

9<sup>e</sup> ANNÉE 6 9<sup>TH</sup> YEAR  
JUIN 1957 JUNE

INTERNATIONAL  
**ASSOCIATIONS**  
INTERNATIONALES

LA REVUE DES  
ORGANISATIONS ET REUNIONS  
INTERNATIONALES

THE REVIEW OF  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
AND MEETINGS

NGO  ONG

PALAIS D'EGMONT  
BRUXELLES

ORGANIZACIONES NO ESTATALES ④ 非政府组织 ④ неправительственные организации  
NON-GOVERNATIVE ④ 非政府组织 ④ ORGANIZACIJE I

ORGANIZACIONES NO ESTATALES ④ 非政府组织 ④ ORGANIZACIJE I

« Associations internationales » est publié par  
l'Union des Associations Internationales,

organisation internationale non gouvernementale, à but  
scientifique, fondée en 1910, ayant le Statut consultatif  
auprès du Conseil Economique et Social de l'O.N.U.  
(septembre 1951) et auprès de l'Unesco (novembre 1952).

" International Associations " is published by the  
*Union of International Associations,*

*non-profit making international non-governmental orga-  
nization, founded 1910, granted Consultative Status by  
the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations  
(September 1951) and by Unesco (November 1952).*

## Comité de Direction - *Executive Council*

### President - *President* :

Etienne DE LA VALLEE POUSSIN, Sénateur, Délégué belge à  
l'Assemblée Consultative du Conseil de l'Europe (Belgique).

### Vice-Présidents - *Vice-Presidents* ; Sir Ramaswami MUDALIAR.

President India Steamship Company (India) :

Pierre VASSEUR, Secrétaire général de la Chambre de Com-  
merce Internationale (France).

### Membres - *Members* : W. W. ATWOOD Jr, Director Office of International Relations, National Academy of Sciences (USA) :

Th. CAVALCANTI, Doyen de la Faculté Nationale des Scien-  
ces Economiques de l'Université du Brésil (Brésil) :

D<sup>r</sup> G. ERDMANN, Secrétaire général de la Fédération des  
Employeurs Allemands (Allemagne) ;

Max HABICHT, Avocat (Suisse) :

T. MAEDA, former Minister, Chairman Japanese National  
Commission for Unesco (Japan) :

J. H. OLDENBROEK, Secretary-General of the International  
Confederation of Free Trade Unions (Netherlands) :

Louis VERNIERS, Secrétaire general honoraire du Ministère  
de l'Instruction Publique (Belgique) ;

Vittorino VERONESE, Président du Conseil Exécutif de  
l'Unesco (Italie).

### Secrétaire Général - *Secretary-General* :

Georges Patrick SPEECKAERT, Docteur en droit.

## Secrétariats

### Secrétariat Général - *General Secretariat* :

Palais d'Egmont, Bruxelles, tél. 11.83.93.

### Secrétariats régionaux - *Regional Secretariats* :

Allemagne : Herr Direktor K.-F. Schweig,  
Ehrenhof, 3, Düsseldorf, tél. 46 408.

France : M. Ranson, 35, boulevard de la Répu-  
blique, Saint-Cloud (S.-et-O.).

Italie : M. F. Alberto Casadio, Palazzetto di  
Venezia, Via S. Marco, 3, Roma.

Netherlands : Mr A. Cronheim, Burgemeester  
de Monchy-plein, 14, Den Haag.

Suisse : M<sup>re</sup> Raoul Lenz, 8, rue de la Rôtisse-  
rie, Genève, tél. (022) 25.52.80/25.52.89.

United Kingdom : Mr E. S. Tew, 91, Lyndhurst  
Gardens, Finchley, London N. 3: tel :  
FIN 2354.

USA : Mrs Julie d'Estournelles, c/o Woodrow  
Wilson Foundation, 45, East 65th Street, New  
York 21, N.Y.

### Autres Membres - *Other Members*

Pror R. Ago (Italie)  
M<sup>lle</sup> M. G. Baërs (Belgique)  
E. Beddington-Behrens (UK)  
Lord Beveridge (UK)  
Dr M. Blank (Germany)  
L. Boissier (Suisse)  
Sir Harry Brittain (UK)  
M. Caetano (Portugal)  
L. Camu (Belgique)  
Mgr Caprio (Vatican)  
Mrs K. Chattopadhyay (India)  
G de Sozza (Ceylon)  
J. Driemer (Belgique)  
J. G. DSouza (India)  
R. Fenaux (Belgique)  
J. H. Frietema (Pays-Bas)  
A. Gjöres (Sweden)  
J. Goormaghtigh (Belgique)  
C. H. Gray (UK)  
K. S. Hasan (Pakistan)  
J. Henle (Allemagne)  
P. Heymans (Belgique)  
P. Hoffman (USA)  
E. Jensen (Denmark)  
Miss A. Kane (New Zealand)  
M<sup>lle</sup> A. M. Klompe (Pays-Bas)  
O. B. Kråft (Denmark)  
G. Kraft (Argentine)  
H. Lange (Norway)  
Prof. G. Langrod (France)  
O. Leimgruber (Suisse)  
Ed. Lesoir (Belgique)  
R. P. Levesque (Canada)  
Ch. Malik (Liban)  
R. Millot (France)  
M<sup>me</sup> Morard (Suisse)  
M. Moskowitz (USA)  
Prof. M. Mostier (Germany)  
R. Murphy (USA)  
F. Muyls (Belgique)  
Lord Nathan of Churt (UK)  
Rt non Ph. Noël-Baker (UK)  
A. Ordning (Norway)  
Lord Boyd Orr (UK)  
W. Oswald (Suisse)  
J. Pastore (Italie)  
K. Person (Sweden)  
B. Pickard (UK)  
P. Pires de Lima (Portugal)  
A. Proksch (Autriche)  
L. Rosenberg (Germany)  
J. Rueff (France)  
Fr.-A. Schokking (Pays-Bas ;  
M. Simon (France)  
G. Tessier (France)  
W. H. Tunk (USA)  
Baron F. van Ackere (Belgique)  
Jhr M. van der Goes van Naters  
(Netherlands)  
G. N. Vansittart (UK)  
M. van Zeeland (Belgique)  
P. van Zeeland (Belgique)  
W. von Cormides (Germany)  
H. von Brentano (Germany)  
L. Wallenborn (Belgique)  
W. Watkins (UK)  
P. Wigny (Belgique).

*Pour être rapide et précis es structure et coopération internationales ayez sous la main les publications de l'*

## Union des Associations Internationales

- **Annuaire des Organisations Internationales**  
6<sup>e</sup> édition., en langue française, décrivant 1.116 organisations en 1.266 pages. Prix : 500 FB; 3.500 FF; 43 FS ou équivalent.
- **Associations Internationales**  
revue mensuelle illustrée des organisations et réunions internationales. 64 à 72 pages par mois, abonnement : 250 FB; 1.750 FF; 22 FS ou équivalent.
- **Supplément an Calendrier des Réunions internationales**  
sept à dix pages par mois, miméographiées. Complète le calendrier contenu dans la revue, en ne donnant que des informations non encore mentionnées dans celle-ci. Abonnement : 300 FB; 2.100 FF; 26 FS ou équivalent.
- **Les Organismes internationaux et l'Organisation internationale. Bibliographie sélective**  
116 pages. Prix : 100 FB; 700 FF; 8,75 FS ou équivalent.
- **Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales**  
une collection bon marché et de format de poche. 7 brochures déjà parties, dont la liste sera envoyée sur demande.

### *Payer est facile*

- Par l'envoi à notre adresse (Palais d'Egmont, Bruxelles) d'un chèque barré établi à l'ordre de l'Union des Associations Internationales
- on en utilisant un des comptes suivants de l'Union des Associations Internationales :

à *Bruxelles* : Compte cheque postal n° 346.99.

Compte n° 16.694 à la Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique, 3, Montagne du Parc.

in *Düsseldorf* : Konto-N° 91097 der Deutsche Bank West, Königsallee 45/47 (Beschränkt konvertierbares DM-Konto)

— Nach Runderlass des Deutschen Bundeswirtschaftsministeriums Nr. 23/53 können Abonnementsgebühren für den Bezug einer Zeitschrift im Postzahlungsverkehr unmittelbar in das Ausland überwiesen werden.

250 Frs B = DM 22.—

à *Genève* : Compte courant à l'Union de Banques Suisses.

in *New York* : Account at the National City Bank, 55, Wall Street.

à *Paris* : Compte n° 58567 à la Banque de l'Union Parisienne, boulevard Haussmann, 6-8 (c.c.p. n° 170-09).

in *The Hague* : Rekening n° 785.330 at R. Mees & Zonen, 13, Knenterdijk.

*To be an authority on international structure and co-operation you must have at hand the publications of the*

## Union of International Associations

- **Yearbook of International Organizations**  
6th edition, in French with full English subtitling, indexing and glossary, describes 1,116 organizations in 1,266 pages. Some copies of the 5th (1954/55) edition, which was in English, are still available. Price of each edition : \$ 10 or 70/- sterling.
- **International Associations**  
monthly review of international organizations and meetings, 64 to 72 pages per issue. Annual subscription: \$ 5 or 36/- sterling.
- **Calendar Supplement**  
Duplicated stop press service supplementing the calendar of forthcoming international meetings which appears in *International Associations*. 1 to 10 pages per issue. Annual subscription : \$ 6 or 42/- sterling.
- **International Institutions and International Organization - a select bibliography**  
containing more than 780 entries; 116 pages. Price : \$ 2 or 14/- sterling.
- **Documents for the study of international non-governmental relations**  
a new series of attractively presented pocket-size low-price publications, of which seven have already appeared; detailed list will be sent on application.

### *Payment can be made :*

- All you need do is send your order, with crossed cheque (made payable to Union of International Associations) to Union of International Associations Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium
- or if you wish to pay in sterling to E. S. Tew, 91, Lyndhurst Gardens, Finchley, London N 3.
- Alternatively transfer can be made to one of the Union's accounts, namely.

INTERNATIONAL  
**ASSOCIATIONS**  
INTERNATIONALES

9<sup>E</sup> ANNÉE      6      9<sup>TH</sup> YEAR  
JUN            1957      JUNE

SOMMAIRE

CONTENTS

Influencing Public Opinion - Some *modi operandi* used by  
the World Association of World Federalist, by Ralph  
E Lombardi . . . . . 537

Congress phenomena, by Geneviève Devillé . . . . . 345

\*

• Who went where ? . . . . . 352

• Il y a cinquante ans . . . . . 354

• Décisions intergouvernementales intéressant les ONG —  
*Intergovernmental decisions of interest to NGOs* . . . . . 355

• *Bibliography* - Bibliographie . . . . . 365

• Calendrier des réunions internationales annoncées (août  
1957 - juin 1958) — *List of forthcoming international  
meetings (August 1957 - June 1958)*. . . . . 373

Monthly - Mensuel

# INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION

Some *modi operandi* used by  
the World Association of  
World Federalists

by Ralph E. LOMBARDI

*Secretary General.*

The World Association of World Federalists differs from most international non-governmental organizations in that it has an ideological aim connected with the realization of world political reform. In order to achieve this aim, the arousal of public interest in the idea of world federal government and in how it can be achieved is probably the most important part of our work. But it is also the most difficult and complicated part. This article will attempt to describe the methods and techniques we use to arouse public opinion many countries of the world.

Public opinion is confusing and complicated, especially when one is dealing with countries of widely varying social structures. Modern society is so complex that it is almost impossible to speak of "public opinion". To the political scientist it appears to be a vague amorphous mass of constantly shifting and changing patterns and crosspatterns. It is safer and easier therefore to speak of "sectors of public opinion". That is, to divide public opinion into categories which are convenient for study and analysis but which do not always correspond to the existing reality. But it must be remembered that these categories are used for conve-

nience only, for many persons and organs of public opinion belong to more than one sector of opinion, and these sectors are woven into each other in a tangled web that is difficult to tear apart for inspection.

Now, what are these sectors of public opinion? In a highly developed nation-state they can be considered as: 1) highly informed, 2) informed, 3) slightly informed, and 4) uninformed. Since most activities of World Federalists take place in highly developed states we can, for convenience, limit our consideration to these states. (It can be mentioned here, however, that in less developed regions opinion becomes easier to analyze; in the most "primitive" situations opinion may be divided simply into informed and uninformed).

#### Approaches to specific sectors

The topmost sector of opinion — the highly informed group — is usually limited to a few persons "in the know": presidents, prime ministers, foreign ministers, and their confidants. World Federalists have found only two effective ways of reaching this select group: individual personal contact and visits by delegations. Individual contact is seldom carefully



Mr. Ralph E. Lombardi.  
Secretary General, WAWF.

Mr. Lombardi was born in Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A. in 1924. He has received the degrees of B. S. (Seton Hall University, New Jersey) and M. A. (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts College-Harvard University) and is a candidate for the degree of D. Phil. in international relations at Oxford University. He has been Instructor in Political Science at Seton Hall University, Asst. Professor of History at Colorado State College, and has also taught at the *École Normale d'Instituteurs* at Bordeaux, France, and Oxford University (extramural studies). He has also been Education Adviser for the U. S. Army in Germany and Director of Information and Education for the U. S. Air Force in Great Britain. He is the author of numerous articles for American and British newspapers and magazines on international affairs and has had his own radio programs, as a commentator of the international scene, on the B.B.C. North American Service and the *Wereldomroep* (Netherlands). He has been Secretary General of the WAWF since February 1956.

Mr. Lombardi has lived in Western Europe for the past 7 1/2 years, mostly in France, Germany, England, and Holland.

planned it is usually the result of circumstances. Among our forty - three national organizations there are a few members who have easy access to the ears of their government leaders ; in one or two cases (such as Ghana) they are government leaders, which simplifies the problem considerably. Formal interviews with men who direct national and foreign policy are rare and seldom have effective results. Visits by delegations of members of parliament are more common, especially in Great Britain, and they have the additional advantage that a special memorandum summing up the purposes of the visit is usually circulated through the Foreign

Office if the Foreign Minister is the person being visited. Nevertheless it is difficult to evaluate the results of such a corporate visit although the delegation may include rather distinguished parliamentary leaders.

Of course there are other ways of attempting to influence the thinking of government leaders. A letter to the Prime Minister or Foreign Minister, signed by well-known persons, and either private or published in the press, is frequently used. This usually evokes a kind but noncommittal answer.

In general, we feel that this approach to statesmen is seldom adequate ; we prefer indirect techniques, such as developing a large membership organization (which may be recognized by politicians as representing power) or attempting to secure approval of Federalist ideas by one of the major political parties. But neither of these ways has yet been completely realized by our movement.

Informed opinion is easier to reach than highly informed opinion, but there are more persons to reach ! Informed opinion includes other government officials, members of parliament, trade union leaders, business executives, editors of prominent journals, other influential journalists (especially columnists), educators, prominent clergymen, leaders of other interest groups, etc. One of the easiest ways we reach them is through the journals they read, for they almost always read the same journals. To do this, Federalists attempt to press their ideas and proposals on the editors and chief writers of these influential journals (by inviting them to meetings or press conferences, writing letters to them, talking informally with them, etc.) and on their readers (by publication of letters to the press and articles). In those countries where World Federalist organizations are fairly well established, such as Great Britain, the United States, Scandinavia, and Japan, active Federalists can often say which newspapers and magazines are " federalist-inclined " and which are not.

Another way of influencing informed opinion is by direct contact. Brochures, leaflets, press releases, announcements, letters are sent by Federalists to leaders of opinion. Memoranda of interviews with prominent persons are often circulated within (and sometimes among) WAWF organizations. Perhaps the most suc-



*Conference of the World Association of World Federalists, Vietnam Branch, July 1955. The audience.*

successful method of bringing an informed person into Federalist circles is to interest him in some organizational activity which concerns his special field. There are two excellent ways we have done this : one is to form a study of action group on the special field, and the other is to make up a public statement for release to the press on the special subject. Both have been successfully used in the recent WAWF drive for a permanent United Nations Police Force. Several of our organizations had little difficulty in securing the cooperation of important persons to study the subject (some of these persons were experts in the problem, thus assuring high quality commission work). Our British study commission on the UN Police Force includes top-ranking military and naval chiefs, peers, and military experts. Most of the members of this commission do not consider themselves as Federalists but are happy to cooperate in such a vital task. It is possible that their findings may influence the thinking of the British Government on this important question. Moreover the WAWF Ingo Liaison Committee (containing one member in each country where the WAWF has a large organization) will circulate the findings of this commission to other Ingos. Meanwhile the WAWF international secretariat prepared a " Declaration for a Permanent UN Police Force " which was signed by prominent

statesmen, professors of international law and organization, disarmament experts, international lawyers, journalists, representatives of other Ingos, etc. This Declaration was released to the international press and copies were sent to the heads of all member governments of the United Nations and to the Secretary General of the United Nations. While this campaign was going on, the numerous articles in the press supporting the need for such a police force and mentioning its advocacy by other prominent persons testified to the increased interest in this problem.

Thus, leaders of informed opinion may themselves become active Federalists or may prefer to give informal support to the Federalist cause. This can take the form of quiet donations, introductions, cooperation in joint organizational activities or joint publicity, and numerous other ways. This is perhaps the most interesting and important part of " pressure " work of any interest group (1).

Slightly informed opinion can best be descri-

(1) In the United States the term « pressure group » is often used; in Great Britain « interest group » is more commonly preferred. The difference in terminology reflects, to a certain extent, the difference in the nature of the corresponding groups in these two countries.

bed by saying that it includes mainly the great mass of newspaper readers who prefer the " in-between journals " ; that is, those journals which are neither " distinguished " nor " scandalous ". Most newspaper and magazines normally fit in this classification. These persons want to know something about what is going on in the world — but not too much perhaps ! — but they also want to be amused and entertained. They discuss world affairs in public places or at private gatherings in a vague sort of way but they do not take it very seriously. Sometimes they will belong to church groups, business groups, or other interest groups, but they seldom become very active members. They are the persons who may visit the polls on election day if the weather is good or if a relative or close friend is running for office: otherwise they may just as well stay home and their consciences will not bother them very much.

This group is not difficult to reach. Direct contact is easy for many persons in this group are met in public places, sports groups, clubs, cafés, etc. or through personal friends. Indirect contact is only slightly less easy ; this is achieved through publicity hand-outs, documentary films, radio broadcasts, and articles or advertisements in popular newspapers or magazines (?). A technique sometimes used by our local groups is to mail a large number of letters appealing for membership or donation :

the letterhead usually lists several local sponsors who are well-known to the neighbourhood population.

But the slightly informed sector of opinion is rather difficult to convince : if our ideas fit in closely with their own preconceived judgments or leanings they will be sympathetic : otherwise it is difficult to move them in any direction.

Uninformed opinion *is* probably the easiest to reach and to influence. Federalist organizations with little money have sometimes been successful in reaching this large group through " publicity stunts " or dramatic and emotionally-persuasive speakers. Federalist organizations with some money prefer to reach them through large distribution of inexpensive " hand-outs " or " throw-aways " (circulars). The essential characteristic of this group is *intuition*. It does not read the newspapers, it scans them, and the newspapers it scans usually feature sensational news, comic strips, sports news, etc. It is more highly influenced by photographs, drawings, films, and " stunts " that have a startling or deeply moving effect. This group is particu-

(2) If advertisements carry the flavour of a « public service » they are sometimes carried by journals without charge. Our American affiliate, United World Federalists, recently placed a two-column advertisement calling for a permanent UN Police Force in more than 85 newspapers distributed from coast to coast: some did not charge for the advertisement.



*After the conference of the World Association of World Federalists, Vietnamese Branch, July 1955.*



arly large in Asian and African countries where our organizations have found it easy to assemble large congresses with little publicity and preparation. Once the crowd in the streets knows that a congress is in a nearby public hall, that admission is free, and that " important persons" will be on the stage, they flock in to see what is going on. An Asian or African congress of several thousand persons is often easier to organise than a European or American meeting of several hundred — all that is required is an impressive " front " and a large population in the neighbourhood. At such meetings most of the audience may not be quite aware of what exactly is going on, but they enjoy the feeling of participating in something important ! And they can be easily moved — to laughter, sorrow, or anger. But these feelings seldom last and they seldom become members of the organization. Nevertheless some national Federalist leaders insist on attempting to build a large membership organization by concentrating on this group, for they feel that the " unlettered mass " are human beings and have a right to participate in democratic organizations. They also feel that such a large membership organization will carry more weight with the powers that be.

#### Approaches to more than one sector

So much for a general survey of the various approaches to different levels of public opinion as viewed by World Federalists. But there are several methods of influencing opinion which can be used vis-à-vis more than one sector of opinion. One I have already dealt with : the newspaper, especially the " Letters to the Editor " column. Another common method is the cross-organizational grouping which may take the form of a committee, a joint publication, or a " circular letter ". Perhaps the most brilliant examples of this technique can be found among the experiences of British, Scandinavian, and Japanese World Federalists, although World Federalists in other countries have also used it to great advantage. A meeting held last year in London by Federal Union (our British affiliate) was attended by representatives of no less than 71 British non-governmental organizations, political parties, trade unions, church groups, etc. The subject of the meeting — Revision of the United Nations Charter — was one that is close to the heart of

most World Federalists, but representatives of other groups and organizations were also interested in the subject, sometimes for different reasons. Earlier our Danish organization, Eén Verden, held a meeting on the same topic, with representatives of about fifty national non-governmental organizations and 300 local groups — some 1,500 persons attended ! The principal speakers included the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lower House, many members of Parliament, the president of the Copenhagen Municipal Council, and a Supreme Court Judge. Two Danish United Nations delegates also attended. As part of the preparations for the conference, Eén Verden arranged local meetings in all its branches (its membership is over 10,000 in a nation of 3,000,000 people). When the conference was over E. V.'s speakers toured the country, giving talks on the subject and urging further study of the Congress resolutions. Practically all Danish newspapers gave front-page space and the Danish national radio system gave two half-hour broadcasts on the conference. Many local papers later gave space to the reports given by delegates upon their return to their home communities.

Our Japanese organization, Union for World Federal Government, has used similar techniques of inviting affiliation from other organizations : the total membership of the U.W.F.G. is 10,000 and when the membership of its five affiliated organizations is included the number swells to 100,000 ! Japanese World Federalists have found public opinion sympathetic because of the hatred of war caused by experience with atomic explosions.

The " climate of opinion " : all forces, circumstances, experiences, attitudes, prejudices, and prepossessions, which vary from country to country, must always be considered when choosing forms of organization and techniques. The adjustment of methods and techniques in public relations and publicity to fit the climate of opinion in each country requires detailed and intelligent planning. Suffice it to say that the WAWF has had to retain its structure of a " loose association " of independent national organizations mainly for this reason. Only our national organizations know well the techniques that are necessary to reach their own people,

Hence public relations and publicity must be

handled carefully and discreetly by the international organization so as not to offend member organizations. This rule applies not only to brochures, publications, articles, radio broadcasts and other publicity that emanate from the international organization, but also to all its other activities — international congresses, study conferences., seminars, liaison with other Ingos, liaison with the UN and its Specialized Agencies, etc. Just to give one example : we must take care that a speaker invited to one of our international congresses will be acceptable to all of our national organizations. With an organization that has many national branches this often presents problems !

Fortunately many such problems are solved or avoided by our semi-annual Council meetings and quarterly Executive Committee meetings. Part of our Council is elected at Congresses but our member organizations have the right to appoint " branch representatives " ; in this way they are assured a more active voice in running the organization.

International congresses have been conveniently used by World Federalists to arouse more than one sector of opinion, but effective results are usually obtained only in the country in which the congress is being held. For example at the Paris Congress of the WAWF in 1955 definite results were achieved vis-à-vis all sectors of informed opinion (with the help of a professional public relations expert). Leading

figures in the French Government participated in the Congress and an official reception was given at the Quai d'Orsay by the Foreign Minister — this gave World Federalists an unusual opportunity to influence the thinking of the French Government on world affairs. Almost 200 articles on the Congress appeared in French newspapers and weeklies of widely varying readership. The French Radio also gave the Congress some attention. The foreign press and radio were less generous but this is understandable for international congresses are seldom considered newsworthy abroad.

The press and radio sometimes give attention to proposals or activities without realizing that they are Federalist-inspired. Occasionally members of Parliament submit legislation containing Federalist suggestions : often this legislation dies (as do most legislative proposals) but at times it is accepted and almost always it arouses some attention, at least among informed circles. There is at present a motion in the British House of Commons for United Nations purchase of the Sinai Peninsula (or its rent on a long lease) which was sponsored by forth-nine M.P.'s and initiated by I. J. Pitman, M.P. (Conservative) and Henry Osborne, M. P. (Labour). Both these gentlemen are leading figures in our movement. The motion has received serious consideration in British and American newspapers and magazines.

Our movement has been instrumental in initi-



*Luncheon in honour of visit of General Riiser-Larsen, President of WAWF, Trocadero, Sydney, NSW, Dec. 8th 1954. Shown are left to right): Mr S. Klingenberg, Consul General for Norway; His Honour Mr. Justice McClemens (NSW Supreme Court), who proposed vote of thanks; Mrs. Hergel; General Larsen; H. N. Rhodes; Mrs. Dessau; Mr. F. H. Hergel, chargé d'affaires, Danish Legation; Prof. Griffith Taylor, former Professor of Geography of Toronto and Sydney Universities; Mrs. Klingenberg, World Association of World Federalists, New South Wales Division.*

ating and forming parliamentary groups for world federal government in many countries of the world. Large groups exist in the parliaments of Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Japan and Brazil. The British Parliamentary Group for World Government numbers more than 175 M.P.'s of all parties, with a Conservative plurality !

Another technique that has been tested and found to be useful is the public opinion poll. Polls have occasionally been run by our organizations but their propaganda value has been greater when they have been run by established institutes of public opinion. The Gallup Poll has frequently included questions pertaining to World Federalist goals. The Canadian Institute of Public Opinion has just completed a new Gallup Poll which shows that most Canadians think the United Nations should be given the power of a world government. Interviewers put this question to a carefully designed cross-section of the Canadian public : " Do you think the United Nations should or should not be strengthened to make it a world government, with power to control the armed forces of all nations, including Canada ? " 53 % answered " should ", 24 % answered " should not ", and 23 % were not certain. (In July, 1955, the same question was

asked by the same Institute ; at that time only 45 % voted " should ").

A regular publication, whether it is in the form of a printed magazine, or a stencilled newsletter or bulletin, has proved to be a useful opinion stimulus. The WAWF and its member organizations are at present publishing about twenty-five periodicals in many different languages. A cheaply-produced periodical usually reaches a wider readership than an expensive, glossy publication. Some of our member organizations print or stencil thousands of copies more than the figure of paid subscriptions so that the periodical can be used as a " hand-out " or a " throw-away ". But even the more handsome publications are not really expensive to produce for contributors are not paid for their articles. Several of our magazines feature articles by prominent personalities, often of high standard and possibly even by professional writers who contribute their services to the cause.

### Youth and Education

World Federalists are particularly interested in stimulating the thinking of young people on world affairs, especially problems related to world peace and security, such as aid to underdeveloped areas. The existence of a youth division, Young World Federalists, as a separate organization has permitted young Federalists to develop their own ideas and take initiatives with some feeling of responsibility. The WAWF gives financial and moral support to YWF but they are left completely independent and autonomous. Another advantage of this independence is that the youth organization can then carry on relations with other youth organizations on an equal footing.

Member organizations of the WAWF and YWF have often received grants and subsidies from ministries of education, international organizations (e. g. UNESCO), and educational foundations for seminars, publications, and other activities. Several of our member organizations have been permitted by educational authorities to send lecturers to schools and universities. This is the principal means by which young people learn about Federalist ideas. The whole object of the World Federalists' educational program is to " lift the consciousness " of people, to try to develop in them the habit of " thinking globally ".



*A lecture given by Dr. John Furbay, Imperial Hotel Theater, Tokyo, January 11, 1954. Left to right : Dr. John H. Furbay, Director of Air World Education TW A, New York; Mr. Morikatsu Inagaki, Japan Branch of WAWF; M. Ichiro Narahashi, Chief, International Affairs Section, Civil Aeronautic Agency; Mr. Takeshi Arita, Chief, Promoting Section, Tourist Ind. Div., Ministry of Transportation; Thomas B. Cavanaugh, Orient Sales Manager, TW A, Tokyo. Dr. Furbay is a member of the WAWF's panel of flying lecturers who cover the globe. (Photo Nippon Times).*

Our British affiliate, Federal Union, has its own foundation, the Federal Educational and Research Trust, which is extremely active in promoting studies in the principles of international relations, international justice and supranational government and in education and dissemination of knowledge in such principles and objects. During the past year, this Trust has held : an international essay competition on " Amendment of the United Nations Charter " with Mr. Trygve Lie, the Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger, former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, a debating competition for sixth formers on proposals for changes in the United Nations with the Rt. Hon. Lord Beveridge and Lord Birdwood as judges ; a conference for students from the less developed areas on "World Prosperity — Can we build it together ? ", with Lord Boyd Orr, former Director-General of the F. A. O. and Honorary President of the WAWF, and Mr. T. Swaminathan, Economic Minister of the Indian High Commission in the U. K. ; a poster exhibition on different World Federalist themes which has appeared in London Underground stations and will tour the principal cities of Great Britain ; a conference called " Building a World Community ", in Manchester schools with the cooperation of Manchester education authorities and Manchester University ; and a reception for the opening of Peter Ustinov's intriguing play on

the present international impasse, ' Romanoff and Juliet'. They have also published regularly an information bulletin, "Facts ", which gives concise factual accounts of the working of international organizations and the problems they face, and visual wall sheets showing the economic needs of underdeveloped regions for distribution to schools, clubs and associations. They have also begun the formation of the Lionel Curtis Memorial Library for the collection of books and materials relating to the Federalist idea.

All these are examples of useful educational techniques that are used by most member organizations of the WAWF. But the most direct and effective " educational technique " is the work of the teachers themselves ! Many World Federalists are teachers or university professors; in some cases they have been able to start World Federalist groups in their own schools or universities ; in all cases their thinking on world problems undoubtedly stimulates and affects the thinking of their students. This is the most difficult result of all to judge, but it is probably the most valuable and vital of all our attempts to stimulate and arouse public opinion. If it and the other activities of the WAWF are as effective as World Federalists hope, in years to come there may be no further need for the existence of the World Association of World Federalists !

#### RESUME

Parmi les multiples organisations internationales non gouvernementales en activité, le Mouvement Universel pour une Fédération Mondiale se distingue par la poursuite d'un but idéologique lié à une réforme politique mondiale. Aussi les méthodes de travail de l'Association se groupent-elles autour d'un levier majeur : influencer l'opinion publique.

Pour l'influencer, il faut la connaître. L'opinion publique en tant que telle n'existe pas. Il existe des secteurs d'opinion publique. Le WAWF en distingue quatre dans les pays sur-développés qui sont ceux où s'exerce principalement l'action des fédéralistes mondiaux : 1) très bien informé; 2) informé; 3) peu informé; 4) non informé.

Le Mouvement développe des méthodes de travail spécifique à chacun de ces secteurs. Pour le premier de ceux-ci qui comprend les présidents, premiers ministres, ministres des affaires étrangères et leurs confidents, deux méthodes seulement se sont montrées efficaces : le contact personnel et les visites par délégations. Dans le deuxième secteur, on trouve des membres du gouvernement, dirigeants syndicaux, hommes d'affaires, etc. Tous ou presque lisent les mêmes journaux. Il faut donc les toucher par ceux-ci. Un contact direct par la constitution de groupes d'études ou d'action peut aussi donner d'excellents résultats.

Le secteur « peu informé » de l'opinion publique est accessible principalement par les « in-between journals » qui ne sont ni trop lettrés ni trop scandaleux, c'est-à-dire la grosse masse de la presse. Ce groupe est facile à toucher, mais difficile à convaincre.

Enfin le dernier secteur, « non informé », est le plus aisé à atteindre et à convaincre. Manœuvré surtout par l'intuition, il est sensible aux photos, dessins, films, etc. On le trouve principalement en Asie et en Afrique.

Mais le Mouvement utilise également des méthodes propres à influencer à la fois plusieurs secteurs de l'opinion : le journal et spécialement le « courrier des lecteurs », l'organisation de réunions, les publications, les grands congrès internationaux, la radio, les enquêtes d'opinion publique. Chaque association membre conserve au sein du WAWF une large autonomie afin de pouvoir développer les méthodes de propagande les plus adaptées au tempérament et aux conjonctures nationales. Enfin, une action spéciale est assumée vis à vis de la jeunesse par les «Jeunesses Fédéralistes Mondiales» qui constituent une section du Mouvement universel pour une Fédération mondiale. Leur but est avant tout de développer chez les jeunes une habitude de penser mondialement.

# CONGRESS PHENOMENA

by Geneviève DEVILLE

*Assistant Secretary-General of the Union of International Associations.*

(TRANSLATION).

" Every year at holiday time congresses suddenly blossom forth in the sunshine of publicity ... " is what a journalist wrote no less than fifty years ago. Nowadays people talk about the congress disease. So it is by no means new.

As readers will know, the microbe has been the subject of analyses and statistical studies by the Union of International Associations. The phenomenon has been followed particularly closely in the last few years.

Taken as a whole the number of international meetings is not tending to diminish. If an increase was noted for 1955 and 1956 in relation to previous years, it was mainly due to inter-governmental meetings, the number of bodies in this sector having risen considerably. On the other hand it cannot be denied that restricted meetings of experts, scientists and representatives of the professions have become more and more numerous : they have been made necessary by the development of inter and supranational organization. The economies they bring about, as well as the speed and efficiency with which they achieve results means that they are being used more and more by governments as much as by private organizations. In 1954 there were 302 congresses out of the total of 1,084 international meetings. The proportion remained substantially the same in 1956, with 321 (1) congresses out of 1.118 meetings (28 per cent).

The congress formula itself is evolving rapidly. After abandoning the idea of large-scale congresses bringing together all the devotees,

(1) Of this total no less than 79 were held during the month of September.

direct or indirect, of a particular subject, after having subdivided the work among commissions (which soon became autonomous) to the point where they were ignorant of the achievements of their next door neighbours, we are now reverting, in some sectors, to a regrouping — with what difficulty — of the ultra-specialized sciences and branches of learning. In the following statistics, therefore, the term " international meeting " covers a multitude of flexible and varied techniques, adapted to the people and subjects concerned.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

A study made in 1954 of the geographical distribution of congresses led to the conclusion that Europe was to a certain extent losing ground. Intergovernmental organizations' efforts at promoting geographical extension, as well as non-governmental organizations', had led to sowing the first seeds of international co-operation in far away territories with the holding of meetings of experts and even fully-fledged congresses. Such efforts have in no way been abandoned. However, there is now a new concentration of meetings in Europe. At the same time Asia has advanced considerably (in absolute numbers), North and South America and Africa have fallen back, and Australasia shows a gain, probably temporary.

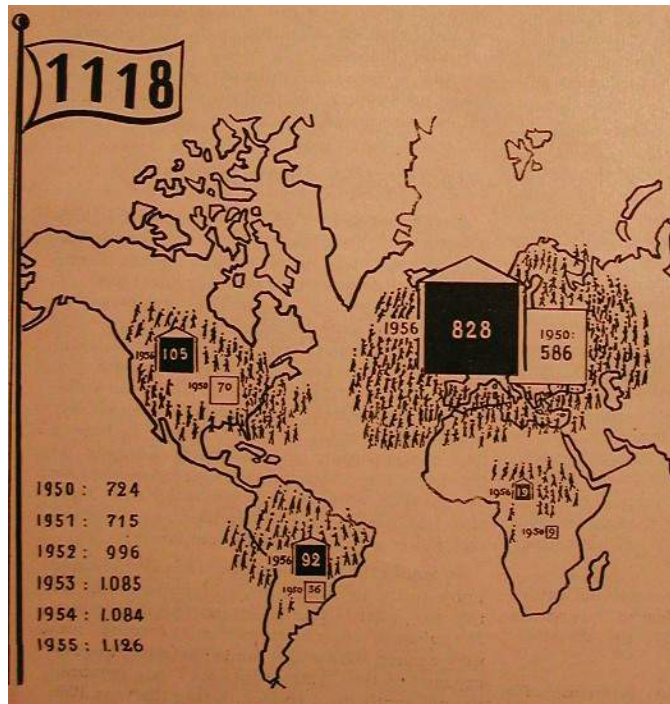
It would be difficult and indeed presumptuous to try to analyse the different reasons for this new distribution of international meetings. If political circumstances have entered into play against Africa and South America, the resurgence of the " European Idea " has favoured the old continent. In fact, during the year 1956

**DISTRIBUTION BY CONTINENT OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS**

**Distribution by percentage.**

	1950	1954	1956
Europe . . . . .	80	70	74
North America . . . . .	9	10	9.4
South and Central America . . . . .	5	10	8.2
Africa . . . . .	1	2	1.7
Asia . . . . .	2	4	5.5
Australasia . . . . .	0.9	0.8	1

**Distribution in absolute figures.**



**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS**

Europe	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Austria	12	24	33	32	30	36	49
Belgium	46	58	73	31	50	65	38
Bulgaria	—	—	—	1	1	4	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Czechoslovakia	4	—	2	3	2	2	2
Denmark	16	25	23	33	17	20	23
Finland	8	1	13	7	8	9	10
France	154	140	171	168	154	177	137
Germany	18	35	58	80	81	106	111
Greece	1	4	8	6	4	8	3
Holland	44	26	64	71	57	43	44
Hungary	2	—	1	1	2	2	5
Ireland	—	—	1	4	1	3	1
Italy	80	51	63	90	89	70	105
Luxemburg	5	6	5	8	9	12	6
Malta	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Monaco	—	—	4	4	4	2	2
Norway	4	1	15	10	15	5	8
Poland	2	—	1	3	3	2	1
Portugal	5	17	5	15	8	1	7
Roumania	—	—	2	5	1	—	1
Saar	—	2	1	2	1	7	1
Spain	9	12	27	25	18	15	26
Sweden	25	21	25	26	13	20	24
Switzerland	79	61	82	105	113	134	126
UK	72	69	85	77	84	93	76
USSR	—	1	1	—	4	5	5
Yugoslavia	—	4	—	7	9	10	13
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>828</b>

South and Central America	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Argentina	8	4	10	6	5	4	4
Bolivia	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Brazil	5	6	10	15	51	14	8
Br. Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chile	2	2	4	4	9	4	13
Colombia	—	—	—	—	1	6	3
Costa Rica	—	—	1	1	2	2	5
Cuba	2	3	8	10	2	3	10
Cunco	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Rep.	5	—	2	1	—	—	6
Ecuador	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Fr. Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Guatemala	—	—	2	3	1	2	2
Haiti	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Jamaica	—	—	3	—	1	2	—
Mexico	3	15	16	5	9	15	19
Nicaragua	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	—	—	3	1	3	3	2
Paraguay	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Peru	3	6	2	3	1	5	5
Puerto Rico	—	—	2	1	2	5	1
Salvador	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Uruguay	4	8	1	3	3	2	2
Venezuela	—	1	2	3	6	10	3
W. Indies	—	3	1	2	3	3	5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>92</b>

North America	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Canada	17	4	14	14	24	15	9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
U.S.A.	53	46	87	74	104	70	96
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>105</b>

Africa	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Algeria	—	2	6	1	8	3	—
Angola	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Belgian Congo	1	—	2	2	6	3	2
Br. Gambia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cameroons	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Egypt	2	1	—	1	—	1	1
Fr. Equat. Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fr. West Africa	1	3	3	5	2	2	—
Ghana	1	—	—	2	1	3	—
Kenya	1	1	—	—	3	1	—
Liberia	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Morocco	1	1	—	1	2	1	—
Mozambique	—	—	2	3	—	3	1
Nigeria	—	—	—	1	1	3	—
Rhodesia	—	—	1	1	1	1	3
Somaliland	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tangiers	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Tunisia	—	1	—	2	—	1	2
Uganda	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Union of South Afr.	2	2	—	—	2	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>

Asia	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Burma	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Ceylon	—	—	2	2	5	3	4
China	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
India	12	16	19	13	10	13	19
Indonesia	1	2	—	2	1	5	3
Iran	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
Irak	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Israel	—	2	2	5	6	4	5
Japan	—	2	2	7	7	17	9
Lebanon	—	2	—	—	2	1	3
Malaya	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Nepal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pakistan	—	3	—	—	1	1	2
Philippines	—	1	3	2	1	6	1
Singapore	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Syria	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Thailand	—	—	3	2	1	2	5
Turkey	2	3	4	7	7	16	6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>

Australasia	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Australia	4	2	7	1	3	3	9
New Caledonia	2	2	2	6	3	1	2
New Zealand	1	—	1	2	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>

<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1085</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>1118</b>
---------------	------------	------------	------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

there were 371 regional meetings, i.e. limited as regards participation and aims to a fixed geographical area, and of this total 132 meetings were European.

Here is the 1956 distribution :

Regional Meetings

European . . . . .	132
Mediterranean . . . . .	9
Scandinavian . . . . .	9
Pan or Inter-American . . . . .	50
Ibero or Latin-American . . . . .	16
Asian . . . . .	23
African . . . . .	11
Others . . . . .	16

" Economic, political, touristic and technological factors combine to develop a " vogue " for particular countries or particular capitals. Sometimes, also, the choice of a given town by an organization with many members is sufficient to attract a series of satellite meetings.

Having immediately taken first place, by 1950 France was absorbing the untenable proportion of 21 per cent of the total number of international meetings organized in the world. Naturally this proportion diminished during the following years, although the absolute figure was fairly well maintained, reaching a peak in 1955 (177). However, in 1956 a reduction of 40 meetings compared with the previous year brought France down towards the level of its formerly largely outdistanced competitor, Switzerland. The latter, which has held second place only since 1953, shows quite a consistent rate of increase, on which the presence of the European Office of the United Nations and several specialized agencies certainly have a bearing.

If in this field we could talk about performance the first prize would certainly have to be given to Germany : 18 meetings in 1950, 111 in 1956, taking third place, ahead of the USA and the United Kingdom. It must be admitted that, while at a disadvantage from more than one point of view, Germany is one of the few countries to have persevered systematically with a policy of welcome to international meetings. Its success cannot be denied.

With 105 meetings Italy was slightly above the general average maintained since its great success in 1950 (Holy Year), balancing out the three leaner years of 1951, 1952 and 1955.

Distances are becoming shorter, thanks to modern technique, but all the same they are still there. The all-powerful USA suffer on account of their separation from vital centre which Europe still constitutes. Behind the UK in 1955 and behind Italy in 1956, they only take fifth place. If we bear in mind that of 96 meetings held in the USA in 1956 fifty were inter or pan-American, the figure of 46 international meetings, including the principal United Nations one, is very low for a country with such indisputable strength in the international political and economic fields.

From reaching a maximum in 1955 the UK dropped to a minimum in 1956. Having held second place, after France, up to 1953, she has subsequently been overtaken by Switzerland, USA, Germany and Italy.

In 1953 Belgium took fourth place, with 81 meetings; hut in 1956 with only 38 meetings she came 9th. This very marked decline, especially from 1955 to 1956, is doubtless mainly due to the proximity of the great Universal Exhibition of 1958, on account of which many congress organizers have already fixed upon Brussels for their activities that year.

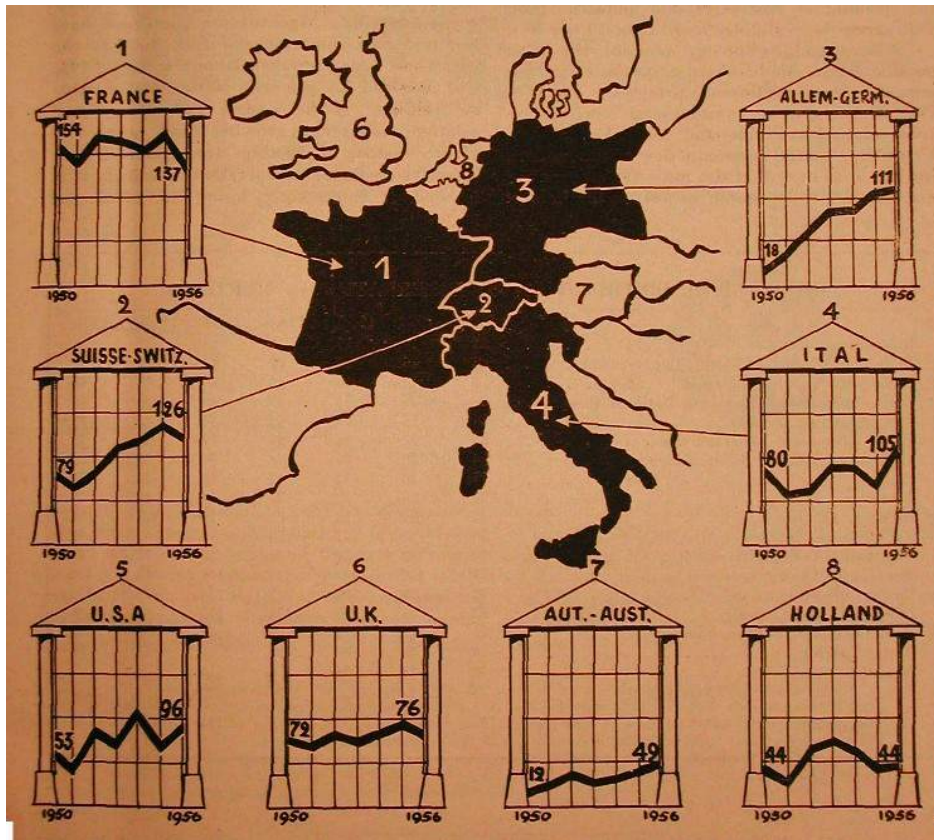
With an expansion paralleling that of Germany, Austria, thanks to favourable political and touristic circumstances, is coming more and more into favour, and in 1956 preceded Holland and Belgium.

Outside Europe and North America it is in some countries of Asia and Latin America that the principal indications of international vitality are to be found : India and Japan in Asia, Brazil, Mexico and Chile in Central and South America. We must not deceive ourselves, however; many inter-governmental meetings are imported into national substrata as yet hardly ready for them; others, however, have in such areas excited a stir which the disillusioned public of western capitals would be far from developing. The care and enthusiasm devoted to the preparation of international efforts in these new countries might well revive in the blasé congress-goer the true concept of international co-operation, ever to be built up.



## CONGRESSES IN 1956 — THE "BIG EIGHT"

Trends in number of congresses held in these countries from 1950 to 1956.



## IDEOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION

Although new methods, new subjects and even new branches of learning are continually appearing, the major categories previously adopted still seem to describe fairly adequately the varied facets of the prism of international co-operation.

If a larger number of meetings come under the heading of commerce and industry from 1955 onwards — slightly more than 10 per cent — science and technology remains the most popular field. Medicine, as a special branch of science, shows continuous progress. Thus in 1956 28 per cent of international meetings revolve around scientific and technological problems, an essential preoccupation of the modern world. It is here that the most varied types of meetings are to be found, as well as the boldest

achievements of new techniques for ensuring greater efficiency of international work. Here also the most thought is given to organizational questions and to the efficiency of meetings, and here we meet the extremes of compartmentalization as well as regrouping into new wholes. Education and youth, after reaching a high point in 1952, remains a field which the appropriate specialist organizations are constantly studying. Agricultural problems have acquired new importance during the last two years, and have overtaken labour, which in 1955 still involved 7.7 per cent of the total number of meetings. If the « peace and international relations » chapter is growing in size on account of the number of meetings arising out of more intensive regional co-operation, particularly in Europe, it is certainly losing the ideological

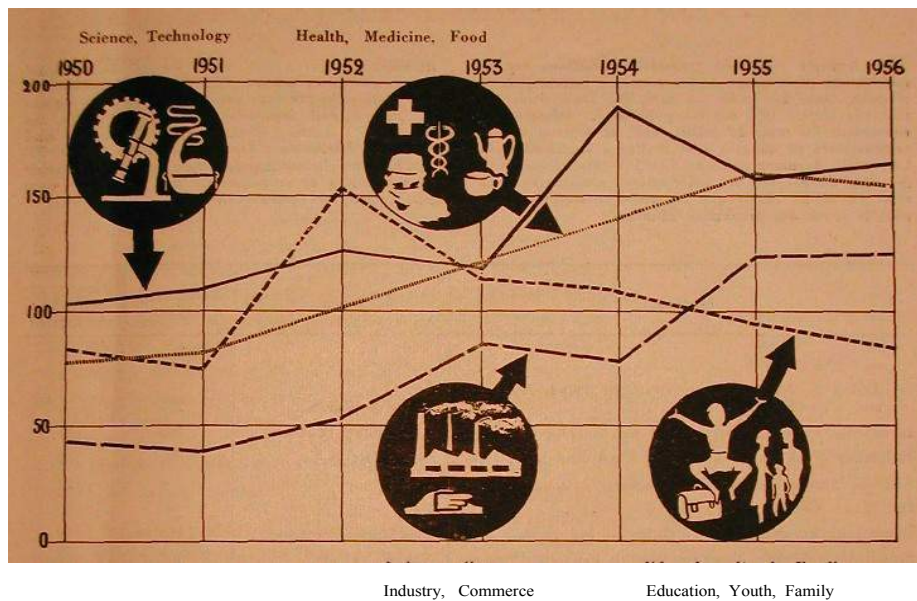
---

## IDEOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
<b>Documentation Press</b>	16	10	17	32	13	22	14
Philosophy, Religion, Moral Improvement . . . . .	48	46	70	82	80	77	76
Social and Political Sciences . . . . .	9	13	26	53	36	46	45
Peace, International Relations, Regional Co-operation	26	26	55	67	56	87	79
<b>Law, Administration</b>	26	19	23	32	43	25	33
Relief, Migration, Social Service . . . . .	29	32	48	34	49	41	41
Professions, Labour, Trade Unions . . . . .	64	60	86	79	90	89	69
Politics . . . . .	15	15	31	47	18	15	14
<b>Economics, Finance</b>	20	36	52	35	43	34	29
<b>Industry, Commerce</b>	44	39	53	87	77	123	124
<b>Agriculture, Fisheries</b>	30	27	47	58	37	63	73
Transport, Radio, Television . . . . .	29	32	57	45	40	53	61
Science, Technology . . . . .	103	110	125	119	189	158	166
<b>Health, Medicine, Food</b>	78	80	101	120	140	159	154
<b>Education, Youth, Family</b>	83	75	155	116	110	93	86
<b>Arts, Literature, Culture, Cinema</b>	41	43	33	59	47	30	32
<b>Sport, Tourism</b>	16	33	37	35	31	40	34
Miscellaneous . . . . .	48	26	16	6	13	—	—
TOTALS . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	725	722	1,032	1,106	1,112	1,155	1,130

*N. B. The difference between the figure of 1,118 meetings given in the geographical table and the 1,130 given in the ideological table arises from the fact that in some cases the place of meetings was not indicated (e.g. itinerant events).*

**Trends of International Meetings from 1950 to 1956  
in the four largest fields.**



content of the immediate postwar years. The aims have changed and some have been achieved. Problems of moral and religious development still have an important place in the international field, and in 1955 a sustained interest in the fight against alcoholism is to be noted. With little modification, as is natural, the

hierarchy of values in the sphere of international meetings is the same as that of the permanent structure as it appears from the latest edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations, recently published, which was analysed in detail in the April issue of "International Associations".

*These statistics have been drawn up on the basis of card indexes maintained at the Union of International Associations headquarters which are used in compiling the two calendars published by the UIA : the one which appears at the end of each issue of « International Associations », and the duplicated « Calendar Supplement » which is distributed a fortnight after the magazine closes for press. This supplement includes announcements of meetings to be held in the distant future, sometimes even four or five years ahead. The UIA card indexes constitute the only record of all known international meetings held since 1840.*

NOTE

Le texte de cet article a paru en français  
dans le numéro de mars 1957, pp. 145-151.

## Who Went Where ?

On trouvera ci-dessous quelques indications sur le nombre de participants à des réunions internationales récentes. Cette liste n'est pas complète. Dans notre numéro de février 1957 ont été publiées les informations concernant les mois de juillet, août et septembre. Les organisateurs de congrès sont invités à transmettre au Centre de documentation de l'UAI à Bruxelles, après la tenue du congrès, les informations statistiques à ce sujet en même temps que les renseignements concernant la tenue des prochaines réunions.

*Attendance figures for some recent international meetings are given below. The list does not claim to be complete. The previous schedule, covering the months July, August and September 1956, appeared in the February 1957 issue. Organizers are invited to send appropriate details to UAI Documentation Centre, Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, after their meetings, together with particulars of arrangements that may have been decided upon for future events.*

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Number of participants</i>	<i>Number of countries represented</i>
<i>October 1956</i>			
Int Union of National Associations of Hotel, Restaurant and Café Keepers . . . . .	Cologne (Germany)	200	—
Int Conference on Textile Quality and Labelling . . . . .	Gothenburg (Sweden)	300	17
Ind Study Week on Technique of Road Circulation	Stresa (Italy)	600	32
Catholic Jurists — 2nd Int Congress . . . . .	Rome	—	23
<b>Int Music Council</b>	Paris	60	17
Council of European Municipalities — 3rd session	Frankfurt (Germany)	1000	9
Scandinavian Public Transport — 8th congress	Stockholm	700	5
Catholic Organizations of Small and Medium Enterprises - int meeting .....	Rome	1200	—
European Broadcasting Union — General Assembly .	Aix-en-Provence (France)	130	21
European Railways Passenger Time-Table conference .	Lisbon	400	23
European Federation of National Associations of Engineers - 2nd congress .....	Zurich (Switzerland)	200	9
European Transport Ministers — 5th congress . . . . .	Munich (Germany)	—	17
Union of Int Fairs — 23rd congress . . . . .	Vienna	77	17
World Eucalyptus Conference . . . . .	Rome	90	26
Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara — Conference on juvenile delinquency .	Kampala	55	10
Int Union of Official Travel Organizations — 11th congress	Vienna	—	55
Asian Regional Conference of Scouts and Guides	New Delhi	—	10
Electron Microscopy — 1st regional conference in Asia and Oceania	Tokyo	150	9
Inter-American Press Association — 12th general assembly	Havana	250	—
Int Peasant Union — 5th congress . . . . .	Paris	350	12
Int Theatre Institute — World conference . . . . .	Bombay (India)	65	20
Organizations of Family Case Workers — 2nd int conference	Oxford (UK)	200	15

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Number of participants</i>	<i>Number of countries represented</i>
<i>November 1956</i>			
Asian Socialist Conference — 2nd congress . . . . .	Bombay (India)	100	9
Social Security Actuaries and Statisticians — 1st int conference . . . . .	Brisbane	222	32
Conference of Co-operative Public Relations Officers	London	40	12
Federal Education and Research Trust — Int conference	London	100	20
Int Sugar Conference . . . . .	Geneva	—	62
Scientific Management — 1st pan-american conference	Santiago	600	—
Int Rice Commission — 5th session . . . . .	Calcutta (India)	—	16
World's YWCA — Seminar . . . . .	New Delhi	84	13
Florence Nightingale Int Foundation — Conference	Sevres (France)	38	22
Interparliamentary Union — 45th annual plenary conference	Bangkok	220	39
World Buddhist Congress — 4th . . . . .	Katmandu	400	42
Permanent Int Association of Road Congresses . . . . .	Paris	47	—
Int Hotel Association — 8th congress . . . . .	Washington DC	600	33
Industrial Chemistry — Congresses, conference and technical meetings . . . . .	Paris	6000	19
NATO Members of Parliament — 2nd conference . . . . .	Paris	200	15
Socialist Int Council meeting . . . . .	Copenhagen	50	19
<i>December 1956</i>			
Nordic White-Collar Workers Conference . . . . .	Oslo	100	4
World YMCA — 4th Asian leaders conference . . . . .	Hong Kong	80	12
Conference of Asian Writers . . . . .	New Delhi	200	25
<i>January 1957</i>			
Int Catholic Child Bureau — African conference . . . . .	Yaounde (Cameroons)	320	15
Int Catholic Film Office — General council . . . . .	Havana	144	29
Int Union against Tuberculosis — 14th int conference	New Delhi	875	62
Geneva Zones — 2nd int conference on protection of civilian populations . . . . .	Florence (Italy)	—	18
Int Meeting on Self-Service in Retailing . . . . .	Stockholm	30	12
Standards — 3rd Commonwealth conference . . . . .	New Delhi	125	6
VHF Radiotelephone Conference . . . . .	The Hague	83	14
Int Auschwitz Committee — Meeting . . . . .	Auschwitz (Poland)	60	17
Int Broadcasting Organization — Conference . . . . .	Berlin	26	10



Quatre organisations internationales nouvelles, 16 conférences et congrès internationaux : tel est le bilan du mois de juin 1907. Les congrès se répartissent dans les villes suivantes : 3 à Bruxelles, 3 à Londres, 2 à Paris, 2 à Anvers et 1 dans chacune des villes suivantes : Stettin, La Haye, Munich, St-Claude, Bordeaux, Nuremberg. Citons en quelques-uns.

Le 10 juin est inaugurée la 5<sup>e</sup> assemblée de l'Union internationale des stations électriques à Stettin. L'Union fondée en 1892, groupe à ce moment 315 membres représentant un capital de 1 milliard 125 millions de francs belges.

La 7<sup>e</sup> Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge se réunit du 10 au 15 juin à Londres.

Le 15 juin 1907 dans la salle des Chevaliers à La Haye, s'ouvre la deuxième Conférence internationale de la Paix à laquelle participent 45 Etats. Proposée par le Président des Etats-Unis et convoquée par la Reine des Pays-Bas à l'invitation du Tsar de Russie, elle a pour mission « de donner un développement nouveau aux principes humanitaires qui ont servi de base à l'œuvre de la première Conférence de 1899 ». Dans une série de réunions qui se succèdent jusqu'au 18 octobre, la Conférence arrête, pour être soumis à la signature des plénipotentiaires, 13 conventions et une déclaration (relative à l'interdiction de lancer des projectiles et des explosifs du haut de ballons). La Conférence est unanime à proclamer que... « les divergences d'opinion qui se sont manifestées n'ont pas dépassé les limites d'une controverse juridique, et que, en travaillant ici ensemble pendant quatre mois, toutes les Puissances du monde, non seulement ont appris à se comprendre et à se rapprocher davantage, mais ont su dégager, au cours de cette collaboration, un sentiment très élevé du bien commun de l'humanité » (Extraits de l'acte final). « Tandis que la première Conférence, conçue par le Tsar sous le poids des armements excessifs dans l'accablement de la paix armée

avait eu pour principal objet le désarmement et l'arbitrage, la seconde Conférence, conçue par les Etats-Unis après la saisie des blés d'Amérique à destination du Japon, a pour objet principal la jurisprudence de la guerre maritime » (La Revue de Paris).

Parmi les conventions signées lors de la Conférence, l'une a trait à l'établissement d'une *Cour internationale des Prises*. Auparavant les tribunaux nationaux des prises, organisés par les gouvernements des pays auxquels appartenaient les capteurs méritaient assez fréquemment le reproche de partialité. C'est pour remédier à cet état de choses que la Conférence crée une instance d'appel en y désignant les juges pour une période de 6 ans.

Du 17 au 19 juin, l'Institut Colonial international tient à Bruxelles sa 10<sup>e</sup> session. A l'ordre du jour de ses travaux figurent notamment : le recrutement et la formation des fonctionnaires coloniaux, l'enseignement colonial, les différents systèmes d'irrigation aux colonies, la constitution et l'organisation du capital aux colonies, l'assistance internationale au point de vue du maintien de l'ordre, l'utilisation des organismes politiques indigènes pour l'administration des colonies intertropicales.

Munich accueille du 19 au 21 juin la 11<sup>e</sup> session de la Ligue Internationale des Associations de Touristes, ancêtre de l'Alliance Internationale de Tourisme.

Le 4<sup>e</sup> Congrès international de la pêche, au cours duquel est constitué l'*Institut international de Documentation pour la Pêche* se tient à Anvers les 24 et 25 juin. Un vœu y est émis en faveur de la création d'une « Fédération internationale contre la pollution des eaux ».

Les relieurs s'étaient déjà réunis en congrès international à Berlin en 1905. Lors du 2<sup>e</sup> congrès des 30 juin et 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1907 à Nuremberg, la *Fédération Internationale des Relieurs* est constituée par les délégations de sept pays européens.

Au mois de juin également, à l'initiative de plusieurs groupes dirigeant les nombreuses associations établies alors en Belgique, est créé à Bruxelles l'*Office Central des Institutions Internationales*. Celui-ci deviendra, en 1910, l'Union des Associations Internationales.

## I. United Nations (UN) - Nations Unies



### 11<sup>e</sup> Session de l'Assemblée générale.

Parmi les décisions prises par l'Assemblée générale lors de sa 11<sup>e</sup> session ordinaire (12 nov. 1956 - 8 mars 1957), nous signalerons :

— l'admission du Soudan, du Maroc, de la Tunisie, du Japon, et, en date du 8 mars, de l'Etat de Ghana, qui devient ainsi le 81<sup>e</sup> membre des N. U.

— une résolution adoptée par 62 voix contre zéro et une abstention invitant tous les Etats à favoriser une plus ample coopération internationale dans les domaines de la culture et de la science.

— la décision de convoquer en mars 1958 une conférence internationale afin d'examiner le droit de la mer du point de vue juridique, technique, biologique, économique et politique.

— une résolution de compromis au sujet de la création d'un Fonds spécial des N. U. pour le développement économique (Sunfed).

— une recommandation demandant aux Etats membres de faire en sorte que soit approuvé l'accord instituant l'Organisation de Coopération Commerciale.

- la fixation à 50.683.350 dollars

du budget de l'Organisation des N. U. pour l'année 1956 et l'ouverture d'un crédit de 50.815.700 dollars pour l'exercice 1957.

— l'approbation d'un programme de modernisation du Palais des Nations à Genève.

### Force internationale.

L'Assemblée générale, au cours d'une session extraordinaire, en date du 3 novembre 1956, a adopté une résolution créant un Commandement des Nations Unies pour une Force internationale d'urgence chargée d'assurer et de surveiller la cessation des hostilités dans le Moyen Orient, conformément aux dispositions de la résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale du 2 novembre. Le Général E. L. L. Burns a été nommé Chef du Commandement. L'utilisation de cette Force d'urgence des Nations Unies (FONU) est une opération sans précédent dans l'histoire des Nations Unies.

### Hongrie.

Le Comité de cinq membres créé par l'Assemblée générale pour étudier la situation en Hongrie, a terminé ses auditions le 16 avril à Genève et se rendra à New-York aux

environs du 15 mai pour rédiger son rapport qui sera rendu public à la fin du mois de mai. En tout 62 réunions ont été tenues par le Comité qui a entendu 111 témoins : 35 à New-York, 30 à Vienne, 21 à Genève, 16 à Rome et 9 à Londres. On sait que le Comité est composé des représentants de l'Australie, de Ceylan, du Danemark, de la Tunisie et de l'Uruguay. Le Président est Mr. Henderen (Danemark) et le rapporteur Mr. Shamm (Australie).

### Assistance technique.

Le Comité de l'assistance technique du Conseil économique et social a approuvé le programme élargi de l'assistance technique pour 1957, tel qu'il a été élaboré par le Bureau de l'assistance technique, et il a autorisé des dépenses équivalant à 30.127.000 dollars. De plus, une somme maximum de 1.825.000 dollars a été réservée aux dépenses du secrétariat du Bureau de l'assistance technique et de ses bureaux régionaux. Voici les plus importantes allocations budgétaires décidées par le Comité : Administration de l'assistance technique des Nations Unies, 6.562.000 dollars ; Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture, 8.252.000 dollars; Or-

ganisation mondiale de la santé, 5.405.900 dollars ; Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture, 4.667.600 dollars.

#### **Statut consultatif.**

Le Conseil Economique et Social, lors de sa 23<sup>e</sup> session ( New York, 16 avril - 2 mai 1957 ) a décidé :

— d'accorder le statut consultatif de la catégorie B à la Commission internationale des juristes;

— d'inscrire au registre le Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz, le Bureau européen de la jeunesse et de l'enfance et la Fédération internationale des industries textiles et cotonnières et connexes ;

— d'examiner en 1958 la demande d'admission au statut consultatif de la catégorie B présentée par la Confédération internationale des cadres fonctionnaires.

En ce qui concerne les organisations nationales non gouvernementales, le Conseil a décidé d'inscrire au registre l'American Foreign Insurance Association ( Etats-Unis ).

#### **Développement communautaire.**

Le 20 mai la Commission des Questions sociales, au cours de sa 11<sup>e</sup> session, a adopté à l'unanimité une résolution relative au développement communautaire. Il s'agit de la collaboration des populations et des autorités en vue de l'amélioration des conditions économiques, sociales et culturelles dans les collectivités locales. Par sa résolution, la Commission a recommandé au Conseil Economique et Social de noter que le mouvement du développement communautaire est considéré de plus en plus comme un élément essentiel de l'action nationale et internationale visant à favoriser le progrès économique et social, en particulier dans les régions sous développées.

#### **2<sup>e</sup> Conférence atomique.**

Le Comité consultatif sur l'utilisation pacifique de l'énergie atomique a proposé de tenir à Genève du 1<sup>er</sup> au 13 septembre 1957 une seconde Conférence atomique.

Les invitations des villes d'Amsterdam, de Chicago et de Genève ont été examinées en mai dernier.

C'est la candidature de Genève qui a retenu tous les suffrages. Le Comité a décidé que la procédure d'organisation de cette conférence serait analogue à celle suivie en 1955. Les stands d'exposition présentés sous l'égide de la conférence de 1958 seront réservés aux seuls gouvernements participants. Ils devront être consacrés aux questions scientifiques dont s'occupera la conférence. La préparation de la première conférence de 1955 avait constitué une charge extrêmement lourde pour le secrétariat en raison du peu de temps qu'il avait devant lui avant la réunion de cette conférence. Aujourd'hui, au contraire, on dispose de beaucoup plus de temps pour la mise au point de la 2<sup>e</sup> conférence qui, de l'avis des experts, revêtira une importance beaucoup plus grande que la première.

#### **Les femmes et la jonction internationale.**

Au siège des Nations Unies à New York, le nombre de membres du personnel ordinaire du Secrétariat ( à l'exclusion des travailleurs manuels ) est de 2.661. Parmi ces fonctionnaires, on compte 1.111 femmes, dont 226 font partie du personnel dit « professionnel », catégorie située entre celle des services généraux d'une part et les directeurs d'autre part.

#### **Salle de méditation.**

Le Comité des « Amis de la salle de méditation des Nations Unies » a remis à M. Dag Hammarskjöld, secrétaire général, un chèque de 12.600 dollars représentant les contributions de personnes privées en vue d'une nouvelle décoration et de l'agrandissement de la salle de méditation du siège des Nations Unies à New York. Le président honoraire de ce Comité — qui compte verser au total 15.000 dollars — est M. Warren R. Austin, ancien chef de la délégation des Etats-Unis auprès des Nations Unies. La salle de méditation a déjà été agrandie mais sa nouvelle décoration n'est pas encore terminée.

#### **European Office.**

Switzerland has informed the United Nations that it is prepared to help finance modernisation of the

Palais des Nations at Geneva. The building, completed in 1937 for the League of Nations houses the United Nations European Office and the World Health Organization. A letter from Switzerland's permanent observer, Agostino Soldati, to the Secretary-General stated that his government would lend 4 million Swiss francs, interest-free and repayable in six years, beginning in 1960.

#### **Social Survey.**

A general picture of social progress throughout the world is contained in a 460-page *Report on the World Social Situation* prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, in cooperation with the International Labor Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization.

#### **Convention unique sur les stupéfiants.**

Au cours de sa 12<sup>e</sup> session, en mai dernier, la Commission des stupéfiants a commencé l'examen du projet de Convention unique sur les stupéfiants qui doit réunir en un seul instrument les dispositions de traités internationaux et prévoir un meilleur système de contrôle.

#### **Droits de l'homme et ONG.**

Le 11 avril, au cours de sa 13<sup>e</sup> session, la Commission des droits de l'homme a prié sa Sous-Commission de la lutte contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection des minorités de réexaminer l'opportunité d'organiser en 1958 une nouvelle conférence des organisations non gouvernementales qui s'intéressent à l'élimination des préjugés et de la discrimination; la sous-commission a été invitée à faire rapport à ce sujet à la prochaine session de la Commission, l'année prochaine. Certains membres de la Commission avaient exprimé des doutes au sujet de l'opportunité de la nouvelle conférence. La Commission a estimé qu'avant de fixer une date pour cette réunion internationale, l'ordre du jour et les méthodes de travail de celle dernière devraient être l'objet d'un nouvel examen.



### Commission Economique pour l'Europe.

Au cours de sa 12<sup>e</sup> session (29 avril - 15 mai 1957), la CEE a adopté une résolution déclarant que ses organismes actuels sont qualifiés pour examiner les propositions de l'URSS en vue d'une coopération économique pan-européenne. Elle a noté avec satisfaction le développement des contacts Est-Ouest en 1956. En ce qui concerne la proposition de l'URSS tendant à la création, dans le cadre de la Commission, d'un organisme s'occupant plus spécialement de l'énergie nucléaire, la Commission a décidé de remettre à plus tard l'examen de la question.

Mr. Gunnar Myrdal (Suède), se-

crétaire exécutif de la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe a donné sa démission. Lors-qu'il quittera les Nations Unies vers le mois de juillet prochain, il dirigera une étude économique sur les pays du Sud-Est de l'Asie, à la demande de la « Twentieth Century-Fund », de New-York. Mr. Sakari Tuomioja, né en 1911, ancien premier ministre de Finlande, lui succédera à la CEE.

#### SUNFED.

Le Comité *ad hoc* pour un Fonds spécial des Nations Unies pour le développement économique (Sunfed) a, au cours d'une session de neuf semaines, qui s'est terminée le 22 mai, défini les différents cadres ju-

ridiques dans lesquels on peut créer un fonds spécial, rédiger ses statuts et indiquer les types de projets qui pourraient trouver place dans les programmes d'opération du Fonds. Le rapport sera soumis à la prochaine session du Conseil Economique et Social, cet été, et à la 12<sup>e</sup> session de l'Assemblée générale, en automne prochain.

#### Note.

Pour la rédaction de cette chronique, nous nous sommes largement servis de l'excellente publication que constitue « La Lettre hebdomadaire des Nations Unies » rédigée par le Bureau de la Presse et des Publications du Département de l'Information des Nations Unies.

## II. Specialized Agencies - Institutions Spécialisées



#### Législation.

Au cours des trente dernières années, c'est-à-dire de 1927 à 1957, le nombre des ratifications de conventions internationales du travail a passé de 229 à 1.669, constate la Commission d'experts de l'Organisation internationale du Travail pour l'application des conventions et recommandations, qui vient de terminer à Genève les travaux de sa 27<sup>e</sup> session.

L'augmentation du nombre des ratifications constitue un développement impressionnant, tant en ce qui concerne la législation du travail que les obligations assumées volontairement par les pays dans le monde entier.

Elle s'est accompagnée d'une répartition géographique beaucoup plus large des ratifications.

La Commission indique qu'en trente ans, le nombre des rapports soumis chaque année à son examen s'est élevé de 180 à près de 4.500.

En effet, en 1957, 1.234 rapports sur les conventions ratifiées ont été fournis par 58 pays ; d'autre part, l'application des conventions dans les territoires non métropolitains a fait l'objet d'un total de 3.070 rapports; enfin, la Commission a été saisie de 170 rapports relatifs à certaines conventions non ratifiées et à certaines recommandations.

#### Special List of NGOs.

As of 1 April 1957, the following NGOs were admitted on the special list (see International Associations, 1956, n° 10, p. 638) :

World's Young Women's Christian Association.

Young Christian Workers' International).

World Federation of United Nations Associations.

International Union of Family Organizations.

Commission of the Churches for International Affairs.

League of Red Cross Societies.

International Commission against Concentration Camp Practices.

International Union for Child Welfare.

European Confederation of Agriculture.

International Committee of Catholic Nurses and Medico-Social Workers.

Anti-Slavery Society.

International Cargo Handling Coordination Association.

International Association for Social Progress.

International Organization for Standardization.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations.

Catholic International Union for Social Service.

World Veterans' Federation.

World Federation for Mental Health.

International Society for the Welfare of Cripples.

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance.



#### Director General.

The reappointment of David A. Morse as Director General of the International Labor Organization for at least five more years is notable in many ways. To make it possible the governing body had to change the rules of succession from a single three-year term, after ten years of service, to five years with no limitation on reappointment. His election was the unanimous act of the entire governing body. At the end of his fifteen-year term Mr. Morse will have been the head of a major international agency longer than anyone else in history.



International Federation of Senior Police Officers.  
 Young World Federalists.  
 International Council for Educational Films.  
 International Union of Architects.  
 International Commission on Illumination.  
 International Union against Tuberculosis.  
 International League for the Rights of Man.  
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women.  
 International Federation of University Women.  
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.  
 European Bureau for Youth and Childhood.

Society of Comparative Legislation.  
 International Catholic Secretariat for Technologists, Agriculturists and Economists.  
 International Federation of Women Lawyers.

Par lettre du 6 juin 1957, M. W. Yalden-Thompson, sous-directeur général du B.I.T. a informé le Secrétaire général de l'U.A.I. de ce que l'Union des Associations Internationales venait d'être inscrite sur la liste spéciale des organisations non gouvernementales établies par le Bureau International du Travail. L'U.A.I. se réjouit de cette réponse favorable à la demande qu'elle avait introduite au début du mois de mai, en vue de faciliter une collaboration étroite.

*L'Organisation Internationale du Travail encourage l'établissement de normes internationales de protection des ouvriers. — Le Code de sécurité dans le travail incite les Etats membres à adopter des lois pour la protection des travailleurs.*

(Unations).

#### Décisions de la Nouvelle Delhi.

Il est impossible de résumer dans le cadre de cette rubrique les résolutions adoptées lors de la 9<sup>e</sup> session de la Conférence générale de l'Unesco, tenue à la Nouvelle Delhi du 5 novembre au 5 décembre 1956. On sait que trois projets majeurs ont été approuvés : extension de l'enseignement primaire en Amérique Latine, recherches scientifiques sur les terres arides, appréciation mutuelle des valeurs culturelles de l'Orient et de l'Occident.

Au sujet des relations consultatives de l'Unesco avec les organisations internationales non gouvernementales, la Conférence générale a approuvé les modifications proposées dans le document 9 C/ADM 19; elle a chargé le directeur général, agissant en coopération avec le Conseil exécutif, de procéder à l'examen de la liste des organisations non gouvernementales admises par l'Unesco au bénéfice d'arrangements consultatifs et à une évaluation de leurs relations avec l'organisation en fonction des directives adoptées par la Conférence générale à sa neuvième session et d'en rendre compte à la Conférence générale à sa dixième session; elle a décidé de remettre à la dixième session l'examen des demandes d'admission au bénéfice

d'arrangements consultatifs présentées par certaines organisations internationales non gouvernementales (document 9 C/ADM 17 et add.).

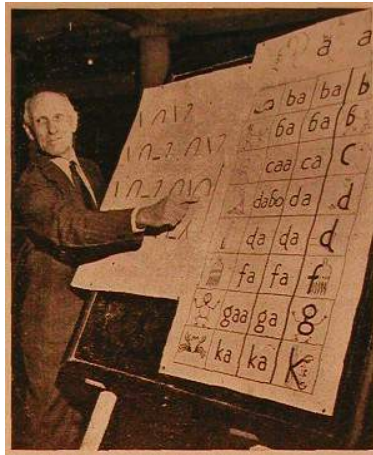
Parmi les autres résolutions d'intérêt général pour les ONG, signalons le fait que la première résolution concernant chacune des parties du programme de l'Unesco est une invitation des Etats membres à encourager l'affiliation aux organisations internationales existantes, des associations et groupements nationaux dans les différents domaines de l'éducation et à faciliter leur participation active aux programmes de ces organisations.

Par une autre résolution, le Directeur général est autorisé à aider les Etats membres et les organisations internationales compétentes à étendre et à améliorer l'éducation scolaire et à orienter cette éducation vers la compréhension et la coopération internationales, en collaboration avec les organisations internationales compétentes.

La question de la création d'un fonds international pour l'éducation, la science et la culture a continué à faire des progrès. La Conférence a recommandé que le Directeur général, en consultation avec le Conseil exécutif, élabore un avant-projet de fonctionnement et de structure et l'a autorisé à prendre contact avec la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement.

Au sujet du programme élargi d'assistance technique, la Conférence a invité les Etats membres à continuer de prendre, en liaison avec les institutions et organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales de leur pays, toutes les mesures nécessaires pour faciliter l'envoi, le détachement ou le prêt, sans préjudice des droits et privilèges professionnels des intéressés, d'experts et de spécialistes techniques qui seront affectés à l'exécution du programme d'assistance technique.

Peu de projets de création d'organisations nouvelles ont été envisagés. Les seuls projets sont la constitution, en coopération avec l'Organisation des Etats Américains d'un Comité intergouvernemental des Etats intéressés, chargé de donner des avis sur l'établissement des plans et sur l'exécution du projet majeur relatif à l'extension de renseignement primaire en Amérique Latine; une aide pour l'organisation d'un Centre lati-



*La lutte contre l'analphabétisme dans les pays sous développés. Le Dr Laubach explique un de ses tableaux d'enseignement. Sa méthode associe la forme de chaque lettre avec une image et un son.*

(Unations).

no-américain des sciences sociales qui sera établi à Santiago (Chili) et d'un Centre de recherches au Brésil sur les aspects sociaux et culturels des transformations techniques et de l'industrialisation; la création d'un centre chargé de donner une formation de base commune aux fonctionnaires internationaux.

Tout en approuvant dans l'ensemble la présentation actuelle du document relatif au programme et au budget, la Conférence a invité le Directeur général à étudier la possibilité de simplifier davantage ce document et d'y inclure un exposé général des principaux problèmes qu'aura à résoudre l'Organisation au cours des deux années suivantes, ainsi que des indications concernant la façon dont on envisage de les traiter.

#### **Relations consultatives,**

Nous venons d'indiquer dans le second paragraphe de l'écho précédent les décisions prises par la 9<sup>e</sup> session au sujet des relations consultatives.

1. Il faut rendre hommage à

l'Unesco pour le soin avec lequel a été opérée la revision des directives concernant les relations de l'Unesco avec les organisations internationales non-gouvernementales; la question a fait l'objet d'une très large consultation et les décisions reflètent certainement l'opinion de la toute grande majorité des gouvernements aussi bien que des O.N.G.

2. La décision de procéder à une évaluation des relations des O.N.G. pourvue du statut consultatif est importante. Il faut reconnaître qu'elle est logique et même heureuse. L'Unesco a le droit d'exiger que les organisations admises au bénéfice d'arrangements consultatifs manifestent un intérêt actif à l'égard des activités de l'Unesco. Nous considérons que les O.N.G. consultatives doivent être exigeantes à l'égard de l'Unesco et l'Unesco exigeante envers les O.N.G.

3. Par contre, la décision de remettre à la 10<sup>e</sup> session l'examen des demandes d'admission au bénéfice d'arrangements consultatifs nous pa-

rail regrettable; 34 O.N.G. ont sollicité leur admission et plusieurs avaient déjà vu leur demande renvoyée de la 8<sup>e</sup> à la 9<sup>e</sup> session. Ce renvoi est décourageant pour les O.N.G. qui ont manifesté le désir de collaborer avec l'Unesco et il est en contradiction avec le principe général de la coopération établie entre l'Unesco et les O.N.G. On peut reconnaître que la tâche du secrétariat de la commission administrative et du Conseil exécutif n'est pas facile. Nous pouvons aussi interpréter ce renvoi comme étant le signe d'un souci heureux : celui de donner à ces relations consultatives plus de réalité et d'efficacité.

#### **Unesco's spécial Information**

##### **Service for NGO Meetings.**

The importance which Unesco attaches to the influence and activities of NGO's is emphasized by the Organization's desire to furnish its information material for display and distribution at conferences of all groups requesting them.

Unesco makes a systematic effort to contact the conference organizers of NGO's having common fields of interest, offering them leaflets, brochures and similar items of a general nature on various aspects of Unesco and its programme, as well as wall sheets and photo posters to make effective displays about the Organization's work.

If your group is planning a meeting at which such materials would be of value and interest, Unesco would be very pleased to supply them. Simply write, as far in advance of the meeting date as possible, to Unesco, Public Liaison Division, 19, avenue Kleber, Paris-16, France.

#### **Budget.**

La Conférence générale a autorisé l'Unesco à des dépenses de 22.659.638 dollars pour l'ensemble des années 1957 et 1958 contre 20.605.830 dollars pour 1955 et 1956.

#### **Lieu de la prochaine Conférence.**

Il a été décidé à l'unanimité que la X<sup>e</sup> Session de la Conférence générale se tiendrait à Paris en 1958, au siège de l'Unesco.

#### **Nouvelles Nominations au Secrétariat.**

M. C. M. Berkeley (Royaume-Uni) a été nommé chef du Cabinet du Directeur Général et a été remplacé dans ses fonctions de responsable des relations avec les organisations internationales (gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales) par M. Alexander (Yougoslavie), ancien membre du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Mr. W. Harold Loper a été nommé Directeur du Département de l'éducation de l'Unesco. Il succède ainsi à Mr. Lionel Elvin (Royaume-Uni) qui a quitté l'Unesco. Fan dernier pour devenir professeur à l'Université de Londres. Agé de 58 ans, Mr. Loper a occupé des postes importants dans l'instruction publique à Hawaï, et a également été, aux Etats-Unis, Chef de la Division de l'éducation du Programme d'aide aux Philippines.

#### **La libre circulation des idées.**

Toutes les ONG apprécient particulièrement l'effort de l'Unesco en faveur de la libre circulation des idées. Aussi, chacun apprendra avec plaisir que l'Unesco organise, du 21 au 25 octobre, à Genève, une réu-

#### **Consultative Status.**

At the nineteenth session of the Executive Board which met in Geneva in January, it was decided to admit into official relations with WHO a further three non-governmental organizations. These are : International Diabetes Federation, International Confederation of Midwives and World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists. This brings to 43 the number of non-governmental organizations enjoying this status.

#### **Budget.**

The Tenth World Health Assembly adopted on May 20 the bud-

get of 13.5 million dollars to finance the work of the World Health Organization in 1958, as recommended to it by its Committee on Programme and Budget.

#### **Biens culturels.**

Un accord a été signé le 27 avril à la Maison de l'Unesco, à Paris, entre le Gouvernement italien et l'Unesco, relatif à l'installation et au statut juridique sur le territoire italien d'un Centre international d'études pour la conservation et la restauration des biens culturels. Le Centre, dont la création a été approuvée par la dernière conférence générale de l'Unesco, aura son siège à Rome. Il aura pour tâche de rassembler, étudier, et diffuser une documentation concernant les problèmes scientifiques et techniques de la conservation et de la restauration des biens culturels. Il aura en outre à coordonner, stimuler ou provoquer les recherches dans ces domaines. Il concourra également à la formation de chercheurs et de techniciens et à l'élévation du niveau des restaurations. Il occupera les locaux de l'Instituto Centralo del Restauro.

get of 13.5 million dollars to finance the work of the World Health



Organization in 1958, as recommended to it by its Committee on Programme and Budget.

The budget in 1957 amounted to 12.55 million dollars.

#### **Etude sur l'OMS.**

M. Pierre Gascar, dont le livre «Des Bêtes et des Hommes» lui a valu le Prix Concourt et le Prix des Critiques en 1953, prépare la publication d'un livre sur les travaux de l'OMS, qui sera probablement publié en 1938 à l'occasion du 10<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de cette Institution.



#### **Emblème**

Depuis sa création, l'Organisation a modifié plusieurs fois son emblème sans qu'aucun modèle irait jamais été reconnu officiellement par le Conseil ou l'Assemblée.

En adoptant, lors de sa sixième session (Caracas 1956) le modèle que nous reproduisons ici, l'Assemblée a tenu compte des avantages d'ordre pratique qu'il y a à conserver une marque concrète de la parenté qui existe entre l'OACI et l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

#### **Trafic aérien mondial.**

En 1956 les lignes aériennes régulières ont transporté 78 millions de passagers dont les voyages ont été en moyenne de 920 kilomètres. Ces chiffres ont été annoncés par l'Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale (OACI) à Montréal M. Edward Warner, Président du Conseil de l'OACI, y a ajouté le commentaire suivant : « c'est à peu près comme si on avait transporté de Genève à

Lisbonne tous les hommes, toutes les femmes et tous les enfants de Belgique, de France et de Suisse ». D'après M. Warner, il est probable que les lignes aériennes mondiales transporteront cent millions de passagers en 1958. Dans dix ans, le nombre de kilomètres-passagers sera de trois à quatre fois celui de 1956 et de 15 fois celui de 1946,

#### **Président.**

M. Edward Warner (Etats-Unis) a pris sa retraite après avoir assumé la présidence de l'OACI depuis 12 ans, c'est-à-dire depuis la fondation de cette institution. Il a été remplacé à la date du 20 février 1957 par M. Walter Binaghi (Argentine).



*Emblème précédemment utilisé.*

#### **UIT — ITU**

#### **Comité Consultatif International des Télégraphes et des Téléphones.**

Le Comité Consultatif International Téléphonique a été fusionné depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1957 avec le Comité Consultatif International Télé-

graphique pour ne former qu'un seul Comité qui porte désormais le titre de Comité Consultatif International des Téléphones et des Télégraphes. L'adresse est à celle du CCIF soit : Maison des Congrès, place Chateaubriand, Genève.

#### **Statut des relations**

##### **de l'OACI avec la CEAC.**

Au cours de la dixième session de l'Assemblée, la Commission européenne de l'aviation civile et l'Organisation ont choisi, pour déterminer le statut de leurs relations, la troisième des solutions engagées : au lieu d'opter pour l'autonomie absolue ou pour son intégration complète avec l'OACI comme organe subordonné, le CEAC a adopté un statut intermédiaire caractérisé par « des rapports étroits avec l'OACI » mais aussi par « un degré considérable d'autonomie ».

Le Comité exécutif de l'OACI a estimé que les dépenses directes encourues par la CEAC devraient être intégralement supportées par les Etats européens mais que l'OACI devrait supporter les dépenses indirectes afférentes à la coopération des deux organisations.

#### **BANQUE INTERNATIONALE — INTERNATIONAL**

##### **Montant des prêts.**

Depuis qu'elle a commencé à fonctionner en 1946, la Banque internationale a accordé 166 prêts, s'élevant au total à plus de 3 milliards de dollars, à 44 pays et territoires. Pendant l'année 1956, elle a accordé 24 prêts s'élevant au total à 507,4 millions de dollars, à 17 pays.

##### **Economic Development Institute.**

The Economic Development Institute was started by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1956, on an experimental basis, with the object of improving

the quality of economic management and government in the less developed countries. The first course, which lasted from January through June 1956, provided for a selected group of key officials an intensive course in economic policy and administration, designed to broaden their experience and enhance their usefulness to their governments. A second group, considerably larger than the first, met from October 1, 1956 through March 1957. The results of the first course and increasing interest of member governments in the Institute are sufficiently encouraging to justify the announcement of a third course, to begin in October 1957.

Au début de janvier 1957, le nombre de pays membres de la Société Financière Internationale, qui fut créée le 24 juillet 1956, était de 47 et le capital souscrit s'élevait à 90.396.000 dollars.

*Fonds monétaire.*

Le 3 décembre 1956, Mr. Per Jacobson (Suède) a commencé d'exercer ses nouvelles fonctions de directeur général du Fonds Monétaire. Il

succède à Mr. Ivar Rooth (Suède) qui a quitté cette institution après y avoir été attaché pendant cinq ans. Le Fonds Monétaire a publié à la fin de l'année passée une brochure décrivant les travaux accomplis depuis sa fondation en 1948.

III. Other IGOs — *Autres Organisations Intergouvernementales*

**CECA — ECSC.**

*International School.*

Representatives of the six member countries of the European Coal and Steel Community have signed an agreement on the status of the first European supra-national secondary school. The school was opened three years ago for children of members of the diplomatic corps and of the employees of the Coal and Steel Community, but in future it will be available to all pupils. Pupils will be able to obtain a certificate allowing them to enter any university in the six countries.

**EURATOM**

*Euratom et Communauté économique européenne.*

Les traités sur la Communauté économique européenne et l'Euratom ont été signés dans la soirée du 25 mars au Capitole à Rome.

La Résolution annexée aux Traités souligne « qu'une liaison aussi étroite que possible entre les diverses institutions européennes est hautement souhaitable » et « qu'il convient d'étudier de façon concrète et approfondie les conditions dans lesquelles des liens organiques peuvent être institués entre l'Assemblée de la Communauté économique européenne, de l'Euratom, de la C.E.C.A., d'une part, de l'Assemblée du Conseil de l'Europe et de l'U.E.O., d'autre part ». Le Comité Intérimaire

créé par les Six est chargé de procéder à toutes études et prises de contact utiles aux fins citées ci-dessus ; chaque délégation est chargée d'entreprendre, en ce qui la concerne, les négociations nécessaires aux mêmes fins.

M. Christian Pineau, ministre français des Affaires étrangères, a prononcé un discours à la suite de l'adoption de cette Résolution, discours dans lequel il a préconisé l'inclusion de toutes les Assemblées européennes dans le cadre de l'Assemblée du Conseil de l'Europe. Il a également suggéré que la compétence de cette dernière pourrait être étendue aux 17 pays qui forment l'O.E.C.E.

figurer au moins trois des Etats suivants : Canada, France, Etats-Unis, Royaume-Uni et URSS.

**OAS — OEA.**

*Inter-American Atomic Energy*

*Commission.*

Creation of an Inter-American Atomic Energy Commission was placed on the April agenda of the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives, together with the proposal to study the feasibility of establishing centres of research and training in nuclear development.

*Manual of Inter-American Relations.*

The compilation is a convenient record of the activities of the Union of American Republics and of its successor, the present Organization of American States, and will thus be of great assistance not only to the governments themselves and to associated organizations, but to students of international law and international relations.

The Manual was first published in 1953 and a revised edition (334 pages) including the decision of the Tenth Inter-American Conference held in Caracas in 1954, was published at the end of 1956.

*Création d'un Centre Musical*

*Interaméricain.*

Un Centre Musical Interaméricain, installé dans les bureaux de l'Union



Maquette du futur siège de l'Otan, place de la Porte Dauphine, à l'extrémité d  
l'avenue Foch, à Paris.

(Photo Henrot).

Panaméricaine, à Washington, a été créé pour les musiciens d'Amérique du Nord et d'Amérique Latine.

Soucieux de veiller au développement de la musique, le Centre Musical Interaméricain entend notamment créer des centres de diffusion musicale — partitions, orchestrations, enregistrements — favoriser les recher-

ches sur le folklore et la diffusion des résultats obtenus, organiser des festivals interaméricains, étudier les problèmes du droit d'auteur dans le domaine musical, et favoriser les contacts entre organisations musicales des divers pays.

Son Assemblée générale siègera l'année prochaine à Mexico.

novembre 1956, le statut consultatif B à la Société Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion; en mars 1957, le statut A à la Ligue Européenne de Coopération Economique, le statut B à l'Union Internationale de la Jeunesse Socialiste, et à l'Union Catholique Internationale de Service Social ; le statut C à la Fédération Internationale des Travailleurs Intellectuels.

## CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE — COUNCIL OF EUROPE

### *Coordination des organisations européennes.*

Dans un rapport supplémentaire au septième rapport adressé à l'Assemblée Consultative, le Comité des Ministres, se référant au point de vue qu'il avait exprimé dans sa réponse à l'Avis n° 13 de l'Assemblée (Doc. 481), a autorisé le Secrétaire Général à entrer en contact avec les Secrétaires Généraux des autres organisations intergouvernementales européennes afin d'étudier la possibilité de créer un Comité de coordination où il siègerait avec ses, Secrétaires Généraux. Le co-

mité serait chargé d'examiner les chevauchements d'activité et les conflits de compétence entre ces organisations.

### *Budget.*

Le budget du Conseil de l'Europe pour l'année 1957 s'élève à 905.020.000 francs français.

### *Statut consultatif.*

Les délégués les Ministres des Affaires Etrangères du Conseil de l'Europe ont, sur recommandation de l'Assemblée Consultative, accordé en

### *Conférence de la Jeunesse.*

Une Conférence de la Jeunesse s'est tenue à la Maison de l'Europe à Strasbourg, les 12 et 13 avril. Convoquée par le Comité des experts culturels sur proposition de son Sous-Comité de la Jeunesse, elle réunissait les dirigeants d'organisations non gouvernementales de jeunesse ayant le statut consultatif et le Sous-Comité de la Jeunesse.

Des fonctionnaires du Secrétariat Général ont fait des exposés sur les activités du Conseil de l'Europe en fonction des intérêts de la jeunesse. De leur côté, les représentants des organisations ont montré les difficultés que rencontre la réalisation de

leur programme. Des suggestions ont été présentées en vue d'assurer une coopération plus étroite entre toutes

les institutions internationales qui s'occupent de questions intéressant la jeunesse.

#### OECE —

##### Conférence.

Deux grandes conférences ont été organisées par l'OECE à Paris en avril dernier : une conférence d'information sur l'énergie nucléaire qui groupa plus de 400 industriels de 11 pays d'Europe, des Etats-Unis et du Canada, et la 1<sup>re</sup> conférence internationale de l'automatisme, qui rassembla 155 délégués représentant les membres de l'OECE.

Le Conseil de l'OECE au cours de sa réunion du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre a décidé de créer un organisme consultatif : l'OPEG (Groupe industriel spécial de l'OECE pour le pétrole). Cet organisme comprenant les représentants des compagnies pétrolières internationales d'Europe sera associé aux travaux de l'organisation.

technique entre les membres de l'Otan, amélioration de l'organisa-

#### OTAN — NATO

Lors de la Session ministérielle de décembre 1957 du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord, celui-ci a approuvé le rapport des « Trois Sages » I maintien de la puissance de l'OTAN-élargissement de la coopération politique, économique, scientifique et

tion).

M. Paul-Henri Spaak a été désigné pour succéder à Lord Ismay comme secrétaire général de l'Otan.

de février 1957. Il a été décidé de

#### CONSEIL NORDIQUE — NORDIC

##### Conseil Nordique.

La réunion des Ministres nordiques des Affaires étrangères a eu lieu à Helsinki les 9 et 10 avril. Les ministres ont passé en revue certaines des recommandations adoptées par le Conseil Nordique lors de la session

donner suite aux recommandations concernant la création d'un institut nordique de physique nucléaire à Copenhague, et rétablissement d'une Commission parlementaire permanente chargée d'examiner les questions de communications internordiques.

*Comment soutenir  
Let efforts de l'UAI  
en faveur des  
organisations internationales  
privées ?*

*Inscrivez-vous  
parmi les amis de L'UAI,  
en devenant membre associé.*

#### CIME — ICEM

Entre le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1952 et le 31 décembre 1956, 536.000 émigrants européens ont trouvé une nouvelle patrie outre-mer grâce au Comité intergouvernemental pour les Migrations Européennes. Ce chiffre ne comprend pas les 88.000 réfugiés évacués d'Autriche entre le 17 novembre et le 31 décembre 1956.

En dépit de l'effort spécial d'aide aux réfugiés hongrois pendant novembre et décembre 1956, les activités du CIME ont non seulement continué selon le rythme habituel, mais un nouveau record annuel a été établi avec 128.000 européens installés outre-mer.

Le CIME a tenu sa cinquième session, du 1<sup>er</sup> au 6 octobre à Genève. Les délégués de 27 pays (en comptant l'Union Sud-Africaine qui vient d'entrer au CIME) participaient à ses travaux. Le plan d'opération pour 1957 a été arrêté. Il a été décidé que le CIME assurerait le mouvement de 122.000 émigrants européens, que son budget serait près de 44 millions de dollars et qu'il tendrait au rétablissement outre-mer du plus grand nombre possible de personnes déplacées afin de décongester les camps d'Autriche et d'Italie.

#### ERRATUM

Mr. Jean Meyer has asked us to point out that he was incorrectly quoted in the article on conference interpreting which appeared in the May 1957 issue of *International Associations*. In the first sentence of paragraph 3 on page 280 the final words should read "the peak period, from Easter to the beginning of October", and not "the peak periods, around Easter and at the beginning of October".





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

- 069 (01) 331.88 (058)  
 CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MUSÉES. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUMS. *Bibliographie muséographique pour les années 1951 et 1952, publiée par le Centre international de Documentation muséographique, Unesco-Icom. Museographical Bibliography for the Years 1951 & 1952, published by the International Museum Documentation Centre. Paris, le Conseil, Maison de l'Unesco, 19, avenue Kleber, 1956, 27 X 21 cm, 83 p, duplic.*
- 301.172.3 : 061.3  
 ASSEMBLÉE DES NATIONS CAPTIVES D'EUROPE. *Deuxième session spéciale. Strasbourg, 12-15 avril 1956. Résolutions et déclarations, débats, délégués. New York 19, N.Y., l'Assemblée, 29 West 57th Street, 1957, 22 X 15,5 cm, 103 p.*
- 301.172.3 : 061.3  
 ASSEMBLÉE DES NATIONS CAPTIVES D'EUROPE. *Troisième session. Novembre 1956-avril 1957. New York 19, N.Y., l'Assemblée, 1957, 22 X 15,5 cm, 76 p.*
- 301.172.3 : 061.3  
 ASSEMBLÉE DES NATIONS CAPTIVES D'EUROPE. *Troisième session spéciale à Strasbourg. 26-30 avril 1957. I résolutions. II messages. New York 19, N.Y., l'Assemblée, 1957, 21 X 13,5 cm, 18 p.*
- 330.191.6: 337.01 (4)  
 CENTRE EUROPÉEN DE LA CULTURE. *Le marché commun et la zone de libre échange. Genève, le Centre, Villa Moynier, 122, rue de Lausanne, 1957, 29,5 X 21 cm, 15 p, duplic. (Actualités Européennes).*
- 331.88 (5) : 061.3  
 ICFTU ASIAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION. *The Voice of Asian Workers. Trade Union Organization and Workers Education Programme for Expansion and Intensification of Activities. ICFTU-ARO Third Asian Regional Conference. «ICFTU-ARO Bulletin», (New Delhi), April-May 1957, vol. V, n° 4 & 5, pp. 29-47.*
- 37 : 061.3 (100)  
 WORLD CONFEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION. CONFÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DES ORGANISATIONS DE LA PROFESSION ENSEIGNANTE. *WCOTP at Manila : A Pictorial*

Pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales

**DOCUMENTS**  
**JUST OUT**

**N° 5**  
*Les 1978 organisations internationales fondées depuis le Congrès de Vienne. Liste chronologique avec une introduction, par G. P. SPEECKAERT.*  
 XXVIII + 204 p.  
 Price : \$ 2.50, 125 FB, 875 FF, 18/-.

**N° 6**  
*Relations between the Council of Europe and International Non-Governmental Organizations, by Peter H. ROHN (Thesis).*  
 79 p. - Price : \$ 0.80, 40 FB, 280 FF, 6/-.

**APPEARING IN JULY**

**N° 4**  
*Plan for Evaluating International Non-Governmental Organizations.*  
 32 p. - Price : \$ 0.40, 20 FB, 140 FF, 3/-.

**N° 7**  
*The 1978 International Organizations founded since the Congress of Vienna. Chronological list with an introduction, by G. P. SPEECKAERT.*  
 XXVIII + 204 p.  
 Price : \$ 2.50, 125 FB, 875 FF, 18/-.

**ALREADY ISSUED**

**N° 1**  
*L'avenir des organisations internationales non gouvernementales.*  
 55 p. - Price : \$ 0.50, 25 FB, 175 FF, 3/6 d.

**N° 2**  
*Commentary on Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations and official basic texts.*  
 40 p. - Price : \$ 0.40, 20 FB, 140 FF, 3/-.

**N° 3**  
*Un plan d'évaluation des organisations internationales non gouvernementales.*  
 32 p. - Price : \$ 0.40, 20 FB, 140 FF, 3/-.

**DOCUMENTS**  
 Union of International Associations  
 Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium

For the study of international non-governmental relations

*Report. CMOPE à Manille : un compte rendu illustré.* Washington, the Confederation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, KW, 1956, 21,5 X 25,5 cm, 32 p.

379.29

LIZOP, Edouard. *Bases juridiques d'une action internationale en faveur de la liberté d'enseignement.* « Bulletin de l'Union Internationale pour la Liberté d'Enseignement », (Paris), l'Union, mai 1957, n° 4, pp. 13-18.

4

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRADUCTEURS.  
 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRANSLATORS.  
*Machines à traduire. Machine Translation of Languages.* Paris 8<sup>e</sup>, la Fédération, c/o Maison internationale des PEN Clubs, 66, rue Pierre Charron, 1956, 24,5 X 20 cm, pp, 98-152. (Babel, vol. ii, n° 3, octobre 1956. Numéro spécial.

Numéro spécial consacré aux révolutions apportées par l'automation dans le domaine de la traduction. " In the future, we may have machines to help carry the enormous burden that language barriers impose upon us. To the extent that translation is an art, requiring from the translator the exercise of his highest creative abilities, mechanical devices will probably be of little assistance. But to the extent that translation is a routine, repetitive, and uninteresting task., machines may be very useful. Present technology has given us machines that can be instructed to carry out simple manipulations of symbols ".

38 : 061.3

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE INTERNATIONALE. *XIV<sup>e</sup> Congrès de la CCI, Naples, 6-10 mai 1957. Déclarations et résolutions 1955-1956.* Paris, la Chambre, 38, Cours Albert I<sup>er</sup>, 1957, 21 X 13,5 cm, 148 p. (Also published in English under the title : *XIVth Congress of the ICC, Naples, 6-10 May 1957. Statements and Resolutions 1955-1957*).

« Pour que le monde puisse se développer comme un tout harmonieux et surtout pour que la paix soit préservée, il importe que toutes les nations prennent pleinement conscience de cette vérité fondamentale qu'est l'interdépendance économique avec tous ses avantages, et qu'elles en acceptent les conséquences. C'est en vain que les nations chercheraient à lutter contre les réalités économiques du monde moderne en recourant à des mesures isolationnistes qui ne peuvent en fin de compte que réduire leur puissance économique et abaisser le niveau de vie de leurs populations. De plus, ceux qui espéreraient trouver dans l'autarcie à la fois l'indépendance et la prospérité

contribueraient à diviser le monde et à faire lever une moisson de misère, de déceptions et de rancœurs, »

4.089

UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION. RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE. *Seventy Years of the International Language*. Report published on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the publication of the book « Internacia Lingvo ». Wembley, Middlesex, England, the Centre, 77, Grasmere Avenue, 1956, 25 X 20,5 cm, 11 p, duplic. (Doc. RDC/5).

A summary of the formation, origins and evolution of the international language Esperanto-together with notes on Esperanto literature and libraries, on specialist scientific vocabularies and dictionaries, as well as existing Esperanto organisations, journals and reviews. Examples are given of its current applications in humanitarian work, commerce, tourism, radio, telegraphic communication, congresses and conferences.

4.089.2 (058)

UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO. *Jarlibro de la Universala Esperanto-Asocio* 1956. Rotterdam, Universala Esperanto-Asocio, Eendrachtsweg 7. 1956, 2 vol., 15,5 X 11,5 cm, 347 + 95 p.

440 (016)

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE ARTHURIENNE. *Bulletin bibliographique de la Société Internationale Arthurienne. Bibliographical Bulletin of the International Arthurian Society*. Paris, la Société, 1955, n° 7, 18,5 X 12 cm, 142 p.

5 : 061.2 (058)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS. *The Year Book of the International Council of Scientific Unions* 1957. London W C 1, the Council, 29 Tavistock Square, 1957, 21,5 X 14 cm, 72 p. Price : 5 s.

51 : 061.3

*Journées internationales de calcul analogique. International Analogy Computation Meeting. Bruxelles 26 sept. - 2 oct. 1955. Actes, Proceedings*. Bruxelles, Comité d'organisation, 50, avenue F. D. Roosevelt, 1956, 30 X 21 cm. xxviii-534, ill.

Les Journées internationales de Calcul analogique se sont tenues à Bruxelles, du 27 septembre au 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1955, dans les locaux de la Fédération des Entreprises de l'Industrie des Fabrications métalliques (FABRIMETAL), 21, rue des Drapiers. Elles étaient accompagnées d'une exposition de machines à calculer électroniques groupant une dizaine de constructeurs belges et étran-

gers. Le succès de ces réunions a dépassé de loin les prévisions les plus optimistes du Comité d'organisation. Plus de 400 participants, en effet, appartenant à 20 pays, ont assisté à la présentation de 101 communications scientifiques, qui furent encadrées par sept conférences données par d'éminents spécialistes des diverses branches de l'analogie. L'importance de cette participation, en dépit du caractère des matières qui y furent traitées, a démontré l'opportunité de ces réunions, qui furent organisées sous le haut patronage de la Ville de Bruxelles et des Ministères des Affaires économiques, des Communications et de l'Instruction publique.

539

WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS. *Unmeasured Hazards. An Analysis of the Effects of Tests of Atomic and Thermonuclear Weapons. Prepared by a Committee of the World Federation of Scientific Workers*. London WC1, the Federation, 27 Red Lion Street, 1956, 23,5 X 13,5 cm, 40 p. Price : 2/- (Also published in French, Russian, Chinese, German, Japanese).

61

5

WORLD CONFEDERATION FOR PHYSICAL THERAPY. *Courses of Training in Countries represented in the World Confederation for Physical Therapy*. London WC1, the Confederation, c/o Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, 1956, 25,5 X 20,5 cm, 47 p, duplic.

615

WORLD CONFEDERATION FOR PHYSICAL THERAPY. *Registration requirements, Working Conditions and Scholarships in Member-Countries of the W.C.P.T.* London WC1, the Confederation, c/o Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square. 1956, 25,5 X 20,5 cm, 23 p, duplic.

615 : 061.3 (100)

WORLD CONFEDERATION FOR PHYSICAL THERAPY. *Second Congress. June 17-23, 1956. Proceedings*. New York 19, American Therapy Association, 1790 Broadway, 1956, 27 X 19 cm, 208 p, photos.

62 : 061.2 (4)

FÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE D'ASSOCIATIONS NATIONALES D'INGÉNIEURS. 11<sup>e</sup> *congrès international. Zurich, 11 au 14 octobre 1956. Rapports et vœux*. Paris 9<sup>e</sup>, la Fédération, 19, rue Blanche, 1956, 30 X 22 cm. (Contient un numéro spécial du Bulletin d'information de la Société suisse des Ingénieurs et des Architectes, des brochures et des rapports en français et en allemand).

**HISTOIRE DE LA PEINTURE**  
en 2 tomes, grand in-4<sup>o</sup>

Une histoire générale de la Peinture, entièrement illustrée en couleurs. 225 reproductions en quadrichromie de grandes dimensions et d'incomparable qualité. Juxtaposition continue du texte et de l'image.

L'ouvrage complet en 2 tomes . . . 17.000 fr.  
Chaque tome séparé . . . . . 8.900 fr.

**FERNAND NATHAN**

621.3

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE ELECTROTECHNIQUE  
INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION.  
*Normes relatives aux prises de courant pour usage domestique et usage général similaire. Standards for plugs and socket-outlets for domestic and similar general use.* Genève, Bureau Central de la C.E.I., 1, rue Varembe, 1957, 29,5 X 21 cm, 32 p. Prix : 6 FS. (Publication 83).

621.3

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE ELECTROTECHNIQUE  
INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION.  
*Vocabulaire électrotechnique international, 2<sup>e</sup> édition, Groupe 30. Traction électrique. International Electrotechnical Vocabulary. 2nd Edition. Group 30. Electric traction.* Genève, Bureau Central de la C.E.I., 1, rue Varembe, 1957, 29,5 X 21 cm, vii-94 p. Prix : 9 FS. (Publication 50 (30)).

621.31 (4)

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS  
AUTOCONSOMMATEURS INDUSTRIELS D'ÉLECTRICITÉ.  
*L'autoproduction industrielle d'électricité dans le cadre de l'économie énergétique en Europe. Mémoire pour la commission de l'énergie de l'O.E.C.E. sur la situation générale de l'autoproduction industrielle d'énergie électrique en Europe occidentale.* Bruxelles, la Fédération, 18-24, rue des Colonies, 1956, 26 X 20,5 cm, 7 p.

621.31 (4)

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS  
AUTOCONSOMMATEURS INDUSTRIELS D'ÉLECTRICITÉ.  
*Régimes légaux comparés de l'autoproduction industrielle d'énergie électrique en Europe occidentale.* Bruxelles, la Fédération, juin 1956, 26,5 X 20,5 cm, 15 p.

631.531 : 061.2 (100)

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ESSAIS DE SEMENCES.  
*Comptes rendus de l'Association Internationale d'Essais de Semences. Proceedings of the International Seed Testing Association. Mitteilungen der Internationalen Vereinigung für Samenkontrolle.* Copenhague V, l'Association, 57, Thorvaldsensvej, 1956, 22 X 15 cm. 261 p. (vol. 21, n° 2).

656.2 (4)

INFORMATION CENTRE OF THE EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.  
*Perishable Traffic and its Organisation*

on *the European Railways*. Rome, the Centre, Stazione Roma Termini, 1956, 23,5 X 16,5 cm, 60 p, photographs. (Paru en français sous le titre : *Le trafic des denrées périssables et son organisation sur les réseaux ferroviaires européens*).

677.4 : 061.3 (100)

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL BE LA RAYONNE ET DES FIBRES SYNTHÉTIQUES. *La Conférence internationale « Qualité et Labelling textiles »*. Göteborg, Suède. 1<sup>er</sup>, 2 et 3 octobre 1956. « Rayonne, fibranne et fibres synthétiques », (Paris), le Comité. 15 novembre 1956, n° 11, 6<sup>e</sup> année, pp. 835-846. phot.

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES. *Cinquième Assemblée générale. Sixième réunion technique. Edimbourg, 20-29 juin 1956*. « Bulletin », (Bruxelles), l'Union, octobre 1956, vol. V, n° 4, pp. i-iii.

719 : 061.2 (100)

728.8 : 061.3 (100)

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DES CHATEAUX HISTORIQUES. *Rapport. VI<sup>e</sup> congrès international castellogique à Montagnana, Padoue, Italie. 17-23 juin 1956*. « Bulletin de l'Institut... », (Rapperswil. Suisse). l'Institut, 1956, n° 10, pp. 3-55.

## 2. Divers - Miscellaneous

33 (4)  
SNOY et d Oppuers, Baron. *La formation du Zollverein, 1815-1867. Une leçon pour l'Europe contemporaine*. Bruxelles, Ligue Européenne de Coopération économique, 11, rue de Namur, mai 1957. 21 X 13,5 cm, 24 p. (Publication n° 24).

330.191.6(4)  
*European Common Market*. « The British Survey », (London). British Society for International Understanding, March 1957, Main Series N.S. N° 96, pp. 4-18.

332.1 (100) : 061.2  
BANQUE DES RÉGLEMENTS INTERNATIONAUX. *Vingt-sixième rapport annuel, 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1955 - 31 mars 1956*. Bale, la Banque, 7. Centralbahnstrasse, 11 juin 1956, 29,5 X 21 cm, vi-258 p.

341.123 : 342.7  
UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION. *United Nations work for Human Rights*. Washington, United Nations, 1956, 21,5 X 13 cm, 26 p. Price: 15 cents. (Reprinted from the United Nations Review. December 1956.)

Reprint of an article published in the United Nations Review on the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948. in which subsequent work done and progress made is summarized.

341.217 (4)  
*Special NATO Number. Part. I. Why NATO is necessary. Analysis of a Spurious Crisis, by Sir*

*David Kelly. Part II. The Place of the School in the Atlantic Community*. « The British Survey ». (London), September 1956, pp. 1-24.

Based on an address to the Seminar on International Organizations held at Oxford University in July 1956 by the former UK Ambassador in Moscow.

341.217 (4)  
*Textes officiels relatifs à l'Organisation de l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale*. Paris. La Documentation française, 1956, 30,5 X 20,5 cm, 18 p. (Notes et études documentaires, 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1956, n° 2.146.)

341.225.5  
WALDOCK, C.H.M. *International Law and the New Maritime Claims*. « International Relations », (London), The David Davies Memorial Institute of International Studies, vol. 1. n° 5. April 1956. pp. 163-194.

341.232.5  
UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION. *Techniques for Tomorrow. International Cooperation in Technical Assistance*. New York. United Nations, 1956, 20,5 X 15 cm, 36 p. photographs. Price : 15 Cents.

4 : 341.24  
HAENSCH. Günther. *Internationale Terminologie : Diplomatie. Verträge, internationale Organisationen, Konferenzen. Terminologie internationale : diplomatie, traités, organisations internationales, conférences. International ter-*

minology : *diplomacy, treaties, international organizations, conferences. Terminología internacional. diplomacia, tratados, organizaciones internacionales. conferencias.* Stuttgart, Robert Möller Fremdsprachen. Verlag, 1954, 21,5 X 15,5 cm, 180 p. Leinendeckel.

The former interpreter-in-chief to the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, Dr. Haensch, has produced a useful dictionary in English, French, German and Spanish covering general terms of international law, diplomacy, international treaties, war, peaceful settlement of international disputes, and historical terms. The systematic section is followed by an alphabetical index in each of the four languages.

336.2 :

PEREIRA FORTUNA, Docteur Vasco Nunes. *Personnalisation de l'impôt sur les sociétés*, Lisbonne, chez l'auteur, 1955, 25 X 19 cm, 7 p. (Plaquette hors marché),

338.984.4

YOUNG WORLD FEDERALISTS. *Economic Assistance for Promotion of Underdeveloped Areas, International Study Seminar, July, 16-22, 1956, Loholt, Denmark. Report.* Amsterdam, Young World Federalists, Keizersgracht 704, 1956, 27.5 X 21,5 cm, 31 p, duplic.

Organized by Young World Federalists with the help of the Danish National Commission for Unesco and Een Verden, the Danish branch of the World Association of World Federalists, the seminar aimed at discussing specific problems and stimulating further studies arising out of the facts that about two-thirds of the world's population are underfed and that the respective countries have not the economic means to improve the situation. The report provides a useful bibliographical guide to material that is available in various languages on the general problems of population and world food supplies.

338.984.4 : [622.33 + 669.1] (4) : 347.998.4

BREITNER, Franz. *Die Chronik des Montan-gerichtshofes 1953-1956.* «Europa Archiv», (Frankfurt am Main), Wilhelm Cornides, zwölftes Jahr, 20. Februar-5 März 1957, 4-5 pp. 9639-9646.

Evidence of the increasing appreciation of the utility of the Court of Justice of the European Coal and Steel Community is to be found in this survey, mainly in tabular form, of the cases which have been submitted to it during the period 1953-1956.

341-123

AHMED, Latheef N. *The role of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordina-*

*tion in the Co-ordination of the Programmes and Activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.* «Revue Internationale des Sciences Administratives», (Brussels), International Institute of Administrative Sciences, 22d year, 1956, vol. xxii, n° 3, pp. 95-117. (Résumé français pp. 117-118).

341.123 : 341.232.5

UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION. *Pooling Skills for Human Progress. The Why, What and How of United Nations Technical Assistance.* Fourth Revised Edition. New York, United Nations, 1956, 19,5 X 13,5 cm, 37 p, photographs. Price : 15 Cents.

551.48 + 626

UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION. *Water and the World Today. Its use and its control.* New York, United Nations, 1956, 19,5 X 13,5 cm, 32 p, photographs. Price : 15 Cents.

61 : 355.33 : 061.3

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE MÉDECINE ET DE PHARMACIE MILITAIRES. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

LIBRAIRIE GÉRARD LEPRAT  
268, Boulevard Saint-Germain - PARIS VII<sup>e</sup>  
Tél. Inv. 95-77

BEAUX-ARTS

LA PORCELAINES DE  
SÈVRES

*Le XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle*, par PIERRE VERLET.  
*Les XIX<sup>e</sup> et XX<sup>e</sup> siècles*, par SERGE GRANDJEAN.  
*Les Marques de Sèvres*, par MARCELLE BRUNET.

Deux volumes - format 24 X 31,5 - 290 pages dont  
128 pages de planches héliogravure et 16 planches hors-  
texte - reliure pleine toile - les deux vol. : 6.500 fr.

Déjà paru : LES EMAUX LIMOUSINS, par MARIE-  
MADELEINE GAUTHIER - 1 vol. - 64 planches héliogravure  
12 hors-texte en couleurs : 3.900 fr.

16<sup>e</sup> et 17<sup>e</sup> sessions de conférences. Rome, octobre 1953. Luxembourg-Vianden, novembre 1954. 16th and 17th Sessions of Conferences. Rome, October 1953. Luxembourg-Vianden, November 1954. Liège, Office International de Documentation de Médecine Militaire, Hôpital Militaire, 79, rue Saint-Laurent, 24 X 16 cm, 242 p.

63 : 061.1 (100)

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE. Dix ans d'activités forestières de la FAO. Washington 1947 - Rome 1957. « Unasyva », (Rome), FAO, 1957, vol. 11, n° 2, pp. 49-74, 93.

778.5 : 362.7 (058)

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ÉDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE. Liste des films recommandés pour les enfants et les adolescents jusqu'à seize ans d'après des sélections faites dans vingt-deux pays, établie par Jean-Pierre Barrot avec la collaboration de Ginette Billard. List of films recommended for children, and adolescents up to 16 years following selections made in twenty-two countries. Paris, Unesco, 1956, 27 X 21 cm, 118 p. (Etudes et documents d'information. Reports and Papers on Mass Communication n° 19).

**PERFUMES ◊ GLOVES ◊ BAGS**  
**COGNACS and UNUSUAL GIFTS**

*You are cordially  
 invited to visit*

ANC.  
 ETS **J.W. CHUNN**  
 (Société Bénal, succ.)  
 ESTABLISHED 1925

43, RUE RICHER - PARIS  
 (near the Folies-Bergère) One Flight Up

◊

*Where you will find a  
 large choice of the Finest  
 Perfumes and unusual  
 Gifts at moderate prices*

Phone : TAI. 42.06  
 TAI. 52.35

*La clé de la  
 structure internationale*


**Annuaire  
 des  
 Organisations  
 Internationales**

**1956-1957**

(en langue française)

1.116 organisations, 1.266 pages,  
 2.500 adresses,  
 index : 7.000 références

Prix : \$ 10; 3.500 FF; 500 FB; 70 sh; 43 FS;  
 43 DM; 6.000 Lires; 38 Flor.



Une publication de l'  
**UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS  
 INTERNATIONALES**



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

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

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

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

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

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

### AOÛT 1957 AUGUST

Yearbook	Yearbook n°
1-4 Aug — Pax Christi - 5th int. congress. Theme : My brother, the foreigner. Mariazzell (Austria) 205	2 Aug — Int. Federation of Teachers' Associations - congress. Frankfurt/Main (Germany) 974
1-10 Aug — Int. Society for the Welfare of Cripples - course in prosthetics. Copenhagen 415	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) 964
1-10 Aug — World Council for the Welfare of the Blind - meeting of consultative committee on education. Oslo 410	2-11 Aug — Int. Federation of Camping and Caravanning - 18th int. rally and congress. Stuttgart (Germany) 721
1-10 Aug — Organization of American States - 7th pan american highway congress. Panama City 107	3-10 Aug — Universala Esperanto-Asocio - 42nd congress. Marseilles (France) 232
1-12 Aug — Int. Conference of the Boy Scout Movement - jubilee world jamboree and 16th int. scout conference. Sutton Coldfield (UK) 961	3-10 Aug — Sennacieca Asocio Tutmondo - 30th congress. Rotterdam (Netherlands)
1-14 Aug — Int. Colloquium on Private Int. Law. Mariansky-Lazny (Czecho-Slovakia) 353	3-10 Aug — Int. Religions Fellowship - annual conference. Stoos (Switzerland)
2 Aug — Int. Federation of Secondary Teachers - congress. Frankfurt/Main (Germany) 978	4-7 Aug — Int. Cooperative Alliance - 20th congress. Stockholm 550

Reproduction partielle autorisée. — Prière d'en mentionner la source : « Associations Internationales ».  
*Partial reproduction authorised. Créait line should read : « International Associations ».*



## Yearbook

- 4-16 Aug — European Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism. Geneva  
n<sup>o</sup>
- + 4-18 Aug — World Alliance of YMCAs - int. athletic leadership training camp  
Melun (France) 944
- 5-9 Aug — Cnf of NGOs interested in Migration - 6th conference. Geneva 388
- 5-9 Aug — Permanent Int. Committee of Linguists - 8th congress. Oslo 240
- 5-11 Aug — Pediatrics - 5th Pan American congress. Lima
- 5-12 Aug — Socialist Int., Latin American Secretariat - conferences on economics and imperialism. Santiago de Chile 341
- 5-15 Aug — Int. Federation of University Women - 39th council meeting. Belfast/Dublin 1095
- 5-17 Aug — Curare and Curarising Substances - int. symposium. Rio de Janeiro
- 6-16 Aug — Pax Romana, Int. Movement of and freedom. Gemen (Germany) 988
- 6-17 Aug — Int. Association of Geodesy - general assembly. Toronto (Canada) 779
- 7-9 Aug — Society for Research on Ageing: - int. conference on the biology of the hair follicle and the growth of hair. London
- 7-9 Aug — Int. Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses - general assembly. Stockholm 935
- 7-10 Aug — Architectural Students - 4th int. conference. Copenhagen
- 8-15 Aug — Int. Union for the Scientific Study of Population - congress. Stockholm 277
- 8-15 Aug — Int. Statistical Institute - 30th session. Stockholm 261
- 9-11 Aug — Int. Nativist Federation - int. rally. Hyères (France) 900
- 9-11 Aug — Democratic and Socialist Parties of Latin America - 1st conference. Santiago-de-Chile 341
- + 10-16 Aug — Sixth World Mennonite Congress. Karlsruhe (Germany)
- 11 Aug — European League for Mental Hygiene - 7th annual meeting. Copenhagen 903
- 11-16 Aug — Christian Esperanto Int. Association - congress. Munchenweiler (Switzerland)
- 11-17 Aug — World Federation for Mental Health - 10th annual meeting. Theme : Growing up in a changing world. Copenhagen 899

- 12-14 Aug — European Hops Culture Committee - 7th congress. Munich (Germany) 681
- 12-15 Aug — Int. Cremation Federation - congress. Zurich (Switzerland)
- 12-17 Aug — European Confederation of Agriculture - 9th general assembly. Helsinki 685
- 12-18 Aug — Int. Mathematical Union - colloquium on the theory of functions. Helsinki 842
- 12-24 Aug — Int. Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering - 4th congress. Theme : The theory and applications of soil mechanics and foundation engineering. London 772
- 14 Aug — Universal Postal Union - 14th congress. Subject : Revision of the acts of the union. Ottawa 8
- 15 Aug — Organization of American States - Economic Conference. Buenos Aires 107
- 15-25 Aug — The Lutheran World Federation - general assembly. Theme : Christ Frees and Unites. Minneapolis (Minn, USA) 194
- 16-18 Aug — Int. Council of Scientific Unions - joint commission on the ionosphere. New York 808
- 16-22 Aug — World Federation of Democratic Youth - 4th congress. Kiev (USSR) 979
- 17 Aug - 5 Sept — Austrian College Society - 13th int. summer seminar. Theme : Myth, Utopia, Ideology. Alpbach (Austria)
- 19-23 Aug — Open Door Int. - 10th conference. Paris 1098
- 19-23 Aug — Int. Federation for Clinical Chemistry - 2nd European congress. Stockhohn
- 19-24 Aug — Int. Union of Biochemistry - Int. symposium on the origin of life. Moscow 832
- 19-24 Aug — Int. Congress on Smelting. Stockholm
- 19-24 Aug — Int. Mathematical Union - int. colloquium on finite groups. Tubingen (Germany) 842
- 19-24 Aug — Int. Youth Hostel Federation - 18th conference. Zeist (Netherlands) 975
- 19-30 Aug — Int. Union of Socialist Youth - summer school. Berlin 343
- \* 20-23 Aug — Int. Union of Biological Sciences - symposium on standards and symbols in genetics. Zurich (Switzerland) 839
- 21-23 Aug — Int. Federation of Unions of Employees in Public and Civil Services - general council session. Norway 493

1957 Août	Yearbook	1957 August	Yearbook
22-27 Aug — Association mondiale Inter-planétaire - world assembly against atomic weapons. Geneva	843	28-31 Aug — World Union of Catholic Teachers - 3rd congress. Theme : The role of education in international life. Vienna 997	
22 Aug - 5 Sept — Int. Scientific Radio Union - 12th general assembly. Boulder (Colorado, USA)	843	28 Aug - 3 Sept — Int. Society for Cell Biology - 9th congress. St. Andrews (Scotland)	819
24-25 Aug — Int. Chiropractors Association - convention. Davenport (Iowa, USA)	853	28 Aug - 4 Sept — Int. Union of Orientalists - 24th congress. Munich (Germany)	275
24-27 Aug — Int. Folk Music Council - general assembly. Copenhagen	1017	* 29-30 Aug — European Meeting of the Econometric Society. Luxembourg	548
24 Aug - 4 Sept — Young Christian workers - int. congress. Rome	981	29-31 Aug — Group Psychotherapy - 2nd int. congress. Zurich (Switzerland)	
25 Aug — World Committee for Culture and Theatre - conference. Singapore		29 Aug - 2 Sept — European Orthodontological Society - annual int. session. Geneva	909
25-30 Aug — Int. Committee for Silent Sports - 8th int. games. Rome	1037	29 Aug - 2 Sept — World Federation of Scientific Workers - 5th general assembly. Helsinki	463
26-28 Aug — Society for Biological Rhythm - 6th conference. Semmering (Austria)	823	29 Aug - 3 Sept — Int. Geographical Union - regional conference. Tokyo and Nara	830
26-29 Aug — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Mechanics - int. symposium on boundary layer research. Freiburg/Breisgau (Germany)	837	29 Aug - 6 Sept — Int. Union of Public Transport - 32nd int. congress. Hamburg, Berlin	736
26-31 Aug — Int. Union for Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Sciences - conference on mathematical logic. Amsterdam (Netherlands)	836	• 30 Aug - 13 Sept — Pan American Railway Congress Association - 9th congress. Buenos Aires	703
26-31 Aug — European Society of Haematology - congress. Copenhagen	908	Aug — Organization of American States - 2nd meeting of ministers of finance and economy. Buenos Aires	107
26-31 Aug — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - 5th int. conference on low temperature physics and chemistry. Madison (Wis, USA)	838	Aug — UNESCO/Organization of American States - Inter-American seminar on educational planning. Colombia	4/107
26-31 Aug — World Association of World Federalists - 10th anniversary congress. Scheveningen (Netherlands)	327	Aug — Conference of World Organizations interested in the Handicapped - meeting. Geneva	387
26-31 Aug — Int. Federation of Building and Public Works - general assembly. Zurich (Switzerland)	636	Aug — Quadrennial Int. Games for the Deaf. Milan/Rome	
26 Aug - 10 Oct — British Commonwealth Forestry Conference - 7th session. 26 Aug - 24 Sept Australia 25 Sept - 10 Oct New Zealand		* Aug — Int. Council of Scientific Unions - meeting of joint commission on radio-meteorology. New York	808
27-31 Aug — The Liberal Int. - 10th congress. Oxford (UK)	340	Aug — Int. Economic Association - round table on economic development in Latin America. Rio de Janeiro	538
28 Aug — Grotius Foundation for the Extension of International Law - 7th int. conference. Munich (Germany)		+ Aug — 3rd World Conference against Atom and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament. Tokyo	
28-31 Aug — American Dental Society of Europe - annual int. meeting. Lausanne (Switzerland)		Aug — Int. Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior - meeting. Toronto (Canada)	784
28-31 Aug — Int. Institute of Iberoamerican Literature - 8th congress. San Juan (Puerto Rico)	1024	* Aug — Un Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East - 2nd conference on water resources development. Not fixed	1
		Aug or Sept — UNESCO - int. congress of national libraries. Havana	4
		Summer — Int. Railway Transport Committee - meeting. Denmark	714

- Summer — Int. Commission of Ethnology and Folklore - general assembly. Rome 243
- Summer — Int. Society for Orthopedagogics - congress. Rome 991
- Summer — Int. Railway Temperance Union - 50th anniversary congress. Stockholm 190

## SEPTEMBRE 1957

- 1-4 Sept — Int. Association for Market Gardening: - general assembly. Cologne (Germany) 930
- 1-7 Sept — Psychiatry - 2nd world congress. Theme : Schizophrenia. Zurich (Switzerland) 930
- \* 2-5 Sept — Int. Symposium on Passivity. Darmstadt (Germany)
- 2-6 Sept — Operational Research - int. conference. Oxford (UK)
- 2-7 Sept — Women's Int. League for Peace and Freedom - executive committee. Geneva 321
- 2-8 Sept — World Federation of United Nations Associations - 12th plenary assembly. Geneva 312
- 2-8 Sept — Int. Catholic Child Bureau - 6th congress. Theme : The child and the Church in the world today. Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Montreal 960
- 2-8 Sept — Int. Pen Club - 29th congress. Tokyo 309
- 2-9 Sept — World Council of Churches - Latin countries youth conference. Italy 184
- 2-9 Sept — Int. Wine Office - 37th plenary session. Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) 104
- 3 Sept — French Speaking Psychiatrists and Neurologists - congress. Lyons (France)
- 3-14 Sept — Int. Association of Physical Oceanography - general assembly. Toronto (Canada) 778
- 4-14 Sept — Int. Union of Geodesy and Geophysics - 11th general assembly. Toronto (Canada) 829
- 6 Sept — Int. Container Bureau - general assembly. Utrecht (Netherlands) 712
- 7-14 Sept — Int. Dental Federation - 12th int. congress of odonto-stomatology. Rome 889
- 7-15 Sept — University of Pennsylvania/College of Europe - conference on North Atlantic Community. Bruges (Belgium)

- Summer — World's Poultry Science Association - 11th congress. Not fixed 677
- Summer — Int. Society for Education through Art - 2nd general assembly. Not fixed 992
- Summer — European Liberal Youth - meeting. Not fixed 982
- Summer — World Jewish Congress - 4th plenary assembly. Not fixed 177

## SEPTEMBER

- 7-17 Sept — UNICEF - Executive Board. New York 16
- 7-21 Sept — Banking - 10th int. summer school. Wiesbaden (Germany)
- 8 Sept — WHO - regional commission for Western Pacific - 8th session. Hong Kong 9
- 8-12 Sept — Int. College of Surgeons - 22nd annual congress. Chicago (Ill, USA) 871
- + 8-15 Sept — Int. Commission of Phytopharmacy - 4th int. congress of Plant Protection, Hamburg (Germany)
  - \* 8-15 Sept — 1st Conference of Latin American Schools of Medicine. Mexico City
- 8-22 Sept — Int. Confederation of Free Trade Unions - int. seminar. Banff (Canada) 487
- 8 Sept - 9 Oct — 6th Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress. Canada
- 9-12 Sept — Int. Centre of Fertilizers - 6th world congress. Heidelberg 679
- 9-12 Sept — Societies of French Speaking Gynecologists and Obstetricians - 17th congress. Marseilles (France) 890
- 9-13 Sept — 7th Int. Congress of Accountants. Amsterdam (Netherlands)
- 9-13 Sept — Int. Air Transport Association - 13th annual general assembly. Madrid 704
- 9-13 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - 7th int. conference on nuclear structure. Rehovot (Israel) 838
- 9-14 Sept — Int. Secretariat for Teaching Educational Sciences in Universities - 2nd congress. Florence (Italy) 990
- 9-14 Sept — Clinical Chemistry - int. congress. New York
- 9-15 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Prague 833
- 9-20 Sept — UNESCO - Int. scientific conference on radio-isotopes for research purposes. Paris 4
- \* 11-13 Sept — Int. Advertising Association - 2nd European convention. The Hague/Scheveningen

- | 1957 Septembre  | Yearbook | 1957 September  | Yearbook |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| * 11-14 Sept — Dental Federation of Central America and Panama - 1st congress.<br>Guatemala City                              |          | 16-21 Sept — Int. Dairy Federation - annual meeting.<br>Interlaken<br>(Switzerland)                                       | 692      |
| 11-15 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - int. colloquium on condensation.<br>Varenna (Italy)                     | 838      | • 16-21 Sept — Int. Federation for Documentation - 23rd conference.<br>Paris  | 142      |
| 12 Sept — Inter-Parliamentary Union - 46th conference.<br>London  | 335      | 16-22 Sept — Int. Union of Family Organizations - general assembly and council.<br>Rome                                   | 419      |
| 12-14 Sept — 2nd Int. Congress of Labour Law.<br>Geneva   |          | 17-19 Sept — Int. Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies - general assembly.<br>Paris                              | 250      |
| 13-15 Sept — Int. Union of the Medical Press 3rd congress.<br>London  | 155      | 17-20 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - general assembly.<br>Rome   | 838      |
| • 15-16 Sept — St Joans's Int. Social and Political Alliance - 14th council meeting.<br>Paris                                 | 1087     | 17-20 Sept — Christian Democrats - 2nd American congress.<br>Sao Paulo (Brazil)   |          |
| 15-19 Sept — Int. Union of Catholic Employers' Associations - 14th congress.<br>Montreal, Quebec                              | 476      | 17-24 Sept — Société de chimie industrielle - 30th int. congress on industrial chemistry.<br>Athens                       | 771      |
| 15-19 Sept — Int. Union of Leather Chemists Societies - 5th biennial conference.<br>Rome                                      | 670      | 17 Sept - 13 Dec — UN - General Assembly - 12th session.<br>New York  | 1        |
| 15-20 Sept — Int. Committee for Farm Work Organization - congress.<br>Bad Kreuznach (Germany)                                 |          | * 18-20 Sept — Int. Symposium on Formation and Stabilization of Free Radicals.<br>Washington DC                           |          |
| * 15-20 Sept — Int. Conference on Co-ordination Chemistry.<br>Rome  |          | 18-21 Sept — Int. Ore Dressing Congress.<br>Stockholm   |          |
| 15-22 Sept — Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Int. - 16th congress.<br>Florence (Italy)  | 507      | 20-27 Sept — FAO - 4th conference on nutrition problems in Latin America.<br>Guatemala                                    | 3        |
| • 15-23 Sept — Eighth Int. Towing Tank Conference.<br>Madrid  |          | 21-27 Sept — Int. Scientific Film Association - 11th congress.<br>Amsterdam<br>(Netherlands)                              |          |
| 15-23 Sept — Int. Union of the Amateur Cinema - 16th congress.<br>Rome  | 1034     | • 21-28 Sept — Int. Olympic Committee - 53rd session.<br>Sofia  | 1038     |
| 16 Sept — Int. Federation of Building and Woodworkers - congress.<br>Munich<br>(Germany)                                      | 505      | 22-27 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - int. colloquium on mesons.<br>Padua/Venice                          | 838      |
| 16-19 Sept — Int. Metalworkers' Federation - congress.<br>Lugano (Switzerland)  | 500      | 22-27 Sept — Int. Union of Building Societies and Savings and Loan Associations - 7th congress.<br>Stuttgart (Germany)    |          |
| 16-19 Sept — Aviation Medicine - 2nd European congress.<br>Stockholm  |          | 22-27 Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - Colloquia on cosmic rays and theoretical physics.<br>Venice (Italy) | 838      |
| 16-19 Sept — Int. League against Unfair Competition - congress and general assembly. Theme : Taxes and competition.<br>Vienna | 647      | 22-28 Sept — Int. Catholic Migration Commission - 3rd int. migration congress.<br>Assisi (Italy)                          | 385      |
| 16-19 Sept — Int. Fiscal Association - 11th congress.<br>Vienna   | 535      | 22-28 Sept — Int. Federation of Cotton and Allied Textiles Industries - congress.<br>Venice (Italy)                       | 632      |
| 16-20 Sept — Int. Symposium on Ecology and Biogeography of Spain.<br>Barcelona<br>(Spain)                                     |          | 23 Sept — Int. Bank for Reconstruction and Development - 12th annual assembly.<br>Washington DC                           | 6        |
| * 16-20 Sept — 3rd Int. Meeting on Immunobiological Standardization.<br>Opatija (Yugoslavia)                                  |          | 23 Sept — Int. Monetary Fund - meeting.<br>Washington DC  | 7        |
| 16-21 Sept — Int. Society, of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology - 7th congress.<br>Barcelona (Spain)                       | 921      | + 23-26 Sept — Congrès Int. des Glaciers.<br>Evian (France)   |          |
| 16-21 Sept — WHO - Regional Committee for Africa.<br>Brazzaville  | 9        |   |          |

1957 Septembre

Yearbook

- 23-26 Sept — Int. Federation of Library Associations - meeting. Paris 145
- \* 23-27 Sept — FAO - meeting of experts on use of preservatives in milk. Interlaken (Switzerland) 3
- 23-27 Sept — Federation of Continental European Associations of Technicians in the paint, varnish, enamels and printing ink Industries - 4th congress. Lucerne (Switzerland) 612
- \* 23-27 Sept — Int. Society for Bioclimatology - 1st congress. Vienna
- 23-28 Sept — Int. Association of Plastic Arts - 2nd congress. Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia) 1004
- 23-29 Sept — Sociology - 17th int. congress. Beirut
- 24-27 Sept — European Productivity Agency - trade unionists' seminar on changes in office technique. Stockholm 19
- 24 Sept - 15 Oct — World Meteorological Organization - Executive Committee - 9th session. Geneva 11
- \* 25-26 Sept — Int. Meeting on Air Pollution in the Iron and Steel Industry. London
- 25-30 Sept — Int. Union of Railway Medical Services - 7th congress. Paris 938
- 26-28 Sept — European Dietetic Conference. Madrid
- 26 Sept - 2 Oct — Int. Association of Penal Law - 7th congress. Athens 351
- 27-29 Sept — Int. Conference on Influence of Living and Working Conditions on Health. Cannes (France)
- 28 Sept - 2 Oct — Pax Romana, Missionary Secretariat - university congress. Theme : Fraternity without frontiers. Angers (France) 988
- 28 Sept - 10 Oct — FAO - Near East Forestry Commission - 2nd session. Baghdad 3
- 29 Sept - 3 Oct — Int. Association of Chiefs of Police - 64th annual conference. Honolulu
- 29 Sept - 3 Oct — Int. Catholic Press Union - 5th world congress. Theme : The Catholic press and public opinion. Vienna 154
- 29 Sept - 4 Oct — World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations - world congress. Themes : The work of Catholic women throughout the world; the development of Christian character; hunger in the world. Rome 1103
- 29 Sept - 5 Oct — World Medical Association - 11th general assembly. Istanbul (Turkey) 426

1957 September

Yearbook

- 29 Sept - 6 Oct — Int. Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy - 15th congress. Belgrade 41
- 30 Sept - 3 Oct — Int. Association on Quaternary Research - 5th congress. Madrid, Barcelona (Spain) 787
- 30 Sept - 4 Oct — Int. Congress for the Study of Savings Problems. Paris
- 30 Sept — Int. Council for the Exploration of Sea - 45th meeting and symposium. Bergen (Norway) 80
- 30 Sept - 10 Oct — Int. Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment - autumn meeting. Baden-Baden (Germany) 750
- Sept — Sociétés de Philosophie de Langue Française - 9th congress. Aix en Provence (France)
- Sept — Int. Confédération for Popular Credit - general assembly. Canada 543
- Sept — Int. Association of Legal Science - congress and colloquia. Chicago (Ill, USA) 354
- Sept — Int. Chestnut Commission - meeting. Geneva 59
- Sept — Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students - 7th int. student conference. Ibadan (Nigeria)
- Sept — The Jungfrauoch Scientific Station - biennial council meeting. Interlaken (Switzerland) 826
- \* Sept — European Council for Nuclear Research - int. meeting on high energy physics. Moscow 114
- Sept — Int. Association of Art Critics - congress and general assembly. Naples/Palermo (Italy) 1006
- Sept — Int. Symposium on the Dead Sea Scrolls. New York
- + Sept — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on nuclear interaction of neutrons. New York 838
- Sept — UN - 8th conference on technical assistance. New York 1
- Sept — Engineering Education and Training - 3rd int. conference. Paris
- Sept — Pan American Institute of Geography and History - 5th consultation on geography and 4th consultation on history. Quito 96

1957 Septembre

Yearbook

- Sept — European Union of Women - general assembly. Strasbourg: (France)
- Sept — Pax Romana/ICMICA - study week on technical assistance. The Hague 206
- + Sept — Pan American Sanitary Organization - council and committee meetings. Washington DC 116
- Sept — Int. Union of Marine Insurance - congress. Not fixed 731

1957 September

Yearbook

- Sept — Commonwealth of World Citizens - general assembly. Not fixed 331
- Sept or Oct — The English Speaking Union of the Commonwealth - 3rd post-war E.S.U. world branches conference. Canada 306
- Sept or Oct — Int. (Railway) wagon Union - committee and general assembly. Nice (France) 739

OCTOBRE 1957 OCTOBER

- 1 Oct — Int. Atomic Energy Agency - 1st general conference. Vienna 21
- 1-4 Oct — Centro Studi e Scambi Internazionali - congress on int. cultural collaboration. Paris
- 2-5 Oct — Thomas Institute, University of Cologne - 8th int. congress of medievalists.
- 2-12 Oct — European Passenger Time-Table Conference (Railways) - int. delegate conference. Naples (Italy) 718
- + 4-7 Oct — European Federation of Chemical Engineering - annual meeting for processing engineers. Stuttgart (Germany) 765
- 4-14 Oct — World Federation of Trade Unions - 4th world congress. Leipzig (Germany) 523
- + 5 Oct — Int. Brotherhood of Ventriloquists - 3rd convention. London
- 6-8 Oct — Brucellosis - 4th Inter-American Congress. Lima
- 6-11 Oct — Int. Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations - biennial congress. Amsterdam (Netherlands) 450
- 6-12 Oct — Int. Astronautical Federation - congress. Barcelona (Spain) 809
- + 6-12 Oct — Int. Federation of Workers' Travel Associations - annual congress. (Germany) 1067
- 6-13 Oct — Permanent Committee for International Congresses of the Apostolate of the Laity - 2nd world congress. Thème : Les laïcs dans la crise du monde moderne; responsabilités et formation. Rome 171
- 7 Oct — World Children's Day. 418
- \* 7-12 Oct — Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration - Council : 7th session. Geneva 40
- 7-12 Oct — FAO - Fishing gear congress. Hamburg (Germany) 3
- 8-11 Oct — Int. Union of Aviation Insurers - Annual general meeting. Amsterdam (Netherlands) 733

- 10-12 Oct — Association of European Music Festivals - general assembly. Vienna 1002
- 10-17 Oct — World Council of Churches - 11th consultation of European ecumenical and national youth secretaries. Hamburg (Germany) 184
- \* 11-14 Oct — World Federation for the Protection of Animals - council meeting. Copenhagen 405
- 13-18 Oct — American Society of Travel Agents - 27th annual convention and world travel cng. Madrid
- 14 oct — Permanent Committee of Int. Congresses of Actuaries - 15th congress. New York 799
- 14-20 Oct — Junior Chamber Int. - 12th world congress. Tokyo 645
- 15-18 Oct — Int. Conference on Industrial Development. San Francisco (Cal, USA)
- 16-18 Oct — Association des Médecins de langue française - 31<sup>e</sup> congrès. Paris
- \* 16-18 Oct — Int. Conférence on Plant Metabolism and Pest Control Chemicals. Washington DC
- 16-23 Oct — Int. Union of Biochemistry - int. symposium on enzyme chemistry. Tokyo/Kyoto 832
- 17 Oct — General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - 12th session. Geneva 13
- 17-19 Oct — Factory Hygiene Medical Congress and Exhibition, Dusseldorf
- 18-20 Oct — Int. College of Surgeons - European congress. Vienna 871
- 18-21 Oct — Int. Society of Angiology - 3rd congress. Atlantic City (N.J., USA) 913
- 20 Oct — Pan Indian Ocean Science Association - 3rd congress. Antananarivo (Madagascar)
- 20-25 Oct — Social Work - 3rd pan american congress. San Juan (Puerto Rico)

- 20-27 Oct — Int. Society of Surgery - 17th congress. Theme : Cancer. Mexico, D.F. 920
- 21-23 Oct — Int. Society for Fat Research - 2nd congress. Paris
- \* 21-25 Oct — UNESCO - meeting of experts on importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials. Geneva 4
- 21-25 Oct — Int. Silk Association - 6th congress. New York 559
- 21-26 Oct — Int. Planned Parenthood Federation - regional conference for Europe, Near East, Africa. Berlin 402
- 21-30 Oct — FAO - Near East survey on veterinary education. Teheran 3
- \* 21 Oct - 2 Nov — ILO - 137th session of governing body. Geneva 2
- 21 Oct - 9 Nov — Permanent Central Opium Board/Drug: Supervisory Body - sessions. Geneva 15
- + 22-29 Oct — FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition - 5th session. Rome 3/9
- 24 Oct — United Nations Day. 1
- 24 Oct — FAO - committee on relations with int. organizations. Rome 3
- 24 Oct - 7 Nov — Int. Committee of the Red Cross/League of Red Cross Societies - 19th int. Red Cross conference. New Delhi 409/395
- 26-30 Oct — Int. Associations of Skat Clubs - 18th congress. Dublin 1036
- 28-30 Oct — Int. Confederation for Agricultural Credit - 3rd congress. Paris 688
- 28-31 Oct — FAO - 27th session of council. Rome 3
- 28 Oct - 1 Nov — UN - Economic Commission for Europe - timber committee. Geneva. 1
- 30 Oct - 12 Nov — Int. Society of Angiology - 3rd int. congress. Mexico City 913
- + Oct — Conference of Independent States of Africa. Accra
- Oct — Int. League of Commercial Travellers and Agents - congress. Athens 466
- Oct — Int. Medical Congress of Countries of French Language in the Americas. Cayenne
- Oct — Ibero-American Education Office - 3rd Ibero-American Congress on Education. Ciudad Trujillo 106

- Oct — Int. Union of National Associations of Hotel, Restaurant and Cafe Keepers - congress. Cologne (Germany) 471
- Oct — Int. Catholic Association for Radio and Television - general assembly. Theme : radio-television and the child. Geneva 1001
- Librarians of the Americas - 3rd assembly. Havana
- Oct — Int. Congress of National Libraries. Havana
- Oct — Union of Int. Fairs - 24th congress. Leipzig (Germany) 656
- \* Oct — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on non-metallic solids. Leningrad (USSR) 838
- Oct — Int. Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians - meeting. Louisville (Ky, USA)
- Oct — Int. Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers - congress. Madrid 434
- Oct — Technical Assistance Board - 40th session. New York 14
- Oct — World Meteorological Organization, Commission for Bibliography and Publications - 2nd session. Paris 11
- Oct — FAO - European Crop Improvement Association - meeting. Rome 3
- Oct — Int. Union of Socialist Youth - congress. Rome 343
- Oct — European Federation of Mechanical Handling - 5th annual congress. Vienna 615
- Oct — Int. City Managers' Association - 43rd annual conference. Washington DC
- Oct — European Society of Culture - 7th general assembly. Not fixed 1029
- Oct — Fédération Int. des Résistants - 3<sup>e</sup> congrès. Non fixé 310
- Autumn — Theory and Problems of Elementary Particles - int. conference. Poland
- Autumn — Int. Centre for the Study of Ancient Textiles - general assembly. Not fixed
- + Autumn — Int. Federation of Unions of Employees in Public and Civil Services - conference of water, gas and electricity workers. Not fixed 493

NOVEMBRE 1957 NOVEMBER

	Yearbook n°		Yearbook n°
2-8 Nov — American Society for Metals - 2nd world metallurgical congress. Chicago (Ill, USA)		• 14-24 Nov — Inter-American Bar Association - 10th conference. Buenos-Aires	350
2-10 Nov — Measuring Instruments and Automation - int. congress and exhibition. Dusseldorf (Germany)		15-23 Nov — Accounting - 4th inter-american conference. Santiago (Chile)	
2-22 Nov — FAO - 9th session of conference. Rome	3	18 Nov — Int. Air Transport Association - 10th technical conference. Miami (Flo, USA)	704
3 NOV — Int. Union of Official Travel Organizations - 12th general assembly. New York, Washington DC	735	18-30 Nov — Int. Union for the Protection of Industrial Property - diplomatic conference. Lisbon	126
3-8 Nov — Non-Destructive Testing - 2nd int. conference. Chicago (Ill, USA)		18 Nov - 9 Dec — Pacific Science Association - 9th pacific science congress. Bangkok	790
3-9 Nov — Endocrinology - Pan American congress. Buenos Aires		24 Nov - 3 Dec — World Association of Travel Agencies - congress. New Delhi	672
3-9 Nov — Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Congress - 4th Pan American. Washington DC		25-29 Nov — Int. Press Institute - Asian Conference. Kandy (Ceylon)	151
4-9 Nov — Int. Union of Official Tourist Organizations - 12th congress. New York, Washington	735	Nov — UNESCO - Marine science advisory committee. Bangkok	4
* 4-11 Nov — UNESCO, Japanese National Commission - seminar on int. exchange of publications in Indo-Pacific area. Tokyo	4	• Nov — Caribbean Commission - 7th session of West Indian conference. Curaçao	47
6-8 Nov — Bureau int. de la Récupération - meetings of experts and council. London	570	* Nov — UNESCO Regional Office for Latin America - int. symposium on migration of fish. Havana	4
8-13 Nov — European Goods Trains Time-Table Conference - Autumn session. Split (Yugoslavia)	717	Nov — Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara - 2nd inter-African conference on statistics. Lourenco Marques	46
9-24 Nov — Int. Vegetarian Union - 15th world conference. Bombay (India)	940	+ Nov — Int. Association of Democratic Lawyers - session. Moscow	353
11 Nov - 1 Dec — World Meteorological Organization - Regional Association III (South America) - 2nd session. Caracas	11	Nov — UN - Technical Assistance Committee. New York	1
• 13-26 Nov — ILO - 4th Asian Regional Conference. New Delhi	7	Nov — UN - Commission on Int. Commodity Trade. Not fixed	1
14-22 Nov — Pan-Pacific Surgical Association - 7th congress. Honolulu	867	Nov — Int. Federation of Travel Agencies - 32nd congress. Not fixed	624
		Nov — European Productivity Agency - conference on working class lodgings. Not fixed	19

DECEMBRE 1957 DECEMBER

2-10 Dec — Commonwealth Parliamentary Association - conference. New Delhi	289	Dec — UN - Economic and Social Council - 24th session resumed. New York	1
10 Dec — UN - Rights of Man Day.	1	* Dec — UNESCO - International Advisory Committee on bibliography, 4th session. Paris	4
* 11-12 Dec — Int. Meeting on Water Pollution in the Iron and Steel Industry. London		Dec — Pan American Coordinating Committee of Congresses on Agricultural Sciences - 2nd round table conference on coffee. Santa Tecla (El Salvador)	91
25 Dec — The Theosophical Society - int. convention. Adyar, Madras (India)	210	+ Dec — Action Committee for the Congress of European Peoples - congress. Theme: European Constituent Assembly. Turin (Italy)	
Dec — Int. Commission of Agricultural Industries/Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food - symposium on food processing. Istanbul	33/58	Dec 1957 - Jan 1958 — International Missionary Council - assembly. Gold Coast	181
• Dec — Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara - regional conference on sea fisheries. Lobito (Angola)	46		



	Yearbook		Yearbook
15 Jan — World Calendar Association - int. meeting.	Ottawa 288	• Spring — Int. Commission for Agricultural Industries - 11th congress,	Hamburg (Germany) 58
* 21 Jan - 14 Feb — WMO Commission for Synoptic Meteorology - 2nd session.	New Delhi 11	• 5-10 May — Int. Federation of Prestressing - congress on prestressed concrete.	Berlin
+ Jan — World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls - int. council and study session.	Mexico 1096	6-8 May — Office Généalogique et Héraldique de Belgique - 4 <sup>e</sup> congrès int. des sciences généalogiques et héraldiques. Thème : Bibliographie, législation, publication, archives, expositions.	Brussels
Jan — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on magnetism.	New Delhi 838	6-9 May — Int. Optical Commission - colloquium.	Brussels 838
* 1 Feb — Pan American Association of Ophthalmology - 5th interim congress.	New York 866	8 May — World Red Cross Day.	
* Feb — Inter-American Academy of Comparative and International Law - annual meeting.	Havana	394/395	
• Feb — Institute of Pacific Relations - 13th conference.	Lahore (Pakistan) 263	• 13-17 May — Int. Olympic Committee - 54th session.	Tokyo 1038
• Mar — UN - conference on maritime law.	Geneva 1	+ 16-18 May — Social Problems of Organization of Labour - 11th int. conference.	Royaumont (France)
• Max — Int. College of Surgeons - 23rd annual congress.	Los Angeles (Cal, USA) 871	• 18-21 May — World Federation for the Protection of Animals - congress.	Zurich (Switzerland) 405
+ Mar — Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFTU - 4th congress.	Montevideo 490	• 18-24 May — Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering - 6th congress.	San Juan Bautista (Puerto Rico)
Mar — Conference of Representatives from the Engineering Societies of Western Europe and USA - 1st int. meeting.	USA 758	• 19-24 May — Association des Industriels de Belgique / Association Nationale pour la Prévention des Accidents du Travail - 2nd world congress on the prevention of accidents.	Brussels 2/378
* 11-14 Apr — World Federation for the Protection of Animals - council meeting.	Luxembourg 405	+ 21-23 May — Bureau int. de la Recuperation - annual general assembly.	Brussels 570
14 April — Pan-American Day.		24-31 May — Int. Water Supply Association - 4th triennial congress.	Brussels 741
107		+ 24 May - 1 Jun — Int. Olympic Committee - 3rd Asian Games.	Tokyo 1038
• 16-19 Apr — Int. Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine - 5th congress.	Madrid 845	25-29 May — Int. Society of Gastro-Enterology - 3rd world congress.	Washington DC 922
+ 24-26 Apr — Int. Society of Internal Medicine - meeting.	Philadelphia (Pa, USA) 923	+ 27-31 May — Int. Association of Confectionery - general assembly.	Brussels 563
28 Apr - 3 May — European Confederation of Agriculture - meeting of rural youth.		28 May - 8 Jun — European Federation of Chemical Engineering - 14th meeting ; European Federation of Corrosion - 2nd congress.	Brussels/Frankfurt a.M. 765
685		31 May - 8 Jun — Rassemblement Européen des Arts Chimiques - 12th congress and exhibition.	Frankfurt/M (Germany)
• Easter — Int. Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions - congress. Theme : The Child from six to ten years of age.	Lisbon 858		
Spring — Socialist Int. - experts' conference on party organization.	Berg-Neustadt (Germany) 341		

## ADDENDUM June - Juin 1957

12-16 Jun — Conférence int. de l'Antarctique (Institut Géographique, 140, rue de Grenelle, Paris). Paris

## June - Juin 1957

27-28 Jun — Union int. des planteurs et producteurs de tabac - congrès (2, rue Paul Escudier, Paris). Paris

- May — PEN Club - int congress. Brussels 309
- May — Int Federation of Catholic Workers' Movements - 4th congress. Brussels 458
- May — Int. Social Security Association - 13th general meeting. London 378
- + May — Int. Federation of Master Bakers - congress. Munich (Germany) 482
- May — Int. Catholic Film Office - 8th congress and general council meeting. Theme : La promotion des bons films par l'action sur le grand public. Paris 1027
- + May — Inter-American Municipal Organization - 7th congress. Rio de Janeiro 372
- May — Int. Union for Health Education of the Public - 4th conference. USA 939
- May — Fédération Int. du Thermalisme et du Climatisme - int. congress. Not fixed 898
- Whitsuntide — European Seismological Commission - meeting. Utrecht (Netherlands) 829
- May/June — Int. Aeronautical Federation - 51st general conference. Brussels 719
- 2-6 Jun — Int. Association of Seed Crushers - congress. Brussels 562
- 2-7 Jun — 7th Int. Mechanical Engineering Congress. Seheveningen (Netherlands) 601
- 4-14 Jun — Int. Conference on Large Electric Systems - 17th session. Paris 759
- 8-15 Jun — Int. Social Law Society - 2nd congress. Brussels, Ghent, Louvain 373
- + 9-11 Jun — Int. Study Session on Water. Brussels and Liège
- 9-21 June — Int. Organization for Standardization - triennial general assembly. Harrogate (UK) 769
- 16-21 Jun — Int. Union of Family Organizations - world congress. Paris 419
- 16-28 Jun — General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists. Cleveland (Ohio, USA) 176

A ceux de nos lecteurs qui ne conservent pas la collection de « Associations Internationales », nous serions reconnaissants pour le retour à notre adresse des numéros récents épuisés dont eux-mêmes n'auraient plus l'usage et dont la liste suit.

Numéros épuisés :  
 1956 n° 3 (mars)  
 1956 n° 10 (octobre)  
 1956 n° 11 (novembre)  
 1957 n° 1 (janvier).

- + 17-21 Jun — Metallurgical Research - int. congress. Liège (Belgium)
- 22-28 Jun — Int. Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics - 2nd congress. Montreal (Canada) 891
- + 23-28 Jun — Int. Union of Pure and Applied Physics - meeting on " very low temperatures ". Leiden (Netherlands) 838
- 23-28 Jun — 3rd int. conference on the preparation of coal. Liège (Belgium)
- 24-27 Jun — Union des Carrières et Scieries de Marbre de Belgique - 7th int. marble congress. Brussels
- 25 Jun - 1 Jul — Int. Society of Urology - 11th congress. Stockholm 917
- 30 Jun - 8 Jul — Int. Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power - congress. Lausanne (Switzerland) 668
- Jun — Confédération Int. du Crédit Populaire - congress. Brussels 543
- + Jun — European General Galvanizers Association - congress. Brussels
- + Jun — Int. Professional Union of Gynecologists and Obstetricians - congress. Brussels 486
- Jun — Int. Institute of Welding - annual assembly. Brussels 768
- + Jun — Inter-American Commission of Women - 13th assembly. Cuba 55
- + Jun — Int. Federation of Automobile Engineers' and Technicians' Associations - 8th congress. Paris 767
- Jun — Int. Association for Analogy Computation - 1st general assembly. Strasbourg (France) 789
- Jun — Early Middle Ages - 7th int. congress. Vienna
- 12-18 Jul — Int. Order of Good Templars - World congress. The Hague 202

#### Special appeal

We would be particularly grateful to those of our readers who do not keep complete files of " International Associations " to send us copies of the following back numbers which may be in their possession.

1956 No. 3 (March)  
 1956 No. 10 (October)  
 1956 No. 11 (November)  
 1957 No. 1 (January).

