travail, a été préparée par le *Bureau international du Travail* et couvre trois années consécutives qui sont, en règle générale, les années 1949, 1950 et 1951 ou les exercices financiers se terminant au cours d'une de ces années. Les pays compris par l'enquête sont les suivants : République fédérale d'Allemagne, Australie, Autriche, Belgique, Canada, Ceylan, Chili, Chine (Taiwan), Danemark, Etats-Unis, Finlande, France, Guatemala, Irlande, Islande, Israël, Japon, Luxembourg, Norvège, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pays-Bas, Pérou, Pologne, Royaume-Uni, Sarre, Suède, Suisse, Turquie et Union Sud-Africaine.

(Nouvelles de la Sécurité Sociale n° 3)

• Dental Education

An agreement has been made between the *International Dental Federation* and the Section on Educational Institutions of WHO to supply all the statistics and historical data being collected in order to compile a book on world dental education, a study similar to the WHO publication on medical education.

(Report of the FDI Executive Committee to the 43rd Annual Meeting, August 1955)

• Congrès médicaux

The Committee of the *Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences* had decided to publish a bibliography of international and regional conferences and congresses on medical sciences.

(Unesco)

• Culture européenne

Un numéro spécial du Bulletin du Centre européen de la Culture sera consacré en novembre prochain à une présentation succincte des relations historiques et culturelles entre l'Europe occidentale et la Russie, puis à l'examen des conditions qui pour les occidentaux, permettraient éventuellement la reprise d'un vrai dialogue. (Bulletin du CEC, févr.-mars 1955)

• Labour films

The *International Labour Film Institute* has now completed an inter-

PERSONALIA

• Professor Roelf (Netherlands) has been elected President of the Permanent Committee of the International Federation of Surveyors at the Federation's congress which has just been held in Florence.

• Le nouveau comité de la Fédération astronautique internationale élu à la suite du récent congrès de Copenhague, dont un concours de circonstances fit une publicité mondiale inattendue, est composé comme suit : MM. F.C. Durant (New York) président, professeur Tabenera (Buenos-Aires) 1^{er} vice-président, J. Stemmer (Suisse) secrétaire.

• The Convention of the International Federation of Free Teachers Unions, held in Vienna in July 1955 elected its Executive Bureau as follows : President : P. Reymond (Switzerland) ; General Secretary : M. van de Moortel (Belgium); Assistant General Secretary Mr. Decleure (Belgium).

• The 11th Ordinary Congress of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees held in Copenhagen, July 1955, unanimously elected Fritz Hillegom as President.

• En même temps que le 29^e Festival international de musique contemporaine, la Société internationale pour la Musique contemporaine tenait du 17 au 22 juin 1955 son Assemblée générale à Baden-Baden.

MM. S. Petrassi a été élu président, R.W. Mann, secrétaire général et G. Rotoli, trésorier.

• Mr. Lucien Berthelo (France) was elected President of the International Federation of Stamp Dealers' Associations at their most recent congress held in July in Stockholm.

national survey of labour films and film stripes. The first draft of this catalogue in English has just been despatched to labour film organisations and national trade union centres with a request for supplementary information. The catalogue will be published in English, German, French, Italian and Swedish. It is hoped that all editions will be ready by the end of this year.

(ICFTU Info Bull, July 15, 1955)



Le Bureau du Comité de l'Année Géophysique Internationale. De gauche à droite : Sir Edward Appleton, M. Berkner, le Professeur Cox, le Professeur Chapman, M. Nicolet, M. Ramanathan.



Parmi les sommités scientifiques réunies dans cette assemblée, on reconnaît notamment : R. P. Lejay, colonel Berbays, les professeurs Beloussov, Frazer, Kaplan, Putschof, Tardi, Martin, Beynon, Sir Edward Appleton, etc.

Le Comité de l'Année Géophysique Internationale se réunit à Bruxelles

Sur cette photo sont réunis les plus grands noms du monde géophysique. De gauche à droite : M. Berkner, président de l'Associated Universities Inc., professeur J. Kaplan, de l'Université de Californie — c'est lui, rappelons-le, qui a, le premier, émis l'hypothèse relative à la possibilité de lancer le satellite interplanétaire —, M. Laffineur de Paris. Sir Edricard Applet on d'Edimbourg, Prix Nobel de Physique 1947, Dr J. G. Beynon, U.S.A. Ces cinq personnalités ont une part primordiale dans les recherches en cours pour le lancement d'un satellite artificiel.



• Cerebral palsy

Increasing world-wide interest in cerebral palsy has brought about the establishment of a World Commission on Cerebral Palsy by the *International Society for the Welfare of Cripples*. The national organizations affiliated with the ISWC have been requested to nominate persons to

serve as members of the Commission.

This new commission when established will give particular attention to developing ways of providing information and technical aid concerning services for the cerebral palsied.

The following persons have been

appointed as members of the Commission : Dr. Lea Ylppo (Finland), Dr. William A. Hawke (Canada), Dr. John Michael (Greece), Or. C.D.S. Agassiz (England) and Or. Otto S. Bohne (Germany).

(*Bulletin ISWC*, July 1955)

PRIX INTERNATIONAUX. — INTERNATIONAL PRIZES

Le règlement définitif du « Prix de l'Europe » institué par le *Conseil de l'Europe* (voir notre numéro de mars 1955, p. 169) a été rendu public. Ce prix sera décerné chaque année par la Commission spéciale des Affaires communales et régionales de l'Assemblée Consultative à la commune jugée par la Commission comme ayant accompli les efforts les plus notables pour propager l'idéal d'union européenne.

La candidature d'une commune est adressée soit par le premier magistrat maire ou bourgmestre de la commune en question, soit par l'intermédiaire d'une association de pouvoirs locaux, au secrétaire général du Conseil de l'Europe à Strasbourg, avant le 1^{er} mai de chaque année, date de la réception par le secrétaire général.

Elle est obligatoirement accompagnée d'un document faisant état des efforts accomplis par cette commune pour propager l'idéal d'union européenne. Ce « Prix de l'Europe » est constitué d'un objet d'art itinérant, d'une réplique et d'une subvention pour un voyage à l'étranger de jeunes de la commune bénéficiaire.

Les candidatures antérieures à l'année en cours demeurent valables pour les années suivantes.

(Communiqué)

Le prix Européen de Littérature, fondé par la *Communauté Européenne des Guildes et Clubs du Livre* sous le patronage du Centre européen de la Culture, sera décerné pour la seconde fois le 15 juin 1956 à Genève. Le montant du prix est de 10.000 fr. suisses, qui seront remis au lauréat lors de la cérémonie d'attribution. A cette somme viendront s'ajouter des droits d'auteur résultant de la publication de l'ouvrage couronné. Le

prix récompense le manuscrit inédit d'un roman ou d'une biographie de haute tenue littéraire et de portée assez générale pour pouvoir être publié en plusieurs langues. Ces conditions remplies, le concours est ouvert à tout auteur sans restriction de nationalité, de langue ou de sujet.

Les manuscrits, qui seront acceptés dès à présent et jusqu'au 30 novembre 1955 au plus tard, doivent comporter de 200 à 400 pages dactylographiées en double interligne et être soumis en deux exemplaires, en respectant les conditions d'anonymat spécifiées dans le règlement. Ce jury est composé de MM. Jean Giono, Ignazio Silone, Stephen Spender, Frank Thiess, auxquels se joindront, en tant que président de la Communauté, le Dr H. Dressier, et en tant que directeur du CEC. M. Denis de Rougemont.

1 *Bulletin du CEC*,
février-mars 1955)

The *Catholic Institute for Social Ecclesiastical Research*, of The Hague, has announced an international competition for an essay on the population problems, social and religious, of the under-developed countries. The Amsterdam Roman Catholic daily newspaper *De Volkskrant* offers a prize of -S 5,000, which will be divided among not more than three competitors.

Manuscripts should be at least 50,000 words long, and must be submitted before June 1, 1957. They may be in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Bahasa Indonesian, or Dutch.

(*Times*, June 26, 1955)

Au cours de sa réunion des 25, 26 et 27 juillet, le bureau du *Comité international pour le développement du commerce* a décidé d'ouvrir un concours doté d'un prix de 2.000 dollars destiné à récompenser le meilleur ouvrage sur les questions du commerce international. Ce montant sera couvert par souscription.

L'ouvrage devra examiner les possibilités de développement du commerce international et les formes connexes de coopération économique comme contribution à la coexistence pacifique et à l'élévation des standards de vie.

Une attention, particulière devra être accordée aux questions du commerce Est-Ouest, à l'industrialisation des pays sous-développés et à la répercussion d'une réduction générale des armements sur le développement économique mondial (2, Prinz-Eugen-Strasse, Vienne).

(*Bulletin d'information Economique et Commerciale*, juillet-août 1955 *

La Commission permanente internationale de l'acétylène, de la soudure autogène et des industries qui s'y rattachent organise un concours du 1^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 1956, destiné à récompenser les meilleurs mémoires sur les applications de la flamme oxyacétylénique (32, Bd de la Chapelle, Paris 18^e).

(Communiqué)

The *Council for International Progress in Management* (USA) had awarded the Wallace Clark International Management Medal to Lieutenant-Colonel L.F. Urwick. The award is made for a distinguished contribution to scientific management in the international field. (*Engineering*, London, June 10, 1955)

NOUVEAUX PERIODIQUES. — NEW PERIODICALS.

En juin 1955, *l'Institut international d'Anthropologie* a commencé une nouvelle série de sa publication « Revue Anthropologique ».

Le numéro 1. volume de 192 pages, comporte une série d'études et communications scientifiques dans les domaines de l'anthropologie zoologique, anthropologie différentielle, hérédité humaine, endocrinologie, hygiène alimentaire, psychologie, géologie quaternaire, préhistoire, archéologie, statistiques, démographie, ethnographie et anthropotechnique I Librairie Jouve, 15, r. Racine, Paris 6^e).

*

Une nouvelle série de la revue « Le Droit au Service de la Paix » organe de *l'Association internationale des juristes démocrates.*, a été lancée en octobre 1954. Le n° 2 porte la date de juin 1955.

« Etudes » d'une part et « Documents » de l'autre sont les deux rubriques principales entre lesquelles se répartit la matière de la revue. Les noms de personnalités juridiques de tous pays figurent au sommaire. Remarquons également des notes et commentaires sur des congrès internationaux qui intéressent le droit (234, rue du Trône, Bruxelles).

*

During the Council meeting of the *International Federation of Newspaper Publishers Proprietors and Editors*, held in June 1955 in Zurich, the project to publish a review specialized in newspaper techniques was approved. This magazine will appear annually beginning in January or February 1956 and will be published in English, French and German. It will have 24 pages.

(*FIEJ News Bulletin*, July 1955)

*

L'Union internationale de la publicité dont le titre a été changé sous la nouvelle dénomination « Union internationale des publicitaires » groupe les organisations nationales qualifiées composées de professionnels de la publicité. Elle a lancé en juin 1955 le premier numéro d'un bulletin d'information qui, sous

le titre « UIP Service », servira d'organe de liaison entre tous ceux qui vendent, supportent ou utilisent la publicité.

Signalons dans ce numéro l'exposé des buts et du programme de travail de l'UIP, le texte de ses statuts et des informations sur les manifestations publicitaires internationales

*

The creation of the *International Centre for the Study of Ancient Textiles* (see *Associations*, April 1955, p. 321) has been followed up by the publication of a Bulletin which though unpretentious in form is of definite scientific and museographical interest. The first issue is dated January 1955.

(*ICOM News*, June 1955)

• La participation aux institutions spécialisées de l'ONU coûte à la Suisse, 0,64 centimes par habitant.

Savez-vous que...

• Following a regular invitation the Vatican officially became a member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

• En 1908, le premier Congrès international du froid s'était tenu à Paris, en Sorbonne. C'est dans ce même cadre que 47 ans plus tard le 9^e congrès a tenu ses assises au début de ce mois.

• Les 800.000 exemplaires du timbre spécial tiré par la poste autrichienne afin de célébrer la tenue du Quatrième congrès mondial de la Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres à Vienne en mai. ont été vendus jusqu'au dernier.

• La Société royale d'entomologie de Belgique, l'une des plus anciennes sociétés savantes du pays et l'une des plus anciennes du monde dans sa discipline, a fêté le centenaire de sa fondation en mai dernier, à Bruxelles.

Le *Mouvement international de la jeunesse agricole rurale catholique* a décidé la prochaine publication d'un bulletin d'information trimestriel dont la rédaction sera à Paris 6^e, 171, rue de Rennes.

(*Bulletin international de la Jeunesse Catholique*, juillet 1955)

*

The *Council for Education in World Citizen shift*, London, is collaborating in the production of a new current affairs monthly, « News Club ». It aims at supplying suitable reading and teaching material on international affairs in general, and on the work of the United Nations in particular. Primarily designed for use in schools, the periodical costs 3d per copy, and can be obtained from 82, Park Street. London W 1.

(*Communiqué*)

• Le 2 août dernier, le maire de

Do you know that...

Bordeaux (France) a annoncé la création dans sa ville d'une association appelée « Maison de l'Europe et des pays d'outre-mer » et placée sous le patronage du Mouvement Européen. Le maire a souligné l'importance de cette création qui, estime-t-il, fera ainsi de Bordeaux une « cité-phare » pour les villes françaises qui édifieront d'autres « Maison de l'Europe » comme va le faire Marseille.

* Any agency which is sending men and women overseas, whether it be a business firm, a commercial organization, a government department, or an international body, is driven to realize that difficulties of personal adjustment are arising in increasing numbers. To help in coping with such difficulties a new kind of training course is being organized by Overseas Service, of which the secretary is Dr H.B.T. Holland, 2 Eaton Gate, London SW1, Short informal residential conferences for up to 20 individuals at a time are arranged, the basic theme being « the art of living abroad ».



1. L'Organisation Internationale *International Organization*

UNION PANAMERICANA. DEPARTAMENTO DE ASUNTOS CULTURALES. *Bibliografía de la Conferencias Interamericanas*. Washington, Union Panamericana, 1954, 27 X 21 cm, 277 p dupli. (Bibliografic Séries n° 41).

01 : 061.3 (7/8)

01 (4)

LEIXER, W. *Bibliographische Hinweise* (Europe-Literatur) - In : *Saar Europa, Cahiers de l'Institut Européen de l'Université de la Sarre*, Saarbrücken, 1955, 1, p. 77-82.

061.3 (100)

HAENSCH Günther. *Die Technik internationaler Konferenzen*. In : *Politische Bildung* (München). Heft 32, 1952, p. 99-129.

Chef interprète à la Haute Autorité de la Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier, l'auteur, qui en outre a travaillé à de nombreuses conférences internationales, a consigné ici le résultat de plusieurs années d'expérience. Une série de conseils pratiques sur la convocation, l'ordre du jour, le lieu, la durée et les dates, les documents de travail, le déroulement et la coordination des séances de commissions et des séances plénières, la procédure, le personnel, etc., ne manquera pas de rendre service à tous ceux qui ont la responsabilité d'organiser une réunion internationale.

172.4 (7/3)

PAN AMERICAN UNION. DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. *Inter-American Peace Treaties and Conventions*. Washington. Pan American Union, 1954. 25 X 18 cm, 73 p. (Law and Treaty Series).

338 (4)

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE. *L'état actuel de l'intégration économique de l'Europe occidentale. Rapport de la Direction des Etudes du Secrétariat-dû Conseil de l'Europe*. Strasbourg, le Conseil 1955. 25 X 19 cm, 107 p.

Etude d'ensemble préparée par le Secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe, en collaboration avec un groupe d'experts appartenant aux organisations suivantes : O.E.C.E., Haute Autorité de la C.E.C.A., Secrétariat de la Commission Economique pour l'Europe, Bureau Européen du Fonds Monétaire International.

Le chapitre III énumère les différentes tentatives d'intégration : l'Organisation Européenne de Coopération Economique, la Conférence Européenne des Ministres des Transports, le Comité Ministériel de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation, la Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier, Benelux, les pays nordiques. Notons dans le chapitre IV, consacré à une « analyse des méthodes », un intéressant parallèle des initiatives intergouvernementales et institutions supranationales.

On trouvera sans doute des études plus fouillées du point de vue technique sur l'intégration européenne, mais soyons reconnaissants au Conseil de l'Europe de nous fournir une synthèse très précise de l'évolution « fonctionnelle » de cette intégration.

341.12.026.2

McINTYRE. Elizabeth. *Weighted voting in international organizations*. In : *International Organization* (Boston). World Peace Foundation, vol. 8, n° 4, Nov. 1954, p. 484-497.

The purpose of this study is to examine the past development of weighted voting — in the sense of differentiation of the number of votes assigned each state — and to determine whether it meets a genuine need in international organization as we know it at the present time. It is, however, the opinion of the author that the general contemporary usefulness of weighted voting is seriously restricted by certain of its inevitable features.

341.213.4 (4)

SAINT LORETTE, L. de. *L'idée d'union fédérale européenne*. Paris, Armand Colin. 1955. 16.5 X 11,5 cm, 204 p.

En quelques décades, les projets d'alliance et

d'unification, jadis l'apanage des poètes et des philosophes sont devenue l'oeuvre des juristes, puis des hommes de gouvernement ; aujourd'hui, les masses sont appelées à en connaître. La première partie de cet ouvrage est consacrée aux précurseurs et aux projets d'autrefois, depuis les origines jusqu'au projet Briand, et à l'« Europe par la force » de Hitler. La seconde partie, la plus importante, concerne la dernière décennie, les organismes européens nés pendant cette période, les problèmes aujourd'hui en discussion. Devant ce bouillonnement sans exemple dans l'histoire, il était utile de faire le point de la situation en s'abstenant de toute passion partisane. L'auteur y a réussi, et le lecteur un tant soi peu averti reconnaîtra, dans telle ou telle utopie d'hier une réalisation de maintenant.

341.24

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE.

Report on the Juridical Effect of Reservations to Multilateral Treaties. Report prepared by the Inter-American Juridical Committee at the request of the Council of the Organization of American States, to be considered at the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists to be held in Mexico City, Mexico. Washington, Pan American Union, 1955, 28 X 21 cm, 36 p. dupli.

542.3 (480)

MICHELSSENS INSTITUTT. *Norway's Views on Sovereignty. Report prepared for Unesco by Einar Lochen, assisted by R.N. Torgersen.* Bergen, A.S. John Griegs Boktrykkeri, 1955, 23 X 16 cm, 102 p.

This report presents the Norwegian attitude to the problems of sovereignty and to Norway's position within the international community. It has been prepared as part of a project authorized by the seventh session of the General Conference of Unesco. The author concentrates chiefly on various statements from Norwegian authorities and governmental experts. Many representative examples, concerning Norway's adherence to international organizations, international conventions and other international commitments are included.

354 (100)
OBERN, Alfred Gaylord. *Selected Regional International Organizations : A Comparative Study in International Administration.* An Abstract of a Dissertation submitted to the Graduate Faculty of The American University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Washington, D.C., The American University, June 1955, 28 X 22 cm, 6 p. + 15 pl.

The main purpose of this paper is to identify the major internal administrative problems of three regional international organisations : the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Commission, and the South Pacific Commission. Each of the regional organizations is studied from the point of view of selected elements of international administration, e. g., organization and structure, personnel, finance, coordination, and public relations. The three organizations are compared and their differences noted.

389.6 : 002

Standardization in the Domain of Documentation. Normalisation dans le domaine de la documentation. Rapport établi par le Comité Technique ISO/TC 46 - Documentation - de l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO) et publié avec l'aide de l'Unesco. La Haye, 1954, 21 X 15 cm. 60 p.

Le Comité technique de la documentation a mis au point les textes de quatre « recommandations » de normalisation sur les points suivants : 1. Code international pour l'abréviation des titres de périodiques; 2. Présentation des périodiques; 3. Citations bibliographiques; 4. Références bibliographiques.

Chacun de ces textes est le résultat de travaux s'échelonnant sur plusieurs années. Les méthodes de documentation varient d'un pays à l'autre et une normalisation internationale, quoique de plus en plus indispensable, est très difficile à réaliser. Les « recommandations » de l'I.S.O. ne sont pas impératives, mais diffusées très largement et appuyées par les organismes responsables dans de nombreux pays, elles ont une application de plus en plus généralisée.

2. Études et Travaux des ONG Internationales

Research and Work of International NGOs

07 : 061.2 (100)

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE. *The Proceedings of the Fourth General Assembly.* 11-13 May 1955. Copenhagen. Zurich. International Institute Munnterjasse 9, 1955, 24 X 15 cm, 83 p.

This summary includes a complete text of the

two business meetings and the four professional panels held during the General Assembly. The work, the policy and business of the Institute were discussed at the business meetings. The titles of the professional panels were as follows : television news and its effect on the press; the press and governments : pressures, information; foreign news and the reader.

172 : 061.2 (100)

Proceedings of the First International Congress on Humanism and Ethical Culture, Amsterdam. August 21-26, 1952. at the Municipal University. Utrecht. Humanistisch Verbond, Bleyenburghstraat 1. 1953, 23 X 15 cm, 151 p. fl. dutch 4.90.

178.656.2 : 061.2 (100)

INTERNATIONALER EISENBATIN-ALKOHOLGEGNER-VERBAND. *Bericht über den 22. Kongress des Internationalen Eisenbahn-Alkoholgegner Verbundes, 13-14 Mai 1955, in den Sofiensälen in Wien.* Bern, Internationaler Verband, Friedeckweg 28, (1955), 21 X 15 cm, 23 p.

289.6 (058) (100)

FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION. *Handbook of the Religious Society of Friends.* London, Friends World Committee..., Friends House, Euston Road, 1952, 19 X 12 cm, 124 p.

This Handbook, telling about many aspects of the Quaker movement, is introduced with some brief historical data and glossary defining the various types of meetings. A large portion of the book is devoted to notices describing yearly meetings around the world. The history of each of these meetings is given in detail. The Handbook also included a listing of Friends centres and offices, schools, reference libraries, bookshops, periodicals, committees and associations. Data concerning organization, membership and staff completes the book.

327.3 : 28 : 061.2 (100)

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs 1954-1955. London, New York, Geneva, the Commission, 22 X 14 cm, 56 p.

Annual report of the officers of the Commission established by the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council.

331.4 : 061.2 (100)

OPEN DOOR INTERNATIONAL. *Report of the Ninth Conference, held at Oxford July 26-30, 1954.* Charlottenlund, Denmark. Open Door, c/o Anna Westergaard, Egehøjvej 7, (1954), 24 X 16 cm. 87 p.

331.88 : 282 : 061.2 (100)

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRETIENS D'EMPLOYES, TECHNICIENS, CADRES ET VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE. *XI^e Congrès, Genève 8-10 septembre 1955. Rapport du Secrétaire, présenté par J. Brück, Secrétaire général.* In : *Revue* (de la Fédération Internationale, Bruxelles), n° 3, août 1955, p. 2-29.

331.88 : 282 : 061.2 (100)

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRETIENS D'EMPLOYES, TECHNICIENS, CADRES ET VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE. *XI^e Congrès, Genève, 8-10 septembre 1955. Présentation des résultats de l'enquête sur la réduction et la répartition de la durée du travail. Rapporteur D^r H. Heidt.* In : *Revue* (de la Fédération Internationale, Bruxelles), n° 3, août 1955, p. 2-32.

331.88 : 654 + 655.8 : 061.2 (100)

INTERNATIONALE DU PERSONNEL DES POSTES, TELEGRAPHES ET TELEPHONES. *Rapport sur le 15^e Congrès du 25 au 29 juillet 1955 au Kurhaus à Wiesbaden- (Allemagne).* In : *Informations Postales* (Berne), août et septembre 1955, p. 1-55.

331.88 : 654 + 655.8 : 061.2 (100)

INTERNATIONALE DU PERSONNEL DES POSTES, TELEGRAPHES ET TELEPHONES. *15^e Congrès de l'IPTT à Wiesbaden, juillet 1955. A travail égal, salaire égal. Rapport de C.J. Geddes.* In : *Informations Postales* (Berne), avril et mai 1955, p. 1-69.

331.88 : 656 : 061.2 (100)

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION. *ITF Reports 1952-1953 and Proceedings of London Congress held in the County Hall from 16 to 23 July 1954.* London, International Transport, Maritime House, Old Town. Clapham, 1954, 24 X 16 cm, 351 p.

This is the regular two-yearly report of the I.T.F. It states that between January 1952 and December 1953, membership went from 4,594,896 to 4,715,315 and the number of affiliated unions rose from 145 to 151.

335.51 : 061.2 (100)

THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL. *Report on Activities (1953-1955), submitted to the Fourth Congress of the Socialist International, London July 12-16, 1955. by Julius Braunthal.* In : *Socialist list International*, vol. V, n° 28-29, June 25, 1955, p. 421-515.

This descriptive report is presented under four main headings : I. The Socialist International. II. The Socialist International and the Asian Socialist Conference, III. The Asian Socialist Conference, and IV. The policy of the Socialist International. Thirteen annexes, which include messages, resolutions, statements and addresses complete the report. A complete list of conferences of the organizations of the Socialist International between July 15, 1953 and July 12, 1955 is given on pp. 440-441.

335.51 : 061.2 (100)
SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL (THE). *Fourth Congress of the Socialist International*. In : *Socialist International Information*. (London), Vol. V, n° 34. August 20. 1955, p. 597-616.

338.83
NIEMANTSVERDRIET, A. *Rapport sur les Conventions Collectives pour Employés*. In : *Revue (Federation Internationale des Syndicats Chrétiens d'Employés, Techniciens. Cadres et Voyageurs de Commerce, Bruxelles)*, n° 3. Sept. 1955_T p. 2-29.

340.115
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE JURISTES. *Justice asservie. Recueil de Documents sur l'abus de la Justice à des fins politiques*. La Haye, la Commission. 47 Buitenhof, 1955, 24 X 16 cm, 499 p.

Recueil de documents assemblés par les soins de la Commission Internationale de Juristes, à l'occasion d'une importante conférence qui s'est tenue à Athènes du 13 au 20 juin 1955 sous les auspices de la Commission. Les quatre parties du recueil concernent respectivement le droit public, le droit criminel, le droit civil et économique et le droit du travail. Il s'agit de documents et de dépositions vérifiées de témoins.

Cette documentation a pour objet d'exposer l'injustice systématique qui règne dans les pays communistes. Cela n'implique point cependant que la Commission limite ses activités aux systèmes totalitaires de type communiste.

343.26 (611)
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE RÉGIME CONCENTRATIONNAIRE. *Livre Blanc sur la détention politique en Tunisie*. Paris. Le Pavois. (1954), 23 X 16 cm, 285 p., 450 fr. fr.

Le 27 février 1952, la C-I.C.R.C a été saisie officiellement d'une demande d'enquête sur les conditions de détention et d'internement appliquées en Tunisie aux détenus et aux éloignés politiques. La commission d'enquête s'est rendue sur place du 17 au 26 janvier 1953. Les cinq chapitres du Livre Blanc sont : Compte rendu des négociations - Position juridique du problème en Tunisie - Lieux de détention - Témoignages - Conclusions. La Commission a été amenée à conclure que le régime de la détention politique en Tunisie n'est pas un régime concentrationnaire. Le volume comporte 27 annexes.

362.41 (42-5)
BRITISH EMPIRE SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND. *Annual Report and Accounts 1954-55*. London, British Empire Society, 121 Victoria Street, 1955, 22 X 14 cm, 40 p. fig.

362.7 : 061.3 (7/8)
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. *Tenth Pan Amer-*

ican Child Congress, Panama City, February 6-12, 1955. Final Act. Washington, Pan American Union, 1955, 27 X 21 cm, 43 p. dupli. (Conferences and Organizations Series, Number 41).

362.7 : 061.2 (100)
VTH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU. (Venice, May 2-8, 1955). *The Psychological Principles Underlying the Education of Children for Living in a World Community. General report by Dr. Ouellet*. Paris, International Catholic Child Bureau, 31, rue de Fleurus, 27 X 21 cm, 31 p. dupli.

362.7 : 061.2 (100)
VTH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU. (Venice, May 2-8, 1955). *The Theological Principles Underlying the Education of Children for Living in a World Community. General report by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Zoghby*. Paris, International Catholic Child Bureau, 31, rue de Fleurus, 27 X 21 cm. 39 p. dupli.

362.7 : 282 : 061.2 (100)
VTH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU. (Venice, May 2-8, 1955). *The Development of an International Sense in Children. Summary of the general report presented by Mr. Veronese, LL. D.* Paris, International Catholic Child Bureau, 31, rue de Fleurus, 27 X 21 cm, 7 p. dupli.

362.865 (058) (100)
INTERNATIONAL YOUTH HOSTEL FEDERATION. *International Youth Hostel Handbook. Guide International des Auberges de la Jeunesse. Internationales Jugendherbergs-Verzeichnis*. Copenhagen. International Youth Hostel Federation, Vesterbrogade 35, 1955, 19 X 13 cm, 108 p.

368.4 : 061.2 (7/8)
CONFERENCIA INTERAMERICANA DE SEGURIDAD SOCIAL. *Resoluciones adoptadas por la V Conferencia Interamericana de Seguridad Social* (Caracas, Marzo de 1955). In : *Suplemento a los Cuadernos*. (Mexico), Julio 1955, p. 1-23.

385 : 061.2 (100)
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DU CONGRES DES CHEMINS DE FER. *Seizième Session, Londres, 19 au 26 mai 1954. Compte rendu sommaire*. In : *Bulletin de l'Association Internationale du Congrès...* (Bruxelles), vol. XXXI. n° 9, sept. 1954. p. I-XXI, 973-1155, XXII-XXXVII.

La France et les réunions internationales

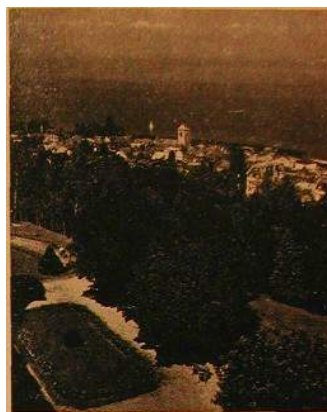
Par une heureuse coïncidence, j'écris ces lignes dans le moment où vient de se tenir, dans le cadre tout indiqué de Versailles, le Congrès de l'Union Culturelle Française. Cette rencontre, après tant d'autres, authentifie la qualification de la France à des réunions internationales où se discutent des idées, des problèmes dont la nature et l'objet ont, sur le plan de la pensée et de l'investigation, un caractère universel : c'est que, qu'il s'agisse de civilisation, d'art, de philosophie, de littérature, d'économie, les peuples ne vivent plus repliés sur eux-mêmes mais s'élançant toujours davantage sur la voie des échanges et des confrontations qui est bien, en définitive, la " voie du progrès.

Il n'y a pas à éprouver seulement quelque fierté en constatant en des assises organisées sur notre sol la présence de nombreuses délégations étrangères, il faut voir surtout en cette présence un précieux témoignage de considération à l'égard de notre peuple et, par delà l'horizon borné de frontières de moins en moins adaptées aux besoins de notre époque, mesurer combien tous les

pays prennent conscience de faire partie d'un ensemble au sein duquel chacun apporte sa généreuse contribution.

Mais en parlant de la qualification de la France à cette grande œuvre de solidarité humaine, il ne faut pas négliger d'en retenir deux aspects qui la mettent mieux en évidence. La France, en effet, est intégrée elle-même déjà dans un ensemble : l'Union Française. Ce fut un exemple — et une hardiesse — que de s'attacher à associer étroitement à la Métropole des peuples disséminés à travers le globe et dont, à l'abri de toute discrimination raciale, elle entend non seulement respecter mais mettre en valeur la civilisation et les traditions aussi bien que le potentiel industriel ou agricole de leur sol. Un tel effort, souvent mal connu, vaut bien d'être au moins noté dans le cadre d'une revue qui s'emploie à mettre l'accent sur une meilleure connaissance et, dans le sens noble du terme, un meilleur profit de toutes les initiatives susceptibles de favoriser l'interpénétration "des diverses formes du génie humain.

Et puis, la France n'a-t-elle pas la vocation de l'accueil ? Ne parlons pas uniquement ici — il y faudrait un annuaire — des innombrables établissements qui, à Paris, dans nos grandes villes, dans nos stations thermales offrent une gamme particulièrement riche de salles de réunions ou de conférences. Il faut faire aussi une place — et elle n'est pas négligeable — à ses commodités d'accès et à ce facteur de succès que constitue l'ambiance. Plaque tournante de première importance dans l'articulation des relations internationales, ses lignes aériennes et ses chemins de fer mettent, sous les auspices de la rapidité et du confort, sa capitale et ses principaux centres à proximité, dans le temps sinon dans l'espace, de résidences éloignées. A quoi s'ajoutent, on le sait bien, la mise à la portée de chacun d'un cadre naturel propice à la ré-



flexion autant qu'au repos de l'esprit, de monuments, de musées, de joyaux d'art qui enrichissent et parfois orientent la pensée, d'un équipement industriel qui s'offre à la curiosité du profane comme au désir de recherche du technicien, d'une table enfin autour de laquelle il est commode — et agréable — de faire plus ample connaissance et de se mieux comprendre.

« Associations » ? Il faut se féliciter que par un organe comme celui-ci dont le seul titre énonce un indispensable idéal, la France puisse marquer que par son faisceau de traditions, de possibilités, de tendances, elle est, une fois de plus, à l'avant-garde pour animer la meilleure et la plus utile des causes.

M. BOUCOIRAN,
*Directeur Général du Tourisme
de France.*





Outre les indications habituelles, chaque annonce de congrès est, — dans la mesure du possible, — complétée par l'adresse du comité ou secrétariat local chargé de son organisation ainsi que par celle du secrétariat général (indiqué par les abréviations Sec. Gen.). La référence au numéro sous lequel l'organisation est décrite dans notre *Yearbook of International Organizations 1954-55* est donnée avec indication des changements d'adresse s'il y a lieu. Les informations nouvelles sont marquées d'un *. Le signe • indique qu'il s'agit d'une modification à une annonce publiée antérieurement, soit dans « Associations Internationales », soit dans le « Supplément au Calendrier ».

*In addition to the customary details each announcement includes, as far as possible, the address of the local organizing committee or secretariat, as well as that of the secretariat general indicated by the abbreviation " Sec. Gen. ". The number of the entry describing the organization in the 1954-55 edition of our Yearbook of International Organizations is also given, and where necessary particulars of changed address are added. New information is distinguished by an asterisk *. The symbol • indicates an alteration in an announcement already published, either in « International Associations » or in the « Supplement to the Calendar ».*

NOVEMBRE 1955 NOVEMBER

INFORMATION		
1 NOV — ICAO - Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting.	Manila (Philippine Islands)	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 6.
1-3 Nov — Henry Ford Hospital and Edsel B. Ford Institute for Medical Research Int. Symposium on Enzymes : units of biological structure and function.	Detroit (Michigan, USA)	Dr Clarence, E. Rupe, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit 2, Michigan.
2-5 Nov — Stanford Research Institute - World symposium on applied solar energy.	Phoenix (Arizona, USA)	Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, California, USA.
4-9 Nov — European Goods Trains Time-Table Conference - Autumn Session.	Paris	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 707.
4-25 Nov — FAO - General Conference.	Rome	Yearbook n° 2.
5-12 Nov — Junior Chamber Int. - 10th World Congress.	Edinburgh (UK)	Mr W. Aylett, c/o G.E. Aylett & Co., Ltd., Pepper Street, Nottingham, UK; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 655.
5-13 Nov — Int. Association of Allergology - 2nd Congress.	Rio de Janeiro	Dr Roberto J. Taves, av. Rio Branco 277, 9° andar, grupe 904, Rio de Janeiro; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 872.
7-11 Nov — WHO - Study Group on arteriosclerosis.	Geneva	Yearbook n° 16.
7-11 Nov — FAO/Economic Commission for Europe - Joint Committee on Forest Working: Techniques and Training of Forest Workers.	Geneva	Yearbook n° 1-2.

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1955 NOVEMBRE - NOVEMBER		INFORMATION
7-11 Nov — Université de la Sarre (sous les auspices du Conseil de l'Europe) - Colloque int. d'experts consacré aux problèmes de la fonction publique européenne.	Sarrebruck	Université de la Sarre, Faculté de Droit. Sarrebruck 15.
9-13 Nov — Int. Electrotechnical Commission - IEC/TC 13 - Measuring Instruments.	Budapest	Magyar Szabványügyi Hivatal, Ullei-ut 25, Budapest IX; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 747.
9-13 Nov — Int. symposium on tuberculosis in infancy and childhood.	Denver (Colorado, USA)	Mr Leonard S. Smith, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver 6.
9-30 Nov — Unesco - 42nd Session of the Executive Board.	Paris	Yearbook n° 14.
10-12 Nov — Unesco - 10th Session of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research.	Paris	Yearbook n° 14.
10-24 Nov — WHO - 2nd Int. symposium on the control of yaws.	Enugu (Nigeria)	Dr T. Guthe, Vénérai Diseases and Treponematoses Section, WHO, Palais des Nations, Geneva; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 16.
13-18 Nov — Association Int. des Skal Clubs - 16th World Congress.	New York	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 1044, new address : H. Tschann, 50. boulevard Victor-Hugo, Nice, France.
14-17 Nov — Int. Organization for Standardization - ISO/TC 81 - Common names for pest control chemicals.	London	British Standards Institution, 2, Park Street, London W.1; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 752.
14-17 Nov — Int. Anaesthesia Research Society - Congress.	Washington	Dr R. J. Whitacre, 13951 Terrace Road, Cleveland 12, Ohio.
15 Nov — Chambre de Commerce Int. - Commission de l'arbitrage et du droit commercial international.	Paris	Yearbook n° 609.
15-16 Nov — Dairy Industries Society Int. - 9th Annual Meeting.	Washington	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 676, new address : 1145 19th Street, N.W., Washington 6, DC.
17 Nov — Chambre de Commerce Int. - Commission de la distribution.	Paris	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 609.
22-27 Nov — 29 ^{mes} Journées Dentaires Int. de Paris.	Paris	Dr T. Dubois, 60, av. Victor-Hugo, Paris 16 ^e .
23-25 Nov — 1st Int. Congress on Documentation in the Chemical Industry.	London	Society of Chemical Industry, 56, Victoria Street, London S.W.1.
24 Nov — 4 Dec - Int. Social Security Association - 12th General Meeting - 4th Meeting of the Permanent Medico-Social Committee - 12th Session of the Executive Committee.	Mexico	Institute Mexicano del Seguro Social, Esq. Rosales y Mariscal, Mexico; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 420.
26 Nov — FAO Council - 23rd Session.	Rome	Yearbook n° 2.
28 Nov — ILO - Asian technical conference on vocational training for industry.	Rangoon	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 7.
28 Nov - 1 Dec — Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama - Council - 6th Meeting.	Tegucigalpa	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 52.
• 28 Nov - 6 Dec — WHO - Conference on Malaria.	Yaba-Lagos (Nigeria)	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 16.

1955 DECEMBRE - DECEMBER

28 Nov - 9 Dec — Unesco - Conference of Latin American States on free and compulsory education.

28 Nov - 16 Dec — UN Commission on Int. Commodity Trade - 2nd Session.

29 Nov — ICAO - European Civil Aviation Commission - 1st Meeting.

Nov — Int. Wool Study Group - 6th Meeting.

Peru

New York

Strasbourg

London

INFORMATION

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 14.

Yearbook n° 1.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 6.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 101.

DECEMBRE 1955 DECEMBER

2-12 Dec — Unesco - Conference of Experts on the cultural integration of immigrants.

3-8 Dec — Comité Permanent des Congrès Int. pour l'Apostolat des Laïcs - 1^{re} Rencontre asiatique pour l'apostolat des laïcs.

5-9 Dec — UN - Economic Commission for Europe - Steel Committee.

5-9 Dec — WHO - Conference on training and utilization of family health and welfare workers.

5-10 Dec — Unesco - Meeting of directors of national organizations responsible for int. cultural relations.

6-9 Dec — Int. Electrotechnical Commission - IEC/TC 18 - Electrical installations on ships.

6-10 Dec — UN - Commission Economique pour l'Europe ~ Comité des problèmes agricoles.

7-9 Dec — European Association of Exploration Geophysicists - 9th Meeting.

10 Dec — UN - Journée int. des droits de l'homme.

12-16 Dec — Unesco - Meeting of experts on problems of peaceful co-operation.

12-17 Dec — UN - Economic Commission for Europe - Inland Transport Committee.

12-17 Dec — WHO - Expert committee on maternal and child health administration.

12-20 Dec — UN - Economic Commission for Europe - Coal Committee.

18-23 Dec — Interamerican Society of Psychology - Congress. Theme : The psychology of interpersonal tension.

19-21 Dec — Unesco - Expert meeting on social science terminology.

Dec — NATO - Council Meeting.

Dec — 6^e Conférence des Africanistes de l'Ouest.

Caracas

Manille

Geneva

Genève

Paris

The Hague

Geneva

London

Paris

Geneva

Geneva

Geneva

New Orleans
(Na., USA)

Paris

Paris

Sao Tomé
(Afrique
Portugaise)

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 14.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 196.

Yearbook n° 1.

Yearbook n° 16.

Yearbook n° 14.

Netherlands Electrotechnisch Comité,
Centraal Normalisatiebureau, Lange
Houtstr. 13 A, 's-Gravenhage, Netherlands;
Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 747.

Yearbook n° 1.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 772.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 1.

Yearbook n° 14.

Yearbook n° 1.

Yearbook n° 16.

Yearbook n° 1.

Sec. Gen. Board College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y., USA.

Yearbook n° 14.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 104.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 259.

INFORMATION

JANVIER 1956 JANUARY

8 Jan - 31 Mar — Confédération Int. des Syndicats Libres - Centre int. de formation syndicale - 1^{re} Session.

Huyzingen
(Belgique)

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 491.

9-13 Jan — Institut de Sociologie Solvay et Centre Scientifique et Médical de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles en Afrique Centrale - Colloque int. sur les moyens susceptibles de promouvoir l'économie indigène dans les pays dépendants et plus spécialement au Congo Belge et au Ruanda Urundi.

Bruxelles

Institut Solvay, Parc Leopold, Bruxelles.

9-14 Jan — Pan American Association of Ophthalmology - 5th Pan American Congress of Ophthalmology.

Santiago

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 932.

20-27 Jan — 5th Pan American Congress of Gastro-Enterology.

Havana

Sec. Gen. Dr Norberto M. Stapler, 1267 J. E. Uriburu, Buenos-Aires.

26 Jan - 5 Fevr — Comité Olympique Int. - 7^{mes} Jeux Olympiques d'hiver.

Cortina
d'Ampezzo
(Italie)

Comitato Organizzatore Giochi Olimpici Zvernali, Cortina d'Ampezzo; Sec. Yearbook n° 1090.

27 Jan - 4 Fevr — Int. Society of Sugarcane Technologists - 9th Congress.

New Delhi

Jan — Int. Association of Clothing Designers - Convention.

Cincinnati
(Ohio, USA)

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 449.

Jan — Int. Congress of National Libraries.

Havana

Dr Guillermo Francovich, Director, Centro Regional de Unesco en el Hemisferio Occidental, Calle 5, n° 306, Vedado, La Habana, Cuba-

Jan — Inter-American Council of Jurists - 3rd Meeting.

Mexico

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 59.

Jan — Union Int. de Physique Pure et Appliquée - Colloque sur le magnétisme.

New Delhi

Dr K. S. Krishnan, Indian National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 832.

Jan — Commission Int. des Industries Agricoles - Symposium sur l'intégrité biologique des aliments et des pratiques industrielles.

Suisse

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 70.

Jan — Assemblée Mondiale de la Jeunesse 2^{me} stage.

Ceylan

Ceylon Assembly of Youth, Mr J. E. M. Rabot, Lever Brother Ltd., P. O. Box 283, Colombo; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 991, new address : 25-27, rue d'Astorg, Paris 8°.

FEVRIER 1956 FEBRUARY

1-9 Fevr — Assemblée Mondiale de la Jeunesse - Session d'études pour l'Amérique Latine et la région des Caraïbes.

Trinidad

Trinidad National Committee for WAY, c/o Education Extension Office, m Queen Street, Port of Spain; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 991, new address : 25-27, rue d'Astorg, Paris 8°.

Fevr — Int. Mathematical Union - South Asian conference on mathematical education.

Bombay
(India)

Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, New Delhi; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 814.

Fevr — Int. symposium on theory and practice of winter concreting.

Copenhagen

Danish Institute of Building Research, 20, Borgergade, Copenhagen, K.

Fevr — Inter-American Municipal Organization - 6th Meeting.

Panama City

Asociacion de Municipios de Panama. Panama City; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 364-

MARS 1956 MARCH

3-9 Mar — Fédération Mondiale des Jeunes Femmines Catholiques - Congrès mondial et Conseil int. Thème : Vie spirituelle dans un monde technifié.
6-12 Mar — Pan American Medical Women's Alliance - 5th Scientific Congress.
12-15 Mar — Int. Anaesthesia Research Society - 30th Congress.
15-17 Mar — Int. Association for Dental Research - Meeting.
28 Mar - 3 Avr — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - Colloquium on "Frontiers in physical optics" and meeting of the Commission Int. d'Optique.

AVRIL 1956 APRIL

1-6 Avr — Union Int. de Chimie Pure et Appliquée - Colloque de chimie macromoléculaire.

2-5 Avr — Société Int. de Défense Sociale - Congrès int. de défense sociale. Thème : La prévention des atteintes à la vie et à l'intégrité physique.

3-15 Avr — Pan American Railway Congress Association - Congress.

4-6 Avr — Int. Falcon Movement - Bienial Leaders conference.

4-8 Avr — 2^e Congrès int. de radio-photo-graphie.

14-21 Avr — Inter-American Travel Commission - 6th Inter American Travel Congress.

16-18 Avr — Congrès int. pour la réhabilitation sociale des lépreux.

16-21 Avr — Inter-American Bar Association - 9th Conference.

16-21 Avr — Int. Council of Women - Executive Committee and Standing Committees Meeting.

17-21 Avr — Union Mondiale des Organisations Féminines Catholiques - Congrès mondial. Thème : La formation de la personnalité chrétienne de la femme.

24-25 Avr — Int. Academy of Pathology - (formerly int. Association of Medical Museums) - 45th Annual Meeting.

Rome

Santiago

Miami Beach
(Florida, USA)

St Louis
(Mo. USA)
Boston
(Mass., USA)

Rehovoth
(Israël)

Milan
(Italie)

Buenos- Aires

Gauting-
Munich
(Germany)

Paris

San José

Rome

Dallas
(Texas, USA)
Venice
(Italy)

Rome

Cincinnati
(Ohio, USA)

INFORMATION

A. Tolentino, Via Aurélia 481, Rome; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 1128.

Dr Juanita Diaz Munoz, Dario Urzua, 1660, Santiago; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 955.

Dr R.J. Whitacre, 13951, Terrace Road Cleveland 12, Ohio, USA.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 870.

Prof. S.S. Ballard, Visibility Laboratory, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, San Diego 52, California, USA; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 832.

Israeli Chemical Society, Medical School of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 831.

Mr Adolfo Beria di Argentine, Directeur •Général du Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, Palazzo di Giustizia, Milan; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 251.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 727.

Sozialistische Jugendbewegung Deutschlands "Die Falken", Dottendorferstrasse, 168, Bonn; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 966.

Comité national de défense contre la tuberculose, 66, boulevard St Michel, Paris 6^e.

Sec. Gen. c/o Organization of American States, 17th and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mr M. F. Sarsale, Via Condotti, Palazzo Malta, Rome.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 362.

Consiglio Nazionale delle Donne Italiane, Via Marianna Dionigi, 29, Rome; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 1118.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 1130.

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 875.

1956 AVRIL - APRIL

24-28 Apr — Latin Society of Ophthalmology - 2nd Congress.

Madrid

INFORMATION

Dr Costi, Montalban, 3, Madrid; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 942.

27 Apr - 5 May — Int. Union for Health Education of the Public - 3rd Conference.

Rome

Comitato Italiano per l'Educazione Sanitaria, Piazza della Liberia 20, Rome; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 927.

Apr — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - Colloquium on electron physics.

Charlottesville (Virginia, USA)

Dr L. Marton, National Bureau of Standards, Washington; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 832.

Apr — Int. Committee for Social Sciences Documentation _ Meeting.

Paris

Yearbook n° 241 A.

Avr — Conférence des Ecoles à Esprit Int.

Paris

Miss L. Wood, Education Officer, Quaker Centre, 110, av. Mozart, Paris 16^e; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 950.

Avr — Commission int. des Industries Agricoles - 11^e Congrès int. des industries agricoles et alimentaires.

Santiago

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 70.

Avr — Office Int. du Vin - 8^e Congrès int. de la vigne et du vin.

Santiago

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 100.

Apr — ILO - 6th Regional Conference of American States Members.

Not fixed

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 7.

MAI 1956 MAY

6-10 May — Mediterranean Medical Union - Congress.

Toulouse
(France)

25, rue de Metz, Toulouse.

9 Mai — OMS - 9^e Assemblée mondiale de la santé.

Genève

Yearbook n° 16.

14-19 May — 6th Int. Colloquium on Spectroscopy.

Amsterdam
(Netherlands)

Dr F. Freese, Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Nieuwe Achtergracht, 123-125, Amsterdam C.

18-26 May — Int. Fertility Association - 2nd World congress on fertility and sterility.

Naples
(Italy)

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 894.

20-22 May — 3rd Int. Congress of Neo-Hippocratic Medicine.

Montecatini
(Italy)

Dr Valente, 41, av. Verdi, Montecatini, Terme, Italy.

27 Mai - 3 Juin — Fédération Dentaire Int. - 44^e réunion annuelle.

Zurich
(Suisse)

Dr R. H. Boitel, 41, Talstrasse, Zurich; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 886.

28-29 Mai — Conférence Int. des Grands Réseaux Electriques - Journées int. de l'électricité dans les pays tropicaux.

Paris

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 744.

28 Mai - 2 Juin — Fédération Int. des Producteurs de Jus de Fruits - 4^e Congrès. Thème : La rationalisation comme moyen d'augmenter le rendement.

Stuttgart

Mr Winkler, Direktor des Zentralverband der Suszmost und Obstgetränkeindustrie, Bonn; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 623.

29 Mai - 1 Juin — Fédération Int. Médecine Sportive - 9^e Congrès int. de médecine sportive.

Bürgenstock
(Suisse)

Dr G. Schönholzer, Blümlisalpstrasse, 7, Muri près Berne; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° :055.

30 Mai - 9 Juin — Conférence Int. des Grands Réseaux Electriques - Session.

Paris

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 744.

Mai — Association Générale des Hygiénistes et Techniciens Municipaux - Congrès,

Afrique du Nord

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 735.

1956	MAI - MAY		INFORMATION
Mai	— Centre Int. des Engrais Chimiques - Assemblée générale.	Belgrade	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 682.
Mai	— Fédération Int. de la Presse Périodique - 12 ^e Congrès.	Copenhague	Mr H. K. Holm, Vestersøgade 44, Copenhague; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 139.
May	— 3rd European Congress of Allergology.	Florence (Italy)	Prof. Umberto Serafini, Via Guicciardini, 6, Florence.
May	— Int. Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Civil and Public Service Employees - Congress.	Netherlands	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 521, new address : Carnegielaan, 11, The Hague.
Mai	— Unesco - 5 ^e Conférence des Organisations Int. Non Gouvernementales bénéficiant d'arrangements consultatifs auprès de l'Unesco.	Paris	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 279.
May	— Int. Association for the Protection of Industrial Property - 27th Biennial congress.	Washington	Ladas Stephen P., 99 Park Avenue, New York. Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 366.
May	— Int. Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries - Congress.	Alexandria (Egypt)	Chambre de l'Industrie de la Filature et du Tissage du Coton, 26 a, rue Cherif Pacha, Cairo; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 625.
Printemps	— 5 ^e Congrès int. de l'agrumiculture méditerranéenne.	Tel Aviv (Israel)	Dr A. Arnon, Citrus Marketing Board of Israel, 9 Jaffa-Tel Aviv Road, Tel Aviv; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 702.
Printemps	— Fédération Mondiale des Anciens Combattants - 6 ^e Assemblée générale.	Non fixée	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 437.
<i>JUIN 1956 JUNE</i>			
3-10 Jun	— Société Int. pour la Musique Contemporaine - 30 ^e festival int.	Stockholm	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 1039, new address : Via San-Pantaleo, 66, Rome
4-8 Jun	— Association Int. du Congrès des Chemins de Fer - Congrès.	La Haye	J. F. E. M. Aghina, Afdeling Perszafcen van de N. V. Nederlandse Spoorwegen, Catharynesingel, Utrecht, Pays-Bas; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 715.
4-9 Jun	— 6 ^e Congrès int. des fabrications mécaniques. Thème : Le traitement des surfaces pour l'amélioration des propriétés mécaniques et pour la protection contre la corrosion.	Paris	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 637.
4-9 Jun	— Int. Seed Testing Association - Int. Seed Testing Convention.	Paris	Station d'Essais de Semences, 33, rue de Picpus, Paris, 12 ^e ; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 697.
11-15 Jun	— Int. Council of Scientific Unions Joint commission for spectroscopy - 4th Meeting and 6th int. applied spectroscopy colloquium.	Columbus (Ohio, USA)	Dr C. J. Bakker, Sec. Joint Commission on Spectroscopy, Zeeman Laboratorium, Muidergracht 4, Amsterdam C.
14-19 Jun	— World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union - 20th Convention.	Bremen (Germany)	Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 222.
17-23 Jun	— World Power Conference - 5th Plenary Meeting. Thème : World energy resources in the light of recent technical and economic developments.	Vienna	Sekretariat des Oesterreichischen Nationalkomitees der Weltkraftkonferenz. Schwarzenbergplatz 1, Vienna I; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 765.

1956 JUIN - JUNE

17-24 Jun — World Confederation for Physical Therapy - 2nd Congress.

New York

INFORMATION

American Physical Therapy Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, USA; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 944.

18-22 Jun — Association Int. de la Distribution des Produits Alimentaires - 3^e Congrès int.

Rome

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 600.

18-24 Jun — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - Colloquium on acoustics.

Cambridge (Mass, USA)

Prof. R. H. Bolt, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 832.

20-26 Jun — Int. Union for the Protection of Nature - 5th General Assembly and 6th Technical Meeting.

Edinburgh (UK)

Miss Ph. Barclay-Smith, Joint Organizing Secretary of the Conference, c/o British Museum, Natural History, Cromwell Road, London S.W. 7; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 824.

25-29 Jun — Int. Standing Committee on Physiology and Pathology of Animal Reproduction and of Artificial Insemination - 3rd Int. Congress.

Cambridge (UK)

Dr G. Edwards, Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey, UK; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 698.

25-30 Jun — Int. Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering - 5th Int. Congress.

Lisbon

Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 737.

28 Jun - 1 Jul — 3rd Int. Conference on Rheumatism.

Aix-les-Bains (France)

M. Graber-Duvernay, 6, rue de Liège, Aix-les-Bains.

Jun — Int. Union of Biological Sciences - Symposium on Comparative Biology of Aquatic Species.

Roscoff (France)

Laboratoire de Physiologie Végétale, 1, rue Victor Cousin, Paris 5^e; Sec. Gen. Yearbook n° 825.

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