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LA REVUE DES  
ORGANISATIONS ET REUNIONS  
INTERNATIONALES

THE REVIEW OF  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
AND MEETINGS

NGO  ONG

PALAIS D'EGMONT  
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ORGANIZACIJE NAO-GOVERNAMENTALIS • Д'П'П'П'П'П' Д'П'П'П'П' Д'П'П'П'П' • ИККЕ - GOVERNEMENTALE ORGANISATIONER • 非政府組織協會 • ORGANIZACIJE

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INTERNATIONALES

9<sup>E</sup> ANNÉE    5    9<sup>TH</sup> YEAR  
MAI            1957        MAY

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Monthly - Mensuel

# CONFERENCE INTERPRETING

*This article, prepared by the Department of Natural Sciences in the Secretariat of Unesco, was originally intended to form part of the report entitled Scientific and technical translating and other aspects of the language problem, mentioned on page 299. By arrangement with Unesco it is, however, printed here instead, as its interest was felt to be on the one hand somewhat marginal to that of the remaining chapters in the report and on the other hand not limited to technical subject fields.*

*The names mentioned in the article are those of persons who either made original contributions to the Unesco report or commented on it in draft, to whom acknowledgment is made for allowing themselves to be thus quoted.*

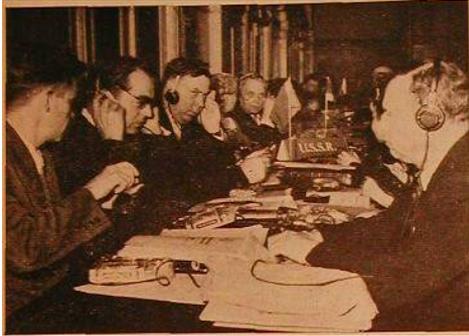
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Conference interpreting is generally considered a more difficult job than written translating but there is a sense in which the opposite is true, in that often the debaters themselves are able to "feel" whether or not the interpreter is getting their points across and to help him out. This happens even though their own knowledge of the foreign language may be very rudimentary. It is another illustration of the fact that the psychology of human intercommunication defies complete analysis. It would seem that in some subtle way the mere presence in one room of people interested in the same subject, aided by the tone and gestures with which they partly express themselves, imparts to their utterances a momentum which helps to carry them across language barriers.

Apart from help afforded him in this way, the difficulty of an interpreter's task is of course much increased if the subject matter is technical and he is not familiar with it. Interpreting, especially by the simultaneous method, necessitates acquired skill and experience which make it a profession in itself. Numerically it is only a very small profession and, what concern us here, there are not enough international conferences on any one subject to make it possible for professional interpreters to spe-

cialize narrowly. Hence, as a rule, the most that the organizers of a technical conference can hope for are interpreters who have had previous contact with some related field of science and who possess the faculty — which ought to be regarded as a *sine qua non* of the profession — of rapidly reading up, in both the languages involved, a subject which is new to them, in preparation for a conference on it. It is for the organizers, in their own interests, to see that such interpreters are provided well beforehand with all useful documentation for this purpose.

Even so an interpreter, however skilled as such, who is not a subject specialist, is almost bound to render technical concepts imperfectly. As an example, one of acknowledged standing who was interpreting a discussion on the engineering of dams in a session of the World Power Conference referred to "barrages poids" as "weight barrages" instead of "gravity dams". As the French word "barrage" is in fact used also in English (though in rather a special sense) it would undoubtedly be understood by those present and the mistake was not at all a serious one; nevertheless it must have caused them a split-second of puzzlement, interrupting the easy flow of the argument to which they



*At a meeting of the International Co-operative Alliance. USSR delegates listen to a speech through simultaneous interpretation*

*Social Council held at United Nations headquarters in New York. Each delegate has his own microphone, and he listens by means of a minute plastic apparatus covering one ear only. The deputies seated behind the delegates are using the old type of headphone. The row of chairs at the back are for members of the Secretariat.*



*A session of the Older Boy's Conference (World YMCA) Paris 1955.*

were listening. In the same way, misunderstandings of real importance can arise. The remedy is not easy to suggest.

A leader in the profession, Mr. Jean Herbert has referred in *The Interpreter's Handbook* <sup>(1)</sup> (to which Professor S. Stelling-Michaud, principal of the School of Interpreters attached to the University of Geneva, has contributed a Preface) to three techniques, namely : (1) Consecutive interpreting in which the interpreter takes notes during the speech and afterwards gives a rendering in another language. This is the oldest and least difficult method. It allows time for accuracy and if necessary for elucidating special terminology. For this reason it is sometimes preferred for technical conferences; but as compared with the simultaneous method it doubles the length of the proceedings even if only two languages are used and tends to drag them out to an intolerable length if there are more than two. It is tedious for the listeners, especially for those who have understood the original language. Moreover it destroys any possibility of a lively and stimulating debate. (2) Simultaneous interpreting, with wired or wireless transmission, in which the interpreter speaks into a microphone in one language at the same time as listening to the next phrase in the language of origin, the participants hearing what he says in earphones connected through a switch which enables each to listen to whichever language he prefers. Given sufficient interpreters, there can be any number of these. (3) Simultaneous whispered interpreting, when the interpreter whispers his interpretation into the ears of one or two occasionally three delegates.

According to this authority, the basic qualities required in an interpreter are not exceptionally rare but their combination is uncommon. They are : a capacity for being passively receptive, i. e. for drinking in readily and without any personal reaction all that may be said by the speaker; the type of quick-wittedness which makes for prompt and effective repartee (interpretation being comparable, as he puts it, to a mental game of tennis) ; and a good memory, because all the tricks of the trade are intended only to make up for its deficiencies. Two things are expected of the interpreter's memory : first, that it should store up an exceptionally large vocabulary in

various languages and supply instantly the required word or phrase; second, that it should retain for a very brief period (seldom more than an hour) a picture as full, detailed, and accurate as possible of what has just been said — after which the interpreter will be well advised to wash his mind clear of most of what he has memorized. In this latter function the interpreter's memory is therefore the reverse of the actor's. Whereas the actor has ample time to learn his part, gradually and methodically, and is then expected to remember it over a long period and repeat it on a succession of occasions, the interpreter must wholly commit to his memory fleeting thoughts and words as they fly past, and then bring them back to mind only once, a very short while later.

In his opinion, it is very rare to find the qualities of a good interpreter and a good translator combined in the same individual. The requirements, he says, are fundamentally different;

" The reason for this is clear : the translator can or should search at leisure for the accurate term, as well as endeavour to express himself in the best possible grammar and style; he may rewrite the same paragraph ten times or more, improving it each time; he may consult all dictionaries and reference books, and ask for help and advice. The interpreter, on the other hand, is given hardly any time to think, can consult neither books nor friends, and must " put across ", immediately and as accurately as possible, whatever the speaker wishes to convey. But he may express nuances by varying the tone of his voice, he may repeat, correct or add to what he has just said, if he sees that he was not properly understood. These are in reality two contrary techniques which are mutually destructive. "

Draft critics of the report on scientific and technical translating now published by Unesco were asked to comment on this opinion of Mr. Herbert, and the result is rather interesting. A majority seem to agree with him, and it is pointed out that on the face of it there is no

(1) Herbert, J. : *The Interpreter's Handbook : how to become a conference interpreter*. Geneva : Georg & Cie, 1952, 113 p.

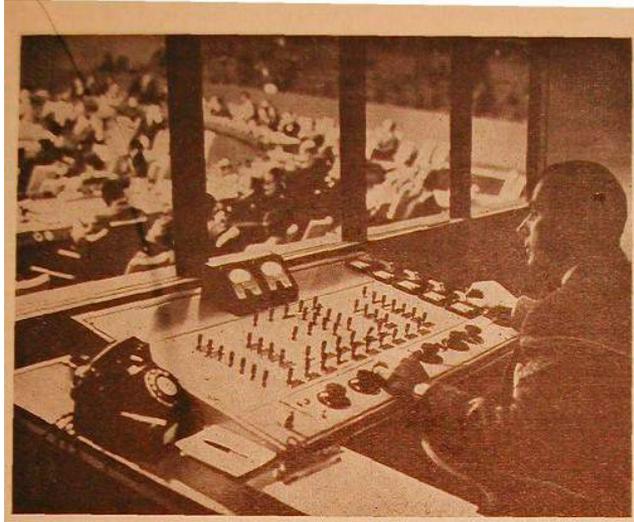
more reason why a good interpreter should make a good translator, or vice versa, than that an author should be an orator. The quickness required of an interpreter is undoubtedly an asset for any translator, but perhaps, as one critic remarks, "Mr. Herbert feels that those who are very good at rapid improvising under pressure need this very pressure to key them up to their work, just as a good fencer or boxer needs the stimulus of an active opponent to brine out his own talent and skill at "rapid improvising ". The translator, however, is not under such constant pressure, and accordingly is accustomed to engage wider areas of his mind at a more leisurely pace. "

There is a difference, too, in the qualities required for simultaneous and consecutive interpreting, the latter having something in common with scientific abstracting. An interpreter, observes Miss M.I. Wyatt (U.K.) "needs to be fast-thinking, versatile, ready for any emergency; [he] would more than probably soon be bored with slower research work, while the good translator needs to be painstaking and prepared on occasion to search unswervingly until precisely the one and only suitable term is found ". Miss M.E. Weeks (U.S.A.) states that at the Kresge-Hooker Scientific Library " we have found it impossible to judge an applicant's competence as a translator from the fluency of his spoken English. His English seems to flow more freely when he is not confronted by written material in his mother tongue. It is then very difficult to avoid introducing the foreign idioms and word order into the English translation. The translator requires patience and punctiliousness; the interpreter must be alert and have both languages on the tip of his tongue, but has an opportunity to clarify any unclear wording if questioned by the client ".

Mr. W. Keiser (France), an interpreter who qualified at the Geneva school, comments that the better an interpreter knows his subject the better he is able to interpret. Among conference interpreter\* there are some who began their careers as translators. If they are called upon to work in the subject field they have known as translators, they in general give an excellent performance, always provided that they also possess the other qualities mentioned by Mr. Herbert. It is worth noting that certain organizations, including the International La-

bour Organization at Geneva, tend to recruit interpreters from among their translating staff, calling upon these to act as interpreters (with additional pay) at times of heavy load. " I do not know how successful this has been. On the other hand I have often noticed that an interpreter who has long worked as a translator tends to be somewhat laboured in his expression; even simply the continual striving to find absolutely the right equivalent terms, which is an essential condition in written translating, reveals itself in hesitations when interpreting. An interpreter who has not been trained as a translator will overcome such difficulties more easily or will run round them by some paraphrase which will neatly express the speaker's idea without distorting it. It is nevertheless quite possible for a translator to make a good interpreter, especially in fields with which he is familiar. Translator-interpreters are commoner in organizations which have a limited field than among free-lances. I have also known examples of interpreters working as translators, but these are exceptional. When, as sometimes happens, an interpreter is called upon to translate texts of resolutions at the end of a conference, it is rare for him to undertake the job and every reserve must be made as to its quality, this being as a rule done quickly and without checking it back. When an interpreter presents or reads out such a translated text he is well advised to draw the attention of the secretariat or of the meeting to the fact that it would be well for it to be checked. I have further remarked that quite a number of conference interpreters who have an astonishing facility of style in the spoken language lose all their assurance where it is a question of a written translation. This is a common phenomenon among bilingual and polyglot people. They speak the languages very well indeed, without any trace of accent, but they never feel quite sure of themselves where it is a question of drawing up a written text in any of their languages with delicacy of touch ".

Mr. R.W. Jumpelt (German Federal Republic) who is himself experienced in both capacities considers that where highly technical subject matter is in question, especially in working parties, there is much to be said in favour of the interpreter's and translator's functions being combined in the same person.



*Interpretation service for United Nations meetings. On the control panel in the engineer's booth (shown here) are black keys next to identification plates representing on the panel the placement in the meeting room of representatives of each nation, the President or Chairman of the meeting, and other officers. As a speaker is recognized, the engineer snaps the key and the speaker's voice comes alive through the small microphone on the desk before him. Meters on the control panel indicate the sound volume in the meeting room and in the headsets carrying the interpretation, permitting volume control by the engineer.*  
(UNATIONS)



*Trusteeship Council.*

*Simultaneous interpreters at work in their booth during a meeting of the*  
(UNATIONS)

" The interpreter who is called upon to translate papers leading up to a meeting becomes familiar with at least some of the arguments and learns beforehand a great deal of the terminology likely to be used in the meeting; in fact he may learn a lot more than he can ever hope for within the normal briefing time. *With* this method, briefing is considerably shortened, a fact which no one will underrate who has been trying desperately to get hold of a delegate to ' talk things over ' before the conference. By the same token, the interpreter, after attending the meeting, will require far less assistance than the non-specialist translator to make a competent translation of the minutes of the meeting, working documents, etc., since he is bound to have shared the ideas and concepts that would be essential for such a translation. "

He argues that even in a large organization where the employment of more translators and fewer interpreters might be more economical, the combination appears desirable if highly specialized subjects are to be treated : because the oral and written work are largely complementary it makes the results more reliable; also because this may be the cheapest way to provide in-service training in special fields; furthermore " translators who despite excellent capabilities normally shrink from interpreting give a good performance when they have treated the subject in question in their written work ".

Mr. A.R. Longley (U.K.) suggests that an interpreter who has the necessary technical knowledge often makes a good chairman for small technical conferences of up to a dozen people.

" There is a tendency in a small conference ... to divide into ' language groups ' each buzzing or effervescing independently, unless an efficient chairman is appointed. Hence, if an interpreter is present, he is a natural choice, especially if he is not taking part in the discussions, and provided he has the qualifications of a reasonably good chairman. It is wise to take an early, firm, step to appoint a chairman, for whilst a certain amount of ' huddling ' is inevitable, and sometimes necessary, someone should control it. Where the nature of the discussion centres around questions to be asked by one side, and answered by the other, it is a great

asset to have these submitted to the chairman in a concise, written form ; he will then translate them orally one at a time. The senior member of the opposite team will delegate each question as it is translated, to the member of his team qualified to answer it. The answers will then be translated back to the questioner. Much time can be saved in this way, dealing rigidly with one point at a time, and controlling the amount of semi-relevant and irrelevant comment. "

Mr. W. Keiser, aforementioned, also refers to speakers at conferences, even though they may speak a foreign language perfectly, preferring to use their own language because they feel surer in it and know that they can have full confidence in the interpreter who will express what they want to say with complete fidelity and put it better than they could themselves. In a negotiation a speaker often has to rely on his own arguments alone, and it is essential that the whole force and tone of these should reach those for whom they are intended. As a rule it is only a qualified interpreter who is capable of doing this in a foreign language. No shared artificial language is capable of reproducing the forcefulness and liveliness of the natural one which reflects the culture of the people who read it.

An interpreter who served at the Nuremberg trials, where simultaneous interpreting was used, states that it was not found that simultaneous interpreters could read out the contents of documents before them in another language, but these must always be translated beforehand, especially when they deal with special subjects. " Good interpreters made bad translators. Even so, accuracy is sacrificed to speed in simultaneous interpreting. Accuracy is about 60 per cent. Also, people talk more when simultaneous as against consecutive interpreting is used, so that the gain in time is not quite so spectacular as it might appear ".

Mr. C.H. Gray (U.K.) who, as Secretary to the International Executive Council of the World Power Conference, has had much experience in the organization of international congresses, agrees on the need for interpreters to receive all necessary documentation as long before the conference as possible, but he regards it as a counsel of perfection that they should invariably be able to have pre-prints of all the



*Photograph taken at the Palace of the National Assembly, Lisbon, during the 30th session of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations from 15-18 April 1957. The simultaneous interpretation was effected in three languages, English, French and Portuguese, by means of specially installed radio equipment. It will be noted that for each tier there is a transportable microphone, the Parliamentary ushers being responsible for moving it as required.*

papers and scripted contributions. He has not found that professional interpreters are often able to give good advice on congress arrangements except as regards the actual interpretation. Nor does he consider that a "quiz session" is often practicable. He is of opinion that for highly technical matter a *greater* degree of familiarity with the subject matter is required in the case of consecutive than in that of simultaneous interpreting, since in practice what is usually required is a full summary rather than a word-for-word interpretation of contributions to the discussion.

Mr. R.C. Woods (U.K.), whose experience is highly technical, refers to "round-the-table" interpreting rather than to what is required at large conferences. He agrees that this differs, as regards qualities demanded from translation :

" In special subject interpreting surely one needs a general ability supplemented by know-

ledge of the special terminology. The scientist versed in the subject with a good knowledge of the language would seem the best solution, yet he might not be able to convey the matter immediately, as his interest would be in subject matter rather than interpreting, and the more vital the information the less it might be conveyed in his own tongue, as he would be thinking in the other. Then also there is the trick of omitting to interpret what is "common sense", too well known to need mention, which leaves the listener groping for full comprehension. "

In 1954 three articles on interpreting appeared in the same number of *International Associations*. The first of these <sup>(1)</sup> states that with the United Nations simultaneous interpreting is

<sup>(1)</sup> Thorgevsky, G. : « L'interprétation aux Nations Unies ». *International Associations*. VI, 7-8 (July-August 1954), pp. 339-41.



George Sherry, UN interpreter, photographed in his booth.

(UNATIONS)

standard practice except in some small working groups and for receiving reports of missions in unusual languages, for which the consecutive method is used. The average length of a speech is about thirty minutes: the record five hours. In the Security Council, however, simultaneous interpretation is followed in the case of Council members, by consecutive interpretation also. The interpreters are only rarely called upon to do jobs other than interpreting. When they have any spare time they use it for training in supplementary languages. They almost invariably confine themselves to interpreting into a single language; on the other hand it is not found possible to carry subject specialization very far.

The second of these articles (1) was by a director of Recorded Sound Ltd. (27-31 Bryanston Street, London, W.1), a firm which specializes in installing apparatus for simultaneous interpretation. Audibility and acoustics, he remarks, need to be determined by experiment. "The fact that a hall may have been used on previous occasions for meetings without Voice Amplifying equipment is no indication that it

will prove suitable for a conference without such aids. The tone and volume of voices used in conference discussion cannot be compared with the conditions that obtain at ordinary meetings". Systems which require that delegates shall sit in specified parts of the hall where a block of seats is reserved for interpreting into a particular language are undesirable because they segregate the different nationals instead of mixing them with the representatives of other countries. This increases the tendency for "policy arguments" to be formulated on a national basis and may offset the whole object of a conference. "Systems in which each delegate is provided with his own wireless receiving equipment have been used with varying results at many conferences, but the mobility which they provide is not always such a desirable facility as might at first appear, and there is the risk of the radiated interpretations being heard outside the conference by people for whom they are not intended".

In the third article (2), another interpreter of eminence and experience advises organizers of conferences to arrange for interpretation well in advance and to avoid if possible the peak periods, around Easter and at the beginning of October. It is obviously cheaper to engage locally resident interpreters if they are available, but it would be a capital error to subordinate quality to this consideration. He does not advise applying to commercial agencies or to interpreters' schools, the latter being concerned only with future interpreters; some of them, however, have associations of former pupils which can suggest available interpreters. Team work is essential and a chief interpreter should be appointed to organize the others, deal with any complaints and to pass on any praise.

Similar opinions were voiced by Or. P.S. Ilvento (Argentina), who regards interpreting as the highest form of the art of translating, an activity that makes the greatest demands of all on range of knowledge, culture, linguistic per-

(1) Fletcher, H. Lynton : « Translating, Listening and Transcribing at Conferences ». *International Associations*, VI, 7-8 (July-August 1954), pp. 342-4.

O Meyer, J. : « Organisation d'un service d'interprétariat pour les besoins de conférences internationales ». *International Associations*, VI, 7-8 (July-August 1954), pp. 345-7.

spicacity and technical resources, combined with a degree of mental ability which takes years to acquire. It follows that good results cannot be expected without a proper incentive in the form of adequate remuneration ; whereas in his experience the organizers of international conferences are all too apt to improvise their corps of interpreters at the last moment, and to engage persons who are incompetent both linguistically and technically.

Amplifying these remarks as a contribution to the Unesco report, their author mentions that his own firm :

" provides facilities enabling speakers to rehearse and, if desired, to listen to their own results via recording. I would emphasize that even the most obstinate delegate, accustomed to speak fast and indistinctly, will improve on hearing a recording of himself as others ear him.

" There is a tendency on the part of the organizers of some simultaneous systems to dispense not only with this selection system, whereby each delegate can listen to any language no matter where he sits in the hall, but also to dispense with the *use* of sound proof booths for the interpreters. I regard the latter as a distinctly retrograde step for two reasons. First, because the interpreter himself cannot in these circumstances give the concentrated thought which a good interpretation requires, and second and perhaps more serious, the delegates will not in these circumstances hear an interpretation entirely free from the other hall noises picked up by the interpreter's microphone.

" The discovery and development of the germanium crystal has of course greatly simplified the construction of receiving equipment for those systems of simultaneous interpreting which utilize radio as distinct from wired systems. The disadvantages inherent in these systems however, i.e. cost of upkeep, damage to the relatively delicate receiving equipment, and the difficulty of securing complete secrecy remain. On the other hand, the cost of wired systems has considerably decreased, and there is an interesting development which makes it possible, in certain circumstances, for headphones to pick up by induction instead of having to be connected by a plug and socket.

There have been considerable improvements also in the ease of assembly and dismantling of wired simultaneous systems.

" The usefulness of recording as a means of transcribing conferences has been enormously enhanced in recent years by the performance of recording and playback machines, particularly those using magnetic tape, which can be used by average-speed shorthand typists as easily as a dictaphone. The fact that the tape can be recorded on repeatedly reduces costs enormously, and this is a fact which deserves to be much more widely known by conference organizations. " [On this last point, another draft critic of the Unesco report advises that tape records should be made of the speaker's own words, not of the interpretation, and be translated afterwards at leisure.]

In an earlier number of *International Associations*, an experienced interpreter stressed various practical points which organizers of international conferences should bear in mind to get the best service. (1) First, she insists, they should make sure of a sufficient number of interpreters, or the quality of the work will decline as fatigue increases. For consecutive interpreting it is important that the interpreters should be comfortably seated, with pencils and paper for their notes, in well chosen positions where they can both hear properly and can see all the delegates' faces:

" Yet we remember one conference where the interpreters, who had been given little stools outside the circle of delegates, preferred to stand for hours on end in order to catch the remarks exchanged by delegates within the circle from which they were excluded. It happens only too often that the interpreters are placed at the foot of a long table and have the greatest difficulty in hearing what is said at the other end, not to mention the fact that they have to raise their voices considerably in order to make themselves heard. It is not from vanity that interpreters insist on being placed in the middle of the assembly-room with a table either to themselves or shared with the stenographers — or else close to the chairman or secretary of the meeting, if possible at the chairman's table. If mistakes in

(1)Hedinger, E. : « The Interpreter's Viewpoint », *International Associations*, VI, 5-6 (May-June 1954), pp. 274-7.

interpretation and misunderstandings of all kinds are to be avoided it is essential that the interpreters should hear and see everything and that the delegates should be able to hear the interpreter. The co-operation of the secretary to the conference is most valuable to the interpreters; for he can help him to catch the delegates' names and to understand allusions which are obscure to those unfamiliar with the working of the organization, as is often the case with a ' free-lance ' interpreter. He can also explain technicalities foreign to the interpreter, who is not always an expert on the subject, not to mention the moral support implied by the presence of a competent person to whom the interpreter can turn in case of difficulty.

In equipping a room for simultaneous interpretation it is important that the engineers give proper attention to control over both the quality and the volume of the sound of the speakers' voices reaching the interpreter through his earphones :

" If the sound is indistinct or feeble the interpreter, however good he may be, will indulge in guesswork with all the risks it involves. Once the equipment is installed the interpreter should be able not only to ' listen ' through the headphones in his booth but also to amplify the volume of sound so that his own voice does not drown the speaker's with which it is simultaneous.

" It is also desirable that the interpreter should be able to see the assembly-room and the speakers. Vision assists understanding and thus improves the interpretation. Ability to follow the expression and gestures of the speaker, as well as the reactions of his audience, awareness of the effect and utility of one's interpretation — all these are psychological assets to the interpreter. It is a mistake, as we know from experience, to shut up interpreters within the four walls of a windowless cell, or to put them in a room other than that where the meeting is being held. The furnishing or outward appearance of the assembly-room should not be allowed any more than questions of protocol or prestige, to interfere with the interpreter's normal and necessary conditions of work. ... Another important point is adequate ventilation in the interpretation booths : needless to say, when two human beings are shut up even for half an hour, in a space hardly bigger

than a call-box, equipped with an apparatus that gives off heat, the temperature — as we have lately had the occasion to discover — will soon rise to 85° F or 95° F (30° C or 35° C), in which case the work of these two ' human-interpreters ' will be affected, unless indeed it is brought to a halt by one or both of the interpreters fainting.

" As a rule it is advisable to consult an experienced interpreter before a meeting opens and, if possible, before the apparatus and booths for simultaneous interpretation are finally installed. Once this is done the interpreter should have an opportunity of testing the apparatus and suggesting improvements or changes. It is often difficult to convey the requirements of the work to the technicians or engineers responsible, however great their good-will, especially when they lack the requisite experience or the equipment is improvised. In such cases the organizers of the conference may provide valuable support.

" In view of the faultless work required of interpreters it cannot be said too often that conference papers are indispensable to them. The interpreter is not an all-round expert, and even if he were in certain subjects, as is the case with some of our colleagues, he could never know everything. Hence his need to examine before the conference the matters to be discussed, which means that all the papers pertaining to them, in the several languages of the meeting, must be sent to him from the press; only thus can he acquaint himself with the terminology of the various languages he will be interpreting. This should likewise be done during the conference. It were desirable ... that the circulation of print during the assembly should be directed *in the first place* to the interpreters, so that they may glance through the new texts or have them already before their eyes when a delegate refers to them. We are thinking especially of medical conferences, which require a more thorough preparation by the interpreter. We heard recently of a highly specialized medical conference where the interpreters were refused all access to documents before and during the conference. It is by no means superfluous to stress the importance of conference papers, which are to the interpreter as tracks to a railway train. This holds good for consecutive and simultaneous interpretation alike. "

The Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, which works in close association with Unesco and receives financial assistance from the latter, has paid much attention to improving the standards of conference organization from various aspects, including interpretation. The second of the two numbers of its *Bulletin* (published from the same address as Unesco, at present, 19, avenue Kleber, Paris XVI<sup>e</sup>) which constitute a *Handbook on the Organization of International Meetings* <sup>(1)</sup> refers to these questions, from which Unesco is kindly permitted to reproduce the following extracts here :

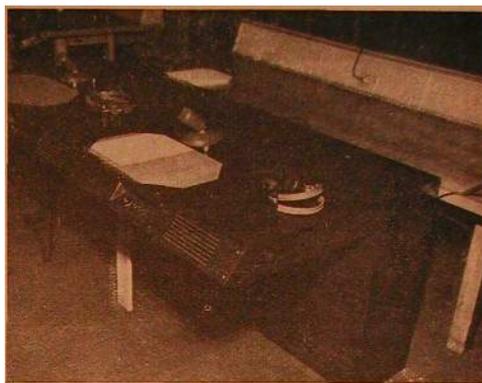
" No large international congress should be organized nowadays without simultaneous interpretation, but it must be borne in mind that the organization of an interpretation service is costly and difficult and is best left in the hands of a competent person. Second-class interpretation is worse than none from the point of view of communication. Financially, it is tantamount to throwing good money away. The smaller meetings which gravitate around the congress proper — such as committee meetings or even delegate meetings — may fare better with consecutive interpretation, if only two languages are involved. ...

" Clearly, simultaneous interpretation is the method of choice for large meetings or when the number of official languages is greater than two. It suffers from one disadvantage, the translation cannot be checked. ...

" First-class interpreters are not very many. In Europe there are approximately 120. Those specialized in scientific and technical matters are fewer still. Main recruiting centres in Europe are Paris and Geneva where many intergovernmental agencies have their headquarters, and, to a lesser degree, London.

" Usually an interpreter works in two languages, occasionally three and exceptionally four. Two interpreters per official language are required for simultaneous interpretation. Four interpreters are thus required when there are only two official languages, six when there are three, but when the number of languages exceeds three, the number of interpreters required rises steeply. If  $n$  is the number of

<sup>(1)</sup> *CIOIMS Bulletin*, VII, 34 July-December 1956), 32 p. and VIII, 1-4 (January-December 1957).



*Model simultaneous interpretation sound table which is used by delegates in all meetings at the UN Permanent Headquarters. Delegates seated at the table are able to listen in any of the five working languages by pressing switches.* (UNATTONS)

official languages, the number of interpreters required will be  $n(n-1)$ .

" There are ways and means of reducing the number of interpreters : for instance, in a two-language meeting, if one language group is in minority, two interpreters will be required to interpret from the language of the majority into the language of the minority, whereas only one will cover the needs in the other direction.

" When there are more than two official languages, the use of the trilingual interpreters will obviously cut down numbers. There are other ways, of course, of organizing an interpretation service. It may be felt wise to increase the number of languages in which the participants may speak, but allow interpretation into only two languages. For instance, the stalling languages may be English, French, Russian, and Spanish with interpretation into French and English only. This is a compromise solution as participants whose tongue is Russian or Spanish will have to listen to what is going on in English or French.

" One method of cutting down costs should never be used if it can possibly be avoided and that is the relay system. An example will be given. A speech is given in German. This is

interpreted into English but *as* there is no interpreter capable of giving a direct rendering in French, the French interpreter picks up the English version. The French participants will therefore be listening to an interpretation of an interpretation and this may be rather far from the original.

" In conclusion, when a budget is limited, it is better to organize a good interpretation service in two or three languages than a more ambitious service requiring the use of tricks to cut down costs. ...

" Consecutive interpretation requires only paper and pencils. Simultaneous interpretation requires an elaborate equipment. In both cases, the speaker talks into a microphone which is connected directly by wire to the interpreters. These work in sound-proof (and ventilated) boxes or booths which should be so placed that the interpreters can see the speaker, the platform and as much of the hall as possible. Each booth corresponds to a language and is clearly numbered. In addition, notices are displayed prominently stating which language can be heard at which point of the switch to which the headphone is connected. It is important, if possible, to carry the speaker's voice over the public address system of the hall, otherwise the speaker will be placed in difficulty, for he will be presented with a microphone which, he may not realize, is taking his words to the interpreters only. He will therefore speak at microphone pitch and his voice will be inaudible over the main body of a large hall.

" As far as the discussion from the hall is concerned, it wastes time and inhibits discussion if all the discussants have to mount the rostrum to speak; and a system of roving microphones carried on long leads by stewards who bring the microphone as near as possible to the would-be speaker, can usually be worked out. It is only in the smaller meetings or in specially built conference halls that each participant has a personal microphone or shares one with his immediate neighbours.

The mode of transmission from interpreters (and speakers) to audience is the main distinguishing feature between the telephone system and the wireless system. The telephone system means wiring the hall with all the difficulties inherent to the installation of cables. Furthermore, if there is the remotest chance that a

person will trip over a wire and break a circuit, it can confidently be expected that he will do so. With the wireless system, a transmitter broadcasts the original and the translations on separate wave-lengths.

" With regard to cost, there is not much difference between the two systems, the wireless system being the more expensive of the two. The great advantage of the wireless system is that if several halls are equipped for simultaneous interpretation it is possible to shift earphones from one hall to another according to the size of each audience. ...

" Earphones are not required for all registered members of the congress : it is safe to provide earphones for two-thirds of total membership.

" Whatever the quality of the equipment used, the quality of the interpretation depends on the interpreters. As the number of first-class people is small and as most international congresses have to be fitted into a relatively short period of time, congress organizers should make their arrangements for interpretation at least one year ahead. Moreover, interpreters must be acquainted with the specialized terminology used at the meeting. All relevant documentation should be sent to them as soon as available. Then it is a good plan to organize a rehearsal the day before the congress and to bring together interpreters and speakers of different mother tongues to clear up matters of semantics which may give rise to difficulty. Finally, a technician should always be on the spot to service the equipment and repair faults which may develop. "

#### RESUME

Cet article, préparé par le Département des Sciences naturelles du Secrétariat de l'Unesco, devait à l'origine faire partie du rapport intitulé « Scientific and Technical Translating and other Aspects of the Language Problem ». Cette étude, d'une part, n'est pas limitée au domaine technique et, d'autre part, ne relève pas directement des questions traitées dans l'ensemble des autres chapitres. Aussi, à la suite d'un accord avec l'Unesco, il a été décidé de publier ici cet article dont « Associations Internationales » se réjouit de donner la primeur à ses lecteurs.

D'une façon générale, l'interprétation de conférences est considérée comme plus difficile que la traduction. La profession d'interprète requiert un ensemble de

(suite page 287)



Filippo GRAMATICA  
Président de la  
Société Internationale  
de Défense Sociale

Il ne suffit pas de défendre la société contre les criminels, il faut aussi protéger ses membres du risque de tomber dans la criminalité : tel est le double but que s'est assigné le mouvement de défense sociale.

#### L'homme derrière le délinquant

Ce n'est pas une école qui cherche à imposer une dogmatique nouvelle et à remplacer toutes les théories du droit pénal par une doctrine unique. C'est un mouvement d'idées qui prétend associer les sciences criminologiques aux techniques juridiques en une politique criminelle réaliste. Sa fin la plus immédiate est de dissiper les fictions qui ont présidé au développement du droit pénal classique, et de démasquer la réalité de l'homme derrière l'apparence de son délit.

La défense sociale, qui considère la justice pénale comme une action sociale, envisage le crime comme un fait humain et se propose d'intégrer le délinquant au procès pénal. C'est pourquoi elle se refuse à construire le délit comme une notion de droit pur et implique une conception du droit pénal qui, sans chercher à punir, en tant que faute, la violation consciente des règles légales, tend à protéger la société contre les entreprises criminelles.

Le mouvement de défense sociale n'exclut pas nécessairement tout recours à la peine, mais il entend assurer la protection sociale par un ensemble de mesures destinées à mettre le délinquant hors d'état de nuire en lui appliquant le

# La Société Internationale de Défense Sociale

par Jacques-Bernard HERZOG

*Secrétaire général*

traitement que nécessite l'étiologie de sa délinquance. C'est en ce sens qu'il donne la primauté à la prévention individuelle sur la prévention collective.

Le mouvement devient organisation

L'école de défense sociale tend ainsi, au delà de la doctrine criminaliste, à s'ériger en un mouvement de politique criminelle. Son ambition



Jacques-Bernard HERZOG  
né à Paris, le 21 décembre 1914,  
Substitut du Procureur de la République  
près le Tribunal de la Seine,  
Ancien Substitut du Procureur Général  
près le Tribunal Militaire International  
de Nuremberg,  
Secrétaire Général de l'Institut  
de Droit Comparé de l'Université de Paris,  
Secrétaire Général  
de la Société Internationale de Défense Sociale,  
Secrétaire Général Adjoint  
de l'Association Internationale de Droit Pénal

avouée est d'amener les Etats modernes à orienter leurs réformes pénales en fonction des idées qu'elle défend.

Dès l'origine du mouvement, Filippo Gramatica, un avocat de Gênes, avait créé en 1945, dans cette ville, un « Centre international de défense sociale ». En 1947 déjà se tient le premier congrès international à San Remo sous les auspices du Centre, suivi d'un second, deux ans après, à Liège. A l'issue de ce congrès et à l'initiative encore de M. Gramatica, est fondée la Société internationale de défense sociale qui groupe professeurs, magistrats, médecins et avocats s'intéressant aux problèmes posés par la prévention du crime et par le traitement des délinquants. En 1956, trente-cinq pays y sont représentés. La Société bénéficie du statut consultatif catégorie B auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Désormais organe du mouvement, tous les efforts de la Société se portent vers la recherche, dans le cadre de la conception humaniste, de solutions scientifiques aux véritables données du problème criminel. Dans cet esprit, elle n'hésite pas à promouvoir l'adoption d'une nouvelle politique criminelle.

### Publications et Congrès

Ses moyens sont de deux ordres : ses publications et ses congrès.

Le secrétariat général de la société assure officiellement la responsabilité et la rédaction du *Bulletin, de la Société internationale de défense sociale*, tandis que la *Revue internationale de défense sociale* est animée par le président de la Société, M. Gramatica. Mais il ne faut pas omettre de souligner qu'un livre publié en 1954 par M. Marc Ancel, conseiller à la Cour de cassation de France, vice-président de la Société, sous le titre « *La défense sociale nouvelle, Un mouvement de politique criminelle humaniste* » peut légitimement être considéré comme contenant le plus brillant et le plus solide des exposés de la doctrine du mouvement.

Depuis sa création, la Société internationale de défense sociale a tenu deux congrès : à Anvers en 1954 et à Milan en 1956. Ce dernier congrès a été consacré à l'étude des questions posées par la prévention des infractions contre la vie humaine et l'intégrité de la personne. II

a permis de montrer comment *se* caractérise et s'élabore un droit criminel de prévention dont une politique criminelle réaliste ne saurait *se* passer.

Le prochain congrès se tiendra dans le courant du mois d'août 1958 à Stockholm. Il y sera discuté d'un thème impliquant un examen conjoint des problèmes de dogmatique pénale et de technique juridique, à savoir les modalités de l'intervention contre les actes antisociaux des mineurs inadaptés.

La Société internationale de défense sociale organise ses congrès dans l'esprit qui inspire son étude du problème criminel. Elle suit une méthode qui lui est propre et dont elle attend un renouvellement des études du droit pénal. Elle tente d'intégrer l'exposé des problèmes juridiques posés par la criminalité dans une recherche systématique des fondements scientifiques et techniques qui les commandent. Sans négliger l'apport que les juristes peuvent apporter à ses travaux, elle a toujours voulu les coordonner avec ceux des psychologues et des sociologues. Son intention est de parvenir, par la collaboration des disciplines scientifiques intéressées par le phénomène de la criminalité, à une étude synthétique des divers moyens par lesquels la société peut prévenir et combattre le crime. Il est de tradition qu'à chacun de ses congrès, rapporteurs particuliers et rapporteurs généraux étudient concurremment, chacun selon sa spécialité scientifique, les aspects bio-psychologiques, sociologiques et juridiques de la criminalité et de la réaction anticriminelle. C'est parce qu'elle est imbue de la conviction que le véritable humanisme judiciaire trouve son origine dans un réalisme exempt de fictions qu'en définitive la Société internationale de défense sociale emprunte aux sciences d'observation ses méthodes de travail. C'est à partir de l'observation de l'homme délinquant, pris dans sa personnalité d'homme libre et dans son appartenance aux groupes sociaux dans lesquels il évolue ou auxquels ils se heurte, qu'elle cherche à construire un système de lutte contre la criminalité, et peut-être en définitive la caractéristique fondamentale de la Société internationale de défense sociale, de la doctrine qui l'anime et de la méthode qui l'inspire, est qu'elle veuille ce système peut-être plus renouvelé dans son esprit que nouveau dans ses institutions.

## SUMMARY

Society must be defended against criminals; but also its members must be prevented from becoming criminals. With these two objects in view the International Society of Social Defence tries, in collaboration with legal experts, psychologists and sociologists, to arrive at a synthesis of the various means by which society can combat crime in all its aspects.

Founded in 1949 at a congress held in Liège, the Society owes its origin to Filippo Gramatica, Italian barrister-at-law, who had established at Genoa in 1945 an "International Centre for Social Defense". Through its publications and its congresses the Society is developing scientific solutions, based on humanist conceptions, to the fundamental problems implicit in the fact of crime. By studying the delinquent, both as an individual and in relation to the social groups into which he fits, or misfits, the Society attempts to build up a system of active defence against anti-social conduct.

The fullest statement of the Movement's position is to be found in a book published in 1954 by M. Marc Ancel, judge in the Supreme Court of Appeal of France, entitled " La défense sociale nouvelle - Un mouvement de politique criminelle humaniste ".

(suite de la page 284)

qualités dont chacune n'est pas exceptionnelle, mais dont la combinaison est rare. Celle de traducteur demande des qualités très différentes et il est curieux de constater qu'il est difficile de réunir dans un même individu les aptitudes nécessaires aux deux professions. Dans la pratique cependant, pour diverses raisons, il est souvent fait appel à des traducteurs pour l'interprétation et à des interprètes pour la traduction. De l'avis de la majo-

rité des experts consultés par l'Uneseo, c'est une formule très préjudiciable pour la qualité du travail. On ira plus loin en affirmant qu'un excellent interprète ayant la pratique de la méthode dite simultanée peut être très médiocre en interprétation consécutive.

Mais la qualité de l'interprétation ne relève pas seulement de la valeur de l'interprète. Il peut être excellent, mais desservi par la mise au point défectueuse de certains détails techniques, le résultat risque d'être très faible. Le rapport énumère plusieurs de ces facteurs que l'on considère à tort comme des détails : l'envoi préalable des documents préparatoires de la conférence aux interprètes qui devront y travailler, la mise au point de l'acoustique de la salle, du volume d'amplification, des microphones, la place donnée à l'interprète, ce que doit être une cabine d'interprétation, le nombre d'interprètes nécessaires, la collaboration avec le secrétariat, les différents appareils de traduction simultanée et leurs avantages respectifs, etc.

Cité dans un journal londonien du 20 mars dernier :

« Les traductions sont comme les femmes. Si elles sont belles, elles ne sont pas fidèles, et si elles sont fidèles, elles ne sont pas belles. »



A session of the Conference convened by the International Commission of Jurists in Vienna, 24 - 27 April 1957. (Photo Kobe)

# NOUVELLES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES



# NEW INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*La mention d'une organisation dans la présente rubrique n'implique en aucune façon une prise de position de l'U.A.I. à regard de celle-ci, pas plus qu'elle ne préjuge de l'insertion de cette organisation dans la prochaine édition de l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales ».*

*Mention of an organization in these columns does not imply, in any way, a judgment of it by the U.I.A.; nor does it necessarily mean that an entry on the organization will appear in the next edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.*

**|| QUALITY CONTROL :** With the object of encouraging the development of quality control through the exchange of information and experience between member organizations a new body was set up in Paris in January 1957. It is called the International Association for Quality Control, and in the initial stages it is being helped by the European Productivity Agency.

*(Cartel, Jan. 1957).*

**|| REGIONS SOUS-DEVELOPPEES :** *Les premières activités de la Commission permanente de la jeunesse européenne en faveur des régions sous-développées remontent déjà à l'été 1955, mais la constitution officielle a été scellée en novembre dernier au cours d'une session spéciale tenue à Rome par la Campagne européenne de la Jeunesse. Au cours des discussions, il est apparu que, malgré l'existence en Europe de plusieurs régions dites « sous-développées », notamment en Espagne, en Grèce, en Turquie, en Yougoslavie et en Italie, mais à cause de diverses raisons, surtout d'ordre politique, seule l'Italie pouvait être le terrain d'une action concrète. Toutefois des représentants des pays mentionnés ci-dessus seront invités à toutes les réunions et conférences et l'on s'efforcera de voir comment les représentants de ces pays pourront collaborer à cette œuvre.*

*(Nouvelles CEJ, 30 janvier 1957).*

**|| YOUNG ESPERANTISTS :** Arising out of decisions taken at the 41st Universal Esperanto Congress last year, steps have been taken to

establish a World Esperantist Youth Organization (Tutmonda Esperantista Junulara Organizo). Though closely associated with the Universala Esperanto Asocio, it is to enjoy general autonomy, and an independent executive committee has been elected. The President is Günther Becker (Saarland) and the secretary-general is Nicola Minnaja, Viale Giulio Cesare 223» Rome.

*(Esperanto, Nov. 1956).*

**|| INFORMATION SCOLAIRE :**

*La première conférence plénière de la Commission provisoire de coopération internationale pour l'étude des problèmes d'information scolaire, universitaire et professionnelle s'est tenue à Paris les 25 et 26 octobre 1956 sous le patronage de la Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels. La conférence a adopté le titre de la nouvelle organisation qui sera : Association internationale d'information scolaire . universitaire et professionnelle. Paris a été désigné pour siège de l'organisation et la mise en place de quatre organes directeurs a été décidée : Bureau, Comité exécutif, Assemblée, Secrétariat.*

*Dix-neuf pays avaient pris part à la conférence. D'autre part, l'Association internationale des universités, l'Association internationale d'orientation professionnelle, le Comité d'entente des fédérations internationales du personnel enseignant, la Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels y avaient délégué des représentants.*

*(Cahiers du Travailleur intellectuel, n° 37).*

**|| SPORTS :** A Latin group for medicine applied to sports and physical education has been founded in Paris on October 4th of last year, and will collaborate with the International Federation of Sportive Medicine. The presidency of this newly formed group has been given to Dr. G. A. Richard while the duties of Secretary have been entrusted to Dr. Philipp Encausse, Chief Supervisor of the Medical service of the General management of the Youth and Sports Organization in Paris: the latter Movement was the originator of this first meeting. The first session of this organization will take place at Naples at the end of May 1957, when various topics will be brought up for discussion. Let us add that the Vice-Présidents of this organization are : Dr. Brandt (Switzerland), Dr. Fornoza (Spain), Dr. Placella (Italy) and Dr. Vassilas (Greece).

*(Bulletin of the IOC, February 1957).*

**|| CONGRES DE NAVIGATION :** *La Commission internationale permanente des Congrès de Navigation, réunie en séance plénière le 5 juin 1956, à Bruxelles, a mis au point un projet de règlement d'une « section régionale pour les nays bordant l'Océan Pacifique et l'Océan Indien ». La création de cette section est motivée par les difficultés pour ces régions d'envoyer leurs délégués à la réunion de la Commission internationale permanente qui se tient généralement à Bruxelles et aux congrès de navigation qui se tiennent généralement en Europe. Par l'intermédiaire de son Bureau*

exécutif, elle présentera des voeux et recommandations à l'intention de la Commission internationale permanente; elle organisera des centres régionaux qui traiteront des questions intéressant les pays compris dans la circonscription. Ce projet est actuellement soumis à tous les gouvernements membres de l'Association internationale permanente ainsi qu'à ceux qui sont intéressés à la question.

(Bull. de l'Association Int. Permanente des Congrès de Navigation, n° 43-44).

**|| RENT-PAYERS :** A contact organization has been established by the various tenants' associations in Austria, Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Its major purpose is to exchange information on questions concerning dwellings for rent, and to promote co-operative building schemes and schemes to help private individuals to build their own homes. Municipal building schemes are also supported. The secretariat has been established in Stockholm, and Mr. Leonard Fredriesson is Chairman of the Association.

(Int. Housing Bull., Sept. 1956).

**|| COMITE PACIFICO-ASIATIQUE :** Les dirigeants jocosistes qui participèrent au congrès asiatique de l'apostolat des laïcs, tenu à Manille

en décembre 1955, ont senti la nécessité d'établir un comité de coordination et d'aide mutuelle entre les différentes JOC de cette vaste région géographique. Ce comité fut constitué quelques mois plus tard avec l'approbation du bureau international de la JOC. Les pays qui le composent sont : Ceylon, Singapour, la Malaisie, le Viet-Nam, l'Australie, le Japon, l'Inde (Calcutta, Madras et Bombay) et les Philippines. Le secrétaire de ce Comité est Roberto Hernandez, président de la JOC philippine, et c'est à Manille que le siège du Comité a été fixé.

(Bull. d'inf. JOC, janv.-févr. 1957).

**|| JEWS, CHRISTIANS, MUSLIMS :** With the object of promoting understanding, co-operation and friendship by all possible means between Jews, Christians and Muslims throughout the world, "The Jewish-Christian-Muslim Friendship Society" was set up in England last year. Any person who expresses agreement with the object of the Society, irrespective of religion, is eligible for membership. The Joint Secretaries-General are Mohamed M. Ishaq and G. Schindler-Shepherd, of 6 Queen's Ferry Close, Rugby, UK. (Correspondence)

**|| POUR L'AIR PUR :** Tel est l'intitulé d'une nouvelle organisation para-médicale, déclarée suivant la

loi française de 1901, qui a pour but l'étude de toutes les questions intéressant l'air, l'atmosphère en général et tout ce qui peut en découler. Les moyens d'action de l'association sont : ses réunions, ses publications, ses conférences, ses prix et récompenses. L'organisation de comités locaux (pour favoriser l'initiative locale), ses congrès nationaux et internationaux, des « journées annuelles », et tous ceux qui permettent l'union et la coordination des efforts faits dans ce but sous toutes ses formes : tracts, affiches, bulletins, films, conférences, cours, expositions, concours, etc.

La réalisation des congrès internationaux est confiée à un Comité international permanent, constitué au sein de l'Association. Ce Comité est composé de l'ensemble des comités nationaux.

L'association a son siège social 7, rue Gustave Nadaud, Paris 16<sup>e</sup>.

(Revue de Pathologie Générale et de Physiologie Clinique, nov. 1956).

**|| LAW AND POLICE :** The foundation has been announced of two new esperantist organizations : Asocio de Juristoj Esperantistaj (Professor I. Lapenna, 77, Grasmere Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex, UK) and the Internacia Polica Ligo (Mr. A. Weide, Eggerstedtstrasse, 41, Hamburg-Altona, Germany).

DERNIERE EDITION :

1956-57

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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.

*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.*

<p>ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE 115 DE METROLOGIE LEGALE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Ministère des Affaires Economiques, Service de la Métrologie, 63. rue Montoyer, Bruxelles 4. <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>	<p>ASSOCIATION UNIVERSELLE 677 D'AVICULTURE SCIENTIFIQUE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, Londres W.C. 1. Tel. BELgravia 5077. <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>
<p><i>Nouveau titre français :</i> MOUVEMENT UNIVERSEL POUR 327 UNE FEDERATION MONDIALE <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>	<p>FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 694 DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 1624 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>
<p><i>Nouveau titre français :</i> ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE 384 DES ECOLES DE SERVICE SOCIAL <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>	<p>AIR RESEARCH BUREAU 700 <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 67, rue de la Loi (6<sup>e</sup> étage), Bruxelles. Tél. 12.82.79, 12.82.83. <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>
<p>CONFEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 493 DES FEDERATIONS DE FONCTIONNAIRES ET DU PERSONNEL DES SERVICES PUBLICS <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Transport House, 4th Floor, Smith Square, Londres S.W. 1. <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>	<p>FEDERATION ROUTIERE 724 INTERNATIONALE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Abbey House, Victoria Street, London S.W. 1. Tel. ABBey 6177. <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>
<p>COMITE INTERNATIONAL 588 DE LA RAYONNE ET DES FIBRES SYNTHETIQUES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 29-31, rue de Courcelles, Paris 8<sup>e</sup>. Tel. BALzac 87.10. <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>	<p>UNION GEOGRAPHIQUE 830 INTERNATIONALE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Freiestrasse, 30, Zurich. <i>(Associations Internationales, mai 1957.)</i></p>

# INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Volume XI, No. 2

Spring 1957

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The Vatican, Latin America and Jerusalem . . . . . Edward B. Glick

The Fiscal Advisory Functions of the United Nations Technical Assistance . . . . . Henry S. Bloch

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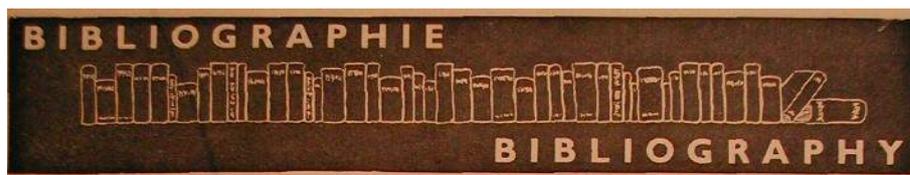
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For the study of international non-governmental relations



## 1. L'Organisation internationale - *International Organization*

- 016 : 342.24 178.656.2  
 PADELFORD, Norman J. *A Selected Bibliography on Regionalism and Regional Arrangements*. « International Organization », (Boston, Mass), World Peace Foundation, November 1956, vol. x. Number 4, pp. 575-603.
- 061.3 271.63 : 341.1  
 SCHWEIG, Karl-Franz. *Wie organisiere ich einen Kongress ? Handbuch über die Organisation internationaler Kongresse und Tagungen. Kongress- und tagungstechnische Studien*. Düsseldorf, Droste-Verlag, 1957, 25,5 X 20,5 cm, 274 p., photos.  
*L'Apostolat missionnaire et l'activité des grandes organisations internationales*. « L'Osservatore Romano », (Cité du Vatican), 7<sup>e</sup> année, 16 novembre 1956. n° 46 (361), p. 3.
- 330.191.4 (4)  
 The former director of the German Congress Centre in Berlin has compiled a practical and comprehensive handbook for the use of congress organizers. If a thousand pitfalls await the unwary official who has been entrusted with arranging an international gathering of any kind, Director Schweig has listed at least 999 of them, providing in each case explicit instructions as to how they are to be circumvented.  
 In 50 chapters a systematic description is given of all the points that are involved in a successful congress, from the initial conception to the final evaluation; and the narrative is liberally supplemented by illustrative material, ranging from photographs, plans, and sketches to specimens of the various documents, forms, questionnaires, letters, cards, etc., that must be prepared. The subject index ensures ready reference to the different items dealt with.  
 For the sake of potential organizers who are unable to read German it is earnestly to be hoped that an English or French translation of this vademecum will be forthcoming.
- 331-88  
 KAY, Alexander. *European Economic Integration : a Survey*. «Cartel», (London), International Co-operative Alliance, October 1956, vol. 6, n° 4, pp. 122-126, 144.
- 338 (4) : 061.2  
 SPIEKMAN, W.G. *The International Federation of Clerical and other Employees*. « Free Labour World. The Official Journal of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions », (Brussels) , ICFTU. November 1956, 7th Year, n° 77, pp. 16-21.  
 Outlines the growth of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees through five decades from the first international move in Amsterdam on 17 August 1904.
- 172.4 (058)  
 PEACE YEAR BOOK. 1957. London WC1, National Peace Council, 29 Great James Street, 1957, 18,5 X 13 cm, 51 p.
- LIGUE EUROPÉENNE DE COOPÉRATION-ÉCONOMIQUE. *La L. E. C. E. Dix années d'activités 1947-1957*. Bruxelles, la Ligue, 11. rue de Namur, 1957, 21 X 13,5 cm, 31 p.

341.18 (4)  
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE. Direction de l'Information. *Le Conseil de l'Europe*. Strasbourg, France, le Conseil, Place Lenôtre, 1957, 17,5 X 12 cm, 86 p, photos.

Cet ouvrage constitue une nouvelle édition complètement remaniée du « Petit Manuel du Conseil de l'Europe ».

302.71  
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE. *Les besoins de l'enfance dans le monde et le rôle futur de l'Union internationale de Protection de l'Enfance*. « Revue Internationale de l'Enfant », (Genève), l'Union, 1956, vol. XX, n° 3, pp. 173-190.

On consultera avec grand intérêt ce solide rapport d'activité publié tous les deux ans à l'occasion du Conseil général de l'Union. Mentionnons tout spécialement cette fois, l'enquête rigoureuse, menée avec l'aide d'experts, par l'organisation, sur ses propres activités et objectifs. Nous aurons l'occasion de revenir dans une autre chronique sur certaines des conclusions adoptées dont la portée intéresse toutes les organisations internationales. Trop peu d'O.N.G. apportent à évaluer leur action le souci dont l'U.I.P.E. donne l'exemple.

Car le travail international, bien davantage que celui dont les activités se limitent aux frontières nationales, est fonction d'éléments nombreux et qui évoluent rapidement. Une action dont la pensée initiale rencontre adéquatement les nécessités qu'elle veut satisfaire peut, à un moment donné, s'en trouver gravement séparée par suite de facteurs dont elle n'a pas prévu l'incidence directe. Aussi ne pourra-t-on assez insister sur la nécessité pour les organisations internationales non gouvernementales de repenser leur action de manière fondamentale et le plus souvent possible.

572 : 061.3 (091.01)  
22 : 081

UNITED BIBLE SOCIETIES. *The first ten years of the UBS, by Olivier Béguin*. « Bulletin of the United Bible Societies » (London), UBS, 4th quarter 1956, n° 28, pp. 138-142.

63 : 061.1 (100)  
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE. *Unis contre la*

*faim. Dix ans de coopération internationale pour libérer le monde du besoin*. Par P.V. Cardon. Rome, l'Organisation, 1955, 21 X 15 cm, 199 p. (Publié également en anglais et en espagnol : *So Bold an Aim. Ten Years of International Co-operation Toward Freedom from Want. — Un proposito ambizioso. Diez anos de cooperación internacional en la lucha contra la miseria*).

Le but de l'auteur est d'exposer les idées et les événements qui ont abouti à la création de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture. Il a tenté et réussi à retracer les larges perspectives historiques dans lesquelles s'insèrent les préoccupations humaines et les nécessités scientifiques qui sont à l'origine d'une institution telle que la F.A.O. Le chapitre consacré à « l'effort d'organisation » rappelle les éléments humains et techniques qui ont amené la communauté internationale à s'organiser par secteurs. Cependant « il ne faut pas en déduire que la coopération internationale tend inévitablement à se renforcer et à s'étendre à de nouveaux domaines... Avec le renforcement des unités nationales et l'effort d'organisation qui en est résulté, on a vu se créer des intérêts et des nécessités tels que, dans bien des cas, il est devenu plus difficile pour les pays de participer à l'œuvre d'organisation internationale et d'en accepter les obligations ». Nous signalerons encore l'excellent chapitre consacré à l'histoire des activités internationales entreprises dans le domaine de l'alimentation et l'agriculture avant la création de la F.A.O. L'auteur ne se contente pas de citer les principaux faits, mais il recrée le climat intellectuel et économique dont ceux-ci sont l'origine ou le fruit. Bien plus qu'un simple historique ou une étroite apologie des réalisations acquises, cet ouvrage s'inscrit dans la très bonne littérature sur l'organisation internationale. On ne peut que lui souhaiter une très large diffusion dans le grand public mis trop rarement en contact avec la philosophie profonde d'une œuvre magnifique.

662.764 (091)

UNION INTERNATIONALE DE L'INDUSTRIE DU GAZ. INTERNATIONAL GAS UNION. 25<sup>e</sup> anniversaire. ~ *Silver Jubilee, 1931-1956. L'Union, son histoire. The History of the Union*. Bruxelles, l'Union, 4, avenue Palmerston, 1956. 29,5 X 21 cm, 25 p, photos.

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

172.4  
DAY, Hem. *Bible de l'objecteur de conscience*. Enfield (Middlesex, RU), L'Internationale des Résistants à la Guerre, Lanshury House, 88, Park Avenue, 1957, 22 X 14 cm, 108 p.

173 : 061.2 (100)  
MOUVEMENT MONDIAL DES MÈRES. *Mère qui es-tu ? Journée d'étude, Paris, mai 1956*, Paris 1<sup>er</sup>, le Mouvement, 37, rue de Valois, 1956. 24 X 15,5 cm, 48 p.

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NAUX POUR L'APOSTOLAT DES LAÏQUES. *L'apos-  
tolat des laïques dans l'enseignement de S.S.  
Pie XII*. Rome, le Comité, Palazzo delle Con-  
gregazioni, Piazza San Callisto, 1956, 16,5 X  
12 cm, 63 p,

301.172.3 : 061.2 (100)

ASSEMBLÉE DES NATIONS CAPTIVES D'EUROPE.  
*Deuxième session. Septembre 1955 - mars 1956*.  
New York 19, l'Assemblée, 29 West 57th Street,  
1956, 22,5 X 15 cm, 82 p.

330.191.4 (4)

CAMPAGNE EUROPÉENNE DE LA JEUNESSE. *Les ré-  
gions « problèmes » de l'Europe. Wageningen,  
Pays-Bas, du 19 au 23 mars 1956*. Paris 8<sup>e</sup>, Cam-  
pagne Européenne de la Jeunesse, 82, avenue  
Marceau, 1956, 27 X 22 cm, 72 p, duplic.

331.823 (4)

LIGUE EUROPÉENNE DE COOPÉRATION ECONOMI-  
QUE. *L'intégration européenne et la sécurité so-  
ciale*. Bruxelles, la Ligue, 11, rue de Namur,  
février 1957, 21 X 13,5 cm, 55 p. (Publication  
n° 23). (Also published in English : *European  
Integration and Social Security*).

338 (4)

LIGUE EUROPÉENNE DE COOPÉRATION ECONOMI-  
QUE. *Le marché commun facteur de prospérité  
sociale. Rapport introductif de la III<sup>e</sup> Confé-  
rence internationale de la L.E.C.E. Bruxelles,  
les 20, 21, 22 juin 1956*. Bruxelles, la Ligue,  
11, rue de Namur, 1956, 21 X 13,5 cm, 93 p.  
(Publication n° 20). (Also published in English  
under the title : *The Common Market to Pro-  
mote Social Prosperity. Introductory Report for  
the IIIrd International Conference of E.L.E.C.*)

Prévoyant la rédaction prochaine d'un traité  
économique entre les six pays de la C-E.C.A., la  
Ligue Européenne de Coopération Economique  
a voulu axer sa troisième conférence sur les avan-  
tages qu'un marché commun peut, s'il est bien  
conçu, apporter aux travailleurs et aux consom-  
mateurs.

341.12 : 061.2 (100)

FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR  
LES NATIONS UNIES. *Onzième assemblée plé-  
nière. Genève, 2-8 septembre 1956*. Genève, la

Federation, 1, avenue de la Paix, 1956, 30 X 21 cm. 13 p, duplic. (Also published in English : *Eleventh Plenary- Assembly, Geneva, 2-8 September 1956*).

341.217 : 061.3

*Le premier congrès parlementaire de la Communauté Atlantique.* « Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences morales et politiques et Comptes rendus de ses Séances », (Paris), Sirey, 109<sup>e</sup> année, 4<sup>e</sup> série, 1956, 1<sup>er</sup> semestre, pp. 164-171.

342-7

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS. *Report on Twelfth Session of Commission on Human Rights, New York, 5-29 March 1956.* New York 6, the Council, 61 Broadway, 1956, 28 X 21,5 cm, 32 p, duplic.

342.7 : 341.123

THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN. *Human Rights and The United Nations.* New York 21, the League, 25 East 64th Street, June 1956, 21,5 X 24 cm, 12 p.

348.328 : 231

COLE, Marley. *Jehovah's Witnesses : The New World Society.* London, Alien & Unwin, 1956, 232 pp., 32 pp plates. Price : 16/-.

351.72 : 061.3 (100)

*IF congrès international des institutions supérieures de contrôle des finances publiques. Bruxelles, 24-29 septembre 1956.* « Revue Internationale des Sciences Administratives », (Bruxelles) , Institut International des Sciences Administratives, 22<sup>e</sup> année, 1956, vol. xxii, n<sup>o</sup> 3, pp. -273-277.

351-74

VILLETORTE, P. *L'action préventive de la police. Préface de M.A. Besson.* Paris, Editions Cujas, 6, rue Victor Cousin, février 1956, 22 X 14 cm. 110 p.

362.35 : 061.3 (100)

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS D'INSTITUTEURS. *La réadaptation de l'enfant déficient à la vie normale.* Lausanne, la Fédération, 22, avenue Vinet, 1955, 30 X 21 cm, 54 p.

duplic. (Also published in English under the title *The Adjustment of Handicapped Children to Normal Life*).

362.865 (058)

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH HOSTEL FEDERATION. *International Youth Hostel Handbook. Guide international des auberges de la jeunesse. Internationales Jugendherbergs - Verzeichnis.* 1957. Copenhagen V, the Federation, Vesterbrogade 35, 1957, 19 X 12,5 cm. 128 p, maps.

378 : 061.3 (100)

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS. *Decisions of Fourth World Student Congress. Prague, 26th August-2nd September, 1956.* Prague 12, the Union, Vocelová 3, 1956, 21 X 15 cm, 32 p. (New Service, Special Edition n<sup>o</sup> 17-19).

378 : 061.3 (100)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES. *Second General Conference of the International Association of Universities. Istanbul 19-24 September 1955. Report of Proceedings.* Paris 16% International Universities Bureau, Maison de l'Unesco, 19, avenue Kleber, 1956, 24 X 16 cm, 230 p.

378 : 282 : 061.2 (100)

MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL DES ETUDIANTS CATHOLIQUES. *Assemblée interfédérale. Juillet 1956, Vienne.* « Pax Romana », (Fribourg, Suisse) ; le Mouvement, septembre 1956, n<sup>o</sup> 4, pp. 2-3.

385 : 061.2 (100)

*The International Railway Congress Association.* « Bulletin of the International Union of Railways », (Paris), the Union, 27th year, September-October 1956, n<sup>o</sup> 9-10. pp. 276-282.

396 (569.1 + 62 + 567)

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN. *Study of the Role of Women. Their Activities and Organizations in Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Syria. October 1954-August 1955. Directed by Ruth F. Woodsmall. With the Assistance of Charlotte Johnson.* New York 17, the Federation. Hotel Biltmore, Suite 236, 1956, 23.5 X 15,5 cm, 95 p.

ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES. 1957. N<sup>o</sup> 5 297

INTERNATIONAL FOLK Music COUNCIL. *Report of the Eighth Meeting of the General Assembly XV congrès de l'UNICA et XVIII<sup>e</sup> concours international du meilleur film d'amateur.* 16-22 held in conjunction with the Ninth Annual Conference fit Trossingen and Stuttgart, Germany, July 25th to 31st, 1956. « Bulletin », Secrétaire général 1956. Liège, Belgique, (London), the Council, 12, Clorane Gardens, l'Union, 50, boulevard Frère-Orban, 1956. London NW3, October 1956. n° 10, pp. 2-18. 27,5 X 21,5 cm, 16 p, duplic.

### 3. Divers - Miscellaneous

0 : (47)  
*Report on the Soviet Union in 1954. A Symposium of the Institute for the Study of the USSR. Based on the Proceedings of the Seventh Institute Conference. Conference at the Carnegie International Center, New York. April, 28-29, 1956. Munich 37, Institute for the Study of the USSR. Augustenstr. 46. 1956, 24 X 17 cm. v-218 p.*

329.15  
*Communiqué sur la cessation de l'activité du Bureau d'Information des Partis Communistes et Ouvriers. Bucarest, le 17 avril 1956. « Zbiór Dokumentów », (Warszawa), Polski Instytut spraw Międzynarodowych, 1956. xii, N° 4, 128, pp. 482-485. '*

001 : 061.2 (100)  
 CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, *Annual Report 1955-1956.* New York 17, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, 1956, 23 X 15,5 cm. 92 p, photos.

33 : 061.1  
 INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT. *The Economic Development Institute.* Washington 25. DC, the Bank, 1818 H Street, April 1956. 22.5 X 15,5 cm, 16 p, photographs.

008  
 LAWSON, John. *Man and his Needs. A study in the Hope for Civilization.* London, Edinburgh House Press, 2, Eaton Gate, S W 1, 1955, 19 X 13 cm, 136 p, clothbound. Price : 5/-.

330.114.2 (8)  
 UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION. *The Economic Growth of Twenty Republics. The Work of the Economic Commission for Latin America.* Third Revised Edition. New York, United Nations, 1956, 19.5 X 13.5 cm. 34 p. Price : 15 Cents.

In surveying the near-starvation level of existence in underdeveloped countries the author shows that every Christian citizen is called upon to become a world citizen. The universal Gospel, the world Church, and the missionary motive provide the only full satisfaction for the deepest needs of the human race.

09  
 ACADEMIEI REPUBLICII POPULARE ROMINE. *Studii si cercetari de bibliologie.* Vol. I. Bucarest, Biblioteca Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, 1955, 26 X 20 cm. 419 p. ill.

332  
 MATECKI, B. E. *Establishment of the International Finance Corporation : a Case Study.* «International Organization», (Boston), World Peace Foundation, Volume X. n° 2, May 1956. pp. 261-275.

325.33 (728.6)  
 UNION PANAMERICANA. Sección de Trabajo, Migracion y Seguridad Social. Division de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales. Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales. *Migraciones internas en Costa Rica.* Washington DC, Unión Panamericana, 1956, 27,5 X 21 cm, xiv-163 p, duplic. (Consejo Interamericano Económico y Social).

332.061.1 (100)  
 INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT. *Eleventh Annual Report 1955-1956.* Washington 25 DC, the Bank. 1818 H Street NW, 1956, 28 X 21.5 cm. 75 p, photographs.

338 (8)  
 VAUTHERIN, Robert. *Vers le marché commun de l'Amérique Latine.* «Labor». (Bruxelles), Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Chrétiens, 30<sup>e</sup> année, janvier 1957, n° 1. pp. 13-15.

341.14

HEYWOOD, Michael. *Der Colombo-Plan*. « Europa-Archiv », (Frankfurt a.M.), Institut für Europäische Politik und Wirtschaft, elftes Jahr, 5 Juli 1956, 13, Folge, pp. 8989-9002.

341.67 : 341.123

CLARK, Grenville & SOHN, Louis B. *Peace through Disarmament and Charter Revision. Detailed Proposals for Revision of the United Nations Charter. Supplement, containing Proposed Annexes I-II and Outlines of Annexes III-VI*. Dublin, New Hampshire, USA, Grenville Clark, February 1956, 25,5 X 17 cm, xviii-121 p.

In 1953 a "Preliminary Print" under the same title was distributed to a selected list of public and private persons throughout the world. Based on the comments received, the present supplement embodies texts or extended outlines of proposals under the headings of disarmament, United Nations peace force, the courts of the United Nations, United Nations revenue, privileges and immunities, and bill of rights.

4

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. *Scientific and Technical Translating and other Aspects of the Language Problem*. Paris, Unesco, April 1957. 280 p. Price : \$ 4 20/-, 1,000 FF.

This report, compiled with the help of some hundreds of experts in all parts of the world, deals with the general problem of enabling scientists and technologists to exploit knowledge published in languages which they cannot read themselves. An attempt is made to estimate statistically how much of the total literature is inaccessible, for this reason, to those who might otherwise be able to benefit from it, and the proportion so lost is shown to be at least one-half of the whole. In successive chapters the various possible remedies for this situation are discussed. Two of them deal with the technique and economics of translating and with the possibilities for spreading the cost and avoiding duplication by setting up pools and indexes of unpublished translations, like those already existing in certain countries which are described. In another chapter the possibilities for improving the ability of scientists and technologists to read about their special subjects in foreign languages so as to reduce the need for translations are discussed; a bibliography of books suitable for this purpose is appended. Attention is then given to proposals for encouraging the practice of publishing, or at least summarizing, scientific literature in widely known languages rather than in local ones, or for doing so in some easily learned international auxiliary language. A final chapter is devoted to terminology

and lexicography and to the activities, in this field, of Unesco in collaboration with the International Organization for Standardization and with international organizations which are compiling multilingual vocabularies for their special subjects.

91.3/91.9 : 37 (058)

*Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht. Band HL* Braunschweig, Albert Limbach Verlag, Hutfiltern 8, 1954, 24 X 16,5 cm, 348 p.

L'« Arbeitgemeinschaft Deutsche Lehrenverbände » poursuit par divers ouvrages un remarquable effort pour que renseignement de l'histoire se libère du « particularisme national ». Ses travaux se sont d'abord portés sur le traitement de l'histoire franco-allemande dans les manuels scolaires. Ils se sont ensuite étendus à tout le problème de l'enseignement de l'histoire. Cet annuaire s'adresse avant tout aux enseignants. Il réunit un ensemble de contributions sur le traitement accordé à l'histoire d'un pays par un autre et réciproquement (notamment Allemagne-Japon). On trouvera également des études sur l'enseignement de l'histoire dans différents pays.

*La peinture hollandaise. Texte de Jean Leymarie*. Genève-Paris-New York, Skira, 35 X 25 cm, 216 p, 114 pl couleur, relié toile.

Jusqu'au début du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle les territoires qui deviendront la Hollande se rattachent à l'ensemble politique et culturel des « pays-bas » comprenant les Flandres. Dans cette peinture néerlandaise à dominance flamande, il semble néanmoins légitime de distinguer dès l'origine un courant plus spécifiquement hollandais.

Ce livre débute sur cette période initiale, moins familière au grand public, et rétablit ainsi la continuité, que rend sensible, pour la première fois, l'enchaînement des planches en couleur, de Gérard de Saint Jean, encore méconnu, jusqu'à Vermeer, si longtemps oublié.

A travers les chapitres intitulés : Les Primitifs, Le XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècle, Du maniérisme au réalisme, Frans Hals et le Portrait, Développement du Paysage, Rembrandt et l'Univers Intérieur, La vie familiale et son cadre, Vermeer et l'Ecole de Delft, suivis de Bibliographie, d'Index et de Tables, la peinture Hollandaise nous est montrée dans son ensemble. Un tel ouvrage comble une lacune, car si la peinture hollandaise est connue internationalement par ses grands noms, dans son ensemble, elle est surtout le domaine des érudits et des connaisseurs. Négligée par les histoires d'art « humanistes » auxquels elle offre peu de prise théorique et formelle, elle ne cesse par contre d'enchanter silencieusement les amateurs, sensibles au charme discret des petits maîtres, aux nuances les plus fines de la lumière et des états d'âme.

## Réunion du Comité

Le Comité de direction de l'UAI s'est réuni à Paris le 16 mars 1957, dans les locaux de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale. Ont pris part à cette réunion : le Sénateur Et. de la Vallée Poussin (Belgique), Président, M. Pierre Vasseur (France), Vice-Président, MM. Max Habicht (Suisse), Louis Verniers (Belgique), Vittorino Veronese (Italie), Etzel Percy (Etats-Unis), remplaçant M. W.W. Atwood, et G.P. Speecker, secrétaire général.

Après avoir entendu le rapport d'activité de l'exercice écoulé et le rapport sur la situation financière de l'UAI, le Comité examina successivement le programme des publications pour 1957-58, les activités d'études, de service ou de promotion des ONG à poursuivre ou à entreprendre, l'organisation du jury pour l'attribution du Prix La Fontaine, la question des relations consultatives de l'UAI, l'élection de nouveaux membres, la collaboration des secrétariats régionaux de l'UAI, l'organisation de la prochaine Assemblée Générale.

Parmi les décisions prises, nous citerons les suivantes :

Le Secrétariat a été invité à poursuivre l'étude de la publication d'un manuel « La Coopération internationale et nous » qui expliquerait pour un public d'un âge mental d'une quinzaine d'années, moitié par des textes, moitié par des illustrations, les origines, les buts, l'ampleur et le mécanisme de la coopération, les types d'organisations internationales, la possibilité de collaborer à leurs activités.

Devant l'impossibilité d'édifier un pavillon de la Coopération Internationale, dans le cadre de l'Exposition Universelle et Internationale de Bruxelles en 1958, il a été décidé de tenter un nouvel effort pour obtenir qu'une mention soit faite, dans le Palais de l'ONU et des Institutions spécialisées, de l'article 71 de la Charte et pour qu'un bureau de renseignements sur les orga-

nisations internationales puisse être tenu par l'UAI, dans ou à proximité du Palais de l'ONU, afin d'affirmer la présence des ONG et de pouvoir donner des renseignements sur celles-ci.

En vue d'accroître le nombre des organisations correspondantes de l'UAI, le Secrétariat a été invité à lancer une campagne d'affiliation et dans ce but, comme dans celui de mieux faire connaître d'une façon générale le travail de l'Union des Associations Internationales, il sera publié une brochure illustrée de 16 pages, qui insistera sur la philosophie du travail de l'UAI.

Le Comité a pris note avec satisfaction du résultat des réunions d'experts organisées par l'UAI, avec l'aide de l'Unesco, pour l'établissement d'un plan d'évaluation du rôle des organisations internationales non gouvernementales ainsi que de la publication du rapport du Professeur Jean Meynaud. Des démarches seront faites pour réunir les fonds nécessaires à la réalisation de l'enquête elle-même.

## Nouvelles publications

Inaugurée en janvier 1956, la collection « Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales » s'est enrichie de deux nouveaux numéros au cours des quatre premiers mois de 1957.

« Un plan d'évaluation des organisations internationales non gouvernementales », qui porte le numéro 3, apporte, de la main du Professeur Jean Meynaud, un remarquable condensé des travaux des experts réunis par l'UAI à Paris et à Bruxelles en 1956. Il pose les jalons précis d'une enquête entièrement nouvelle et dont la portée peut être immense. Etant donné l'importance de ce document, une traduction anglaise est en préparation et portera le numéro 4.

Le numéro 6 est une thèse établie par Peter H. Rohn, pour l'obtention du diplôme de l'Institut d'Etudes Européennes de l'Université de la Sarre et consacrée aux « Relations between the Council of Europe and International Non-Go-

vernmental Organizations ». Si la question des relations consultatives en général est encore très peu étudiée, celle des relations du Conseil de l'Europe avec les ONG ne l'avait pratiquement pas encore été. C'est donc un sujet neuf dont l'UAI se félicite de pouvoir présenter une étude solidement documentée.

Comme il a été annoncé dans notre numéro d'avril, une autre publication (n° 5) dans la série des « Documents » est en préparation et la sortie de presse de l'édition française en est annoncée pour ces tout prochains jours.

« Les 1.978 organisations internationales fondées depuis le Congrès de Vienne » est le fruit d'un travail de recherche et de vérification entrepris par l'UAI il y a plus de deux ans. Pour près de deux mille organisations, un maximum de précisions a été réuni sur les dates et lieux de fondation, les fusions d'organisations, leurs changements de dénomination, leur caractère gouvernemental ou non, leur existence actuelle ou leur inscription au registre du passé.

Une introduction de 28 pages par G.-P. Speckaert recueille de cette chronologie de multiples données statistiques et sociologiques qui font vivre, en le situant dans son cadre historique, un siècle d'organisation internationale. On trouvera une analyse plus détaillée de cet ouvrage, qui compte 232 pages, dans notre numéro d'avril, page 208.

..

La parution de l'édition 1956-57 de l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales a déjà été annoncée. Sortie de presse début mars, elle

constitue la première édition en langue française depuis 1938. De son succès dépendra la réalisation d'une alternance régulière des éditions anglaise et française. La possibilité d'éditions espagnole et allemande est à l'étude.

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Trois numéros spéciaux de la Revue sont en cours de préparation pour les prochains mois.

La découverte de l'énergie nucléaire a eu rapidement des incidences directes sur la vie institutionnelle internationale. C'est une revue des principales d'entre elles dans les différents secteurs de l'activité humaine que « Associations Internationales » présentera à ses lecteurs dans son numéro d'août.

Le numéro d'octobre sera consacré au rôle des femmes dans la coopération internationale. Il a paru intéressant de tenter une large *synthèse* de ce que les organisations féminines en tant que telles et de ce que la présence des femmes dans les organisations internationales a apporté et continue d'apporter à la coopération entre les peuples.

Enfin, en janvier 1958, la question des « à-côtés » des congrès réunira un ensemble de contributions représentant des points de vue différents. Le tourisme tel qu'il doit s'organiser autour d'une réunion internationale est non seulement un facteur immédiat de réussite, mais aussi un ferment précieux de rapprochement entre les peuples.

D'autres thèmes d'ensemble sont à l'étude pour l'année 1958 et seront annoncés prochainement.

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*Owing to shortage of space it has been necessary to hold over until next month the English translation of the article « Le Phénomène Congrès » by Geneviève Devillé which appeared on pages 145-151 of the March issue of International Associations.*



**NOTE IMPORTANTE.** — La nouvelle édition 1956-57 (française) de l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales a été publiée au début de mars. Les numéros de référence indiqués sont ceux des notices de la nouvelle édition et non ceux de l'édition 1954-55. Chaque annonce de congrès est, — dans la mesure du possible, — complétée par l'adresse du comité ou secrétariat local chargé de son organisation. Les informations nouvelles sont marquées d'un \*. Le signe • indique qu'il s'agit d'une modification à un 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.

**IMPORTANT NOTE.** — The new 1956-57 (French) edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations was published at the beginning of March. The reference numbers therefore indicate the appropriate entries in the new edition, and not the 1954-55 edition as heretofore. Each announcement includes, as far as possible, the address of the local organizing committee or secretariat.

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/-).

### JUILLET 1957 JULY

1 Jul — I Canoe Fed. - Arctic Rally.	Kilpisjärvi (Finland)	Finnish Canoe Association, Soutustadion, Helsinki; Yearbook n° 1052.
1 Jul — Caribbean Commission - conference on demographic problems.	Not fixed	Yearbook n° 47.
1-2 Jul — Int. Union of Advertisers Associations - general assembly.	Copenhagen	Yearbook n° 665.
1-3 Jul — Int. Council of Commerce Employers - congress.	Copenhagen	Foreningen af Arbejdsgivere for Handels og Kontor medhjælpere, Gyldenløvesgade 1, Copenhagen; Yearbook n° 438.
1-3 Jul — Concrete Shell Roof Construction - 2nd int. symposium.	Oslo	Norsk Ingenieurforeningen, Kronprinsensgt 17, Oslo.
1-5 Jul — Nobel Prizewinners - 7th congress.	Lindau/Bodensee (Germany)	Nobel Foundation, Sturegatan 14, Stockholm.
1-6 Jul — Int. Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association - general assembly and technical convention.	Hamburg (Germany)	Yearbook n° 644.
1-6 Jul — Permanent Int. Committee on Industrial Medicine - 12th int. congress on occupational health.	Helsinki	The Congress, Työterveyslaitos, Haartmaninkatu 1, Helsinki-Töölö, Finland; Yearbook n° 876.
1-7 Jul — Int. Order of Good Templars - int. summer school.	Minneapolis (Minn, USA)	Yearbook n° 202.
1-8 Jul — Sacred Music - 3rd int. congress.	Paris	23, rue Bachelet, Paris 18°.

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## 1957 JUILLET - JULY

1 Jul - Dec 1958 — Int. Geophysical Year.

2-4 Jul — Association des pédiatres de langue française - 16<sup>e</sup> congrès.

2-5 Jul — Socialist Int. - congress.

• 2-6 Jul — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - int. colloquium on physical aspects of colour television.

2-12 Jul — Int. Electrotechnical Commission - general meeting.

2 Jul - 3 Aug — UN - Economic and Social Council - 24<sup>th</sup> session.

3-6 Jul — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - conference on current problems in crystal physics.

3-13 Jul — Associated Countrywomen of the World - 8<sup>th</sup> triennial conference.

4-8 Jul — World Union O S E - general assembly.

4-10 Jul — World Union for Progressive Judaism - congress. Theme: Religious experience in Judaism.

• 4-12 Jul — World Alliance of YMCAs-World Council - 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting.5-13 Jul — Int. Confederation of Free Trade Unions - 5<sup>th</sup> world congress.

\* 6-8 Jul — Int. Federation of Socialist and Democratic Press - conference.

6-9 Jul — Int. Gymnastic Federation - congress.

7-12 Jul — The Rosicrucian Order - int. convention.

8-10 Jul — Endocrine Aspect of Breast Cancer - int. conference.

8-11 Jul — Int. Committee for Bird Preservation - world conference.

Paris

Vienna

Paris

Moscow

Geneva

Cambridge  
(Mass, USA)

Colombo

Paris

Amsterdam  
(Netherlands)Kassel  
(Germany)

Tunis

Vienna

Zagreb  
(Yugoslavia)San Jose  
(Cal, USA)

Glasgow (UK)

Bulawayo  
(Rhodesia)

## INFORMATION

M. Nicolet, Sec. Gén. du C.S.A.G.I., 3, av. Circulaire, Uccle, Brussels.

Dr. Jacques Odinet, 3, av. Bugeaud, Paris 16<sup>e</sup>.

Yearbook n° 341.

Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, 292, rue Saint-Martin, Paris 3<sup>e</sup>.  
Yearbook n° 838.

Yearbook n° 749.

Yearbook n° 1.

Dr. J.S. Slater, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Yearbook n° 838.

Yearbook n° 1102.

Yearbook n° 421.

Yearbook n° 219.

Reichsverband des Evgl. Jungmännerbünde Deutschlands, Kassel - Wilhelmshöhe, im Druseltal 8; Yearbook n° 944.

Yearbook n° 487.

Yearbook n° 341.

Yearbook n° 1054.

Amorc, San José, Cal. USA.

A P M Forrest, Ch. M, Dept of Surgery, Western Infirmary, Glasgow W. 1.

Yearbook n° 798.

8-12 Jul — Int. Poliomyelitis Congress - 4th conference.	Geneva	Yearbook n° 880.
* 8-12 Jul — Inter-American Philosophical Society - 2nd congress.	Washington DC	Dr. R. M. Chisholm, Brown University, Providence, R I, USA.
8-13 Jul — FAO/European Association for Animal Production - conference of experts on pig testing; methods.	Copenhagen	Yearbook n° 3/690.
8-13 Jul — Int. Society of Christian Endeavour - 44th convention.	Portland (Ore, USA)	Walter Frutiger, Children's Farm Home, Corvallis, Oregon; Yearbook n° 209.
* 8-13 Jul — Savings Bankers - 7th int. summer school.	Zeist (Netherlands)	Yearbook n° 544.
8-17 Jul — UNESCO/Int. Bureau of Education - 20th int. conference on public education.	Geneva	Yearbook n° 4/30.
8-18 Jul — World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts - 16th world conference.	Petropolis (Brazil)	Federacao das Bandeirantes do Brazil, Rua Benjamin Constant 42, Rio de Janeiro; Yearbook n° 956.

1957 JUILLET - JULY

\* 8-19 Jul — Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism.

8-20 Jul — Permanent Int. Association of Navigation Congresses - 19th congress.

• 9-11 Jul — Int. Society of Geographical Pathology - 6th conference. Theme : Duodenal ulcers.

+ 9-11 Jul — UNESCO - NGO consultation on 1959-60 programme.

\* 9-13 Jul — European Molecular Spectroscopy Group - meeting.

9-13 Jul — Int. Union for the Study of Social Insects - congress on current problems of the biology of social insects.

10-12 Jul — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - conference on thermodynamics and conductivity of fluids.

10-13 Jul — Pilot Club Int. - 36th int. convention.

\* 10-14 Jul — 2nd Int. Gymnaestrada.

10-19 Jul — Int. Union of Crystallography - 4th general assembly, int. congress, two symposia.

10-23 Jul — United Bible Societies - council meeting and conference.

\* 11-14 Jul — Int. Conference for Foreign Language Teachers.

\* 11-17 Jul — Int. Plastics Convention.

11-24 Jul — Int. Society for Business Education - 30th int. course on economic expansion.

• 13-18 Jul — Int. Friendship League - conference.

14-21 Jul — Int. Association of Gerontology - 4th congress.

15-19 Jul — War Registers' Int. - conference. Theme : Practical aspects of peace-making.

15-20 Jul — Int. Society of Clinical Pathology - 4th congress.

• 15-20 Jul — Int. Federation of Free Teachers-Unions - congress and summer school.

15-20 Jul — Pan-African Ornithological congress.

15-22 Jul — Int. Guild of Dispensing Opticians - 3rd biennial convention.

15 Jul - 10 Aug — Hague Academy of Int. Law - 28th session.

Loma Linda  
(Cal, USA)  
London

Paris

Paris

Freiburg  
im Breisgau  
(Germany)

Paris

London

Toronto  
(Canada)

Zagreb  
(Yugoslavia)

Montreal  
(Canada)

Sao Paulo and  
Rio de Janeiro

Graz  
(Austria)

London

Vienna, Linz,  
Salzburg,  
Innsbruck

Bangor  
(Ireland)

Merano, Venice  
(Italy)

London

Brussels

Italy

Livingstone  
(Rhodesia)

Eastbourne/  
London

The Hague

INFORMATION

Yearbook n° 174.

G. V. Burns, Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George St., Westminster, London S.W.1; Yearbook n° 709.

Dr. J. P. Hardouin, 21, av. Pierre I<sup>er</sup> de Serbie, Paris 16<sup>e</sup>; Yearbook n° 925.

Yearbook n° 4.

Prof. R. Meeke, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Universität, Freiburg im Breisgau.

Yearbook n° 840.

Inst. of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London S.W.1; Yearbook n° 833.

Persons Building, Macon, Georgia, USA,

Organizing Committee, Post Box N. 500, Zagreb.

Dr. W. H. Barnes, National Research Council, Ottawa 2, Canada; Yearbook n° 834.

Yearbook n° 158.

Internationale Schule Österreichs, Bürgergasse 4, Graz.

British Plastics, Dorset House, Stamford St, London S.E. 1.

Dr. Richard Kerschagl, Hochschule für Welthandel, Vienna; Yearbook n° 993.

R. Carey, 11, Rowallen Rd, Rouken Glen, Glasgow. Yearbook n° 319.

Dr. Scardigli, Viale Morgagni, 85, Florence; Yearbook n° 854.

Yearbook n° 317.

Prof. M. Welsch, Service de Bactériologie et parasitologie, Université de Liège, 32, bd de la Constitution, Liège, Belgium; Yearbook n° 918.

Yearbook n° 508.

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven 11, Conn.

110, East 23rd St., New York, NY.

The Hague, Peace Palace.

## 1957 JUILLET - JULY

16-25 Jul — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - 19th conference and 16th congress.	Paris	INFORMATION Yearbook n° 833.
16-25 Jul — Int. Committee of Electro-Chemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics - 9th meeting.	Paris	G. Valensi, Faculté de Sciences de Poitiers, 5, rue des Vieilles Boucheries, Poitiers, France. Yearbook n° 797.
17-20 Jul — World Confederation for Physical Therapy - executive committee.	Cambridge (UK)	Yearbook n° 878.
* 19-22 Jul — Int. Union of Liberal Christian Women - conference.	Arnhem (Netherlands)	New addr. : Secy, 2 Midholm, Golders Green, London N.W. 11; Yearbook n° 1101.
20-21 Jul — Int. symposium on medical-social aspects of senile nervous diseases.	Venice (Italy)	Secretariat, Viale Morgagni 85, Florence, Italy.
20-26 Jul — World Alliance of YMCAs - European area conference and European area conference for older boys.	Aarnus (Denmark)	Yearbook n° 944.
20-27 Jul — Int. Fellowship of Reconciliation - youth conference.	Lustin (Belgium)	Yearbook n° 207.
21-26 Jul — Altrusa Int. Congress. Subject : Ways to improve community and world service projects.	New Orleans (La, USA)	Yearbook n° 1088.
21-28 Jul — 1st Int. Congress of Neurological Sciences - 6th int. congress of neurology; 3rd int. congress of neuropathology; 1st int. congress of neurosurgery; 4th int. congress of electroencephalography and clinical neurophysiology; 5th symposium nenroradiologicum; 5th meeting of Int. League against Epilepsy.	Brussels	Sec. Gen., Institut Bunge, 59, rue Philippe-Willot, Berchem-Anvers, Belgium; Yearbook n°s 882, 895, 905.
21-28 Jul — Imperial Society of Teachers of Dancing - congress.	London	Yearbook n° 468.
• 22 Jul — Int. Federation for Theatre Research - world conference on theatre research.	Venice (Italy)	Centro di Ricerche Teatrali, Via del Sudario, 44, Rome.
22-26 Jul — Int. Organization for Standardization - council meeting.	Geneva	Yearbook n° 769.
22-26 Jul — Int. Society for the Welfare of Cripples - 7th world congress. Theme : Planning for victory over disablement : the advance, integration and application of knowledge.	London	Miss M. Drury, Central Council for the Care of Cripples, 34, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1; Yearbook n° 415.
22 Jul - 16 Aug — UN - committee on information from non-self-governing territories.	New York	Yearbook n° 1.
23-25 Jul — Potassium Industry - 5th int. congress.	Vienna	Institut Int. de la Potasse, Boîte Postale 1534, Berne Transit, Switzerland.
23-26 Jul — World's YWCA - seminar. Theme : The YWCA as a world Christian movement.	Geneva	Yearbook n° 945.
23-30 Jul — Int. Alliance of Women - int. committee conference.	Geneva	Yearbook n° 1086.
• 23 Jul - 2 Aug — Int. Order of Good Templars - Youth Camp.	Ghent (Belgium)	Yearbook n° 202.
* 24 Jul — Int. Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism - meeting.	Washington DC	Yearbook n° 174.

1957 JUILLET - JULY

24-27 Jul — Int. Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers' Unions - congress commemorating 50th anniversary.

Stuttgart  
(Germany)

INFORMATION

Yearbook n° 497.

34-29 Jul — Int. symposium on the development of mammary cancer.

Perugia  
(Italy)

Prof. Lucio Severi, Division of Cancer Research, P.O. Box 167, Perugia.

25 Jul — World Federation of Teachers' Unions - conference.

Warsaw

Yearbook n° 524.

25-26 Jul — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - division of plastics and high polymers symposium.

Paris

Prof. P. Dubois, 292, rue Saint-Martin, Paris 3<sup>e</sup>; Yearbook n° 833.

25-28 Jul — Pax Romana, Secrétariat int. des ingénieurs, agronomes, et cadres économiques catholiques - 3rd congress. Theme: Integration of technicians in industrial undertakings.

Bergamo  
(Italy)

U.C.I. Tecnici, Via Conciliazione 1, Rome; Yearbook n° 206.

25-29 Jul — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - symposium on protein structure.

Paris

Prof. J. Roche, Collège de France, place Marcellin Berthelot, Paris 5<sup>e</sup>; Yearbook n° 833.

\* 25 Jul - 9 Sept — 6th European Youth Camp. Theme: Political responsibility of youth.

Marienberg  
(Germany)

Europahaus, Marienberg/Westerwald, Germany.

26-31 Jul — International Humanist and Ethical Union - 2nd congress.

London

British Ethical Union, Stanton Coit House, 13, Prince of Wales Terrace, London W.8; Yearbook n° 215.

26 Jul - 1 Aug — Int. Union of Nutritional Sciences - 4th congress.

Paris

Prof. L. Genevois, Faculté des Sciences, 20, Cours Pasteur, Bordeaux; Yearbook n° 936.

27 Jul - 2 Aug — Universal Esperanto Association - 13th int. youth congress.

Villeneuve-  
lès-Avignon  
(France)

Yearbook n° 232.

27 Jul - 5 Aug. — Pax Romana - IMCS - inter-federal assembly. Theme: Civic responsibility of the student.

San Salvador

Yearbook n° 988,

38 Jul - 1 Aug — Psychoanalysis - 20th int. congress.

Paris

Dr. Nacht, 187, rue St-Jacques, Paris 5<sup>e</sup>.

28 Jul - 3 Aug — Int. Union of Scientific Psychology - 15th int. congress.

Brussels

Dr. Louis Delys, 296, av. des Sept-Bonniers, Forest-Bruxelles; Yearbook n° 274.

28 Jul - 11 Aug — World Federation of Democratic Youth - 6th festival of peace and friendship.

Moscow

Yearbook n° 979.

\* 29 Jul - 2 Aug — Int. Federation of Prestressing - int. conference on prestressed concrete.

San Francisco  
(Cal, USA)

Department of Conference, University of California, Berkeley 4, Cal.

30 Jul - 2 Aug — Blind Esperantists - 27th int. congress.

Lyons  
(France)

Yearbook 11° 232.

30 Jul - 10 Aug — FAO - Latin American Forestry Commission - 6th session.

Guatemala

Yearbook n° 3.

31 Jul - 1 Aug — Int. Co-operative Women's Guild - congress.

Stockholm

Yearbook n° 641.

31 Jul - 5 Aug — Int. Association for Hydraulic Research - general assembly.

Lisbon

M. C. Mendes da Rocha, Laboratório de Engenharia Civil, Ministério de las Obras Públicas, Av. Rovisco Pais, Lisbon; Yearbook n° 743.

## 1957 JUILLET - JULY

31 Jul - 6 Aug — Int. Committee of Dermatology - 11th int. congress of dermatology.

Stockholm

## INFORMATION

Dr. C. H. Floden, Dermatologiska Kliniken Karolinska Sjukhuset, Stockholm 60; Yearbook n° 872.

\* 31 Jul - 9 Aug — Int. Federation for Weeks of Art - 16th int. week of Belgian art.

Belgium

Yearbook n° 1020.

Jul — FAO/Middle East Society of Soil Science - meeting on soil survey and classification.

Beirut

Yearbook n° 3.

Jul — Inter-American Congress on Secondary Education.

Cordoba (Argentina)

Yearbook n° 106.

Jul — UN - Technical Assistance Committee.

Geneva

Yearbook n° 1.

Jul — Technical Assistance Board - 39th session.

Geneva

Yearbook n° 14.

+ Jul — Int. Fellowship of Reconciliation - conference of the Historic Peace Churches.

Germany

Yearbook n° 207.

Jul — European Association for Animal Production - meeting of the six Study Commissions.

Luxembourg

Yearbook n° 690.

Jul — Confederation of Latin-American Workers - 4th congress.

Montevideo

Yearbook n° 430.

Jul — Int. Garment Workers' Federation - congress.

Not fixed

Yearbook n° 502.

Jul or Aug — Scandinavian Peace Congress.

Stavanger (Norway)

c/o Svenska Freds- och Skiljedomsföreningen, Jungfrugatan 30, 3 tr, Stockholm 5.

## AOUT 1957 AUGUST

1-4 Aug — Pax Christi - 5th int. congress. Theme : My brother, the foreigner.

Mariazell (Austria)

Yearbook n° 205.

\* 1-10 Aug — Int. Society for the Welfare of Cripples - course in prosthetics.

Copenhagen

Dr. J. Saugmann-Jensen, 34 Esplanaden, Copenhagen K; Yearbook n° 415.

1-10 Aug — World Council for the Welfare of the Blind - meeting of consultative committee on education.

Oslo

Yearbook n° 410.

1-10 Aug — Organization of American States - 7th pan american highway congress.

Panama City

Yearbook n° 107.

1-12 Aug — Int. Conference of the Boy Scout Movement - jubilee world jamboree and 16th int. scout conference.

Button Coldfield (UK)

Yearbook n° 961.

1-14 Aug — Int. Colloquium on Private Int. Law.

Mariansky-Lazny (Czechoslovakia)

Yearbook n° 353.

2 Aug — Int. Federation of Secondary Teachers - congress.

Frankfurt/Main (Germany)

Yearbook n° 978.

2 Aug — Int. Federation of Teachers' Associations - congress.

Frankfurt/Main (Germany)

Yearbook n° 974.

2-9 Aug — World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession - assembly of delegates. Theme : The shortage of teachers, causes and remedies.

Frankfurt/Main (Germany)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Lehrerverbände, Regierungsdirektor Bernhard Plewe, Hindenburgstrasse 40, Darmstadt: Yearbook n° 964.

1957 AOUT - AUGUST

2-11 Aug — Int. Federation of Camping and Caravanning - 18th int. rally and congress.

3-10 Aug — Universala Esperanto Asocio - 42nd congress.

• 3-10 Aug — Sennacieca Asocio Tutmondo - 30th congress.

\* 3-10 Aug — Int. Religious Fellowship - annual conference.

4-7 Aug — Int. Co-operative Alliance - 20th congress.

\* 4-16 Aug — European Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism.

5-9 Aug — Cnf of NGOs interested in Migration - 6th conference.

5-9 Aug — Permanent Int. Committee of Linguists - 8th congress.

5-11 Aug — Pediatrics - 5th Pan American congress.

5-12 Aug — Socialist Int., Latin American Secretariat - conferences on economics and imperialism.

+ 5-15 Aug — Int. Federation of University Women - 39th council meeting.

5-17 Aug — Curare and Curarising Substances - int. symposium.

6-16 Aug — Pax Romana, Int. Movement of Catholic Students - meeting on authority and freedom.

6-17 Aug — Int. Association of Geodesy - general assembly.

7-9 Aug — Society for Research on Ageing - int. conference on the biology of the hair follicle and the growth of hair.

7-9 Aug — Int. Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses - general assembly and open conference on prostitution and venereal diseases.

\* 7-10 Aug — Architectural Students - 4th int. conference.

8-15 Aug — Int. Union for the Scientific Study of Population - congress.

8-15 Aug — Int. Statistical Institute - 30th session.

+ 9-11 Aug — Int. Naturist Federation - int. rally.

9-11 Aug — Democratic and Socialist Parties of Latin America - 1st conference.

+ 11 Aug — European League for Mental Hygiene - 7th annual meeting.

11-16 Aug — Christian Esperanto Int. Association - congress.

Stuttgart  
(Germany)

Marseilles  
(France)  
Rotterdam  
(Netherlands)

Stoos  
(Switzerland)  
Stockholm

Geneva

Geneva

Oslo

Lima  
Santiago  
de Chile

Belfast/Dublin

Rio de Janeiro

Gemen  
(Germany)

Toronto  
(Canada)

London

Stockholm

Copenhagen

Stockholm

Stockholm

Hyeres  
(France)

Santiago-  
de-Chile

Copenhagen

Munchenweiler  
(Switzerland)

INFORMATION

Dr. Max Eckert, Postfach 52, Munich;  
Yearbook n° 721.

32, Cours Estienne d'Orves, Marseilles;  
Yearbook n° 232.

A. C. Obbes, Boezemlaan 24, Rotterdam N.

Hermann Boecker, Rheinländerstr. 17,  
Basle.

Kooperativa Förbundet, Stockholm, 15;  
Yearbook n° 550.

Yearbook n° 174.

Yearbook n° 388.

Miss Eva Sivertsen, Kirkeveien 98, A III,  
Oslo; Yearbook n° 240.

Dr. Carlos F. Krumdieck, Chairman,  
Washington 914, Lima.

Yearbook n° 341.

Yearbook n° 1095.

Prof. C. Chagas, Instituto de Profisica,  
458 Av. Pasteur, Rio de Janeiro.

Yearbook n° 988.

Yearbook n° 779.

Dr. G. H. Bourne, London Hospital Me-  
dical College, London E. 1.

Dr. A. Cavaillon, 2, quai Saint-Pierre,  
Cannes; Yearbook n° 935.

Scandinavian Architectural Students  
Councils, 19 Sankt Peters Straede, Copen-  
hagen K.

Yearbook n° 277.

Mrs. K. Kock, Central Bureau of Statis-  
tics, Stockholm 5; Yearbook n° 261.

Yearbook n° 900.

Humberto Maiztegui, Soriano 1218, Mon-  
tevideo; Yearbook n° 341.

Dr. P. Sivadon, 212, rue de Rivoli, Paris.  
Yearbook n° 903.

Druivenstraat, 32, La Haye.

## 1957 AOUT - AUGUST

11-17 Aug — World Federation for Mental Health - 10th annual meeting. Theme : Growing up in a changing world.	Copenhagen	INFORMATION Yearbook n° 899.
12-14 Aug — European Hops Culture Committee - 7th congress.	Munich (Germany)	Yearbook n° 681.
12-15 Aug — Int. Cremation Federation - congress.	Zurich (Switzerland)	47, Nottingham Place, London W.1.
12-17 Aug — European Confederation of Agriculture - 9th general assembly.	Helsinki	Yearbook n° 685.
12-18 Aug — Int. Mathematical Union - colloquium on the theory of functions.	Helsinki	Yearbook 11° 842.
12-24 Aug — Int. Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering - 4th congress. Theme : Theory and applications of soil mechanics and foundation engineering.	London	H. O. Cox, Secretary Visits Sub-Committee - 4th Conference ISSMPE, Inst. of Civil Engineers, Great George St, S.W.1; Yearbook n° 772.
14 Aug — Universal Postal Union - 14th congress. Subject : revision of the acts of the union.	Ottawa	Yearbook n° 8.
15 Aug — Organization of American States - economic conference.	Buenos Aires	Yearbook n° 107.
15-25 Aug — Lutheran World Federation - general assembly. Theme : Christ frees and unites.	Minneapolis (Minn, USA)	Yearbook n° 194.
16-18 Aug — Int. Council of Scientific Unions - joint commission on the ionosphere.	New York	Yearbook n° 808.
16-22 Aug — World Federation of Democratic Youth - 4th congress.	Not fixed	Yearbook n° 979.
+ 17 Aug - 5 Sept — Austrian College Society - 13th int. summer seminar. Theme : Myth, Utopia, Ideology.	Alpbach (Austria)	Austrian College, Alpbach, Tyrol, Austria.
19 Aug — Int. Atomic Energy Agency - 1st general conference.	Vienna	Yearbook n° 21.
19-23 Aug — Open Door Int. - 10th conference.	Paris	Yearbook n° 1098.
19-23 Aug — Int. Federation for Clinical Chemistry - 2nd European congress.	Stockholm	Dr. Kjell Agner, Box 12024, Stockholm 12.
19-24 Aug — Int. Union of Biochemistry - int. symposium on the origin of life.	Moscow	Yearbook n° 832.
19-24 Aug — Int. Congress on Smelting.	Stockholm	Lars Villner, Sveriges Mekanförbund, Stockholm.
19-24 Aug — Int. Youth Hostel Federation - 18th conference.	Zeist (Netherlands)	Nederlandse Jeugd-Herberg-Centrale, 4-6, Prof. Tulpstraat, Amsterdam C; Yearbook n° 975.
19-30 Aug — Int. Union of Socialist Youth - summer school.	Berlin	Yearbook n° 343.
• 21-23 Aug — Int. Federation of Unions of Employees in Public and Civil Services - general council session.	Norway	Yearbook n° 493.
19-30 Aug — Organization of American States - 7th pan american highway congress.	Panama City	Yearbook n° 107.
22-27 Aug — Association Mondialiste Interplanétaire - world assembly against atomic weapons.	Geneva	M. Alfred Nahon, 25 ave Denantou, Lausanne, Switzerland.

1857 AOUT - AUGUST 22 Aug - 5 Sept — Int. Scientific Radio Union - 12th general assembly.	Boulder (Colorado, USA)	INFORMATION Yearbook n° 843.
24-25 Aug — Int. Chiropractors Association - convention.	Davenport (Iowa, USA)	Yearbook n° 853.
24-27 Aug — Int. Folk Music Council - ge- neral assembly.	Copenhagen	Yearbook n° 1017.
24 Aug — 4 Sept — Young Christian Workers int. congress.	Rome	Gioventù Italiana Operaia, Cristiana, <i>I</i> , via Conciliazione, Rome; Yearbook n° 981.
25 Aug — World Committee for Culture and Theatre - conference.	Singapore	89, via Frattina, Rome.
25-30 Aug — Int. Committee for Silent Sports 8th int. games.	Rome	Centro di Educazione Fisica e Sport, c/o Mr. C. Magarotto, 36, via Clitunno, Rome; Yearbook n° 1037.
26-28 Aug — Society for Biological Rhythm - 6th conference.	Semmering (Austria)	Yearbook n° 823.
26-29 Aug — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Mechanics - int. symposium on bound- ary layer research.	Freiburg, Breisgau (Germany)	Yearbook n° 837.
• 26-31 Aug — Int. Union for Logic, Methodo- logy and Philosophy of Sciences - con- ference on mathematical logic.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Yearbook n° 836.
26-31 Aug — European. Society of Haemato- logy - congress.	Copenhagen	Dr. A. Videback, Rigshospitalet, Blej- damsvej 9, Copenhagen; Yearbook n° 908.
26-31 Aug — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - 5th int. conference on low temperature physics and chemistry.	Madison (Wis., USA)	Dr. J. R. Dillinger, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis; Yearbook n° 838.
26-31 Aug — World Association of World Federalists - 10th anniversary congress.	Scheveningen (Netherlands)	Yearbook n° 327.
26-31 Aug — Int. Federation of Building and Public Works - general assembly.	Zurich (Switzerland)	Soc. Suisse des Entrepreneurs, 38, Beetho- venstr., Zurich; Yearbook n° 636.
26 Aug - 10 Oct — British Commonwealth Forestry Conference - 7th session.	Australia New Zealand	26 Aug - 24 Sept 25 Sept - 10 Oct
27-31 Aug — The Liberal Int. - 10th congress.	Oxford (UK)	Yearbook n° 340.
• 28 Aug — Grotius Foundation for the Extension of International Law - 7th int. conference.	Munich (Germany)	C. John Colombos, QC, 2 King's Bench Walk, London EC4.
28-31 Aug — American Dental Society of Europe - annual int. meeting.	Lausanne (Switzerland)	Dr. J.P. Molony, 110, Harley St, London W.1.
28-31 Aug — Int. Institute of Iberoamerican Literature - 8th congress.	San Juan (Puerto Rico)	Yearbook n° 1024.
28-31 Aug — World Union of Catholic Tea- chers - 3rd congress. Theme : The role of education in international life.	Vienna	Yearbook n° 997.
28 Aug - 3 Sept — Int. Society for Cell Bio- logy - 9th congress.	St. Andrews (Scotland)	Prof. H. G. Callan, University of St Andrews, Fife; Yearbook n° 819.
28 Aug - 4 Sept — Int. Union of Orientalists - 24th congress.	Munich (Germany)	Yearbook n° 275.
29-31 Aug — Group Psychotherapy - 2nd int. congress.	Zurich (Switzerland)	S. Lebovici, 3, ave du Président Wilson. Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> .
29 Aug - 2 Sept — European Orthodontologi- cal Society - annual int. session.	Geneva	Prof. E. Fernex, 1, place du Port, Geneva: Yearbook n° 909.

1957 AOUT - AUGUST

• 29 Aug - 2 Sept — World Federation of Scientific Workers - 5th general assembly.

29 Aug - 3 Sept — Int. Geographical Union - regional conference.

29 Aug - 6 Sept — Int. Union of Public Transport - 32nd congress.

30 Aug - 13 Sept — Pan American Railway Congress Association - 9th congress.

Aug — Int. Astronautical Federation - congress.

Aug — Organization of American States - 2nd meeting of ministers of finance and economy.

Aug — Int. Association of Physical Oceanography - general assembly.

+ Aug — UNESCO/Organization of American States - Inter-American seminar on educational planning.

Aug — Conference of world organizations interested in the Handicapped - meeting.

\* Aug — Brucellosis - 4th Inter-American Congress.

+ Aug — Quadrennial Int. Games for the Deaf.

+ Aug — Int. Economic Association - round table on economic development in Latin America.

Aug — Int. Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior - meeting.

Aug or Sept — UNESCO - int. congress of national libraries.

Summer — Int. Railway Transport Committee - meeting.

— Int. Commission of Ethnology and Folklore - general assembly.

— Int. Society for Orthopedagogics - congress.

— Int. Railway Temperance Union - 50th anniversary congress.

— Int. Mathematical Union - int. colloquium on finite groups.

— Int. Society for Education through Art - 2nd general assembly.

— World Jewish Congress - 4th plenary assembly.

— European Liberal Youth - meeting.

— World's Poultry Science Association - 11th congress.

Helsinki

Tokyo and Nara

Hamburg/  
Berlin

Buenos Aires

Barcelona  
(Spain)

Buenos Aires

Canada

Colombia

Geneva

Lima

Milan/Rome

Rio de Janeiro

Toronto  
(Canada)

Havana

(Denmark)

Rome

Rome

Stockholm

Tubingen  
(Germany)

Not fixed

Not fixed

Not fixed

Not fixed

INFORMATION

Yearbook n° 463.

Science Council of Japan, Ueno Park, Tokyo; Yearbook n° 830.

Yearbook n° 736.

José A. Fontanella, Florida 783, Buenos Aires; Yearbook n° 703.

Yearbook n° 809.

Yearbook n° 107.

H. B. Hachey, Chief Oceanographer, Joint Committee on Oceanography, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada; Yearbook n° 778.

Yearbook n° 4/107.

Yearbook n° 387.

Dr. Alice C. Evans, 1661 Crescent Place NW, Washington 9 DC.

c/o Inst. for the Adult Deaf and Dumb, Park Way, Princes Avenue, Liverpool 8, UK.

Yearbook n° 538.

Yearbook n° 784.

Yearbook n° 4.

Yearbook n° 714.

Pr. G. Cocchiara, Univ. di Palermo, Dir. del Museo Pite, Palermo, Sicily; Yearbook n° 243.

Yearbook n° 991.

Yearbook n° 190.

Prof. H. Wielandt, Eberhard-Karls-Universität, Tubingen; Yearbook n° 842.

Yearbook n° 992.

Yearbook n° 177.

39, rue de Naples, Bruxelles; Yearbook n° 982.

Major Ian Macdougall, C.B.E., 45, Bedford Square, London W. C. 1.; Yearbook n° 677.

SEPTEMBRE 1957 SEPTEMBER

1-7 Sept — Psychiatry, 2nd World Congress.  
Theme : Schizophrenia.

2-6 Sept — Operational Research - int. conference.

• 2-7 Sept — Women's Int. League for Peace and Freedom - executive committee.

2-8 Sept — Int. Catholic Child Bureau - 6th congress. Theme : The child and the church in the world today.

2-9 Sept — World Council of Churches - Latin countries youth conference.

• 2-9 Sept — Int. Wine Office - 37th plenary session.

3 Sept — French Speaking Psychiatrists and Neurologists - congress.

• 4 Sept — Int. Association for Market Gardening - general assembly.

4-14 Sept — Int. Union of Geodesy and Geophysics - 11th general assembly.

6 Sept — Int. Container Bureau - general assembly.

7-14 Sept — Int. Dental Federation - 12th int. congress of odonto-stomatology.

+ 7-15 Sept — University of Pennsylvania/College of Europe - conference on North Atlantic Community.

7-17 Sept — UNICEF - Executive Board.

7-21 Sept — Banking - 10th int. summer school.

8 Sept — WHO - regional commission for Western Pacific - 8th session.

8-12 Sept — Int. College of Surgeons - 22nd annual congress.

8-15 Sept — Int. Commission of Phytopharmacy - 4th int. congress.

8-22 Sept — Int. Confederation of Free Trade Unions - int. seminar.

• 8 Sept - 9 Oct — 6th Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress.

• 9-12 Sept — Int. Centre of Fertilizers - 6th world congress.

9-12 Sept — Societies of French Speaking Gynecologists and Obstetricians - 17th congress.

9-13 Sept — 7th Int. Congress of Accountants.

9-13 Sept — Int. Air Transport Association - 13th annual general assembly.

9-14 Sept — Int. Secretariat for Teaching Educational Sciences in Universities - 2nd congress.

Zurich  
(Switzerland)

Oxford (U.K.)

Geneva

Quebec,  
Trois-Rivières,  
Montreal

Italy

Ljubljana  
(Yugoslavia)  
Lyons  
(France)

Cologne  
(Germany)

Toronto  
(Canada)

Utrecht  
(Netherlands)

Rome

Bruges  
(Belgium)

New York

Wiesbaden  
(Germany)

Hong Kong

Chicago  
(Ill, USA)

Hamburg  
(Germany)

Banff  
(Canada)

Canada

Heidelberg  
(Germany)

Marseilles  
(France)

Amsterdam  
(Netherlands)

Madrid

Florence  
(Italy)

Prof. Jacob Wyrsh, «Dottikon», Stans  
près Lucerne, Nedwald, Suisse.

B H P Rivett, Operational Research Society, 2 Grosvenor Place, London S.W. 1.

Yearbook n° 321.

1337, Blvd du Carmel, Trois-Rivières  
(P.Q.)

Yearbook n° 184.

Yearbook n° 104.

Dr. P. Cossa, 29, bd Victor Hugo, Nice,  
France.

Zentralverband des Deutschen Gemüsebaues, Koblenzerstr. 33, Bonn.

Yearbook n° 829.

Yearbook n° 712.

Dr. P. Lalli, via Boezio, 16, Rome; Yearbook n° 889.

College of Europe. Naaldenstraat 22 A,  
Bruges.

Yearbook n° 16.

Bundesverband des Privaten Bankgewerbes e.V., Stolkasse 1, Köln.

Yearbook n° 9.

Yearbook n° 871.

Dr. Richter, Präsident der Biologischen-Bundesanstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Messeweg 11-12, Braunschweig.

Yearbook n° 487.

507, Metropolitan Bldg, 837 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

Rheinstrasse 91, Darmstadt, Germany.  
Yearbook n° 679.

Dr. Serment, Hôpital de la Conception,  
Marseilles; Yearbook \*890.

A.L. de Bruyne, Herengracht 491, Amsterdam.

Yearbook n° 704.

Yearbook n° 990.

1957 - SEPTEMBRE - SEPTEMBER		INFORMATION
9-14 Sept — Clinical Chemistry - int. congress.	New York	Dr. J. G. Reinhold, 711 Maloney Bldg, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4.
9-15 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - symposium on macromolecular chemistry.	Prague	Dr. J.C. Bevington, Chemistry Dept, The University, Birmingham 15.
+ 9-20 Sept — UNESCO - int. scientific conference on radio-isotopes for research purposes.	Paris	Yearbook n° 4.
11-15 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - int. colloquium on condensation.	Varenna (Italy)	Prof. G. Polvani, Istituto di Fisica dell'Universita. Via Saldini 50, Milan, Italy; Yearbook n° 838.
12 Sept — Inter-Parliamentary Union - 46th conference.	London	Yearbook n° 335-
* 12-14 Sept — 2nd Int. Congress of Labour Law.	Geneva	Département du Commerce et de l'Industrie, 14, rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, Geneva.
13-15 Sept — Int. Union of Medical Press - 3rd congress.	London	Dr. H. Clegg, British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London W. C. 1.
14-15 Sept — St Joan's Int. Social and Political Alliance - 14th council meeting.	Paris	Yearbook n° 1087.
15-19 Sept — Int. Union of Catholic Employers' Associations - 14th congress.	Montreal, Quebec	Yearbook n° 476.
15-19 Sept — Int. Union of Leather Chemists Societies - 5th biennial conference.	Rome	Dr. I.A. Bravo, Via Salbertrand 19, Turin, Italy; Yearbook n° 670.
* 15-20 Sept — Int. Committee for Farm Work Organization - congress.	Bad Kreuznach (Germany)	Instituut voor Landbouwtechniek en Rationalisatie, Lage Steeg 12, Wageningen, Netherlands.
15-22 Sept — Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Int. - 16th congress.	Florence (Italy)	Yearbook n° 507.
15-23 Sept — Int. Union of the Amateur Cinema - 16th congress.	Rome	Yearbook n° 1034.
16 Sept — Int. Federation of Building and Woodworkers - congress.	Munich (Germany)	Yearbook n° 505.
16-19 Sept — Int. Metalworkers' Federation - congress.	Lugano (Switzerland)	Yearbook n° 500.
+ 16-19 Sept — Aviation Medicine - 2nd European congress.	Stockholm	Dr. Olle Höök, Flygvapnet, Stockholm 80.
• 16-19 Sept — Int. League against Unfair Competition - congress and general assembly. Theme : Taxes and competition.	Vienna	Yearbook n° 647.
16-19 Sept — Int. Fiscal Association - 11th congress.	Vienna	Dr. Ernst Fritsch, Anastasius-Grün-Gasse 48, Vienna XVIII/110; Yearbook n° 535.
* 16-20 Sept — Int. Symposium on Ecology and Biogeography of Spain.	Barcelona (Spain)	Dr. S.V. Peris, c/o Piner No. 21, Madrid.
16-21 Sept — Int. Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology - 7th congress.	Barcelona (Spain)	Dr. Jose Vilardell, Avda. de Jose Antonio 692, Barcelona; Yearbook 921.
16-21 Sept — WHO - Regional Committee for Africa.	Brazzaville	Yearbook n° 9.
16-21 Sept — Int. Dairy Federation - annual meeting.	Interlaken (Switzerland)	Yearbook n° 692.
• 16-21 Sept — Int. Federation for Documentation - 23rd conference.	Paris	Yearbook n° 142.

## 1957 - SEPTEMBRE - SEPTEMBER

16-22 Sept — Int. Union of Family Organizations - general assembly and council.	Rome	INFORMATION Yearbook n° 419.
17-19 Sept — Int. Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies - general assembly.	Paris	Yearbook n° 250.
• 17-20 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - general assembly.	Rome	Pr. Eligio Perucca, Istituto di fisica sperimentale del Politecnico di Torino, Turin, Italy; Yearbook n° 838.
17-20 Sept — Christian Democrats - 2nd American congress.	Sao Paulo (Brazil)	Jorge Kibedi, Casilia 1392, Santiago-Chile.
+ 17-24 Sept — Société de chimie industrielle - 30th int. congress on industrial chemistry.	Athens	Yearbook n° 771.
17 Sept - 13 Dec — UN - General Assembly - 12th session.	New York	Yearbook n° 1.
18-21 Sept — Int. Ore Dressing Congress.	Stockholm	Svenska Gruvföreningen, Näckströmsg. 1, Stockholm.
20-27 Sept — PAO - 4th conference on nutrition problems in Latin America.	Guatemala	Yearbook n° 3.
* 21-27 Sept — Int. Scientific Film Association - 11th congress.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Scientific Film Assoc, 164 Shaftesbury Ave, London W. C. 2.
22-27 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - int. colloquium on mesons.	Padua/Venice	Prof. A. Rostagni, Istituto di Fisica dell' Università di Padova, Padua, Italy.
22-27 Sept — Int. Union of Building- Societies and Savings and Loan Associations - 7th congress.	Stuttgart	Dr. Schurrle, Gemeinschaft der Freunde Wüstenrot, Hohenzollernstr. 46, Ludwigsburg/Württ.
22-27 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - Colloquium on cosmic rays - colloquium on theoretical physics.	Venice (Italy)	Yearbook n° 838.
22-28 Sept — Int. Catholic Migration Commission - 3rd int. migration congress.	Assisi (Italy)	Yearbook n° 385.
22-28 Sept — Int. Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries - congress.	Venice (Italy)	Yearbook n° 632.
23 Sept — Int. Bank for Reconstruction and Development - 12th annual assembly.	Washington DC	Yearbook n° 6.
23 Sept — Int. Monetary Fund - meeting.	Washington DC	Yearbook n° 7.
+ 23-26 Sept — Int. Federation of Library Associations - meeting.	Paris	Yearbook n° 145.
• 23-27 Sept — Federation of Continental European Associations of Technicians in the paint, varnish, enamels and printing ink Industries - 4th congress.	Lucerne (Switzerland)	Association suisse des chimistes et techniciens de l'industrie des vernis et couleurs, Schösslistrasse 2, Zurich 44; Yearbook n° 612.
* 23-27 Sept — Int. Society for Bioclimatology 1st congress.	Vienna	Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau, Friedrichstrasse 7, Vienna I.
23-28 Sept — Int. Association of Plastic Arts - 2nd congress.	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)	Yearbook n° 1004.
• 23-29 Sept — Sociology - 17th int. congress.	Beirut	Organizing Committee, Min of Foreign Affairs (Cultural and Social Section), Beirut, Lebanon.
• 24-27 Sept — European Productivity Agency - trade unionists' seminar on changes in office technique.	Stockholm	Yearbook n° 19.
24 Sept - 15 Oct — World Meteorological Organization - Executive Committee - 9th session.	Geneva	Yearbook n° 11.

