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Mensuel - Monthly

# Removal of obstacles to the free flow of information

## Inter-parliamentary Union considers report by UNESCO

by the Division of Free Flow of Information,  
Department of Mass Communication, UNESCO

The Committee on Intellectual Relations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, meeting at Nice on 26-29 April 1957, considered a report on "The Removal of Obstacles to the Free Flow of Information between Countries", prepared by Unesco at the Union's request. One hundred and eighty parliamentarians from 39 countries were present.

The text of the Unesco report is reproduced below, with minor revisions in the light of developments since the document was drafted.

### The Range of Obstacles

Freedom of information, in the words of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is a fundamental human right and the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights defines this right as follows :

" Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. " (Article 19).

The United Nations and a number of Specialized Agencies, particularly UNESCO, are concerned with the promotion of freedom of information. The work of the United Nations family in this field is coordinated under the Economic and Social Council.

The Economic and Social Council, noting the continuing need for study of this broad and complex issue, decided in 1952 to appoint Mr. Salvador P. Lopes (Philippines) as Rapporteur on Freedom of Information. He was requested to prepare, in cooperation with the

Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, particularly UNESCO, and national and international professional organizations, a report " covering major contemporary problems and developments in the field of freedom of information, together with recommendations for practical action " (1).

Submitted to the Council in 1954, this report (2) remains the most current and comprehensive account produced under UN sponsorship of the major obstacles, political, economic, technical and administrative, which impede the free flow of information between countries. The following brief summary may give an indication at least of the range and nature of these restrictions, as viewed by the UN rapporteur.

*International censorship and the suppression or coercion of news media.* — Internal censorship is one of the most formidable obstacles to the free flow of information. In some countries it is openly used as an instrument for political control. Other countries, while not openly employing censorship, may at times suppress or coerce news media (press, film, radio and television) under legislative or other measures ostensibly aimed at the correction of abuse or the preservation of " public order ".

*Censorship of outgoing news.* — Peacetime censorship of news dispatches sent by correspondents from one country to another may be imposed in various ways, some overt, some covert. Overt censorship may be " blind " with the censor refusing to tell the correspondent what has been deleted. Under covert censor-

(1) ECOSOC Resolution 442 C (XIV).

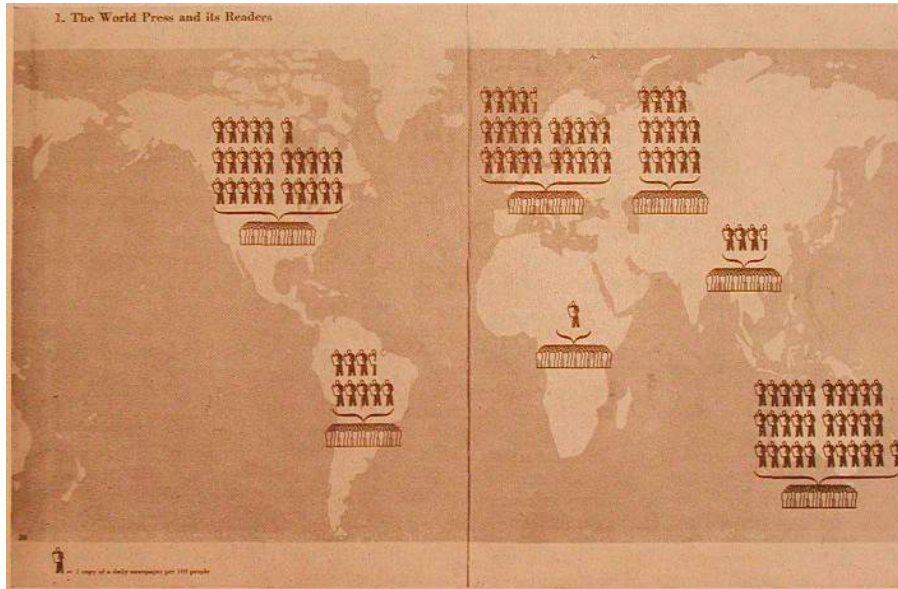
(2) ECOSOC Document E/2426 and Add. 1-4 : Freedom of Information, 1953.

ship, a correspondent's messages may be delayed in dispatch until they are no longer noteworthy; alternatively, he may be warned that "unfriendly" articles may lead to certain difficulties, even to his expulsion.

*Travel restrictions.* — The aims of censorship may also be achieved by imposing restrictions on the movement of foreign correspondents and of persons travelling for educational, scientific or cultural purposes. These restrictions include refusal to grant entry into a country, hindrances on travel within it, and arrests, expulsions

tion through news media constitute another obstacle, and, as in the case of censorship, have in many instances been imposed ostensibly for the protection of the public interest. The bewildering variety of press and allied laws throughout the world is in itself an obstacle to the establishment of common legal standards, within the framework of which a working compromise between freedom and restriction might be achieved.

*Monopolies.* — Monopolies of news media, which are found in a variety of forms, also



Tableau, de la « consommation » de journaux dans le monde. Le symbole unitaire représente 1 journal par 100 habitants.

or threat of expulsion. Non-political impediments include shortages of foreign currency, discrepant exchange rates and the lack of technical or administrative facilities to help journalists and educational travellers in their work.

*Laws affecting news media.* ..... Laws and regulations restricting the diffusion of informa-

impede the flow of information. Contrasting forms of monopoly are the concentration of private ownership through consolidation and the establishment of chains and, on the other hand, centralization under direction of the State. Such controls tend to impair that diversity of news and opinion which is essential to freedom of information.

*Inadequacy of professional standards.* — Abuses by information media, such as sensationalism, the distortion of news and the invasion of privacy, affect the right of the receiver of news to be fully and adequately informed. In a number of countries, professional organizations of press, film and radio have sought their own solution to this problem through the improvement of ethical standards in their respective fields.

*Insecurity of news personnel.* — A closely related problem arises from the difficulties experienced by many journalists in obtaining adequate payment for their work, security of tenure and satisfactory working conditions. Such difficulties directly affect the ability of Journalists to withstand managerial pressure in relation to the treatment of news. But the deliberate distortion or suppression of news is a matter of public, as well as professional, concern. The independence of news personnel is thus not merely a question of securing just treatment for the profession, but a larger one of safeguarding the people's right to full and unbiased information.

*Inadequate protection of information sources.* — In many countries, lack of protection of sources of information is a further hindrance to ethical practice, although a newspaperman often will, in fact, risk a prison sentence rather than betray a confidence. Legislation on this question varies greatly from country to country. There is no doubt that, in general, the profession favours some form of legal protection. The codes of ethics adopted by professional associations in many countries make reference to the legal privilege.

*Dearth of information facilities.* — Over wide regions of the globe, poverty of communication facilities deprive people of the right to be fully informed. According to a recent estimate by UNESCO (3), 100 countries with a combined population of 1,400 millions (56 percent of the world total) have inadequate facilities of press, film and radio. All of these countries are in South and East Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. It may be noted that

(3) ECOSOC Document E/2497 : Freedom of Information • Media of Information in Underdeveloped Countries (Chapter II), January 1957.

countries which are poor in information facilities are likewise handicapped by a low level of literacy.

*Insufficient training of news personnel.* — A pre-requisite for the establishment and operation of news media is properly trained personnel. Yet in many countries (and not only the under-developed areas), trained professional and technical staff are sorely lacking. Although the number of schools or courses of journalism is increasing, many more are required, and some countries even lack organized arrangements for " on-the-job " newspaper training. In most countries, training facilities in film production and broadcasting are equally, or even more, limited.

*Inequalities in distribution of newsprint.* — The marked inequalities which are a feature of world newsprint consumption constitute another obstacle to the flow of information. Average annual per capita consumption is less than 0.5 kg in Asia and Africa, and less than three kg in Latin America, compared with over 35 kg in the United States and Canada and six in Europe. These inequalities are accentuated by the fact that production is largely concentrated in a few advanced areas and that a small number of countries dominate the import market. Under present marketing conditions, it is the under-developed countries which suffer most whenever an international shortage occurs.

*High or discrepant press rates.* — The international flow of news is likewise hindered by high or discrepant costs in sending press messages by cable or radio. Charges made by different countries for similar communication services vary by over 300 per cent, and it may cost twice as much to send news in one direction than in the reverse. In addition, many under-developed countries lack adequate news-transmitting facilities, despite the fact that wider use of modern techniques could enable them to receive and dispatch news at low cost.

*Distribution of broadcasting frequencies.* — Another obstacle to the international exchange of ideas arises from difficulties in the allocation of radio frequencies. Only five per cent of total spectrum space is available for broadcasting, by sound and television. Moreover, with the recent rapid increase in international broadcasting, the demand for high frequencies



suitable for short-wave radio far exceeds available resources. Comprehensive international agreement on the allocation of frequencies has yet to be reached.

*Excessive postal charges.* — Recent increases in postal charges in surface and air transport have impeded the international flow of publications, educational films and other information

vey (4) shows that import duties are levied on books and newspapers by 12 per cent of all countries; on paintings and sculpture, by 30 per cent; on scientific instruments, by 56 per cent; on sound recordings, by 68 per cent; on radio sets and educational films, by 90 per cent. In addition, some per cent of countries limit trade in information materials through exchange controls and licensing systems.

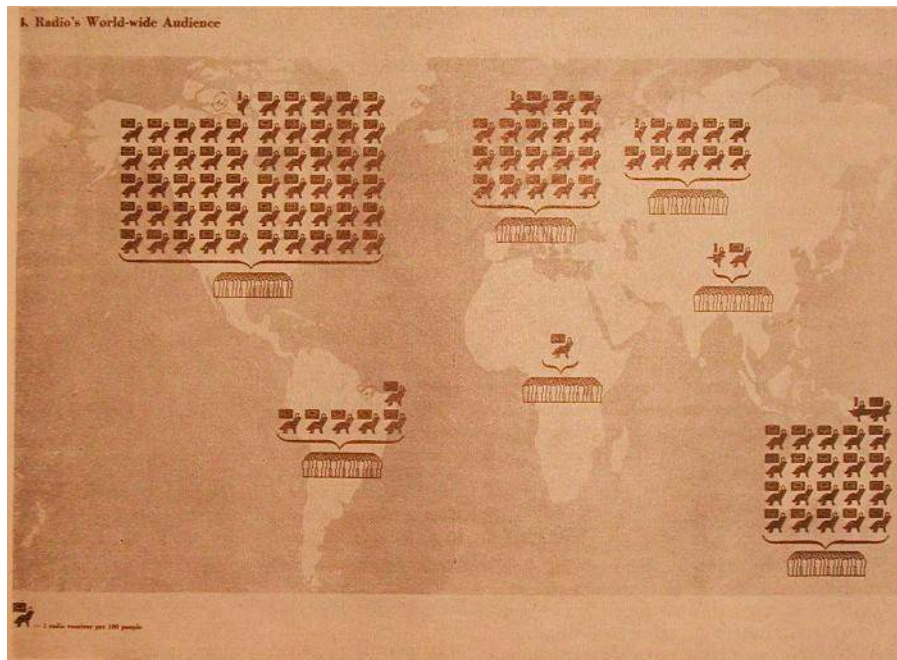


Tableau de la densité des récepteurs de radio dans le monde. Chaque symbole correspond à un appareil par 100 habitants.

materials. Although the Universal Postal Convention permits books, newspapers and periodicals to be mailed at half the ordinary rate for printed matter, only half of the world's postal administrations at present apply this provision.

*Trade barriers.* — Tariff and trade restrictions are one of the most pervasive obstacles to the flow of knowledge. A recent Unesco sur-

*Inadequate copyright protection.* — Another formidable obstacle arises from problems of copyright affecting literary, artistic and scientific works. Here, the main difficulty is the incompleteness of copyright protection, with some countries supporting conventions that cover part

(4) "Trade Barriers to Knowledge", Unesco, Paris, 1955.



of the world, while others adhere to none at all. Costly registration formalities are a further restriction. Copyright problems affecting the press, radio, television and film (including newsreels) are even more complex, because of the transient nature of the material carried.

#### Effort to end restrictions

The Rapporteur's review of obstacles to the free flow of information was accompanied by a series of recommendations on remedial action which might be taken by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Acting on a number of these recommendations, the Council in 1954, requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and certain of the Specialized Agencies to carry out specific tasks, or to intensify action already taken with the object of reducing these obstacles (5).

The immediate contribution by the United Nations itself was the preparation of a number of studies on such questions as the practices involved in censorship of outgoing news dispatches, on public and private information monopolies, and on the protection of sources of information (6). Two previous United Nations studies on the status of foreign correspondents were transmitted to Governments, with the request that they consider the adoption of measures to facilitate the work of foreign correspondents (7). Subsequently, in 1955, the Council urged governments to end the peacetime censorship of outgoing news (8).

The most recent development in the efforts of the United Nations was the establishment by the Commission on Human Rights, in April 1957, of a committee to review all activities in this field by the UN and the Specialized Agencies. The Committee will report to the Commission in 1958 on measures to develop information media, to improve their utilization and promote implementation of recommendations of the UN and the Specialized Agencies, including those relating to underdeveloped countries.

Unesco, which has a Constitutional mandate to promote the free flow of ideas, has done extensive work in this field. These efforts,

(5) ECOSOC Resolution 522 A to L (XVII).

(6) ECOSOC Documents E/2683, E/2687 and E/2693

(7) ECOSOC Documents E/CN.4/Sub.I/140 and ECN/4/Sub.I/148; Resolution 522 C (XVII)

(8) ECOSOC Resolution 574 B (XIX).

together with those of other interested Specialized Agencies, are outlined briefly below.

*Insufficient training of news personnel.* — Since its inception Unesco has given special attention to promoting education for journalists, particularly in the under-developed countries, and more recently has pursued this objective by encouraging the formation of regional or international centres to raise training standards. The first of these centres, the International Centre for Higher Education in Journalism, will open at the University of Strasbourg, France, in October 1957. The General Conference of Unesco has also invited Member States to support an expansion of training facilities and authorized the Director General to organize seminars and to provide fellowships for the purpose.

*Dearth of information facilities.* — The International Telecommunication Union conducts a broad programme to help improve existing telecommunication systems and build new networks in under-developed countries. Experts have been sent to a number of countries for this purpose, and local technicians awarded fellowships for advanced study abroad. The International Labour Organization has also given assistance by helping to establish training centres for technical personnel.

Unesco likewise cooperates in the development of information enterprises, and since 1947 has allocated over 100 fellowships which provide training abroad for professional personnel in the fields of press, radio, film and television. In addition, Unesco has organized a number of expert missions to help develop information media and train professional and technical workers.

In carrying out this programme, close contact has been maintained with the United Nations. At the request of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of Unesco prepared a joint report (9) to the 23rd session of the Council (New York, April-May 1957) on ways of working out a long-range international programme to expand information media in under-developed countries. The Council invited

(9) ECOSOC Document E/2947 : Freedom of Information; Media of Information in Under-developed Countries.

the Secretary-General to submit a further report to its 27th session in 1959, taking into account any additional information and recommendations received from governments, as well as from the Commission on Human Rights.

*Inequalities in distribution of newsprint.* — The Food and Agriculture Organization, in co-

operation with technical assistance in building and operating them. In addition, the FAO has sent missions to some 30 countries to study problems of forestry and forest products, while its fellowships have enabled personnel from the underdeveloped countries to study paper production abroad.

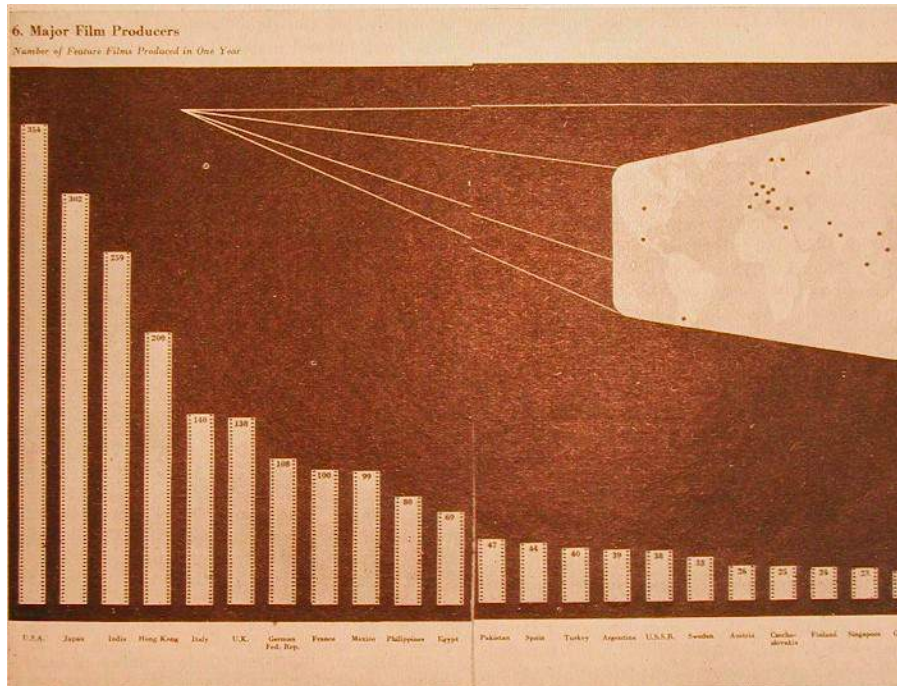


Tableau comparatif de la production cinématographique. Les chiffres portés en haut de chaque bande correspondent au nombre de films de long métrage produits par an.

operation with UNESCO, the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Economic Commission for Latin America, has sought to promote a long-term solution to this problem. Thus, the FAO has been conducting a three-phase programme based on a world survey of potentialities for increasing pulp and paper output; advice in planning new mills;

*High or discrepant press rates.* — Unesco has prepared a series of 14 proposals (10) for possible submission by its Member States to the next International Telegraph and Telephone

(10) Unesco Document MC/19: the proposals are contained in a world-wide survey of press rates and facilities, "The Problems of Transmitting Press Messages", jointly prepared by the ITU and Unesco.

Conference of the ITU (Geneva, September 1958). These proposals seek to secure cheaper, faster and more extensive facilities for the international transmission of news. Their adoption by the Telegraph and Telephone Conference would considerably enhance the use of telecommunication channels for the flow of news. The proposals have already been endorsed by various organizations of the press, including the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ) and the Commonwealth Press Union.

*Distribution of Broadcasting frequencies.* — The ITU has been engaged on a study which would systematically relate to spectrum resources the requests for frequencies submitted by Members of the Union. This study resulted in a Draft Plan for the High Frequency Broadcasting Service, which was circulated to Members in 1956. The ITU tentatively plans to convene in 1959 an international Administrative Radio Conference which would seek agreement on an equitable and planned distribution of high frequencies. This conference offers an opportunity to find solutions to this problem which has increasingly impeded the development of international broadcasting in the post-war period.

*Excessive postal charges.* — In cooperation with the Universal Postal Union (UPU), Unesco has worked to reduce postal charges on the flow of information materials. In 1952 the Universal Postal Congress decided, on the basis of proposals by Unesco, that postal administrations might grant lower rates and other facilities for publications. Pursuing this action, Unesco has prepared a series of 21 proposals (11) for submission to the next Universal Postal Congress (Ottawa, August 1957). These proposals seek further concessions for publications, as well as for educational films and press dispatches. By April 1957 most of the proposals had been presented to the Congress by various Member States of Unesco.

*Trade Barriers.* — UNESCO has sponsored two international conventions designed to reduce import duties and other restrictions on the circulation of information materials. The first convention, the Agreement on the Importation

of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, grants customs exemption to books and other publications, works of art, newsreels, educational films, sound recordings and scientific instruments. In addition, governments agree to grant import licences and foreign exchange for publications required by public libraries. The Agreement is now being applied by 24 countries (12).

The second, complementary Agreement is designed to ease the flow of films, recordings and other audio-visual materials by exempting them, not only from import duties, but from quota and licensing restrictions. This convention, the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character, is now being applied by 12 countries (13).

Supplementing the two Agreements is the Unesco International Coupon Scheme, which enables organizations and individuals in soft currency areas to obtain publications, educational films and scientific equipment from hard currency countries, despite shortages of foreign exchange. By early 1957, Unesco coupons to the value of some S 14,000,000 had been issued in over 40 countries, about half the total being used to buy books and periodicals.

*Inadequate copyright protection.* — To overcome major obstacles in the field of copyright, Unesco has sponsored the Universal Copyright Convention. Its basic feature is that each country gives to foreign literary, scientific and artistic works the same protection as to works of its own nationals, with certain modifications. The Convention also eliminates registration formalities. By April 1957, 26 countries (14) had become parties to this Convention.

(12) Belgium, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Israel, Laos, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia. Belgium and the United Kingdom have extended the Agreement to their non-self governing territories.

(13) Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria, Yugoslavia.

(14) Andorra, Austria, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Haiti, Holy See, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

(11) Unesco Document CL/1128 Annex.

Copyright problems affecting news media are the subject of a separate Unesco study, now being prepared at the invitation of the Economic and Social Council (15). This report will be submitted in October 1957 to an Inter-governmental Copyright Committee, and, together with the Committee's recommendations, to a subsequent session of the Economic and Social Council.

(15)Resolution 522 D (XVII).

*Travel restrictions.* — The General Conference of Unesco in 1954 invited Member States to grant the widest possible facilities to persons travelling for educational, scientific or cultural purposes. By April 1957, 31 countries had advised Unesco of facilities they had granted in response to this request. The Organization is pursuing this effort to facilitate the international travel of journalists, writers, teachers, students, etc.

## RÉSUMÉ

La suppression des obstacles à la libre circulation des informations.

*Le rapport préparé par l'Unesco à ce sujet, sur la demande du Comité des Relations intellectuelles de l'Union interparlementaire, analyse, le problème en ses éléments négatifs : censure, internationale et « information dirigée », censure à la sortie, restrictions de la liberté de mouvement, lois restrictives sur les moyens de diffusion, monopoles, insuffisance de la déontologie, instabilité d'emploi du personnel, protection insuffisante du secret professionnel, insuffisance des moyens d'action, formation inadéquate du personnel, inégalité de répartition des journaux,*

*tarifs de presse variables ou trop élevés, difficultés de répartition des fréquences de radio, tarifs postaux trop élevés, barrières douanières et contingents, et enfin l'insuffisance des garanties relatives au droit d'auteur. Le rapport évoque ensuite les efforts déployés par l'Unesco, en conjonction avec d'autres organismes internationaux, en vue de supprimer ou, tout au moins, d'atténuer ces inconvénients, et mentionne les considérables résultats acquis à ce jour, sous forme d'accords internationaux.*

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*(Sec. p. 709)*

## SUMMARY

The Participation of States in International Organisations.

*A statistical survey of the number of States which adhere to Inter-governmental or non-governmental international organisations, this analysis may be considered as complete to all intents and purposes, in that it includes all sovereign countries, and bears on 1,017 out of the 1,116 existing international organisations. A first table shows total participation, in percentage, for each part of the world, e.g. European countries are members of 35 % of existing I.O.s. Table II lists all countries in the order of the number of I.O.s*

*in which they participate, while Table III lists the 25 " first placed " countries in percentage of participation. This listing is compared with a similar survey published in this periodical in May, 1952.*

*Table IV, on the other hand, is based on the same principle as I; but analyses its data in a breakdown comprising 19 headings according to the specific range of activity of the international organisations.*

# La participation des Etats aux Organisations Internationales

« La substance des institutions est faite d'êtres humains » a écrit Jacques Rueff. Ce sont les membres collectifs ou individuels qui par leur collaboration créent réellement une organisation internationale. La vie ne s'y maintient que grâce à eux et on a pu constater souvent que la perte d'une section nationale importante représente pour une organisation internationale une hémorragie dont elle ne se relève pas. Les 1.116 organisations internationales actuellement en activité ne seraient que lettre morte si derrière ces activités multiples ne se cachaient la foi et l'expérience d'hommes et de femmes qui veulent faire œuvre commune. Les statistiques qui suivent révèlent l'effort proportionnel de chaque pays à une construction du monde qui, avec ou sans leur concours, se poursuit chaque jour.

Cent-deux Etats souverains sont inscrits aujourd'hui sur la carte du monde. A côté d'eux de vastes territoires apportent, au bénéfice de l'homme et à la richesse de l'univers, une contribution importante. Si nous limitons provisoirement cette étude aux premiers, c'est que la participation des Etats non autonomes aux organisations internationales est en général restreinte et, trop souvent encore, inadéquate.

Grâce à la précision des réponses obtenues pour l'édition 1956-57 de *L'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales*, 1.017 organisations, c'est-à-dire la quasi totalité de celles constituées d'un « membership » multi-national, entrent en ligne de compte pour cette étude. Il nous a paru intéressant de distinguer entre les organisations inter-gouvernementales (120) et les organisations internationales non gouvernementales (897).

## MOYENNE DE PARTICIPATION PAR CONTINENT :

	O.I.G.	ONG.	Total
Europe . . . . .	27 %	36 %	35 %
Amérique du N. et Centrale . . . . .	29 %	20 %	21 %
Amérique du Sud . . . . .	28 %	25 %	25 %
<u>Asie</u> . . . . .	11 %	8 %	8 %
<u>Afrique</u> . . . . .	15 %	12 %	12 %
<u>Océanie</u> . . . . .	18 %	23 %	22 %

Par cette moyenne, nous entendons, par exemple, que l'ensemble des pays d'Europe

font partie de 35 % des organisations internationales existantes.

Si nous considérons la moyenne par continent, seules l'Europe et l'Océanie ont une représentation proportionnelle plus fortes dans les ONG que dans les OIG. Les autres continents, au contraire, témoignent une faveur plus particulière aux organismes intergouvernementaux. Il s'agit précisément de pays plus ou moins récemment venus aux différentes formes de coopération universelle. Ils semblent avoir ainsi inversé le processus historique de l'organisation internationale. En effet, on se le rappelle, celle-ci, dans presque tous les domaines de l'activité humaine, s'est développée longuement sur le plan privé avant de s'inscrire dans les formes gouvernementales. Au contraire, en Amérique, comme en Asie et en Afrique, le mouvement ONG suit, au lieu de précéder l'organisation officielle. Si cela tient en grande partie à l'évolution politique de la plupart de ces pays, cela tient aussi aux moyens limités dont disposent, pour s'y exporter, les ONG internationales, pour la plupart d'origine européenne.

Nous constatons d'autre part que, sur le total de 102 Etats souverains, 43 ont une participation aux organismes intergouvernementaux dépassant 30 %, et 29 seulement ont une participation égale dans les organisations internationales non gouvernementales. Cela témoigne d'une extension géographique supérieure de la part des organismes intergouvernementaux.

Les moyennes établies ci-dessus, pour chaque continent, ne peuvent tenir compte des fortes différences qui existent à l'intérieur de ceux-ci. C'est ainsi que l'Amérique du Nord, malgré la position prédominante des Etats-Unis, s'inscrit au quatrième rang seulement après l'Europe, l'Amérique du Sud et l'Océanie. L'Europe, en tête, affirme une moyenne de 35 %, mais si nous prenons par exemple les six pays de la Communauté Européenne, la participation d'ensemble est de 72 %.

Voyons à l'aide des tableaux II et III quelques situations individuelles. La répartition des 102 Etats souverains suit, dans le tableau II, l'ordre des continents, mais les vingt-cinq prin-

cipaux pays ont été imprimés en caractères gras. Seize de ceux-ci se trouvent en Europe et le premier pays extra-européen (les USA) arrive en huitième position, tandis que le second (le Canada) est à la quatorzième place.

Une étude similaire faite par l'UAI sur les données datant de 1951, et publiées dans le *Bulletin* ONG de mai 1952 (pp. 214-217), révèle une situation, à peu de chose près, semblable. Nous donnons au tableau III la comparaison entre ces deux relevés.

TABLEAU III.

	1951	place	1956	place
<b>France</b> . . . . .	91 %	1	88 %	1
<b>Belgique</b> . . . . .	86 %	2	79 %	2
<b>Pays-Bas</b> . . . . .	86 %	3	79 %	3
<b>Allemagne</b> . . . . .	60 %	11	77 %	4
<b>Italie</b> . . . . .	78 %	6	75 %	5
<b>Royaume-Uni</b> . . . . .	79 %	5	72 %	6
<b>Suisse</b> . . . . .	82 %	4	71 %	7
<b>U.S.A.</b> . . . . .	72 %	7	62 %	8
<b>Canada</b> . . . . .	68 %	8	62 %	9
<b>Autriche</b> . . . . .	59 %	12	61 %	10
<b>Danemark</b> . . . . .	67 %	9	61 %	11
<b>Norvège</b> . . . . .	61 %	10	55 %	12
<b>Danemark</b> . . . . .	41 %	17	49 %	13
<b>Canada</b> . . . . .	53 %	13	49 %	14
<b>Finlande</b> . . . . .	47 %	14	48 %	15
<b>Bésil</b> . . . . .	40 %	19	42 %	16
<b>Australie</b> . . . . .	40 %	16	40 %	17
<b>Portugal</b> . . . . .	37 %	21	40 %	18
<b>Grèce</b> . . . . .	39 %	20	40 %	19
<b>Argentine</b> . . . . .	42 %	15	39 %	20
<b>Japon</b> . . . . .	25 %	36	38 %	21
<b>Inde</b> . . . . .	40 %	18	36 %	22
<b>Luxembourg</b> . . . . .	35 %	22	35 %	23
<b>Israël</b> . . . . .	29 %	28	35 %	24
<b>Mexique</b> . . . . .	34 %	24	34 %	25

Un léger fléchissement général est dû à la multiplication des organisations régionales qui rend désormais impossible, dans son principe même, la participation pour un pays à toutes les organisations internationales. La France reste en tête avec un pourcentage très élevé et une différence de 71 unités par rapport à la Belgique, qui vient au deuxième rang. Dans le classement, il faut noter l'important redressement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne qui passe de la 11<sup>e</sup> à la 4<sup>e</sup> place, celui moins spectaculaire de l'Espagne qui vient au 13<sup>e</sup> rang au lieu du 17<sup>e</sup> occupé en 1951, mais surtout celui, remarquable, du Japon qui arrive à la 21<sup>e</sup> place au lieu de la 36<sup>e</sup> et augmente son pourcentage de participation de 25 à 38 %. Par contre, l'Argentine, précédemment au 15<sup>e</sup> rang, n'est plus qu'au 20<sup>e</sup> en 1956.

TABLEAU H

EUROPE	OIG	ONG	TOTAL
<b>France</b> . . . . .	84	799	883
<b>Belgique</b> . . . . .	68	744	812
<b>Pays-Bas</b> . . . . .	64	737	801
<b>Rép. Féd. d'Allemagne</b> . . . . .	54	735	789
<b>Italie</b> . . . . .	59	712	771
<b>Royaume-Uni</b> . . . . .	72	666	738
<b>Suisse</b> . . . . .	43	687	730
<b>Suède</b> . . . . .	44	593	637
<b>Autriche</b> . . . . .	41	587	628
<b>Danemark</b> . . . . .	49	577	626
<b>Norvège</b> . . . . .	49	520	569
<b>Espagne</b> . . . . .	40	460 (13)	500
<b>Finlande</b> . . . . .	30	465	495
<b>Portugal</b> . . . . .	48	359	407
<b>Grèce</b> . . . . .	49	357	406
<b>Luxembourg</b> . . . . .	40	326	366
<b>Yougoslavie</b> . . . . .	38	303 (9)	341
<b>Turquie</b> . . . . .	43	273	316
<b>Irlande</b> . . . . .	24	265	289
<b>Pologne</b> . . . . .	29	234 (11)	263
<b>Tchécoslovaquie</b> . . . . .	30	222 (10)	252
<b>Hongrie</b> . . . . .	28	186 (11)	214
<b>Roumanie</b> . . . . .	25	138 (8)	163
<b>Islande</b> . . . . .	26	122	148
<b>URSS</b> . . . . .	21	107 (2)	128
<b>Bulgarie</b> . . . . .	23	97 (8)	120
<b>Rép. Dém. d'Allemagne</b> . . . . .	4	92	96
<b>Monaco</b> . . . . .	11	60	71
<b>Albanie</b> . . . . .	11	31 (3)	42
<b>Cité du Vatican</b> . . . . .	8	28	36
<b>Liechtenstein</b> . . . . .	4	20	24
<b>Ukraine</b> . . . . .	7	15 (4)	22
<b>Biélorussie</b> . . . . .	8	11 (1)	19
<b>St-Marin</b> . . . . .	4	10	14
<b>Andorre</b> . . . . .	-	7	7

AMERIQUE DU NORD

	OIG	ONG	TOTAL
<b>USA</b> . . . . .	57	582	639
<b>Canada</b> . . . . .	39	460	499
<b>Mexique</b> . . . . .	41	309	350
<b>Cuba</b> . . . . .	27	206	233
<b>Guatemala</b> . . . . .	33	118	151
<b>Costa Rica</b> . . . . .	31	108	139
<b>Haïti</b> . . . . .	35	94	129
<b>Panama</b> . . . . .	31	91	122
<b>Salvador</b> . . . . .	30	80	110
<b>République Dominicaine</b> . . . . .	36	73 (1)	109
<b>Honduras</b> . . . . .	31	66	97
<b>Nicaragua</b> . . . . .	34	63	97

AMERIQUE DU SUD

	OIG	ONG	TOTAL
<b>Bésil</b> . . . . .	43	389	432
<b>Argentine</b> . . . . .	37	364	401
<b>Chili</b> . . . . .	32	273	305
<b>Uruguay</b> . . . . .	33	259	292

N. B. — Les chiffres entre parenthèses indiquent le nombre de groupes exilés compris dans le chiffre de participation.

	OIG	ONG	TOTAL
Venezuela	33	215 (1)	248
Pérou	33	203	236
Colombie	32	199	231
Bolivie	32	148	180
Equateur	35	111	146
Paraguay	29	100 (1)	129
ASIE			
	OIG	ONG	TOTAL
Japon	38	353	391
Inde	35	351	386
Israël	25	339	364
Pakistan	29	180	209
Philippines	24	171	195
Liban	24	159	183
Indonésie	29	150	179
Iran	25	115	140
Ceylan	24	98	122
Syrie	21	100	121
Thaïlande	27	88	115
Irak	20	81	101
Birmanie	19	71	90
Rép. de Chine	18	71	89
Rép. Viet-Nam	19	65	84
Rép. de Corée	16	62	78
Jordanie	17	45	62
Rép. Pop. de Chine	3	45	48
Cambodge	16	23	39
Arabie Séoudite	10	18	28
Afghanistan	15	9	24
Laos	14	9	23
Rép. Pop. de Corée	1	19	20
Népal	7	8	15
Rép. Dém. Viet-Nam	1	8	9
Yemen	8	—	8
Bahrein	1	4	5
Rép. Pop. de Mongolie	1	1	2
Brunei	—	1	1
Koweït	—	1	1
Bhoutan	—	—	0
Iles Maldives	—	—	0
Katar	—	—	0
Mascate et Oman	—	—	0

AFRIQUE			
	OIG	ONG	TOTAL
Union Sud-Africaine	34	291	325
Egypte	29	262	291
Maroc	17	125	142
Tunisie	17	105	122
Soudan	12	51	63
Ethiopie	15	32	47
Libéria	12	22	34
Libye	13	17	30
OCEANIE			
	OIG	ONG	TOTAL
Australie	40	369	409
Nouvelle-Zélande	28	249	277
Tonga	—	3	3

En ce qui concerne l'aire d'intérêt vers laquelle se portent de préférence les différents pays, nous avons établi pour les principaux secteurs entre lesquels se répartissent les organisations internationales non gouvernementales une liste des 15 pays les plus activement représentés, dans l'ordre décroissant d'importance. Nous remarquons que, sur les 19 chapitres, la France est dix fois en tête, la Belgique trois fois, les Etats-Unis trois fois, la République fédérale, l'Italie et le Royaume-Uni chacun une fois.

Si l'extension géographique des organisations internationales est un objectif important pour celles-ci, le palmarès de participation d'un pays à la coopération internationale institutionnelle, officielle ou non, est un sujet de légitime fierté nationale. Ces chiffres sont peut-être d'une signification limitée en face de circonstances politiques ou économiques déterminantes, mais ils restent le témoignage incontestable d'une contribution morale dont la construction du monde ne peut se passer.

TABLEAU IV

<sup>1</sup> Bibliographie, Documentation et Presse

France	21	sur un total de 26
Italie	21	
Pays-Bas	20	
Belgique	19	
Suisse	19	
Autriche	18	
Allemagne	18	
Royaume-Uni	18	
Canada	15	
Etats-Unis	15	
Danemark	14	
Luxembourg	14	
Suède	12	
Finlande	12	
Norvège	12	

<sup>2</sup> Religion et Développement moral

Etats-Unis	52	sur un total de 67
France	51	
Pays-Bas	49	
Allemagne	48	
Royaume-Uni	47	
Suisse	46	
Belgique	43	
Canada	43	
Danemark	39	
Italie	39	
Inde	37	
Autriche	36	
Suède	36	
Australie	36	
Union Sud-Africaine	34	

<sup>3</sup> Philosophie et Sciences humaines. Sciences sociales

Italie	45	sur un total de 57
France	44	
Pays-Bas	42	
Etats-Unis	42	
Allemagne	41	
Suisse	40	
Royaume-Uni	39	
Belgique	38	
Suède	33	
Danemark	32	
Espagne	31	
Norvège	31	
Pologne	31	
Canada	31	
Autriche	28	



4

## Relations int., Paix et Amitié

France	37
Allemagne	34
Pays-Bas	32
Etats-Unis	32
Royaume-Uni	32
Belgique	31
Italie	30
Danemark	25
Autriche	23
Norvège	23
Suisse	23
Inde	22
Suède	21
Grèce	18
Canada	15

sur un total de 57

5

## Politique

Belgique	7
France	7
Luxembourg	7
Pays-Bas	7
Allemagne	7
Royaume-Uni	7
Suisse	7
Autriche	6
Bulgarie	6
Hongrie	6
Italie	6
Norvège	6
Pologne	6
Tchécoslovaquie	6

sur un total de 10

6

## Droit et Administration

Etats-Unis	25
Argentine	25
Italie	24
Belgique	23
France	23
Brésil	23
Pays-Bas	22
Allemagne	21
Suisse	21
Espagne	20
Royaume-Uni	20
Danemark	19
Suède	19
Portugal	18
Mexique	18

sur un total de 29

7

Secours, Réadaptation sociale,  
Assurances, Bien-être

France	34
Belgique	32
Allemagne	31
Pays-Bas	30
Royaume-Uni	30
Suisse	30
Etats-Unis	29
Italie	28
Autriche	22
Suède	22
Canada	22
Brésil	21
Grèce	20
Inde	20

sur un total de 47

8

Travail et Professions  
Employeurs et Syndicats

France	88
Pays-Bas	85
Belgique	84
Allemagne	75
Suisse	70
Italie	69
Autriche	68
Suède	63
Danemark	55
Luxembourg	51
Finlande	46

sur un total de 113

9

## Economie et Finances

Belgique	14
France	14
Italie	13
Allemagne	13
Autriche	12
Pays-Bas	12
Suisse	12
Danemark	8
Espagne	8
Norvège	8
Suède	8
Grèce	7
Turquie	7
Finlande	6

sur un total de 15

10

## Commerce et Industrie

France	112
Belgique	111
Allemagne	108
Pays-Bas	106
Italie	100
Suisse	89
Autriche	80
Royaume-Uni	77
Danemark	68
Suède	68
Norvège	55
Finlande	52
Espagne	48
Etats-Unis	41
Luxembourg	38

sur un total de 125

## Agriculture

France	27
Italie	25
Allemagne	25
Pays-Bas	23
Belgique	22
Royaume-Uni	20
Danemark	18
Suisse	18
Suède	16
Yougoslavie	14
Portugal	13
Norvège	12
Canada	12

sur un total de 27

12

Transports, Communications,  
Tourisme

Allemagne	37
France	35
Pays-Bas	35
Suisse	33
Italie	31
Royaume-Uni	31
Suède	31
Danemark	27
Norvège	27
Autriche	25
Grèce	25
Portugal	25

sur un total de 40

13  
Sciences de l'Ingénieur  
Techniques, Construction  
et Urbanisme

France	34
Belgique	33
Suisse	33
Italie	30
Pays-Bas	29
Allemagne	29
Royaume-Uni	29
Suède	28
Autriche	27
Espagne	25
Norvège	23
Finlande	22
Etats-Unis	22
Danemark	21
Yougoslavie	20

sur un total de 36

14  
Science et Recherche  
Scientifique

Etats-Unis	58
France	56
Royaume-Uni	56
Italie	54
Pays-Bas	52
Allemagne	52
Suède	52
Belgique	50
Suisse	49
Japon	48
Danemark	47
Norvège	45
Autriche	42
Canada	42
Finlande	41

sur un total de 68

15  
Médecine, Hygiène  
et Santé mentale

France	76
Etats-Unis	72
Italie	69
Allemagne	69
Belgique	68
Pays-Bas	67
Suisse	67
Suède	65
Royaume-Uni	63
Argentine	62
Espagne	61
Danemark	60
Brésil	58
Canada	57
Autriche	55

sur un total de 102

16  
Education et Jeunesse

France	50
Belgique	49
Italie	49
Pays-Bas	48
Royaume-Uni	47
Allemagne	46
Suisse	46
Autriche	40
Danemark	39
Norvège	37
Canada	33
Finlande	32
Brésil	32
Australie	30

sur un total de 56

17  
Arts, Littérature, Radio  
et Cinéma

France	26
Allemagne	26
Suisse	25
Belgique	24
Pays-Bas	24
Italie	23
Royaume-Uni	23
Danemark	22
Autriche	21
Etats-Unis	21
Espagne	19
Brésil	19
Suède	18
Finlande	17
Norvège	17

sur un total de 35

18  
Sports et Loisirs

Belgique	46
France	46
Italie	44
Suisse	44
Autriche	42
Pays-Bas	41
Allemagne	41
Royaume-Uni	41
Danemark	40
Suède	40
Espagne	39
Norvège	39
Finlande	38
Yougoslavie	34
Tchécoslovaquie	33

sur un total de 51

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19  
Organisations féminines

Royaume-Uni	17
Danemark	15
Suède	15
Suisse	15
Canada	15
Etats-Unis	15
Belgique	14
Norvège	14
Pays-Bas	14
Australie	14
Finlande	12
Italie	12
Union Sud-Africaine	12

sur un total de 19

# CONNAITRE LE " C. I. O. S. "

(COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE L'ORGANISATION SCIENTIFIQUE)



Dans la grande et rapide évolution mondiale qui a transformé et transforme chaque jour davantage notre Société en une Société industrielle, les méthodes d'organisation scientifique et de direction des entreprises prennent une importance technique et sociale grandissante. Dans un grand nombre de pays, les gouvernements, sentant la nécessité de mettre ces techniques au service de l'homme, ont créé des centres de productivité dont la plupart ont vécu de l'importante aide pécuniaire des Etats-Unis. A côté de ces efforts dits officiels, nous trouvons des efforts du même ordre dus à l'initiative privée et dont les sources remontent bien plus loin dans le temps que les « centres de productivité ».

Dans les plus évolués de ces pays, de nombreux organismes, la plupart d'entre eux spécialisés dans des techniques particulières, existent et apportent l'appoint de leurs travaux à l'œuvre commune. Dans ces mêmes pays existe généralement un organisme de coordination au sein duquel se retrouvent ces différents groupements spécialisés, non seulement pour mettre au point des techniques communes mais aussi pour revoir, repenser la philosophie et les doctrines desquelles dépendent les techniques elles-mêmes. Le pays le plus avancé sur ce point est naturellement les Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Puis viennent les pays d'Europe Occidentale dont l'expérience est la plus ancienne, enfin les pays jeunes et dynamiques comme le Canada, l'Australie, le Brésil, etc., qui font des efforts considérables dans le sens de l'étude et de l'application de l'organisation scientifique du travail.

L'évolution mondiale de la civilisation devait entraîner une coordination, sur le plan international, de ces efforts nationaux. De là est né le CIOS. Dans ces dix dernières années, celui-ci connut une activité particulière, qui découle tout naturellement de l'importance qu'a prise, dans le monde entier la nécessité de mieux connaître et d'appliquer les techniques constamment en évolution.

Le CIOS est composé aujourd'hui de 29 nations. Il n'est pas un organisme centralisateur — la vie même et l'activité du CIOS résident essentiellement dans les comités nationaux — mais il est, pour toutes initiatives privées, le point d'appui qui permet d'affirmer la foi commune dans la nécessité de l'effort pour promouvoir les méthodes d'organisation scientifique.

Tous les trois ans, le CIOS organise un congrès mondial qui connaît, à chaque occasion, un succès considérable. Les derniers ont eu lieu à Stockholm, à Bruxelles, à Sao Paulo et à Paris au mois de juin. A chacun d'eux se sont affermis la philosophie et l'idéal communs, quel que soit le degré de développement industriel de chaque pays. Au cours de ces congrès se font des confrontations internationales sur des sujets choisis, à l'étude desquels participent toutes les nations.

Deux fois par an, le Comité Exécutif du CIOS, composé d'un représentant de chaque nation adhérente au CIOS, se réunit pour donner au CIOS les directives d'existence qu'imposent les circonstances, et notamment prépare les congrès.

Il est parfaitement remarquable d'observer combien, quelle que soit l'évolution économique d'un pays, les problèmes eux-mêmes sont similaires; cette similitude à des degrés différents s'explique par la *communauté d'idéal humain* des adhérents du CIOS.

Partout dans le monde, nous constatons actuellement la même pénurie de techniciens et de dirigeants : l'évolution humaine est dépassée par l'évolution technique. Partout on observe la même soif, donc la même nécessité de formation; dans les années qui viennent, ce problème peut devenir tragique. Tous les groupements nationaux se sont donc résolument tournés vers la formation et le perfectionnement des dirigeants. Les confrontations qu'il nous est per-



*Le siège du C.I.O.S. à Genève occupe partie de l'étage supérieur du centre international que voici.*

mis de faire au sein du C.I.O.S. ont, à cet égard, une valeur considérable. Le degré de développement atteint sur ce plan dans les différents pays est assez inégal, mais partout on retrouve la foi et la même ardeur; les groupements nationaux sont, ou les inspireurs, ou les créateurs ou, plus généralement, des participants actifs des centres de formation et de perfectionnement, quelle que soit leur origine, privée ou gouvernementale.

Pour agir dans le sens des buts qu'il se propose, le C.I.O.S. a adopté cinq tâches fondamentales poursuivies dans tous les continents par les organismes nationaux.

1. Il doit servir à développer les échanges de connaissances, d'expériences et de recherches entre tous ses membres, en même temps qu'assurer la diffusion de ces connaissances à tous les niveaux.

2. Eviter les dispersions qui menacent toujours les disciplines nouvelles par suite de confusions sémantiques, en s'appliquant à créer et à maintenir une terminologie commune et à diffuser celle-ci dans le monde entier.

3. Etablir des principes fondamentaux, préciser les fonctions de direction ainsi que leur rôle et leurs responsabilités dans notre civilisation industrielle basée sur la liberté de l'homme. Encourager, du même fait, tous les progrès de l'art et de la science de la direction des entreprises et de l'organisation scientifique, notamment en développant les méthodes éducatives et les méthodes de perfectionnement.

4. Contribuer à exprimer une philosophie de base permettant d'unifier à travers le monde l'action des dirigeants, philosophie basée sur une éthique élevée et les aspirations les plus nobles.

S. Perfectionner le statut et les activités du CIOS pour qu'il soit reconnu sur le plan international comme un groupe responsable et compétent sur les points touchant aux problèmes de direction, les dirigeants du CIOS étant pleinement conscients que, par cet effort de collaboration et de compréhension internationales, ils servent, d'une façon sûre et efficace, l'unification des peuples et la paix du monde.

Le CIOS a toujours le désir, à travers ses groupements nationaux, de collaborer avec les organismes officiels et cette collaboration est généralement extrêmement étroite et efficace. En réalité, dans la plupart des pays, les groupements d'inspiration privée sont un appui pour les groupements gouvernementaux, qui se rendent entièrement compte de la nécessité d'une collaboration permanente et féconde.

Il est opportun de rappeler ici comment fonctionne le CIOS : au cours du Congrès triennal, une « assemblée générale » composée de cinq délégués de chaque nation élit un président et trois vice-présidents; puis chaque Comité National désigne un délégué au « Comité Exécutif », dont le rôle est déjà mentionné plus haut; le Comité Exécutif délègue à un « Comité de Direction », composé de trois personnes, le pouvoir nécessaire pour assurer au jour le jour la vie du CIOS; un secrétaire général, siégeant à Genève, assure, sous la supervision du Président, l'exécution des travaux, les contacts entre les groupements nationaux ainsi qu'avec les grands groupements internationaux.

Comte Pierre BARUZY  
*Président du C.I.O.S.  
 Président-Directeur Général  
 de la Compagnie des Meules Norton.*

### Getting to know ICSM SUMMARY

*There is hardly any need to point out the growing importance of scientific organisation methods. In fact, private groups have been active on the subject for quite a long time, at least in fully-industrialised countries. In most cases, moreover, a national co-ordinating body was established to organise the organisers into a coherent drive for more efficient management techniques.*

*The prominent countries in this respect were, and are, the USA, the States of Western Europe, Canada, Australia, Brazil, etc.*

*International co-operation, however, eventually proved necessary in this, as in other, realms. The outcome was ICSM, that now comprises 29 member States.*

*ICSM is not a means of centralisation. In fact, most of its work takes place in the general national Committees, but ICSM as such is the fulcrum for a united endeavour towards scientific organisation.*

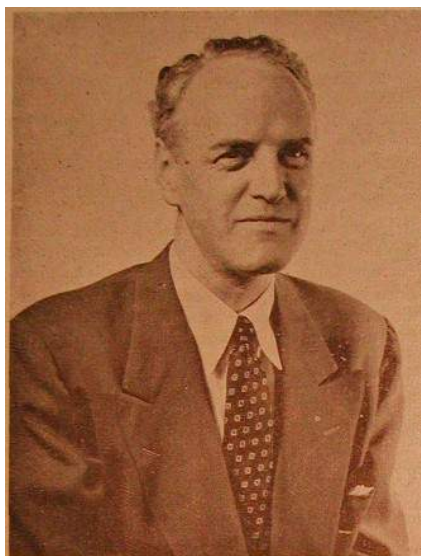
*With this end in view it organises triennial world congresses, that have consistently been extremely successful. The four last congresses were held in Stockholm, Brussels, São Paulo and Paris.*

*In addition, the Executive Committee, comprising one representative of each member State, meets twice a year to deal with new and current*

*problems, and to organise the forthcoming congress.*

*It has been found that, in spite of the variety of conditions prevailing in the different countries, the major issues are much the same the world over. In order to be able to tackle them, ICSM put itself five main tasks, viz.*

- (1) developing the exchange of knowledge, experience and research data between its members, and giving such information a wide circulation;*
- (2) preventing such confused thinking and misunderstandings as are rife in new techniques, by establishing and maintaining a standard terminology, to be used throughout the world;*
- (3) defining basic principles, especially regarding management and its importance in our times; and promoting all and any advances in the art and science of management and of scientific organisation;*
- (4) contributing towards the formulation of a basic philosophy of management that should embody the highest ethical values and unite all managers in a common aspiration;*
- (5) further improving the statute and working of ICSM, with a view to its being acknowledged internationally as a body both responsible and competent to deal with problems of management.*



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*Donald V. Wilson is Secretary General of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples and also serves as Vice-Chairman of the Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped.*

*Since 1949, Mr. Wilson has directed the activities of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, a federation of thirty-one national organizations carrying out programs for the physically handicapped. He is the Society's representative to the United Nations, the World Health Organization and other international agencies.*

*He was the first Chairman of the Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped, which is a coordinating body established by a number of international non-governmental organizations which have official relationships with the United Nations and the World Health Organization and a special interest in the activities of the agencies in developing services for the disabled.*

The International Society for the Welfare of Cripples is a federation of organizations and national councils, in over thirty countries, which are voluntary and non-governmental in charac-

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF CRIPPLES

### *Some of its methods and experiences*

by Donald V. WILSON

*Secretary General,  
International Society for the Welfare of Cripples*

ter. It is probably the oldest existing international agency devoted to making it possible for physically handicapped men, women and children, wherever they may live, to remove or reduce their impairment and lack of opportunity with the help of medical, social, educational and vocational services, so that they can partake of a life that offers as many privileges and responsibilities as humanly possible. Founded in 1922 as the International Society for Crippled Children, its present name and organizational structure was adopted at a World Congress held in London in 1939, when a majority of the delegates demonstrated their concern for bettering services for disabled adults as well. National Secretaries serve as ISWC representatives in 42 countries and use their influence to initiate and develop rehabilitation services in their own countries, as well as to promote the broader global objectives of the Society. These continuing objectives, in essence, are :

— to raise the level of rehabilitation knowledge and practice everywhere by promoting an international ethic of mutual exchange

and penetration throughout this specialized field;

- to stimulate the formation, the coordination and the expansion of central working groups within all countries, in the fight against the results of crippling ills, on a national and international basis.
- to develop a collective, world-wide consciousness of the just and logical needs of the crippled by fostering national social climates which favor the physically handicapped persons" maximum independent incentive and usefulness.
- to help organize the unceasing search for the causes, prevention and relief of all crippling conditions.
- to perfect close working relations with the other world organizations which are concerned with any of these same rehabilitation objectives ;
- and to use the humanitarian concept of rehabilitation as a tool to breach the barriers of culture and politics which still separate one people from another.

The suspension of normal international relations during World War II made it necessary for the Society to curtail its world program, but intensive operations were resumed in 1949 when a permanent Secretariat was installed in new offices at 701 First Avenue, New York City. The increasing world-wide interest in better understanding of the problems of disability and better coordination of adequate services for the handicapped is clearly evidenced by the unabated growth of the Society's membership. Organizations in sixteen nations applied for, and were granted, affiliated membership in the ISWC in the past seven years. The various services of the ISWC, however, are not extended to its formal members only; as part of *its* job of spreading acquired rehabilitation wisdom and skill as widely as possible, the ISWC is providing information, material and consultation to individuals and organizations who are not yet part of its federation.

The long range functions of the International Society include :

- Disseminating the latest medical, technical, social and general lay data, treating with all aspects of the rehabilitative process, to

its member organizations, National Secretaries and other interested groups anywhere in the world.

- Offering guidance to persons, professional and otherwise, who are seeking to obtain rehabilitation instruction and experience in countries other than their own.
- Bringing about the development of more and better basic services for the crippled on the local " grass roots " level.
- Bringing together the world's professional people, and citizens generally, to interchange current rehabilitation advances and concepts.
- Forming and implementing the work of international expert committees specializing in studying the various forms of physical disability.
- Working together with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and with all voluntary world organizations, toward the realization of practical goals for disabled people everywhere.

The International Society utilizes various means, methods and media in implementing the aforementioned functions. Designed to advance the scope and effectiveness of the world's work for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, some of these primary methods are listed below in outline :

#### Dissemination of Information

In fulfilling one of its primary purposes, that of helping members and friends on six continents build on the sum total of experience and techniques in all countries, the ISWC world headquarters in New York serves as a clearinghouse for accumulated knowledge and skills and the findings of existing studies and research in the overall field of rehabilitation. The staff collects and mails to ISWC National Secretaries and medical and social groups in fifty countries, lay and scientific books, technical material, magazines, pamphlets, reports, reprints and other professional publications, all dealing with the understanding, alleviation and correction of most forms of physical disablement. During 1956, more than 3,000 such pieces were forwarded in response to special requests from abroad. Over 10,000 more were distributed in the Society's outgoing packets, which are sent every two months as a regular part of our information service to member organizations.





*Dr. Renato Da Costa Bomfim, Vice-President of ISWC, is being introduced to H. M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands by Mr. Konrad Persson, former President of the Society.*

A quarterly *Bulletin*, reflecting the Society's activities and interests on the world level, along with the related work being undertaken by other governmental and non-governmental organizations, is now being issued in English, Spanish, and French. These three editions serve with special effectiveness to stimulate interest in the Society's universal aims.

#### Translations

The International Society initiated a translation program in 1955, made possible by a generous grant from the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation. With the participation of ISWC Affiliates, it has published in French and Spanish to date a total of twenty-five important works on basic rehabilitation

subjects. In helping to bridge the separation of languages, these publications, more than 70,000 of them, are making a sustaining contribution to the Society's broad-scale effort to disseminate rehabilitation methods and increase their understanding at the "grass roots" level.

#### The International Rehabilitation Film Library

Films are one of the most effective educational and training tools and especially useful for the interchange of rehabilitation concepts. The International Society's stock of 111 different titles, plus 25 film-strips, probably represents the largest collection of visual aids extant treating with all aspects of programmes, research and services for the physically afflicted.

Those illuminating presentations were produced in sixteen countries and by the United Nations. During 1956, they received 265 showings in 29 countries. The Library acquired 33 new titles during the same period and will go on growing in size and value. In December 1956, the Society printed a new edition of the directory of ISWC films available for loan. In order to encourage the production of new rehabilitation films and engender increased recognition of the importance of the medium in advancing the work for the world's disabled, the Society presented its Second World Rehabilitation Film Award at the Seventh World Congress, in London, in July 1957.

#### Exchange of Rehabilitation Personnel

During 1956 help in planning and coordinating individual programmes of rehabilitation instruction, consultation and observation was extended by the ISWC Headquarters to over 250 persons, namely doctors, surgeons, nurses, therapists, students, educators, prosthetic and vocational experts, from 43 countries. In addition, information about world-wide employment opportunities, scholarships, fellowships and grant-in-aid was sent to over 100 interested persons in many countries. Aside from the essential hearing this part of the ISWC programme has on the wide-spread development of rehabilitation programmes, it represents another concrete means of improving cross-cultural contacts and international cooperation.

#### World Congresses

Professional workers and lay persons from all over the world who are interested in the various phases of rehabilitation, are kept informed of the late advances in knowledge in this field, by attending the World Congresses which the ISWC holds every third year. In 1951, the Society's Fifth World Congress was held in Stockholm. In 1954, the Sixth World Congress was staged at the Hague and attended by over 700 persons from 36 countries.

The Society's most recent, its Seventh World Congress on Rehabilitation, was held in London from July 22 through 26, 1957. The programme of this biggest forum to date was formulated to be of interest to doctors, social workers, nurses, therapists, administrators and other professional people, and citizens generally, from all parts of the globe who were interested in

exchanging information and clinical experience with each other.

Various professional groups, including nurses, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, prosthetists and teachers of special education, held meetings during the Congress. In addition, the International Sports Festival for the Handicapped was held at Stoke-Mandeville on Saturday, 27th July, on the day following the official closing of the Congress. Interest in sports for the handicapped has been greatly advanced in many parts of the world by these games which are held annually at Stoke-Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury, Bucks, under the direction of Dr. Ludwig Guttmann, and jointly with the World Veterans Federation.

An exhibition held in connection with the Congress gave those attending an opportunity to become acquainted with the work of world-wide organizations providing services for the handicapped and with new developments in equipment. Visits to various rehabilitation institutions were made during the Congress week, to enable participants to become acquainted with social welfare services in the London area.

The presentation of three world-renowned Albert Lasker Awards for outstanding individual or group achievements of international significance in the development of services for the physically disabled were also made during the Congress. The universal interest in these awards is evidenced by the many nominations received by the Society from all points on the globe. The Lasker Awards, provided by the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation through the ISWC every third year, consist of a cash prize of two thousand dollars each and a silver statuette of the Winged Victory of Samothrace. The 1957 award? were presented to Prof. Fabian Langenskjöld of Finland, the World Veterans Federation and Dr. Howard A. Rusk of the USA.

#### International Expert Committees

In translating into work the concept of all nations pooling their professional knowledge toward the mastering of crippling disability everywhere, various specialized committees and commissions were formed by the ISWC, whose functions, basically, are to study, correlate and help solve certain major, mutual problems in the



Mr. Leonard Mayo handing over the Lasker Award to Dr. Juan Farill \ Mexico \  
 [Sixth ISWC Congress, September, 1954.]

rehabilitation of the disabled. These ISWC international expert groups are :

*Committee on Prostheses, Braces and Technical Aids.* — Twelve members from nine countries collaborate to expand the world exchange of information in the rapidly developing field of prosthetics and its related skills. The Committee has established a permanent Information Centre in Copenhagen, which is operated for the ISWC by its Danish Affiliate, the Society and Home for Cripples.

*World Commission on Cerebral Palsy.* — Experts from fourteen countries consult with each other to coordinate surveys as to the diagnosis, treatment, care and employment of the cerebral palsied. They are also compiling lay and technical bibliographies, supplying lecturers and exhibits, promoting research and the use of interpretive films on the subject, as well as the translation of existing literature into basic languages.

*Committee on the Education of Crippled Persons.* — An eight-nation membership collects and disseminates information and recommendations concerning the inherent right of the physically handicapped person to academic education and selective vocational training.

*Committee on Spinal Paraplegia.* — Distinguished specialists are exchanging ideas on the medical and social aspects of this crippling condition and recommending measures to improve available rehabilitation services.

#### Working with other World Organizations

The size of the problem of the world's handicapped is staggering. Working alone, a single voluntary organization cannot hope to make noticeable progress. It can, however, focus more attention on its purposes, achieve a wider diffusion of new concepts, and secure wider acceptance of common goals in rehabilitation, working together with others. Thus, " chain-reaction " cooperation is one of the touchstones of the ISWC program. The Society works on a joint basis among all organizations, governmental and non-governmental, who are in any way concerned with its objectives.

In order to bring about greater cooperation between these organizations, in 1950 the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted a resolution which provided for cooperative efforts on the part of the United Nations and other governmental and voluntary international groups " for the rehabilitation of

physically handicapped persons ". In 1951, the ISWC played a major role in following up this basic resolution by organizing the first Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped (CWOIH) . Made up of the major professional groups and social welfare organizations at the international level who are concerned with services for the disabled, including medical, trade and veterans associations, now 26 in number, CWOIH has as its purpose to examine ways and means of assisting the United Nations and its specialized agencies in effecting a coordinated international rehabilitation programme. CWOIH has convened on six occasions since its creation; the last plenary session was held during the ISWC Seventh World Congress in London this year. Included among member organizations are : International Council of Nurses, Boy Scouts International Bureau, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Social Work, International Union Against Tuberculosis, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Confederation for Physical Therapy, World Federation for Mental Health, World Federation of Occupational Therapists, World Veterans Federation.

During 1956 another heartening result of this same kind of teamwork between world organizations was the especially successful Study Group on Rehabilitation, organized by the International Society during the International Conference of Social Work held in Munich in August. It was meaningful that although delegates had a choice of twenty study groups, one hundred sixty-five of them from nineteen countries spent the week examining the social aspects of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, and this number would have been doubled if room could have been provided.

In cooperative action toward larger rehabilitation goals, the president of the ISWC, Dr. Howard A. Rusk, conferred in August with Dr. David A. Morse, director-general of the International Labour Organization, Geneva. One of a number of significant decisions reached was that increased understanding among governmental, labor and industrial leaders on the value of rehabilitation could be achieved through a series of demonstrations by patients at ILO regional meetings across the world. The first of these demonstrations was held in Havana in Septem-

ber at an ILO regional meeting attended by three hundred representatives from all over Latin America. It was sponsored by the International Society and its Cuban affiliate, *Centro de Rehabilitacion de Lisiados*.

In its continued collaboration with the World Veterans Federation, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations, the International Society published a valuable record of the papers presented at the Seminar on Selective Placement of the Handicapped, held in Stockholm in 1955. This important Seminar, which brought together employment experts from thirteen countries, was sponsored jointly by all four world organizations.

The ISWC presently is cooperating with the Government of Indonesia, the UN, WHO, ILO and the World Veterans Federation in helping organize a Regional Rehabilitation Seminar, to be held in Solo, for two weeks from August 26th to September 7th.

The Seminar will be attended by government leaders, administrators and professional rehabilitation personnel, who will discuss the principles and skills of modern rehabilitation and its important place in Asian countries. Its emphasis will be on basic medical, educational, social, vocational and legislative activities, and their application under conditions existing in the region. The program will make full use of the Solo Center's facilities for practical demonstrations. The ISWC Secretary General is scheduled to address the Seminar.

Also (toward the realization of one of its main objectives, to bring about an improvement of basic services on the local, national level) in the interest of nations in the Caribbean area, the ISWC is sponsoring an Inter-American Conference on Rehabilitation in cooperation with the Guatemalan Government, to be held in Guatemala City, November 8-12, 1957. A broad program, stressing the implications of increased regional cooperation, is planned. Dealing with fundamentals of training and teamwork, the Conference will be of vital interest to physician«, surgeons, nurses, therapists, educators, administrators, social workers, employment counselors, prosthetic technicians and public health officials.

July, 1957.

*Résumé p. 739.*

# JCI

## THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG MEN

by Leslie BLAKE

### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE :

LESLIE BLAKE is a trades association executive living in Montreal, Canada. An ex-member of the Young Men's Section, Montreal Board of Trade (a Junior Chamber of Commerce), he was chairman of the International Affairs Committee and a

Member of Council of that body. For a time he acted as public relations officer and editor for the national secretariat of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada, and is presently serving as a member of the JCI Public Relations Commission.

*Vietnamese women at an artesian well installed through the work of "Junior Chamber International".*



The story of " Operation Brotherhood " in South Vietnam is by-lined Junior Chamber International. For the provision of " health commandos ", as TIME Magazine termed the teams of doctors and nurses who went in following the Geneva agreements, was the first really major international project of young men acting in concert in over fifty nations of the world. In fact,

" Operation Brotherhood ", which commenced in the final months of 1954, marked far more than the tenth birthday of JCI. It marked a coming of age and a maturity on which the world can base confidence and faith in the future.

Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, former President of the United Nations General Assembly, said this about



Junior Chamber International :

" Youth, with a mind unburdened with prejudice, has the opportunity to achieve the peace which the deep-seated notions of the past halt of this century have, failed even to approximate. The initiative of Junior

and coordinational impetus was given by JCI's own World Secretariat and by Junior Chambers closest to the area of need — mainly Vietnam and the Philippines, where young Manila architect Oscar Arellano devoted himself almost full-time to directing "Opera-



*JCI Headquarters at Miami Beach.*

Chamber International is eminently an example of the spirit of youth to which the passing generation cannot but look with hope and confidence ».

Cooperation among youth, young men between 21 and 40 years of age, from all walks of life, supported emergency medical care for the estimated million refugees in Vietnam. Financial support for the pioneering relief teams came not from government funds but from dollars, shillings, francs and pesos painfully raised through a variety of domestic projects. Organizational

don Brotherhood ". It was the first big cooperative venture of JCI. It will not be the last.

And yet, in a sense, it was a wonder that the project ever got under way, let alone achieved its notable success. For Junior Chamber International is not tailor-made for united action by member nations on one specific front.

What is the nature of JCI ? Whence did it grow, and what is its present structure ?

The term, " Junior Chamber of Commerce ", came into existence in 1916 in the United States, where the young men of St. Louis, Missouri, banded together with the ideals of " fellowship in action and self-improvement through civic service ". The idea that young men could benefit themselves in later life, when the responsibilities of commercial, industrial and public careers would rest more securely on developed leadership faculties, caught fire in the United States and soon spread to Great Britain and Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. Local, and then national, organizations began to flourish. A movement that offered a challenge and a promise to youth was starting to grow.

From the first, however, there developed refreshingly different ways of looking at a Junior Chamber's role. These were not restricted to differences of national opinion : indeed there were, and still are, noticeable variances in style and procedure between local chapters. Some Junior Chambers, for example, particularly those in larger urban centres, may lean towards advanced instruction in commercial and industrial principles and methods, or intensive study and reporting on matters economic or social, as preparation for the type of responsibility later to be assumed by the young man. This may be at the expense of the community-improvement type of project, more favoured perhaps by the small town Junior Chamber of Commerce, where a good deal of vim and vigour might be spent on a campaign to erect a new hospital; or to provide books for a children's library; or to get people to exercise their franchise. Development of responsibility and initiative here lies in the active participation in the organization and implementation of projects designed for civic service. Other Junior Chambers strictly confine themselves to the fair advancement of trade and commerce. Still others (and these may be in the majority) claim a balanced diet of civic service projects and leadership training experience within the framework of their own committees, councils and executive officers.

Between country and country there exist differences in outlook, shaped by national attitudes and necessities. Yet, on balance, the Junior Chamber movement rests on two planks : the training it offers, by a variety of means, for ultimate leadership in the community; and the nonpartisan, non-sectarian policy which it requires in all its group activities.

Formally, Junior Chamber International came into being at an organizational meeting in Mexico City on December 11th, 1944. In 1946, the first World

Congress was held in Panama City, and it was here that a constitution was drawn up and accepted, JCI's functions were, according to its constitution, « to coordinate the activities of its members, to encourage and advance understanding... to sponsor the extension of Junior Chamber associations... and to promote and develop international trade ».

Successive World Congresses, at Dallas (1947), Rio de Janeiro (1948), Brussels (1949), Manila (1950), Montreal (1951), Melbourne (1952), San Francisco (1953), Mexico City (1954), Edinburgh (1955), and Wellington (1956), have seen membership expand to 50 national organizations and promising seeds planted in some 39 additional countries. Total individual membership is estimated at 350.000.

Structurally, the movement is directed by the International Council, consisting of the presidents of all accredited national Junior Chamber organizations. The annual World Congress sets policy and programs on general lines for the succeeding year, and elects international officers : a World President, six regional Vice-Présidents, a Vice-President for Commissions, and the Treasurer — together with the permanent Secretary General, making up the International Executive that acts on behalf of, and is responsible to, the International Council.

JCI's Commissions, of which there are ten, are projections of committees that exist in local chapters e.g. social betterment, economic affairs, public relations, awards, constitution and admissions, education and youth activities, extension and membership, finance, international affairs, and leadership training. Commissions seat representatives from all member nations; between World Congresses they carry out their functions largely by exchange of correspondence. These functions have been defined as, to " develop project activity for JCI, investigate special problems, handle certain administrative functions for the organization, and spearhead liaison between Junior Chamber International and the United Nations as well as other international organizations ".

The very widest degree of latitude is allowed member organizations in the activities to which they subscribe (so long as basic principles of non-sectarianism and non-partisanship are observed).

The reasons which militate against any rigid form of common action are many. There is the voluntary aspect of the work which is contributed by young men. Differences in outlook on methods and procedures, between nation and nation, between town and town, have elsewhere received comment. Then, too,



young men — whether they be clerks, lawyers or salesmen; engineers, farmers or doctors — have their own careers to build : they have neither the funds nor the time to move freely from one conference site to the other — to take prolonged leaves of absence for international discussions on more than a minimum number of occasions. The alternatives to free general discussion are correspondence and involved systems of down-the-line reporting. These alternatives are at best unwieldy and time-consuming. They do not offer themselves easily to united action on specific fronts.

In many ways this is all to the good. When face-to-face communication does take place, as at the annual World Congress, it is vital, frank and intensive. During the year, economies of communication and of action can be effected : words and deeds simply are not wasted. Relatively greater freedom to act, and a stronger, more definite role is assured the permanent Secretary General and his small staff of four.

But far more than this, the freedom of action which

permits member nations to practise. Junior Chamber in their own several ways, releases JCI for more basic things : encouragement of new associations of young men in other countries; pooling of information on activities; provision of advice on specific problems; guardianship of the principles of religious and political freedom.

To sum up, then, JCI is not a formal, precise international body. Rather, it is a broad means of expression and of training for any young man in any country. Its essence is freedom based on mutual respect. Its popularity lies in freedom, because this has always had its particular appeal for youth. And, as long as JCI continues to respect the individual right, it will never want for the sort of spontaneous cooperation exhibited by " Operation Brotherhood ".

JCI embodies hope for the future, when the world's councils may be guided and governed by a public opinion based on the same moral principles that today are observed by 350,000 young men.

## RÉSUMÉ

Jeune Chambre Internationale - Association mondiale de jeunes hommes.

*Après les accords de Genève en 1954, la « Jeune Chambre Internationale » lançait l'« Opération Fraternité », qui consista en l'envoi au Vietnam de « commandos de la Santé » formés de médecins et d'infirmières. C'était à la fois la première grande entreprise internationale (plus de 50 pays) menée par des jeunes hommes, et le dixième anniversaire de la JCI.*

*Le concept, toutefois, date de 1916 et correspond à cette notion, que les jeunes gens peuvent s'armer pour leurs responsabilités futures en se livrant à une action civique unie.*

*Il faut observer que cette notion connaît des applications fort diverses selon les pays et même*

*les localités, et que la JCI, fondée en décembre 1944, n'entend pas en uniformiser l'acception, mais bien seulement en coordonner les manifestations.*

*Dirigée par le Conseil international, où siègent les présidents de tous les organismes nationaux accrédités, elle comprend dix commissions qui assument des activités spécifiques.*

*Le Congrès annuel élit le président, six vice-présidents des « régions », le vice-président des commissions, le trésorier et le secrétaire général. Ces personnes forment le Comité exécutif international.*



## *Annuaire des Organisations internationales* *édition 1956-1957*

### changements d'adresses et de titres

Afin de faciliter la mise à jour de notre « Annuaire des organisations internationales » aux usagers de celui-ci, nous donnons ici sous forme de fiches, qui pourront être découpées et insérées dans le volume ou classées, les nouvelles adresses qui remplacent celles indiquées dans la présente édition de l'Annuaire.

Les premiers suppléments ont paru dans les numéros de mai et août 1957 d' « Associations Internationales ».

*To enable users of our « Yearbook of International Organizations » to keep it up to date we are tabulating notifications of changes in such a way that they can easily be cut out and inserted in the book itself, or filed in appropriate order.*

*The previous supplements appeared in the May and August 1957 issues of « International Associations ».*

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**FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 142****DE DOCUMENTATION***Nouveau numéro de téléphone :*

77.45.20

*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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**UNION FEDERALISTE DES 334****COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES***Nouveau titre :***UNION FEDERALISTE DES COMMUNAUTES  
TECHNIQUES EUROPEENNES***(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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**BRITISH EMPIRE SOCIETY 416****FOR THE BLIND***New title :***COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY  
FOR THE BLIND***(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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**ORGANISATION REGIONALE 490****INTERAMERICAINE****DES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA CISL***Nouvelle adresse :*

Division pour les Caraïbes (CADORIT) ,

94, Frederick Street, Port of Spain,

Trinidad, B. W. I.

*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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**BUREAU INTERNATIONAL 569****DE LA CHAUSSURE ET DU CUIR***Nouvelle adresse :*

Dr. A. Arnaud, Union Suisse des Marchands

de Cuir

Postfach transit 1248, Berne, Suisse.

*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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**FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 627****DES ASSOCIATIONS DE PRODUCTEURS****DE FILMS***Nouvelle adresse :*3, rue Galilée, Paris, 16<sup>e</sup>. Tél. KLEber 60-75.*(Associations Internationales, 1957.)*

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**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE 751****DE L'ECLAIRAGE***Nouvelle adresse :*

Room 1818, 1860 Broadway, N. Y.

*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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**FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 763****D'ASSOCIATIONS NATIONALES****D'ELEVES INGENIEURS***Nouvelle adresse :*18, rue d'Enghien, Paris 10<sup>e</sup>. Tél. PRO 15-21,

postes 427 et 428.

*(Associations Internationales, 1957.)*

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UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS 773  
TECHNIQUES INTERNATIONALES  
*Nouvelle adresse :*  
58, rue du Rocher, Paris 8<sup>e</sup>. Tél. LABorde 31-41.  
*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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831 et 836  
*fusionnent pour former :*  
UNION INTERNATIONALE D'HISTOIRE  
ET DE PHILOSOPHIE DES SCIENCES  
*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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UNION INTERNATIONALE DE 837  
MECANIQUE THEORIQUE ET APPLIQUEE  
*Nouvelle adresse :*  
Prof. Maurice Roy, 29, avenue de la Division  
Leclercq, Châtillon-sous-Bagneux, ( Seine ),  
France.  
*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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UNION MATHEMATIQUE 842  
INTERNATIONALE  
*Nouvelle adresse :*  
Prof. B. Eckmann. Ecole Polytechnique  
Fédérale, Zurich, Suisse.  
*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE 860  
DE LA FERTILITE  
*Nouvelle adresse :*  
Secrétariat européen, 35 via Monte Ortigara.  
Milan.  
*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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ASSOCIATION PANAMERICAINE 866  
D'OPHTALMOLOGIE  
*Nouvelle adresse :*  
Secrétariat, Dr J. W. McKinney, 921 Exchange  
Building, Memphis, Tennessee, USA.  
*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 1050  
DE BASKETBALL AMATEUR  
*Nouvelle adresse :*  
Secrétaire : R. William Jones, 30, Germeringer-  
str., Gauting-Muichen, Allemagne.  
*(Associations Internationales 1957.)*

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FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 1052  
DE CANOË  
*Nouvelle adresse :*  
Olov Verner, Secrétaire Général.  
Artillerigatan 95, IIII, Stockholm, Suède.  
*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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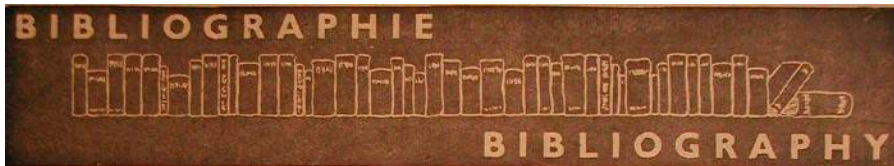
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 1060  
DE PHILATELIE  
*Nouvelle adresse :*  
5, quai de l'Île, Genève, Suisse.  
*(Associations Internationales, octobre 1957.)*

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*Erratum :*  
LE CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL 77  
DE L'ETAIN  
*Dirigeants :*  
Secretary : William Fox (RU);  
*Buffer Stock Manager :* W K Davey (RU);  
*Deputy Buffer Stock Manager :* J B M Lochten-  
berg (P.-B.)  
*(Associations Internationales. 1957.)*

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## 1. L'Organisation internationale - International Organization

335-562  
 VAN DER ESCH, Patricia. *La deuxième internationale 1889-1923. Préface de Georges Bourgin*. Paris 6<sup>e</sup> Librairie Marcel Rivière. 31, rue Jacob, 1957, 22,5 X 14 cm. x-186 p. (Bibliothèque d'Histoire Economique et Sociale). Prix : 700 FF.

Une étude historique intéressante sur une organisation internationale particulièrement complexe. Elle montre l'évolution institutionnelle d'un congrès à l'autre, les difficultés dues à la diversité des groupements nationaux et surtout l'influence des situations politiques sur la vie d'une pareille organisation. Elle fait revivre de nombreuses figures de pionniers du socialisme. Avec ce nouvel ouvrage, s'ajoutant à ceux de J. Joll et G. D. H. Cole, publiés en langue anglaise en 1955 et 1956, on possède à présent des données détaillées sur la deuxième Internationale, qui constitue la phase la plus mouvementée du socialisme international.

161.3  
 LASSEN, Erik-Pers. *On Congresses*, « Revue Internationale des Sciences Administratives ». (Bruxelles), Institut International des Sciences Administratives, vol. XXIII, 1957, n° 2, pp. 143-145.

172.4  
 HUBER, Max. *Prolegomena und Probleme eines internationalen Ethos*. « Die Friedens-Warte », (Basel), Verlag für Recht und Gesellschaft AG, 1956, Br. 53, Nr. 4, Z. 305-329.

341.123(54)  
*India and the United Nations. Report of a Study Group set up by The Indian Council of World Affairs. Prepared for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*. New York, Manhattan Publishing Company, 1957, 21,5 X 15 cm, xi-229 p. (National Studies on International organization). Price : \$ 3.

In 1952 the Carnegie Endowment decided to ask private institutions and individuals in more

then twenty countries to appraise their national experience in international organizations. The present volume in India was undertaken by a Study Group set up by the Indian Council of World Affairs. It analyses the Indian government's attitude toward the various provisions of the United Nations Charter and its policy toward the UN in général; public opinion as reflected in the press and the documents of the various political parties; and the views of the members of the Study Group. The evidence shows that the dominating elements in Indian political life are in the present world context opposed to the idea of any fundamental changes in the UN Charter, and they fear that emphasis on military functions tend to disrupt rather than strengthen the UN.

341.123 : 342.1  
 JOYCE, James Avery. *Revolution on East River. The Twilight of National Sovereignty*. New York-London, Abelard-Schuman, 1957. 21,5 X 14,5 cm, 244 p. Price : 18/-.

On the basis of 30 years' experience at the League of Nations and the United Nations, and with the support of a massive array of quotations from well-known authorities on world affairs, the author states unequivocally that " National Sovereignty is on the way out and the Sovereignty of Man is on the way in ". By analyzing its constitution and working he demonstrates that the United Nations now stands for more than the sum of its members.

Having pointed out the radical changes consequent upon the admission of so many middle-sized and small powers, and the increased strength of the neutralist Asian-African group, Mr Joyce drily suggests that the " British and American foreign offices have been moving for the last few years along Copernican lines in an Einsteinian universe ". But we need not despair at statesmen and their political antics. The steady strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Specialized Agencies mean that the transformation of national democracy into world terms is taking on economic and social forms rather than political, and in the first 10 years of the Atomic Age " the outlines of a global functional government have already begun to appear at UN Headquarters ".

PADELFORD, Norman J. *Cooperation in the Central American Region : the Organization of Central American States*. « International Organization ». (Boston, Mass., USA), World Peace Foundation, pp. 41-54.

For more than a century intellectuals and Statesmen in Central America have kept alive the Bolivarian dream of fashioning a political unity in the isthmian region on the Americas. The formation of the Organization of Central American States in 1951 marked a signal accomplishment along a pathway strewn with many obstacles and previous frustrations. The establishment of this organization added a third regional grouping to the two already present in the Americas — the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Commission.

342.22 : 341.1

AKZIN, Benjamin. *New States and International Organizations. A report prepared on behalf of the International Political Science Association*. Paris, Unesco/IPSA. 1955, 21,5 X 13,5 cm, 200 p.

The author, who is the Herbert Samuel Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, served as *rapporteur general* on behalf of the International Political Science Association when the latter, at the request of Unesco, undertook a study of the problems confronting newly independent States in their relations with international organizations. The report does not tackle the administrative and legal aspects of the question and touches only slightly upon its public opinion and educational aspects, these other aspects having been entrusted by Unesco to the International Institute of Public Administration Sciences, the International Comparative Law Committee and the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

Defining the new states of today as " those political entities which, during or since World War II, have achieved, as a matter of law, full control over their internal and foreign affairs " Professor Akzin arrives at a list of 18 countries with which the report is primarily concerned. Basic data on their participation in intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations has been compiled from the 1951/52 editions of the " Yearbook of International Organizations ".

572 : 061.3 (100)

COMAS, Juan. *Historia y bibliografía de los congresos internacionales de ciencias antropológicas : 1865-1954*. Mexico, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, Instituto de Historia, Dirección General de Publicaciones, 1956, 490 p. ilustraciones.

COMMISSION DE COOPÉRATION TECHNIQUE EN AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA. CONSEIL SCIENTIFIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA. *Coopération scientifique et technique en Afrique au Sud du Sahara 1948-1955*. Londres S W 1. la Commission, 43, Parliament Street; Bukavu. le Conseil, B.P. 5175: 1956. 24 X 15,5 cm, XV-309 p.

61 : 0.61.3

CONSEIL DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES DES SCIENCES MÉDICALES. *Manuel sur l'organisation des réunions internationales. Deuxième partie : les grands congrès internationaux (suite)*. « Bulletin du Conseil... », (Paris), le Conseil. janvier-décembre 1957, vol. VIII, n° 1-2-3-4, pp. 5-79.

615 (091)

BRANS, P.H. *Cinq années d'activité du Cercle Benelux d'histoire de la pharmacie*. « Journal de la Pharmacie de Belgique », n° 7-8. juillet-août 1956, pp. 351-359. (Tiré à part).

63 : 061.2

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES. *Dixième anniversaire*. Washington 6. DC, la Fédération, 712 Jackson Place, 1957. 28,5 X 22 cm, 57 p, duplic. (L'Agriculture dans le Monde, vol. VI, n° 2, avril 1957. numéro spécial).

63 : 061.2

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS. *The First Ten Years of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers* : Paris 10<sup>e</sup> - Washington 6, the Federation, 1, rue d'Hauteville - 712 Jackson Place. 1957, 28 X 21,5 cm, 28 p, ill.

654.7 : 282

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION. UNDA. *Brief historical Review*. «Quarterly Bulletin». (Friburg). the Association. December 1956, pp. 41-48.

616.8 : 061.2

WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH. FEDERATION MONDIALE POUR LA SANTÉ MENTALE. *Annual Report 1956*. London W 1, the Federation, 19 Manchester Street, 1956, 29 X 19 cm, 39 p.

620.9 : 061.2  
WORLD POWER CONFERENCE. *Annual Report*  
1956. London WC 2, The Central Office of the  
World Power Conference, 201-2 Grand Buildings,  
Trafalgar Square, April 1957, 25,5 X  
20,5 cm. 26 p.

625.6 : 061.3  
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TRANSPORTS PUBLICS. *XXXII<sup>e</sup> congrès international. Hambourg-Berlin 1957*. Vol. 1. *Encombrement du trafic : a.) Situation présente de l'encombrement du trafic et moyens d'améliorer les conditions d'exploitation des transports en commun*. Par E. Nielsen. Vol. 2. *Tarifs : 1) Relation entre les tarifs et les « recettes et dépenses » des entreprises de transports publics; 2) Diminution des dépenses par le service à un seul agent (tarification et perception)*. Par B.B.C. Félix. Vol. 3. *Mécanisation de l'entretien et du nettoyage de la voie - emploi d'aciers spéciaux - aiguillages automatiques - chauffage des aiguillages*. Par A. Schwarz. Bruxelles, l'Union, 18, avenue de la Toison d'Or, 1957, 3 vol, 28,5 X 21,5 cm. 22-16-16 p, ill.

63 (4) : 061.2  
CONFÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE DE L'AGRICULTURE.  
*Assemblée générale de la Confédération euro-*

*péenne de l'agriculture CEA du 12 au 16 août 1957 à Helsinki*, Finlande. Brougg, Suisse, la Confédération, 1957, série de brochures.

631.531 : 061.2  
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FÜR SAMENKONTROLLE. *Comptes rendus de l'Association Internationale d'Essais de Semences. Proceedings of the International Seed Testing Association. Mitteilungen der Internationalen Vereinigung für Samenkontrolle*. Copenhague V, Internationale Vereinigung für Samenkontrolle, 57 Thorvaldsensvej, 1957, 22 X 15 cm, vol. 22, n° 2, pp. 581-671.

791.45 : 37  
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL FILMS. *Fourth Annual Report, from May 14th, 1956 (Meeting in Copenhagen) to June 16th, 1957 (Meeting in Stockholm)*. Berne, the Council, 21 Erlachstrasse, 1957, 30 X 21 cm, 7 p, duplic.

795.86 : 061.3  
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE D'ÉCRIME. *Procès-verbal. Extrait du compte sténographique du XXXVIII<sup>e</sup> congrès tenu le 10 mai 1957 à Paris*. Paris 2<sup>e</sup> la Fédération. 53. rue Vivienne, 1957, 27 X 21 cm, 57 p, ill.

## 2. Études et Travaux des ONG Internationales *Research and Work by International NGOs*

008 (4) : 061.3  
SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE DE CULTURE : *Compte rendu intégral de la VI<sup>e</sup> Assemblée générale ordinaire, tenue à Venise du 29 septembre au 3 octobre, 1956. Extraits des procès-verbaux des séances du Conseil exécutif tenues à Venise du 2 au 4 avril 1956, à Bologne du 6 au 8 juillet 1956. à Venise le 28 septembre 1956 et à Paris du 3 au 5 janvier 1957. « Comprendre », (Venise), n° 17-18, août 1957.*

331.88  
INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. *Observations of the ICFTU submitted to the Ninth UNESCO General Conference*. New Delhi, 5 November - 5 December 1956. «Free Labour World», (Brussels), the Confederation, January 1957, n° 79, pp. 42-48.

As regards the relations of Unesco with non-governmental organizations, the report states among others :

Unesco must appreciate that although there are some organizations which seem to overlap it must be remembered that each one has its own individual character and varying numbers and the ICFTU intimates that a "balancing" or "concentration and integration" would not necessarily lead to more fruitful activities, and can only be applied to academic organizations working in the same field, not to organizations with an ideological or political approach of their own. The ICFTU has noted before that many of the organizations benefiting from Unesco subsidies are organizations virtually created by Unesco itself. Without detracting from, or in any way belittling, the possible useful functions of such organizations, the ICFTU is, nevertheless, of the firm belief that Unesco should increase contractual arrangements with competent and bona fide non-governmental organizations which, in their own field of activities.

could make invaluable contributions to Unesco 's work and which would, in many instances, be in a position to carry out important and essential missions for which Unesco itself would neither be fully equipped or prepared to do on its own.

331.88 : 282 : 061.3

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS CHRÉTIENS RÉFUGIÉS ET ÉMIGRÉS. *III<sup>e</sup> congrès triennal. Luxembourg, les 5, 6 et 7 juillet 1957. Rapport moral présenté par Ivan Popovitch.* Paris 9<sup>e</sup>, la Fédération. 26, rue de Montholon, 1957, 28 X 22 cm, 44 p, duplic.

332 : 331-88 : (654 + 655.8)

INTERNATIONALE DU PERSONNEL DES POSTES, TÉLÉGRAPHES ET TÉLÉPHONES. *Le pouvoir d'achat du personnel des PTT en 1956. Rapport de Fritz Gmür. XVI<sup>e</sup> congrès de l'IPPT, Florence, septembre 1957.* Berne, l'Internationale, 7 Schwarztorstrasse, 1957, 29,5 X 21 cm, 137 p, 13 tableaux, duplic. (Numéro de juillet-août-septembre 1957 des « Informations Postales »).

333.12

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES JURISTES DÉMOCRATES. *Journées d'études sur les nationalisations. Rome 4-5 mai 1957.* Bruxelles, l'Association, 234, rue du Trône, 1957, 24 X 16 cm, 73 p.

333.3 : 0.61.3 (100)

CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS CHRÉTIENS. *Résolutions adoptées à l'unanimité par la conférence sociale chrétienne internationale sur les problèmes du logement à Blankenberghe, les 24, 25 et 26 avril 1957.* Bruxelles, la Confédération, 148, rue de la Loi, 1957, 28 X 22 cm, 10 p, duplic.

336.2 : 061.2

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE DOCUMENTATION FISCALE. *Rapport annuel 1956.* Amsterdam, le Bureau, Herengracht 196, 21,5 X 13,5 cm, 18 p.

341.67 : 34

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES JURISTES DÉMOCRATES. *VII<sup>e</sup> congrès de l'Association interna-*

*tionale des Juristes démocrates. Bruxelles, 22-25 mai 1956. Travaux de la commission sur les principes juridiques de la coexistence pacifique.* Bruxelles, l'Association, 234, rue du Trône, 1956. 24 X 16 cm, 72 p.

342.7 (439)

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE JURISTES. *La situation en Hongrie et la règle de droit.* La Haye, la Commission. 47, Buitenhof, 1957, 24 X 15,5 cm, 156 p.

342.7 (439)

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE JURISTES. *L'opposition entre la situation en Hongrie et la règle de droit continue. Supplément au rapport de la Commission internationale de Juristes, publié en avril 1957.* La Haye, la Commission, juin 1957, 24 X 15,5 cm, 35 p.

347-78

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DES ŒUVRES LITTÉRAIRES ET ARTISTIQUES. *L'avant-projet de convention internationale relative à la protection des artistes interprètes ou exécutants, des fabricants de phonogrammes et des organismes de radiodiffusion. Rapport général établi au nom de la commission spéciale de l'ALAI par A. Troller.* « Le Droit d'Auteur », (Berne). l'Union, novembre 1956, pp. 93-104.

362.191 : 062.2

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE. *Rapport d'activité 1956.* Genève, le Comité, 7, avenue de la Paix, 1957, 23 X 15,5 cm, 90 p.

37 (058)

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES UNIVERSITÉS. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES. *Organisations interuniversitaires. Inter-University Organizations.* 1957. Paris 16<sup>e</sup>, Bureau International des Universités, 19, avenue Kléber, 1957, 24 X 15.5 cm, 82 p. Prix : 300 FF; 6/-: \$ 1.

### 3. Divers - Miscellaneous

002 = 00 : 409.35

DONKER DUYVIS, F. *The polyglot approach in international organisations.* « Review of Documentation », (The Haag), International Federation for Documentation, vol. 24, n° 3, August 1957, pp. 105-106.

International organizations should avoid to establish official languages. Routine work could be in one language only. For scientific publication English, French, German, Russian and Spanish are recommended.



ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ÉDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL D'ÉDUCATION. *Annuaire international de l'éducation*, vol. XVIII, 1956. Paris-Genève, Unesco-le Bureau, 24 X 16 cm, 482 p. (Publication n° 179).

Le dix-huitième volume de l'Annuaire international de l'éducation contient des informations de soixante-dix pays. Cet ouvrage comprend quatre parties : on trouve dans la première un bilan sommaire du mouvement éducatif dans le monde en 1955-1956. La seconde partie présente, sous forme de monographies nationales, les événements d'ordre éducatif les plus marquants qui se sont produits dans chacun de ces pays pendant la même période. Le lecteur trouvera dans la troisième un répertoire des autorités supérieures des ministères de l'Instruction publique, et il pourra consulter, en fin de volume, une série de tableaux statistiques sur les dépenses publiques au titre de l'éducation et sur les effectifs des maîtres et des élevés des divers degrés de l'enseignement.

*L'Europe et l'école*. « Bulletin du Centre Européen de la Culture », (Genève), le Centre, avril 1957, 5<sup>e</sup> année, n° 3, pp. 1-64. (Numéro spécial).

ACCORD GÉNÉRAL SUR LES TARIFS DOUANIERS ET LE COMMERCE. *Le commerce international en*

1956. Genève, l'Accord, juin 1957, 24 X 16 cm, 321 p + 4 tableaux. Prix : S 2.

4 (46>

B RTRAND, Lewis. Nueva York punto de difusión de la lengua. Esludio presentado al II congreso de cooperación intelectual, Santander, Espana, Julio 1956, auspiciado por el Instituto de cultura hispánica. Ciudad universitaria, Madrid, New York a Spanish-Language Outpost. Paper presented at the II Congress of Intellectual Cooperation, Santander, Spain, July 1956, Sponsored by the Instituto de cultura hispanica, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid. New York, 11, Las Américas Publishing Company, 249 West 13th Street, 1957, 22 X 14,5 cm, 29 p.

539 (4)

*Un objectif pour Euratom. Rapport présenté par M. Louis Armand, M. Franz Etzel et M. Francesco Giordani, sur la demande des Gouvernements de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne, de la Belgique., de la France, de l'Italie, du Luxembourg et des Pays-Bas.* Paris, La Documentation Française, Direction de la Documentation, 14, rue Lord-Byron. Paris 8<sup>e</sup>, 1957.. 30,5 X 21 cm, 12 p. (Notes et Etudes Documentaires, 9 mai 1957, n° 2. 291).

## RÉSUMÉ

### Société internationale pour la Protection des Invalides.

Née en 1922 sous le nom de « International Society for Crippled Children » (Société internationale pour les enfants paralysés), l'ISWC prit son nom et ses statuts présents à Londres en 1939, étendant ainsi son action aux adultes. Elle compte à présent des secrétariats nationaux dans 42 pays. Sa vitalité ressort du fait que 16 pays s'y sont affiliés au cours des 7 dernières années.

Toutefois, la Société n'accorde pas ses services uniquement à ses membres; sa documentation, ses informations et ses conseils sont acquis à qui-conque poursuit les mêmes objectifs.

Elle agit notamment par la diffusion d'informations précises, la publication de traductions, le prêt de films, les échanges internationaux de personnel spécialisé, les congrès, les travaux de comités internationaux d'experts et la coopération avec d'autres organismes internationaux.

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Nous donnons en face des annonces de congrès le numéro sous lequel l'organisation est décrite dans notre **Yearbook of International Organizations, 1956-57**.

Les adresses des comités ou secrétariats locaux d'organisation des congrès ont été données dans le numéro de septembre de «Associations Internationales». Elles seront également indiquées dans le numéro de novembre.

Les informations nouvelles sont marquées d'un \*. Le signe • indique qu'il s'agit d'une modification à une annonce publiée antérieurement. Les informations non encore annoncées dans ce calendrier mais déjà publiées dans le dernier numéro du « Supplément au calendrier » sont marquées d'un +. Nous rappelons que le « Supplément au calendrier » paraît mensuellement, deux semaines après la remise de la Revue à l'impression.

*We have inserted opposite the announcements of congresses the number under which the organizing body is described in our **Yearbook of International Organizations, 1956-57** edition.*

*Addresses of the local organizing committees or secretariats were given in the September issue of "International Associations". They will be published again in the November issue.*

*New announcements are marked by a star \*. The symbol • indicates an alteration in an announcement already published. The symbol + indicates an announcement not yet printed in International Associations though included in the latest issue of the "Calendar Supplement", which is produced each month two weeks after the magazine closes for press (annual subscription \$ 6 or 42/-).*

## DECEMBRE 1957 DECEMBER

Yearbook	Yearbook
* 2 Dec — Continental Scientific Union of Glass - 11th technical conference. Paris	11-12 Dec — Int. Meeting on Water Pollution in the Iron and Steel Industry. London
2-6 Dec — UNESCO - International Advisory Committee on bibliography - 4th session. Paris 4	16-20 Dec — UN/ECE - coal committee and subsidiary bodies. Geneva 1
2-10 Dec — Commonwealth Parliamentary Association - conference. New Delhi 289	16-20 Dec — UN/ECE - committee on agricultural problems. Geneva 1
4-10 Dec — UN Economic Commission for Asia and Far East - 3rd conference on water resources development. Manila 1	22-31 Dec — Int Union of Students - 4th int medical students seminar. Calcutta (India) 995
4-21 Dec — WMO - Regional Association III (South America) - 2nd session. Caracas 11	25 Dec — The Theosophical Society - int. convention. Adyar, Madras (India) 210
7-8 Dec — Int. Democratic Fellowship - congress. Paris 4	28 Dec - 8 Jan 1958 — Int Missionary Council - assembly. Accra 181
315	29 Dec - 5 Jan — European Society of Culture - 7th general assembly and meeting of writers, artists and scientists from East and West. Venice (Italy) 1029
9-10 Dec — UNESCO - 2nd meeting of Int Committee on laboratory animals. Paris 4	Dec — Int. Commission of Agricultural Industries/Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food - symposium on food additives. Istanbul 33 58
9-11 Dec — UNESCO - liaison committee of NGOs in the field of arts and letters. Paris 4	Dec — UN - Economic and Social Council - 24th session resumed. New York 1
9-13 Dec — UN/ECE - inland transport committees. Geneva 1	
10 Dec — UN - Rights of Man Day. 1	

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1957 Décembre

Yearbook

Dec — Pan American Coordinating Committee  
of Congresses on Agricultural Sciences -  
2nd round table conference on coffee.  
Santa Tecla (El Salvador) 91

1957 December

Yearbook

Dec — Action Committee for the Congress of  
European Peoples - congress. Theme :  
European Constituent Assembly.  
Turin (Italy)

JANVIER 1958 JANUARY

\* 6-11 Jan — UNESCO - 11th conference of  
organizers of int voluntary work camps.  
New Delhi 4  
7-10 Jan — Radioactive Isotopes in Clinical  
Application and Research - 3rd int sym-  
posium. Bad Gastein (Austria)  
13-20 Jan — World Federation of Catholic  
Young Women and Girls - int council  
and study session. Mexico 1096  
15 Jan — World Calendar Association -  
int. meeting. Ottawa 288

20 Jan — Baghdad Pact - 4th session of  
Council of Ministers. Ankara 110  
21 Jan - 14 Feb — WMO Commission for Syn-  
optic Meteorology - 2nd session.

11  
24 Jan — WHO - 21st session of council.  
Geneva 9

Jan — UNESCO - regional meeting on humid  
tropics research. Colombia 4  
Jan — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Phy-  
sics - colloquium on magnetism.  
New Delhi 838

FEVRIER 1958 FEBRUARY

1-14 Feb — Pan American Association of  
Ophthalmology - 5th interim congress.  
New York 866  
3-8 Feb — FAO - 4th meeting of int organi-  
zations for the joint study of programmes  
and activities in the field of agriculture  
in Europe. Paris 3  
17-21 Feb — Pacific Area Travel Association -  
7th annual conference.  
Santa Barbara (Cal, USA) 702  
Feb — Inter-American Academy of Compa-  
rative and International Law - annual  
meeting. Havana

Feb — Institute of Pacific Relations - 13th  
conference. Lahore (Pakistan) 263

Feb — FAO - 10th meeting on hybrid maize.  
Spain 3

Feb — World Alliance of YMCAs/World  
YWCA - joint consultation.  
Switzerland 944/945

Feb — Association Int des Etudiants en  
Sciences Economiques et Commerciales -  
10th congress. Vienna 952

MARS 1958 MARCH

• 3 Mar — Inter-American Regional Organi-  
zation of Workers of the ICFU - 4th  
congress. Montevideo 490  
+ 3-5 Mar — UN - council committee on non-  
governmental organizations. New York 1  
+ 4-7 Mar — Int Gas Turbine Conference.  
Washington DC  
9-14 Mar — Int College of Surgeons - 11th  
biennial congress. Los Angeles (Cal USA) 871  
+ 10 Mar - 4 Apr — UN - commission on human  
rights. Paris 1  
17-21 Mar — Nuclear Congress. Theme : Indus-  
trializing the atom. Chicago (Ill, USA)  
+ 17 Mar - 4 Apr — UN - commission on the  
status of women. Geneva 1  
+19-20 Mar — UN - economic commission for  
Latin America. Santiago 1

19-28 Mar — WMO - 2nd session of Regional  
Association IV (North and Central Amer-  
ica). Havana 11

Mar — UN - conference on maritime law.  
Geneva 1

+ Mar-Apr — UN - economic commission for  
Asia and Far East. Kuala Lumpur 1  
Mar — Organization of American States -  
7th inter-american travel congress.  
Montevideo 107

Mar — Int Broadcasting Org - 4th session of  
programme commission. Moscow 1028

Mar — Int Commission for Biological Control  
- general assembly. Zurich (Switzerland)

Mar — European Commission for the Control  
of Foot and Mouth Disease - meeting.  
Not fixed 51

AVRIL 1958 APRIL

	Yearbook n°
+ 4-12 Apr — Neo-Hippocratic Medicine - 4th int congress.	Athens
9-14 Apr — Int Association of Applied Psychology - 13th congress.	Rome 226
+ 9-25 Apr — UN - economic commission for Europe.	Geneva 1
11-14 World Federation for the Protection of Animals - council meeting.	Luxembourg 405
11-18 Apr — Int Committee for Horticultural Congresses - 15th congress.	Nice (France) 682
+ 13-18 Apr — Physiology and Winter Sports - 3rd int congress.	Davos (Switzerland)
14 Apr — Pan-American Day.	
107	
+ 15 Apr - 2 May — UN - Economic and Social Council - 25th session.	New York 1
16-19 Int Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine - 5th congress.	Madrid 845
21 Apr — ITU - 13th session of administrative council.	Geneva
10	
24-26 Apr — Int Society of Internal Medicine - meeting.	Philadelphia (Pa, USA) 923
28 Apr - 3 May — Engineering Societies of Western Europe and the USA - conference.	New York 758

	Yearbook
28 Apr - 3 May — European Confederation of Agriculture - meeting of rural youth.	Not fixed 685
+ 28 Apr - 16 May — UN - statistical commission.	New York 1
+ 28 Apr - 30 May — UN - commission on narcotic drugs.	Geneva 1
29 Apr - 2 May — Royal Sanitary Institute - annual int congress on public health.	Eastbourne (UK)
Apr — Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools - meeting.	Paris 965
Apr — Latin Societies of Otorhinolaryngology - 12th congress.	Rome
Spring — Socialist Int - experts' conference on party organization.	Berg-Neustadt (Germany) 341
Spring — Int Commission for Agricultural Industries - 11th congress.	Hamburg (Germany) 58
Spring — Int union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on non-metallic solids.	Leningrad (USSR) 838
Spring — Int Cotton Advisory Committee - 17th plenary assembly.	London 37

MAI 1958 MAY

8 May — World Red Cross Day.	
3-4 May — Int Union for Health Education of the Public - 4th conference.	Brussels 939
+ 4 May — UPU - session of governing body.	Berne 8
• 4 May — Int Federation of Journalists - congress.	London 456
4-10 May — Int Road Transport Union - congress.	Vienna 737
5-10 May — Int Federation of Prestressing - congress on prestressed concrete.	Berlin
* 5-10 May — Int Week of Chambers of Commerce.	Brussels
5-11 May — Association of Attenders and Alumni of the Hague Academy of Int Law - 10th congress.	Uppsala (Sweden) 348
+ 5-16 May — UN - commission on international commodity trade.	New York 1
6-8 May — Office Généalogique et Héraldique de Belgique - 4 <sup>e</sup> Congrès int des sciences généalogiques et héraldiques. Thème : Bibliographie, législation, publications, archives, expositions.	Brussels
6-9 May — Int Optical Commission - collo-	
• 13-15 May — Int Shoe and Leather Workers	
• 13-23 May — Int Social Security Association -	

	394
	395
10 May — Benelux - 12th economic con-	
gress.Brussels 293	
* 11-13 May — Int Federation of Editors-in-Chief - universal congress.Brussels	
Federation - congress.	Blankenberg (Belgium) 498
* 13-16 May — Journées Internationales on Clays.Brussels	
13-17 May — Int Olympic Committee - 54th session.Tokyo 1038	
13th General meeting.London 378	
+ 14-18 May — Pest Control - 2nd int congress.	Vienna
+ 14-24 May — European Academy of Allergy - meeting.The Hague	
* 15-18 May — Int College of Surgeons - European congress.	Brussels
16-18 May — Social Problems of Organization of Labour - 11th int conference.	Royumont (France)
* 17-19 May — Accountants - int session.	Brussels
18-21 May — World Federation for the Protection of Animals - congress,	



- 18-24 May — Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering - 6th congress. San Juan (Puerto Rico)
- \* 19-23 May — Int Convention on Microwave Values. London
- 19-24 May — Association des Industriels de Belgique / Association Nationale pour la Prévention des Accidents du Travail - 2nd world congress on the prevention of accidents. Brussels 2/378
- + 19-24 May — Int Office of Epizootics - 26th session. Paris 103
- 20 May — UN - diplomatic conference on commercial arbitration. New York 1
- \* 21 May — Int Hotel Association - congress. Brussels/Knokke 556
- 21-23 May — Bureau int de la Récupération - annual general assembly. Brussels 570
- 24-26 May — European Association of Women Executives - world congress. Brussels 553
- 24-31 May — Int Water Supply Association - 4th triennial congress. Brussels 741
- 24 May - 1 Jun — Int Olympic Committee - 3rd Asian Games. Tokyo 1038
- 25-29 May — Int Society of Gastro-Enterology - 3rd World Congress. Washington DC 922
- + 26-30 May — Asian Pédiatrie Congress. Singapore
- \* 27-28 May — World Catholic Congress on Christian Humanism. Theme : « Anima populorum ». Brussels
- + 27-30 May — Thermal and Hydroelectric Power Stations - int congress. Liege (Belgium)
- 27-30 May — Int Union of Food and Drink Workers' Associations - 12th congress. Brussels 509
- 27-31 May — Int Association of Confectionery - general assembly. Brussels 563
- 28 May - 8 Jun — European Federation of Chemical Engineering - 14th meeting; European Federation of Corrosion - 2nd congress. Brussels 765
- 29 May - 3 Jun — Int Medical Federation for Sport - 12th congress. Moscow 1073
- + 30-31 May — Permanent Int Committee on Acetylene, Oxy-acetylene Welding and Allied Industries - plenary assembly. Bad Godesberg (Germany) 756

## JUN 1958 JUNE

- 2-6 Jun — Int Association of Seed Crushers - congress. Brussels 562
- 2-7 Jun — Int Conference on Solid State Physics in Electronics and Telecommunications. Brussels
- 2-7 Jun — 7th Int Mechanical Engineering Congress. The Hague (Scheveningen) 601

- 30 May - 2 Jun — Int League of Commercial Travellers and Agents - congress. Liège (Belgium) 466
- 31 May - 8 Jun — Rassemblement Européen des Arts Chimiques - 12th congress and exhibition. Frankfurt/a.M. (Germany)
- May — Int Federation of Catholic Workers' Movements - 4th congress. Brussels 453
- May — PEN Club Int - Congress. Brussels 309
- \* May — Int Civil Defence Organization - 3rd conference. Geneva 409
- + May — Int Hospital Federation - study tour. Germany 893
- May — WHO - 11th world health assembly. Minneapolis (Minn.USA) 9
- May — Int Association for the Study of the Bronchia - 8th congress. Munich (Germany) 862
- May — Int Federation of Master Bakers - congress. Munich (Germany) 482
- May — Int Catholic Film Office - 8th congress and general council meeting. Theme : La promotion des bons films par l'action sur le grand public. Paris 1027
- May — Conference of Non - Governmental Organizations approved for consultative arrangements with UNESCO - 6th conference. Paris 298
- May — Inter-American Municipal Organization - 7th congress. Rio de Janeiro 372
- May — UNESCO - inter-governmental conference on performing rights. Rome 4
- May — Int Press Institute - general assembly. Washington DC 151
- May — Fédération Int du Thermalisme et du Climatisme - int congress. Not fixed 898
- Whitsuntide — European Seismological Commission - meeting. Utrecht (Netherlands) 829
- Whitsuntide — Int Association of Professional Numismatics - 7th general assembly. Vienna 565
- May/Jun — Int Aeronautical Federation - 51st general conference. Brussels 719
- + May/Jun — ICAO - conference. Montreal (Canada) 5

- 2-12 Jun — UNESCO - conference on int exchange of publications. Paris 4
- 3 Jun — Int Federation of Industrial Producers of Electricity for Own Consumption - study session. Liège (Brussels) 634
- 3-5 Jun — European Union of Coachbuilders - extraordinary congress. Brussels 658

## Yearbook

- 4-14 Jun — Int Conference on Large Electric Systems - 17th session. Paris 759
- \* 5-6 Jun — European Congress of Paint and Varnish. Brussels
- \* 5-8 Jun — Int Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses - int. congress. Brussels 935
- 6-8 Jun — Social Climatism - 2nd int congress. Briançon 100
- 6-9 Jun — Int Federation of Associations of Graduates of Higher Commercial Schools - council session and conference of presidents. Liege/Brussels
- 8-15 Jun — Int Social Law Society - 2nd congress. Brussels 373
- 9-13 Jun — 4th Automation Exposition and Congress. New York
- \* 9-14 Jun — Cooperation Center for Scientific Research relative to Tobacco - 2nd int congress. Brussels
- 9-14 Jun — World Sessions on Water. Brussels
- 9-12 Jun — Int Organization for Standardization - triennial general assembly. Harrogate (UK) 769
- + 10-13 Jun — First Int Congress on Vacuum Techniques. Namur (Belgium)
- 11-14 Jun — Int Federation of Steel, Tubes and Metal Merchants Associations - general assembly. Brussels 626
- + 12-14 Jun — Life Insurance - 6th int congress. Scheveningen (Netherlands)
- \* 12-15 Jun — Int Congress of Dentistry (Stomatology). Brussels
- + 15-21 Jun — Int Council for Educational Films - general meeting. Scheveningen (Netherlands) 967
- + 16-19 Jun — Electricity Authorises - 1st int congress. Liege (Belgium)
- 16-20 Jun — Int Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions - congress. Theme : The Child from six to ten years of age. Lisbon 858
- 16-26 Jun — Int Dairy Federation - annual meeting. Brussels 692
- 16-21 Jun — Int Union of Family Organizations - world congress. Paris 419
- 16-28 Jun — General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists - World conference. Cleveland (Ohio, USA) 176
- \* 17-21 Jun — Int Institute of Refrigeration - annual session and technical meeting. Delft (Netherlands) 94
- 17-29 Jun — Metallurgical Research - int congress. Liege/Luxembourg/Brussels

## Yearbook

- 21-26 Jun — Int Congress of Americanists. San Jose 248
- 22-27 Jun — 3rd int conference on the preparation of coal. Liège
- 22-28 Jun — Int Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics - 2nd congress. Montreal 891
- \* 23-27 Jun — Int Association of Public Relations - annual meeting and 1st world congress. Brussels
- 23-28 Jun — Int Musicological Society - 7th congress. Cologne (Germany) 1030
- 23-28 Jun — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - meeting on " very low temperatures ". Leiden (Netherlands) 838
- 24-26 Jun — European Galvanizers Association European - congress. Brussels
- 24-27 Jun — Union des Carrières et Scieries de Marbre de Belgique - 7th int marble congress. Brussels
- 25 Jun - 1 Jul — Int Society of Urology - 11th congress. Stockhohn 917
- 27 Jun - 3 Jul — Int Institute of Administrative Sciences - annual round table conference. Liège 368
- 30 Jun - 5 July — Int Institute of Welding - annual assembly. Vienna (Austria) 768
- 30 Jun - 8 Jul — Int Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power - congress. Lausanne (Switzerland) 668
- Jun — Int Professional Union of Gynaecologists and Obstetricians - congress. Brussels 486
- + Jun 2 — ILO - conference. Geneva
- Jun — European Council for Nuclear Research - symposium on accelerators and high energy physics. Geneva 114
- + Jun — Int Federation of Sugar-beet Producers. Germany 686
- Jun — Inter-American Commission of Women - 13th assembly. Havana 55
- Jun — World Veterans' Federation - expert conference on rehabilitation of those with traumatic brain injuries. Helsinki 403
- \* Jun — Int Whaling Commission - 10th meeting. London 56
- Jun — Int Federation of Automobile Engineers' and Technicians' Associations - 8th congress. Paris 767
- Jun — World Movement of Mothers - int study session. Paris 1099
- Jun — Early Middle Ages - 7th int congress. Vienna

	Yearbook
1-4 Jul — Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference - 5th congress.	London
+ 1 Jul - 2 Aug — UN - Economic and Social Council - 26th session.	Geneva 1
2-5 Jul — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on magnetism.	Grenoble (France) 838
2-7 Jul — European Orthodontological Society - annual int session.	Copenhagen 909
3-9 Jul - Int Academy of Ceramics - congress.	Ostend (Belgium) 1000
• 4-5 Jul — Speleology - int Colloquium.	Brussels
• 4-7 Jul — Council of European Municipalities - 4th assembly.	Liège (Belgium)
5-12 Jul — Int Medical Federation for Sport / Int Federation for Physical Education - world congress of Physical Education.	Brussels 1073
• 6-12 Jul — Int Union against Cancer - 7th congress.	London 934
• 7-15 Jul — Int Colloquium on Private Int Law Mariansky-Lazny (Czecho-Slovakia)	353
* 7-18 Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism - 9th session.	Loma Linda (Cal, USA) 174
8-17 Jul — Unesco / Int Bureau of Education - 21st int conference on public education.	Geneva 4/30
8-18 Jul — Int Electrotechnical Commission - general meeting.	Stockholm. 749
9-12 Jul — Conférence permanente pour l'Aménagement des Régions de l'Europe du Nord-Ouest - congrès.	Liège
• 9-15 Jul — Int Commission on Zoological Nomenclature - colloquium.	London 804
* 10-12 Jul — Fleurop-Interflora - world congress.	Brussels
12-18 Jul — Int Order of Good Templars - world congress.	The Hague 202
12-20 Jul — Fédération Int des Jeunes Musicales - 13 <sup>e</sup> congrès.	Brussels 1019
• 13-22 Jul — Int Association for Vocational Guidance - world congress.	Brussels 424
14-18 Jul — Int Association of Judges of Juvenile Courts - 5th congress. Theme : Social and educational work of juvenile courts.	Brussels 352
* 15-19 Jul — Condensation Nuclei - 3rd Int symposium.	Cambridge (UK)
15-21 Jul — Medical Women's Int Association - 9th congress.	London 861
+ 16-19 Pilot Int - 37th convention.	Philadelphia (Penn. USA)

	Yearbook
16-23 Jul — 15th Int Zoological Congress.	London 801
18-29 Jul — Int Bar Association - congress.	Cologne (Germany) 370
• 20-26 Jul — Int Union for Child Welfare - World congress.	Brussels 418
• 21-24 Jul — Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - conference of macromolecular commission.	Nottingham (UK) 833
21-25 Jul — Int Diabetes Federation - triennial congress.	Düsseldorf (Germany) 897
* 23-27 July — European Association for Animal Production - 6 <sup>e</sup> journées d'étude.	Brussels 690
23-27 Jul — World's Christian Endeavor Union - 13th convention.	Frankfurt/a.M. 221
23 Jul - 1 Aug — Int Transport Workers' Federation - 25th biennial congress.	Amsterdam (Netherlands) 499
26 Jul - 2 Aug — Int Union of Social Democratic Teachers - congress.	Liège (Belgium) 345
27 Jul - 2 Aug — First Catholic World Health Conference, including 8th congress of Int Association of Catholic Physicians, 6th congress of Catholic Int Committee of Nurses, 5th congress of Int Federation of Catholic Pharmacists, 1st congress of Int Federation of Catholic Hospitals.	Brussels 206/429
27 Jul - 3 Aug — Watch Tower and Bible Tract Society - int assembly of Jehovah's Witnesses.	New York 222
28 Jul - 2 Aug — Int Folk Music Council - assembly general and int conference on folk dancing and folk music.	Liège (Belgium) 1017
28 Jul - 2 Aug — Int Federation of Home Economics - 9th congress.	Maryland Univ (USA) 970
Jul — Int Confederation of Accordionists - congress and world championship.	Brussels
+ Jul — UN - technical assistance committee.	Geneva 1
Jul (end) — Int Vegetarian Union - 16th World congress.	Germany 940
+ Jul — Western European Union - int course on literature for adolescents.	Liège (Brussels) 124
Jul — Int Union of Biological Sciences - 13th general assembly.	London 839
Jul — Int Federation of commercial, clerical and technical employees - 12th congress.	London 495
Jul — Unesco - Seminar on bibliography.	Panama City 4



## Yearbook

Jul — Latin American Faculties of Economic Sciences - 2nd conference. San José (Costa Rica) n°

Jul — Int Union for Protecting Public Morality - general assembly and int congress.

Switzerland 216

## Yearbook

Jul — Int Commission for Agricultural Industries / Permanent Int Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food - 5th symposium on food additives. Not fixed 58/33

Jul or Aug — Int Landworkers' Federation - 15th congress. Copenhagen 503

## AOUT 1958 AUGUST

- 2-9 Aug — Universala Esperanto Asocio - 43rd world congress. Mainz (Germany) 232
- \* 3-10 Aug — Union Européenne des Anciens Elèves des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus - congrès. Brussels
- 4-7 Aug — Int Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy - 21st session, information office. Brussels 41
- \* 4-9 Aug — Int Federation of National Associations of Engineering Apprentices - congress. Brussels 969
- 4-9 Aug — Int Association of Microbiologists - 7th congress. Stockholm 786
- \* 4-10 Aug — World Organization for Early Childhood Education - 7th assembly. Brussels 987
- \* 4-15 Aug — European Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism - 4th session. Geneva 174
- 6-13 Aug — World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association - world convention. Japan 183
- 7 Aug — Int Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism. - 4th annual meeting. Geneva 174
- 9-13 Aug — Int Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom - 2nd congress. Chicago (Ill, USA) 166
- 10-16 Aug — Radiation. Biology - int congress. Burlington (Vt, USA)
- 11-16 Aug — World Federation of Occupational Therapists - 2nd int congress. Copenhagen 464
- 13-19 Aug — 3rd Int Seaweed Symposium. Galway (Ireland)
- 13-20 Aug — Int Astronomical Union - 10th general assembly. Moscow 828
- + 14-20 Int Congress of Marionette Specialists. Liège (Belgium)
- 14-21 Aug — Int Mathematical Union - General Assembly - congress. Edinburgh (UK) 842
- 18-22 Aug — Int Youth Hostel Federation - 19th conference. Brussels 975
- \* 18-23 Aug — Int Conference on Semi-Conductors. Rochester (New York)
- \* 19-21 Aug — Int Congress of Commercial Directors. Brussels
- 19-24 Aug — Catholic Int Union for Social Service - 9th int congress. Theme : For a more humane world : the contribution of social service. Brussels 417
- 19-26 Aug — Int Institute of Refrigeration - congress. Copenhagen 94
- 20-23 Aug — Int Symposium on Glassware. Liège (Belgium)
- 20-27 Aug — Genetics - 10th int congress. Montreal (Canada) 800
- 20-31 Aug — Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association - 8th conference. Tokyo (Japan) 283
- \* 22-23 Aug — National Lotteries of Western Europe - congress. Brussels
- 24-27 Aug — Teaching of French at the Secondary Level - int congress. Liège (Belgium)
- 24-30 Aug — World Medical Association - 12th general assembly. Copenhagen 426
- 25 Aug — Comité Mondial de Culture et Spectacles - conférence. Miami (Cal, USA)
- \* 25-29 Aug — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on electronic properties of metals at low temperatures. Schenectady (Ny, USA) 838
- \* 25-30 Aug — Int Congress of Catholic Bible Society. Brussels
- 25-30 Aug — Int Society of Social Defence - 5th congress. Theme : Administrative and judicial action in the field of mal-adjusted adolescents. Stockholm 269
- 26-31 Aug — Inter-Allied Committee of Reserve Officers - int congress. Brussels
- + 27-28 Aug — Int Footwear and Leather Bureau - general assembly. Liège (Belgium) 569
- 27 Aug - 2 Sept — Int Dental Federation - 46th annual session. Brussels 889
- 27 Aug - 4 Sept — Int Federation of Surveyors - 9th congress. Scheveningen (Netherlands) 454
- 28-30 Aug — Int Congress on University-Teaching of Economics. Liège (Belgium)
- 28-31 Aug — The Biometrie Society - 4th Int Conference. Ottawa (Canada) 817

	Yearbook n°
28 Aug - 3 Sept — Combustion - 7th int symposium. Oxford/London	
* 28 Aug - 4 Sept — Mediaeval Philosophy - int congress. Brussels	
31 Aug - 6 Sept — Int Federation for Housing and Town Planning - 24th congress. Liège (Belgium)	766
+ Aug — Int Academy of Comparative Law - 5th congress. Brussels	
+ Aug — European Student Theatre Union - general assembly. Brussels	
Aug — World Young Women's Christian Association - membership conference. Greece	945
+ Aug — Int Society for Business Education - congress. Liège (Belgium)	993
Aug — World Assembly of Youth - assembly session. New Delhi	947
• Aug — World Council of Churches - central committee. Nyborg (Denmark)	184
Aug — Int Society of Blood Transfusion - 7th congress. Rome	927

	Yearbook
Aug — Int Federation of Landscape Architects - congress. Washington	693
Aug or Sept — World's Poultry Science Association - 11th congress. Mexico City	677
Aug - Sept — Federation of Catholic Universities - general assembly of lectors. South America	968
Summer — 3rd Latin American Student Congress. Costa Rica	
Summer — Int Association of Sedimentology - congress. Denmark	783
Summer — World Union of Jewish Students - congress. Jerusalem	998
Summer — Int Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children - 4th congress. Lausanne (Switzerland)	951
Summer — Int League of Religious Socialists - congress. Not fixed	193
Summer — World Federation of Trade Unions - conference for young workers. Not fixed	523

SEPTEMBRE 1958 SEPTEMBER

1-5 Sept — Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth - 8th congress. Montreal	950
1-6 Sept — Congress of Int Competitions for Quartets. Liège (Belgium)	
* 1-6 Sept — Howard League for Penal Reform int summer school. Oxford (UK)	1112
* 1-7 Sept — World Federation of United Nations Associations - 13th assembly. Brussels	312
1-7 Sept — Int Union of Biochemistry - 4th congress. Vienna	832
• 1-9 Sept — Int Association for Analogy Computation - 2nd journées int and 1st general assembly. Strasbourg (France)	789
1-14 Sept — UN - 2nd int conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Geneva	1
1-15 Sept — Int Federation of Societies of Philosophy - 12th congress. Venice (Italy)	255
• 2-6 Sept — Int Association of University Professors and Lecturers - 10th conference. Theme : Organization of higher education. Brussels	953
2-6 Sept — Int Symposium on Glaucoma. Liège (Belgium)	
2-6 Sept — Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies - 5th convention. Montreal (Canada)	

* 3-9 Sept — Int Federation of Electron Microscope Societies - int congress. Berlin	810
• 3-10 Sept — Int Statistical Institute - special session. Brussels	261
3-10 Sept — Int Association of Cybernetics - 1st general assembly. Namur (Belgium)	
3-23 Sept — World Meteorological Organization - congress. Geneva	
* 4-7 Sept — Int Catholic Child Bureau - Int congress on Open Air for Children. Brussels	960
5-13 Int Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria - 6th congress. Lisbon	883
* 6-7 Sept — Int Veterinary congress. Brussels	
* 6-12 Sept — 18th Int Congress of Pharmaceutical Sciences. Brussels	
• 6-12 Sept — Int Pharmaceutical Federation - 17th assembly. Brussels	461
+ 7-11 Sept — Int College of Surgeons - 23rd annual meeting. Atlantic City (NJ. USA)	871
7-11 Sept — World Power Conference - sectional meeting. Montreal (Canada)	760
7-11 Sept — American College of Chest Physicians - 5th int congress on diseases of the chest. Tokyo	870
7-13 Sept — Union Int des Huissiers de Justice et Officiers Judiciaires - 3rd int congress. Rome	481

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- 15-23 Sept — Apimondia - 17th int congress on  
beekeeping. Bologna
- + 16 Sept — UN - 13th session of general  
assembly. New York 1
- 16-19 Sept — Union Culturelle Française - 5th  
int
- 7-14 Sept — 7th Colloquium Spectroscopicum  
Int. Liège (Belgium)
- 8 Sept — Int Telegraph and Telephone  
Consultative Committee - special limited  
assembly. Geneva 10
- 8-10 Sept — European Committee of Manu-  
facturers of Domestic Heating and Kit-  
chen Appliances. Brussels 582
- 8-12 Int Council of Ophthalmology - 18th  
int congress. Brussels 896
- 8-13 Sept — Association Guillaume Budé -  
6th int congress. Lyons (France)
- 8-13 Sept — Int Society of Haematology -  
7th congress. Rome 914
- 8-14 Sept — Society of Industrial Chemistry  
- 31st int congress. Liège (Belgium)  
771
- 8-15 Sept — Int Association for the Preven-  
tion of Blindness - meeting. Brussels 857
- 8-15 Sept — Int Organization against Tra-  
choma - general assembly. Brussels  
907
- 10-13 Sept — Coal Petrology - 1st int meeting.  
Heerlen (Netherlands)
- 10-17 Sept — Congrès Marias Int. Thème : La  
Vierge immaculée et l'Eglise.  
 Lourdes (France) 196
- 11-19 Sept — Int Union for the Conservation  
of Nature and Natural Resources -  
general assembly. Athens 841
- 12-15 Sept — Int Society of Hydatidosis - 7th  
congress. Beirut 916
- 13-15 Sept — Int Institution of the Middle  
Classes - congress.  
 Liège  
(Belgium) 545
- 14-17 Sept — Int Federation for the Protec-  
tion of Populations - 5th int congress on  
civil defence. Brussels 401
- 14-20 Sept — European Association for Cera-  
mics - 6th int congress. Wiesbaden  
(Germany) 552
- 14-21 Sept — Int Society of Cardiology - 3rd  
world congress. Brussels 919
- 15 Sept — ITU - Telegraph and telephone  
administrative conference. Geneva 10
- \* 15-17 Sept — Int Institute of Public Finance -  
congress. Brussels 367
- 15-18 Sept — Council of European Industrial  
Federations - 4th int congress of indus-  
trialists. The Hague  
Scheveningen 603
- 15-19 Sept — Int Commission on Large Dams  
of the World Power Conference - 6th  
congress. New York 752
- 15-20 Sept — 4th Int Congress on Carboni-  
ferous Stratigraphy Paleontology Geo-  
congress. Liège (Belgium)
- + 16-22 Sept — Permanent Int Association of  
Road Congresses - study week.  
Copenhagen 710
- 17-20 Sept — Int Institute of Differing Civili-  
zations - 31st session. Brussels 252
- 20-22 Sept — Int Association for Social Pro-  
gress - congress. Liège (Belgium) 229
- 21-25 Sept — Int Bureau of Differential An-  
thropology - 5th congress. Theme :  
Application of differential anthropology  
to work, sports and military service.
- 22-25 Sept — Confédération Int du Crédit Po-  
pulaire - congress. Brussels 543
- ration - 9th session. Brussels  
597
- 3rd congress. Themes : Stock taking  
and valuing; the accountant as financial  
adviser to companies.  
22-27 Sept — Int Gearing Conference.  
London
- ation of Agri-  
culture - general assembly. Vienna  
(Austria) 685
- meeting. \* 23-25 Sept — Int Council for Building Re-  
search, Studies and Documentation -  
Brussels 761
- congress. 25-28 Sept — Angiology and Histopathology -  
3rd int congress. Venice (Italy)
- \* 29 Sept - 1 Oct — Int Association of Crafts  
and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises  
Brussels 663
- 29 Sept - 5 Oct — Foundry Engineering - 25th  
int congress. Liège (Belgium)
- 30 Sept - 4 Oct — Int Council of Scientific  
Unions - 8th general assembly.  
Washington 808
- Sept — Psychotherapy - int congress.  
Barcelona (Spain)
- gineering - congress. Brussels  
684
- Sept — World Touring and Automobile Orga-  
nisation - int study week. Copenhagen 728
- Sept — Int Graphical Federation - congress.  
Germany 494
- Sept — Int Council of Aeronautical Sciences  
- 1st congress. Madrid
- Sept — Int Railway Congress Association -  
Madrid 707
- 17th session.

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- Sept — 4th Int Slavonic Congress. Moscow
- Sept — Int Society of the History of Medicine - 16th congress. Montpellier (France) 915
- Sept — Pan American Sanitary Organization - 15th conference. San Juan (Puerto Rico) 116

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- Sept — UN - seminar on regional planning in relation to urbanization and industrialization. Tokyo 1
- + Sept — Int Bank for Reconstruction and Development - 13th annual assembly. 6
- + Sept — Int Finance Corporation - meeting. 121
- + Sept — Int Monetary Fund - meeting. 7

OCTOBRE 1958 OCTOBER

- 2-4 Oct — European Insurance Committee - plenary assembly. Brussels 694
- 4-13 Oct — Int Federation of Agricultural Producers - 10th conference. Brussels 694
- 6-11 Oct — Int Congress on Propagation of Metric and Decimetric Waves. Liège (Belgium)
- 19 Oct — Int Air Transport Association - general assembly. New Delhi 704
- 19-26 Oct — Int Society of Medical Hydrology - 21st int congress. Madrid
- 19-26 Oct — Int Association of Allergology - 3rd int congress. Paris 851
- 24 Oct — United Nations Day. 1
- Oct — Int Road Federation - 3rd world congress. Mexico City 724
- Oct (prob) — Permanent Int Committee of Congresses of Comparative Pathology - 8th congress. Munich (Germany) 873

- Oct (prob) — Int Association of Skat Clubs - 19th congress. Paris 1036
- Oct — UNESCO - advisory committee on arid zone research, 14th session. Teheran 4
- Autumn — High-speed Photography - 4th int congress. Düsseldorf (Germany)
- Autumn — Council of Europe - autumn session of consultative assembly. Strasbourg (France) 74
- Autumn — Council of Europe - study sessions for youth leaders. Strasbourg (France) 74
- Autumn — Trade Unions Int of Agricultural and Forestry Workers - conference. Not fixed 529
- Autumn — Int Special Committee on Radio Interference - meeting. Not fixed
- \* Autumn — World Association of World Federalists - conference on economic questions. Not fixed 327

NOVEMBRE 1958 NOVEMBER

- + 2-7 NOV — Radiology - 6th Pan American congress. Lima
- 16-23 Nov — Scientific Information - int conference. Washington DC
- 23-27 Nov — Int Union for Child Welfare - 2nd Asian regional conference. Theme: The child in the family. Tokyo 418
- 24-26 Nov — Mechanization of Thought Processes - int meeting. Teddington (OK)
- 30 Nov - 6 Dec — Int Conference of Social Work - 9th conference. Tokyo 389

- Nov — Int Yacht Racing Union - conference. London 1079
- Nov — Pan American Medical Association - congress. Mexico City 864
- + Nov — UN - technical assistance committee. New York 1
- Nov — UNESCO - general conference, 10th session. Paris 4
- Nov — Int Federation for Documentation - general assembly. Washington (USA) 142
- Nov — World Young Women's Christian Association - consultation. Not fixed 945

DECEMBRE 1958 DECEMBER

- 8-14 Dec — The Int Leprosy Association - 7th congress. New Delhi 928
- 10 Dec — UN - Rights of Man Day. 1
- 25 Dec — The Theosophical Society - int convention. Banares (India) 210

- + Dec — UN - Economic and Social Council - 26th session resumed. New York 1
- Dec — WHO - regional conference on teacher training for health responsibilities. Not fixed 9

