



« 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).

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464 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1957, No. 8

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Monthly - Mensuel



Mr. Roger N. BALDWIN,  
*a native of Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard in 1905, taught sociology at Washington University, and later became first secretary of the National Probation Association.*

*After World War I became closely associated with the American Civil Liberties Union, of which he was director from 1921 to 1950. Besides his civil liberties work Mr. Baldwin was for many years an officer or Board member of the National Urban League (for Negroes), the India League, the National Audubon Society (for wild-life conservation) and the Fellowship of Reconciliation (pacifist).*

*Author of several books and many pamphlets, Mr. Baldwin is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.*

In a world in which two thirds of its peoples live under Communist, military, colonial or feudal dictatorships, effective struggle for the human rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of the United Nations is sharply limited. Efforts against the dictatorships, not effective in securing reforms or getting justice, can of course be made, and the record is full of them. But they are mainly negative — protests and

## *Some techniques for human rights*

by Roger BALDWIN

*Chairman,*

*International League for the Rights of Man.*

exposures, aid to refugees, and political manoeuvres in the conflict between democracy and totalitarianism.

I would not conclude that these efforts are without long-range influence; indeed for what it is worth for the future, every dictatorship professes lip-service to human rights, while suppressing them when they threaten its authority. At the United Nations, whose ultimate power is limited to making recommendations or adopting moral principles, the votes of dictatorships and democracies on human rights issues are often indistinguishable, so prone are all governments to support principles they do not practice.

The mere fact that acceptance of principle is so general gives to organizations like the International League for the Rights of Man, whose main efforts have centered on the United Nations, a leverage otherwise lacking. And principles demonstrate the direction in which the world tends to move despite the obstacles of cold and hot wars, colonialism and the divergencies between advanced and backward political systems.

The first decade of the United Nations has been both discouraging in actual achievements for human rights and encouraging in exposing evils, studying reforms, and in formulating principles and goals. Actual achievements can be measured in the half-dozen widely-supported treaties for one right or another — the genocide convention, the covenants on the rights of wo-

men, the new anti-slavery treaty, — in aid to refugees from Iron-Curtain countries and from Palestine, and in stimulating the independence of colonial peoples.

But the achievements are far short of early hopes for international protection of human rights. The United Nations has still no jurisdiction whatever to deal with any violation of human rights anywhere. The best it can do is to study, expose, report, and condemn, leaving results to the speculative force of world opinion.

Such an estimate of the record is essential to appraising the work over fifteen years of the International League for the Rights of Man, formed in New York in 1942 by European war-refugees and Americans, inspired largely by lawyers, professors and former diplomats associated in Paris with the Federation Internationale des Droits de l'Homme, then suppressed under German occupation.

When the United Nations was located in New York in 1946 it became evident at once that the major work of the League would be concentrated in it and its agencies, and with the delegations of member States in New York. When the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948, the League took it as its guide, replacing the more limited principles of the French and American Bills of Rights, and with emphasis on self-determination for dependent peoples, non-discrimination in law, and political liberties. Unlike the older European Leagues for the Rights of Man it has not extended its field into such questions as disarmament, peace and war or military alliances. Strictly adhering to democratic liberties, it refuses membership or affiliation to any individual or organization with antidemocratic purposes or connections, whether of the political right or left.

Sticking thus to principle and to political neutrality, the League has won, I think, a hearing and a respect on almost all sides at the United Nations. Critical of the practices of dictatorships, it cannot be expected that the League finds a response among them — with a few exceptions such as Yugoslavia. But their occasional attacks in debate show when our strictures hit the mark.

The techniques followed by the League at the United Nations are those common to all

active non-governmental organizations accredited by Economic and Social Council. Observers attend all meetings both of commissions reporting to the Council and the Council itself, whether in New York or Geneva. Although not accredited to do so, they also attend the meetings of the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, to which the "administering powers" report annually on some sixty areas. Despite lack of accreditation, rules are elastic enough to permit consultation and circulation of appeals or protests; and no rules prevent incessant lobbying with individual delegates. The General Assembly, too, presents a forum for non-governmental organizations, invited to attend as observers, and inescapably as lobbyists.

To cover sometimes three or four daily sessions at headquarters where human rights are debated demands a staff of observers; and fortunately the League is able to command volunteer services by competent people who report the proceedings and suggest action. ACTION takes the form of personal consultation with delegates, circulars on controversial issues to entire delegations, with letters of encouragement to friendly delegates and of regret to opponents.

It is impossible to figure the effect of non-governmental interventions at the United Nations sessions, but it is rarely immediate, since most delegations already have their voting instructions. But their pressures tend to build up over several sessions, aided by efforts with home governments. To that end, the League, like many another agencies, enlists its thirty national affiliates and its 125 correspondents throughout the world, urging them to press for ratifications of United Nations conventions already adopted, and to persuade their governments to take favorable positions at forthcoming United Nations meetings.

I cannot say that results are uniformly successful. Considering the weakness in most countries of agencies devoted to human rights on principle, it may be doubted whether their interventions are often persuasive. But every pressure counts. Furthermore most governments cannot wholly discount pressures aimed at what they profess to support.

If human rights agencies are weak, cooperation among non-governmental organizations for hu-

man rights is weaker. Only in procedural matters are the NGO's organized in their relations to the United Nations. On substantive issues, they work individually, except in specialized areas such as aid to refugees and to children. Inability to achieve working cooperation is at least understandable, however unfortunate, considering the diversity of interests and personnel, ranging from chambers of commerce to trade unions. Not even the group of NGO's deeply committed to the human rights covenants have found a basis for common action on the principle they most vigorously support — the right of petition by individuals or organizations for United Nations intervention against violations of rights assured by the covenant. As one observer remarked, " the principle of sovereignty is not confined to nations ".

More encouraging is cooperation with representatives of dependent peoples who come constantly to the United Nations as petitioners from trust territories and colonial lands. They welcome friends. The League and one or two American agencies have found a useful field in aiding them with hospitality, encouragement and even funds. Closer cooperation is established by affiliation of native organizations with international NGO's.

Representation of NGO's at the United Nations raises under American law an issue of their own rights, for it forbids the entry of alien Communists or fellow-travellers even to attend the United Nations except by special permission of the U. S. Attorney-General.

Each NGO may have only one foreign observer at any United Nations session, whatever his political connections. If suspected of Communism, a special visa is necessary. Thus the Rev. Michael Scott of London, League observer, representing the chiefs of SW Africa, is now admitted only under special restrictions, not because he is or was a Communist, but because on conscientious grounds he refuses to answer political questions irrelevant to his international mission.

The League has opposed and will continue to oppose the restrictions, maintaining that any foreigner having business with the United Nations should be admitted without inquiry just as they are in Paris and Geneva.



Miss Frances R. GRANT,  
*USA secretary of the International  
League for the Rights of Man.*

The same irrational anti-Communism has prompted the League to oppose the loyalty screening of American employees of the United Nations. All United Nations employees are international civil servants, owing loyalty only to the United Nations, not to their respective countries. But the US alone insists that loyalty for its citizens must be tested for complete immunity from Communist associations, past or present. Although the American furor over alleged Communists in the United Nations has died down, employment rules have a distinct American political flavor, and no American dismissed and cleared on appeal, has been reinstated. He gets the doubtful comfort of money damages. The League has aided and will continue to aid employees so dismissed, with reinstatement as the only just remedy.

Judicial protection of human rights is the method assured in most countries, and internationally applied in the new system under the Council of Europe. But it is a long way from application to the United Nations. Yet even today the International Court of Justice permits intervention by " international public organizations ", a procedure rarely used. The League invoked it once in the case of Colombia against

Peru over a safe-conduct for a Peruvian political refugee in the Colombian Embassy in Lima, but with indifferent results. In the rare opportunities before the court where human rights are an issue, the League will continue efforts to intervene.

Despite the significance among all peoples of the struggle for human rights, the efforts at the United Nations receive remarkably little world publicity. The League constantly attempts to stimulate it. It finds the press responsive only where dramatic conflicts lend color to the news; less often, where protests directed to the Secretary-General catch the eye of the corps of journalists at the United Nations. Although the Secretary-General can take no action beyond referring protests to the delegations of the countries concerned, he is the only target at which the NGO's can aim. The United Nations a few years ago forbade the further circulation of any NGO material critical of a member State. Cold war tactics promote publicity too, and no publicist of human rights can ignore the willingness of the Western press to carry protests against Communist states — or vice-versa. But concentration on the United Nations does not exclude approaching governments directly where there is a chance of response on human rights issues. The League has often succeeded by direct negotiations with delegations at the United Nations in correcting some injustice. Nor are the governments ignored which are unlikely to respond, for a degree of desirable harassment of unfriendly regimes is counted among our obligations — with appropriate publicity.

Even more direct contacts than are available in New York are made by League members, mostly Americans who travel widely, willing to represent the League without compensation or expenses in foreign lands. On-the-spot inquiries are thus made in troubled areas; international conferences or celebrations find League representatives present wherever held. Thus League members were present at the Bandung Conference, at the birthday celebration of Ghana, at Latin-American meetings on democracy, and at the international conferences of UNESCO and the International Labour Organization, with which the League is in consultative relation.

As chairman of the League, I have been free in recent years to travel extensively for it and the American Civil Liberties Union, which continues to employ me. Thus the League's work has been extended through me as adviser on human rights in Japan, Korea and Germany under the American occupation, and presently in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These services are now urged upon NGO's by the United Nations and the League will report the Puerto Rican effort as an example to stimulate similar services elsewhere.

The value of independent NGO's to governments takes many forms. In our own field, independent inquiry above governmental interests has been solicited by the Danish government which invited a representative to inspect progress towards human rights in Greenland, and by Greek government and the Cypriot National Council which solicited a survey of violations of human rights in strife-torn Cyprus.

Such varied and wide activities may suggest a wellfinanced organisation, but the fact is that the costs are slight, due to so much unpaid services. Only one administrative secretary is employed in a small N Y office which operates on a budget of only \$ 6000 a year from the dues of a thousand members. Much of the vigor and intelligence in the world-wide operations of the League is derived from a Board of Directors of 25 members whose distinction is that they represent many lands, though all resident in New York. Americans number less than one-fourth of them, which is the limit fixed for any country.

In the League has any single distinction, it is that of being devoted solely to the non-partisan promotion of human rights without favor or discrimination. Like other NGO's which play similar roles in more specialized fields, we face a world where arms, not law, still rule. If, as we firmly believe, the road to universal acceptance of law lies through the United Nations, the representatives of peoples, not of governments, have an even more vital role in future. But the road cannot be travelled with assured hope of advance until the United Nations moves from protests, studies, moral pronouncements and condemnations to a jurisdiction rising above the powers of sovereign nations States.

Résumé (voir page 475).



# LA NOMENCLATURE

## *des Réunions Internationales*

Parmi les initiatives peu connues mais excellentes prises en matière de coopération mutuelle entre organisations internationales, il faut citer les réunions des organisations internationales pour l'étude en commun des plans d'activité dans le domaine de l'agriculture en Europe.

A sa sixième session (Rome, 14-18 juin 1954), le Comité européen d'agriculture avait recommandé que le Directeur général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture « réunisse les responsables des organisations non gouvernementales et les organisateurs de réunions internationales qui, de concert avec le personnel de la FAO, pourraient ainsi étudier plus en détail les plans d'activité et les programmes des réunions internationales dont la convocation est envisagée ».

Avant de prendre une décision, le Directeur général transmet le rapport de la sixième session du Comité européen d'agriculture à un grand nombre d'organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, pour leur demander leur avis sur l'opportunité d'une telle réunion et leurs commentaires sur la recommandation du Comité européen d'agriculture.

Les réponses reçues furent toutes favorables. Malgré le fait que cette recommandation ne visait que les organisations non gouvernementales, un grand nombre d'organisations internationales gouvernementales manifestèrent également leur intérêt et demandèrent à être invitées à participer à une telle réunion, si la convocation en était décidée. Devant cet accueil, le Directeur général décida de convoquer la réunion projetée et, comme bon nombre des organisations internationales intéressées ont leur siège à Paris, il accepta avec empressement l'hospitalité offerte à cette occasion par le Gouvernement français.

Cette première réunion se tint à Paris du 25 au 27 janvier 1955. Il y fut décidé de porter les résultats de la conférence à la connais-

sance des gouvernements afin que ceux-ci soient informés des activités des organisations et de leurs programmes futurs. Etant donné le succès de cette expérience, la convocation de semblables réunions, sur une base annuelle fut proposée et adoptée. Un Centre de liaison fut chargé d'assurer la continuité entre les réunions.

La seconde conférence se réunit à Paris du 6 au 11 février 1956 et la troisième du 28 janvier au 2 février 1957, à Paris également.

Pour préparer cette dernière, le Centre de Liaison a effectué une enquête durant la seconde moitié de l'année 1956 sur les activités des organisations internationales : leurs travaux en cours, les réunions qu'elles envisagent de tenir au cours des années 1957 et suivantes ainsi que les travaux qu'elles ont achevés et les résultats des réunions tenues.

Ces renseignements ont été incorporés dans les documents de travail de la réunion et leur présentation a été la même que celle du document distribué entre les deux réunions. Tandis que les documents de travail de la première réunion ont fait mention des activités de 28 organisations, et ceux de la deuxième de 43 organisations, cette fois-ci les documents contenaient des renseignements provenant de 63 organisations (\*).

Méthodes destinées à renforcer la coopération entre les organisations internationales. Poursuivant l'œuvre entreprise par les précédentes Réunions en vue de renforcer la coopération entre les organisations internationales et d'améliorer leurs méthodes de travail, la 3<sup>e</sup> Réunion a examiné différents aspects de ce problème. La Deuxième Réunion avait proposé au Centre de Liaison d'étudier tout particulièrement les méthodes d'organisation des

(\*) Nous reproduisons ci-dessous, avec l'autorisation de la FAO, des extraits du rapport de la 3<sup>e</sup> Réunion relatifs au problème de la nomenclature des réunions internationales.

réunions internationales, notamment la nomenclature employée par les différentes organisations pour les diverses catégories de réunions ainsi que les moyens d'arriver à limiter le nombre, la fréquence et la dispersion géographique des réunions internationales dans le domaine de l'agriculture en Europe. Les résultats de l'enquête entreprise par le Centre de Liaison sur cette question ont été soumis à la Réunion dans un document de travail et ont servi de base aux discussions-

Nomenclature des réunions

L'enquête a fait ressortir la grande diversité des désignations employées pour les différentes catégories de réunions, ce qui rend difficile pour les personnes peu familiarisées avec les travaux des différentes organisations de juger de l'importance d'une manifestation d'après son titre. La Réunion a été unanime à reconnaître que l'emploi d'une nomenclature unifiée faciliterait beaucoup l'étude de la liste des réunions envisagées et qu'elle aurait l'avantage de donner une idée plus précise des intentions des organisations invitantes (\*).

La discussion a confirmé qu'il existait des risques de confusion en ce qui concerne les mots « congrès », « conférence », « réunion » et « session ». Il s'est avéré que la recherche d'une nomenclature plus uniforme des réunions convoquées par les organisations internationales serait facilitée par une entente sur la signification usuelle des dénominations de leurs organes statutaires et sur l'emploi de ces dénominations. Chaque réunion (ou série ininterrompue de réunions) de ces organes pourrait alors être identifiée par l'emploi systématique des mots « session de... », précédés de préférence d'un numéro d'ordre et, le cas échéant, de l'indication de la périodicité. Exemple : Troisième session annuelle du Conseil d'administration de... ».

Une liste provisoire des dénominations les plus fréquentes des organes statutaires et de leur signification usuelle est donnée dans le tableau I ci-après. La Réunion a adopté ce tableau comme document de travail pour ses travaux futurs et a décidé de prier les organes directeurs des organisations internationales de l'examiner à fond et de transmettre leurs observations et commentaires au Centre de Liaison.

Tableau I. — Dénominations usuelles des organes statutaires et leur signification.

ORGANES STATUTAIRES	DEFINITION
Assemblée générale ou Conférence générale <i>(General Assembly or General Conference)</i>	Réunie périodiquement mais au plus une fois par an. Organe pleinement représentatif et souverain dont les décisions définissent la politique de l'organisation et lient tous les autres organes. Statuts établis en détail et composition définie par ces statuts. Ordre du jour généralement établi par une instance permanente dotée d'un secrétariat spécialisé.
Conseil <i>(Council)</i>	De composition assez large, le Conseil est investi de certains des pouvoirs de l'Assemblée générale — ou de la Conférence générale — dans l'intervalle entre les sessions de celle-ci.
Comité exécutif <i>(Executive Committee)</i>	
Comité directeur <i>(Management Committee)</i>	Organe exécutif de composition relativement restreinte émanant du Conseil (s'il en existe un) ou de l'Assemblée générale.
Conseil administratif <i>(Administrative Council)</i>	

(\*) Partant exactement de la même idée, l'Union des Associations Internationales a organisé à Genève, en juillet 1953, une réunion sur cette même question de la terminologie des réunions internationales. On trouvera

dans le numéro d'octobre 1953 (pp. 385.392) de notre revue, qui portait à l'époque le titre de « Bulletin ONG », le compte rendu de cette réunion.

ORGANES STATUTAIRES

DEFINITION

Bureau (*Board*)

Bureau constitué statutairement ou en fait et composé des présidents, vice-présidents et autres élus du Comité directeur pour assurer la permanence des travaux.

Comités et Sous-Comités  
(*Committees and Sub-Committees*)

En principe organes de session d'un organe d'échelon supérieur dont ils reflètent généralement la composition, constituée pour l'examen de certains points de l'ordre du jour de cet organe. N'ont pas d'existence propre. Font seulement rapport aux organes dont ils émanent.

Commissions (*Commissions*)

Commissions d'études  
(*Study Commission*)

Commissions spécialisées  
(*Specialized Commissions*)

Sections (*Sections*)

En principe organes d'inter-sessions (mais susceptibles de se réunir aussi à l'occasion d'une session de l'organisme d'échelon supérieur) jouissant d'une assez large autonomie au sein d'une organisation. Membres désignés, en nombre généralement restreint suivant des modalités fixées par l'organisation dont ils dépendent. Leur mandat établi en termes généraux et souvent une fois pour toutes, correspond généralement à un secteur des activités de l'organisation. Rapports et conclusions généralement publiés après approbation formelle de l'organisme supérieur; à défaut d'une telle, approbation, ces rapports et conclusions n'engagent généralement pas l'organisation elle-même.

Groupes de travail  
(*Working Group*)  
(*Working Party*)

Sous-Comité subsidiaire chargé par une Commission ou un Comité d'une tâche restreinte et bien définie. Composé d'un nombre limité de personnes; les conclusions doivent constituer une simple contribution (généralement d'ordre documentaire ou technique) aux débats de la Commission ou du Comité qui l'a établi. A en principe un caractère permanent (par rapport à l'organe qui l'a établi).

Groupes d'études  
(*Study Group*)

Groupe de travail dont la durée est limitée à l'accomplissement de son objet particulier.

Groupe d'experts  
(*Group of Experts*)

Groupe de travail ou d'études de caractère consultatif.

La Réunion a estimé que les dénominations à adopter pour les réunions qui n'ont pas le caractère de sessions d'organes statutaires pourraient être définies de façon plus précise et que la nature de chacune de ces réunions soit exactement indiquée par la dénomination utilisée. Elle s'est limitée pour le moment à établir une distinction entre les dénominations suivantes : congrès, conférences et réunions, en proposant de limiter au minimum l'emploi du terme imprécis de « réunion ». En ce qui concerne les réunions d'études et les stages de formation — ou les réunions analogues qui peuvent en combiner les caractéristiques — il a été décidé

d'en remettre à plus tard l'examen détaillé : les dénominations suivantes sont couramment employées : session d'études, journée d'études, symposium, séminaire, stage, cours de formation, mission d'études, colloque, etc.

La Réunion a adopté pour les termes congrès, conférences et réunions, les définitions provisoires suivantes, et considéré le tableau II comme un document de travail pour la suite des travaux. Elle a prié les organes directeurs des organisations internationales de l'examiner attentivement et de transmettre leurs commentaires.

**Tableau II. — Définition des termes « congrès », « conférence » et « réunion ».**

MANIFESTATIONS	DEFINITION
Congrès ( <i>Congress</i> )	Rassemble un nombre considérable de participants (de plusieurs centaines à plusieurs milliers). Participation largement ouverte à toutes les organisations et personnalités compétentes. Entité indépendante et n'existant que pour la durée des travaux. Conclusions destinées à la plus large publicité. Les congrès sont généralement tenus à plusieurs années d'intervalle.
Conférence ( <i>Conférence</i> )	Ce terme pourrait être réservé pour désigner des réunions officielles, importantes par leur objet et leurs conséquences probables (établissement de traités ou conventions, par exemple).
Réunion ( <i>Meeting</i> )	En principe, réunion de circonstance sans cadre organique ni statut établi, peut servir de point de départ à une action internationale mieux définie ou simplement traiter un problème d'intérêt commun. Participation généralement ouverte à ceux qui sont en mesure de donner aux conclusions éventuelles une suite concrète.

La Réunion a recommandé que :

1. Les organes directeurs des organisations internationales examinent de façon approfondie la nomenclature indiquée dans les tableaux I et II du présent rapport et transmettent leurs observations et commentaires au Centre de Liaison avant le 30 septembre 1957.
2. La désignation « session » soit réservée exclusivement aux réunions périodiques des organes statutaires.
3. Le Centre de Liaison soit prié d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine Réunion l'examen de l'établissement d'une nomenclature plus précise des organes statutaires et des diverses catégories de réunions, et de préparer un document de travail résumant les réponses qu'il aura reçues des organisations internationales.

La Réunion a décidé de prier tout particulièrement les organes compétents de l'UNESCO et de l'ISO d'examiner la terminologie qu'elle a provisoirement retenue et de présenter leurs commentaires et propositions éventuelles au Centre de Liaison.

#### Fréquence des réunions internationales

La Réunion a été unanime à reconnaître la nécessité de rechercher la limitation du nombre, de la fréquence des réunions internationales et de leur dispersion géographique.

Un premier pas a été fait dans cette direction; sur la base des informations fournies par les organisations internationales, la Réunion a établi un tableau qui indique la fréquence de ces réunions.

La Réunion a estimé qu'une limitation du nombre des réunions internationales ne peut être obtenue que dans la mesure où les organisations réussiront à établir ensemble, ou du moins à confronter à l'avance, leurs programmes de réunions. Elle n'a souligné le grand avantage que les organisations retirent de leur participation aux Réunions des organisations internationales, où elles peuvent discuter en commun leurs plans d'activité. Les groupes de discussion déjà établis ou à établir dans le futur pourront faire dans ce sens un travail utile en regroupant judicieusement les réunions intéressant un même secteur. En outre, des réunions périodiques d'information mutuelle de ce genre complètent et commentent les indications données dans le rapport du Centre de Liaison; elles fournissent donc une excellente occasion de réduire les inconvénients résultant de la multiplicité des réunions et diminuent l'obligation dans laquelle se trouve chaque organisation de se faire représenter aux réunions des autres.

La Réunion a reconnu le sérieux inconvénient qui réside dans l'organisation fréquente de grandes manifestations, notamment de congrès, sans les faire précéder d'une consultation entre

les organisations internationales. Il en résulte que la répartition de ces congrès est très inégale suivant les années. Etant donné que les grandes manifestations sont en général préparées bien à l'avance, il devrait être facile pour les organisations intéressées de fournir en temps voulu des informations sur leur intention de convoquer un congrès.

Il a été souligné qu'une distinction doit être faite entre « congrès » et « assemblée générale », en raison du fait que la fréquence de ces dernières est souvent établie par les statuts de l'organisation et ne peut donc pas être changée.

La Réunion a recommandé :

1. que les organisations internationales ayant l'intention d'organiser un congrès en informant le Centre de Liaison.
2. que les organisations internationales fassent connaître au Centre de Liaison les dates des grandes manifestations internationales (congrès scientifiques, etc.), auxquelles elles sont invitées par des organisations travaillant hors du cadre des organisations participant aux Réunions de Paris;
3. de demander au Centre de Liaison d'établir pour la Réunion prochaine un tableau indiquant les dates des congrès internationaux qui devront se tenir dans le futur.

#### Relations entre organisations internationales

En vue de réduire les chevauchements éventuels d'activité et le nombre des réunions internationales, la Réunion estime utile que les organisations internationales travaillant dans le domaine de l'agriculture en Europe procèdent si possible, préalablement à la création de tout organe nouveau (commission, groupe de travail, comité, etc.), à des consultations auprès des autres organisations internationales intéressées et tiennent le Centre de Liaison informé de leurs intentions. Au cours de la discussion, le problème particulier des relations entre les organisations non

gouvernementales et les organisations officielles a été également soulevé. Les relations que la FAO entretient avec les organisations non gouvernementales travaillant dans le domaine de l'agriculture en Europe ont été citées en exemple. En effet, la FAO consulte régulièrement les organisations non gouvernementales sur les sujets de leur compétence, cherche systématiquement à collaborer avec elles, et utilise au maximum leur contribution. Il en résulte un climat de confiance qui est à la base d'une sincère collaboration.

Il a également été mentionné que, pour une plus grande compréhension mutuelle, il serait bon de renforcer les contacts entre les organisations internationales déjà établis avec tant de succès au cours des Réunions des organisations internationales à Paris. Ceci pourrait être obtenu en échangeant les publications plus fréquemment et en particulier en transmettant régulièrement, chaque année, un compte rendu d'activité.

Dans cet ordre d'idée, la Réunion a pris note de l'intention de la FAO de préparer une série de « dossiers » contenant une documentation complète sur les activités de l'organisation dans un domaine technique particulier. Ces « dossiers » renfermeront toutes les études techniques, enquêtes, documents de travail et rapports de réunions, informations et données statistiques préparées par la FAO sur un sujet déterminé. Les « dossiers » donneront donc une vue d'ensemble des activités que la FAO a entreprises dans un domaine particulier. Les organisations intéressées pourront les compléter au fur et à mesure de la parution de nouveaux documents. La FAO envisage d'annexer aux dossiers une liste des organisations et correspondants travaillant dans le domaine traité, avec, éventuellement, une courte notice résumant leurs activités. Les « dossiers » seront préparés et envoyés à la requête même des correspondants et organisations collaborant avec la FAO.

#### SUMMARY

At the second meeting (in Paris in February 1956) organized by the Liaison Centre established at the initiative of the European Commission of Agriculture it had been suggested that a special study might be made of methods of organizing international meetings and in particular the nomenclature used by various organizations to describe the different kinds of meetings con-

cerned with agriculture and the means whereby their number, frequency and geographical dispersion might be limited.

As a result of its enquiries the Centre presented a report to the third meeting of international organizations for the joint study of programs and activities in the field of agriculture in Europe (in Paris from 28 Ja-

bruary to 2 February 1957), extracts from which are reprinted here with the permission of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. After listing and defining the usual designations of statutory organs the report commented in detail on the terms " Congress ", " Conference ", and " Meeting ". The third meeting recommended that the governing bodies of the international organizations should send comments to the Liaison Centre, so that a working paper could be prepared for the next meeting; it also recommended that the word " session " should be reserved exclusively for periodical meetings of statutory bodies.

The meeting unanimously agreed that it *is* essential to find means for limiting the number and frequency of international meetings and for rationalizing their geographical distribution.

The meeting also felt that " international organizations working in the field of agriculture in Europe, prior to the creation of new bodies (commissions, working groups, committees, etc) should consult as far as possible other international organizations interested and keep the Liaison Centre informed of their intentions ".

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## *Some techniques for human rights*

### RESUME

*(Suite de la page 469)*

La Ligue Internationale des Droits de l'Homme a été créée en 1942 à New York, par un groupe de réfugiés européens et d'Américains, reprenant dans son ensemble les objectifs de la Fédération Internationale des Droits de l'Homme à Paris, supprimée sous l'occupation allemande. Dès l'installation de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York, en 1946, la Ligue comprit la nécessité de concentrer ses efforts auprès de l'ONU et de ses institutions. Lorsque la déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme fut formulée en 1948, elle s'inscrivit immédiatement parmi les principes directeurs de la Ligue. A l'encontre des anciennes ligues européennes, celle-ci n'a pas étendu son champ d'action au désarmement, à la paix, etc. Adhérant strictement aux libertés démocratiques, elle refuse toute adhésion individuelle ou collective entachée de conceptions ou de relations antidémocratiques, qu'elles viennent de droite ou de gauche.

Les observateurs de la Ligue suivent les travaux des Commissions de l'Ecosoc et du Conseil lui-même, tant à Genève qu'à New York. Ils assistent également, quoique non accrédités officiellement, aux réunions du Conseil de Tutelle et (lu Comité des renseignements relatifs aux territoires non autonomes. Enfin, ils suivent aussi, en tant qu'observateurs, les travaux de l'Assemblée générale. La Ligue a 30 associations nationales affiliées et 125 correspondants à travers le monde, qui usent de leur influence sur le plan national pour faire ratifier par leur gouvernement les conventions adoptées par les Nations Unies.

Il est difficile d'évaluer les résultats d'une telle action longue et difficile. A l'ONU, la coopération entre ONG sur des questions de « substance » n'existe pas. Chaque

section est individuelle. Par contre, les liens établis avec les représentants des territoires non autonomes qui viennent aux Nations Unies sont beaucoup plus solides et une collaboration réelle peut être établie.

La Ligue s'est opposée et continuera à s'opposer à la politique d'investigation américaine en ce qui concerne les délégations auprès de l'ONU et les fonctionnaires onusiens. Elle réclame pour New York la même liberté qu'à Paris et Genève. S'il existe une protection juridique des droits de l'homme en Europe, grâce au Conseil de l'Europe, il n'en est pas de même aux Nations Unies. Là aussi, la Ligue déploie ses efforts. Par des interventions directes auprès des délégations gouvernementales, la Ligue a obtenu parfois d'heureux résultats. Enfin, les membres assurent à la Ligue une présence partout effective : elle était à la Conférence de Bandoeng, à la naissance du Ghana, aux conférences de l'Unesco, du BIT, au Japon et en Allemagne sous occupation américaine, à Porto-Rico, etc.

L'indépendance des ONG est une force. Plusieurs gouvernements ont reconnu la valeur de celle de la Ligue Internationale des Droits de l'Homme en faisant appel à ses services pour des enquêtes objectives.

L'auteur conclut : « Si, comme nous le croyons fermement, le chemin de l'acceptation universelle de la loi passe par les Nations Unies, ce sont les représentants des peuples, non les gouvernements, qui auront un rôle vital à jouer. Mais, cette étape n'aura quelque chance de succès que si les Nations Unies, quittant le terrain des protestations verbales, études, condamnations morales, etc., passent à une juridiction devant laquelle s'inclinent les pouvoirs des Etats souverains.

# The International Statistical Institute

## *Methods and Experiences*

by J. W. NIXON

*Representative of the International Statistical Institute in Geneva.*

The International Statistical Institute, founded in 1885, is "an autonomous society devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and their application throughout the world". (Article I of the Statutes). Before 1947, it consisted entirely of individuals, elected by the members, but in 1948 it broadened its membership and modified its objects. The growth and development of official inter-governmental bodies with statistical functions (e. g. the United Nations and its specialized agencies) necessitated changes in the objects of the Institute. The Institute consists at present of about 300 elected members (ordinary and honorary), 70 ex-officio members (i. e. members nominated because of their official position) and 20 affiliated organizations (i. e. national statistical societies and international organizations interested in statistics). The Institute holds biennial sessions at which scientific papers are discussed, and it publishes a Review, nominally three times per year, containing scientific contributions, information on the progress of statistics in different countries, and a statistical bibliography. While these activities have been continued, new activities, almost unknown before the war, now play a leading part in the work of the Institute. An important aspect of the present programme is statistical education and training of statisticians and it is to this development that this article is largely devoted.

In 1948, the President of the International Statistical Institute submitted a programme on statistical education for discussion by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations of which he was a member. The Commission recognised that there was a "world-wide shortage of adequately educated and trained statisticians throughout the world" and recom-

mended that a survey of the question be undertaken, in collaboration with the Institute, with UNESCO and other bodies. In 1949, the Statistical Commission discussed the subject and considered that a distinction should be made between *education* and *training* in statistics:

"Education may be regarded as the preparation of qualified candidates for university and college degrees. Training may be regarded as instruction in statistical skills and techniques for specific and more or less immediate application, imparted to those already possessing some knowledge of the fundamentals of statistical science".

Hence statistical training was regarded primarily as an operating responsibility of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

It added however:

"that this distinction should be regarded as a dichotomy since education and training in statistics shade into each other. Indeed, it may be true that in the promotion of improved statistics in statistically underdeveloped countries, education and training will be virtually indistinguishable".

The Commission decided that:

"The International Statistical Institute is the preferred agency at this time, for carrying forward the work of promoting statistical education throughout the world and the Economic and Social Council urges the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Statistical Institute to initiate an international programme of education in statistics".

The Institute therefore agreed to "serve as a centre for the administration of such a pro-



*Mr. J. W. Nixon.*

gramme " and application was made to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for financial assistance. This organization welcomed the initiative of the Institute in furthering one of the objects which UNESCO was set up to achieve and made a grant to the Institute for this purpose. The Institute set up a special committee on the subject and sent a questionnaire to the governments in certain areas on the need for statistical education. It was always intended that the programme should be applied primarily in the less developed or undeveloped countries, where the need was the greatest. The report drawn up by the Committee after a full survey of the problem recommended that regional statistical education centres be set up in areas of general need; first in Calcutta to cater for countries in the Middle-, South- and Far-East. It also recommended the setting up of a system of fellowships to provide means of support for promising students and also advisory services, the provision of teaching aids (text books, glossaries, bibliographies, etc.) and the holding of seminars at the end of each of the Institute's biennial sessions. The UNESCO approved this programme and has made annual grants from 1949 to the present time, for its execution.

The Calcutta centre was duly opened in October 1950. The choice of this city for the first centre was largely due to the fact that the Indian Statistical Institute had its headquarters in

that city and the necessary facilities in the way of rooms, staff, etc., were available. The Indian Statistical Institute in fact became a joint operator of the centre. The professors and teachers of statistics were engaged from different countries, as well as from the staff of the Institute. For the first term, 18 students attended, all statistical officers. The first ten terms were attended by 277 students coming from Afghanistan (2), Burma (27), Cambodia (2), Ceylon (9), India (90), Indonesia (12), Iran (2), Iraq (1), Japan (10), Malaga (1), Nepal (6), Pakistan (64), The Philippines (29), Singapore (2), Syria (1), Thailand (13) and Vietnam (6).

In 1952, the Director of the Indian Statistical Institute (Professor Mahalanobis) approached the Government of India on the question of the future of the Centre and as a result the Government decided to assume financial responsibility for the Centre from 1953. It therefore made a grant to the International Statistical Institute to enable it to arrange and finance teacher's visits to the Centre, to pay for a fellowship and to meet the expenses of the administration of the Centre. This arrangement has been continued up to the present time. Many distinguished professors of statistics from Europe and America have given courses of lectures at the Centre, as well as the equally distinguished staff of the Indian Statistical Institute.

The success of the Centre has been due in no small measure also to the generosity of the Government of India in granting fellowships under the Colombo Plan. These fellowships provided the holders with subsistence and book allowances as well as their travelling expenses. Up to the present, more than 100 fellowships have been awarded.

In 1952, the State of Mysore expressed the desire for a short training course and one was arranged at Bangalore in May 1952, attended by 31 trainees.

It became clear however during the first terms of the Calcutta Centre that the Middle East, which the Centre was also originally intended to cater for, was not an area from which many students would be sent to Calcutta largely owing to the long distances to be travelled, and later experience has shown that very few students came from Middle East countries. It was therefore decided to study the possibility of establishing another centre specifically for the Middle East.



After visits to the area by the Chairman of the Institute's Statistical Education Committee and after discussion with the Lebanese Government, the American University in Beirut, and others, it was decided to set up a centre in Beirut. As there was no institution there like the Indian Statistical Institute in Calcutta, with all the academic and physical facilities at its command, different arrangements had to be made. The Centre was opened in February 1953 with 40 students coming from eight countries. The curriculum consisted of basic courses (statistical organization and procedures, statistical methodology); experimental work and laboratory practice; and assisted reading and seminars. The first, largely experimental, term was marked by a variety of difficulties but these were to some extent overcome in the second and third terms in 1953 and 1954 though the uncertainty of adequate financial support was a major limiting factor. In June 1954 however, the Ford Foundation (U.S.A.) agreed to make a grant to the Institute of "not more than \$ 100,000 to be spent in not less than four years" and \$ 6,000 were voted by the Lebanese Government. It thus became possible to appoint a full-time director. During the first five terms 167 students attended the courses, coming from Bahrein (2), Cyprus (2), Egypt (13), Ethiopia (4), Gaza (2), Iran (5), Iraq (20), Jordan (29), Kuwait (1), Lebanon (54), Libya (14), Saudi Arabia (12), Sudan (3), Syria (4), Tunis (1), Turkey (10) and Yemen (1).

The chief difficulty in developing this Centre has been the language difficulty. Many of the students speak only or primarily Arabic, while the standard of English or French (in which language the lectures were mainly delivered during the first three terms) possessed by some of the students is not sufficient to ensure that they benefit from the higher standard of teaching available in the second part of the courses. It was therefore decided in 1955 that the main language of instruction be Arabic, in which language courses are now delivered during the first part of the term. In the second half, devoted primarily to applied statistics, lectures are also delivered in English and French, in addition to Arabic instruction.

The work of statistical education undertaken by the Institute described so far, has been confined to countries almost entirely "East of Suez". No attention has been given to countries

of the American continent, because a separate body, the Inter-American Statistical Institute — affiliated to the International Statistical Institute — is concerned with statistical education and training in this region. For European Countries, the need is not so great but the Institute decided to hold statistical seminars at the end of its biennial sessions. The presence at these sessions of eminent statisticians from different countries provided a favourable opportunity for enlisting their services to give lectures at the end of the session to students and others who were either attending the Institute's sessions, or studying in the town at which the session took place. The first one was held at Berne and Geneva in 1949 and was attended by a large number of students. Lectures were given on labour statistics, national income family budget enquiries, statistical sampling, and the industrial application of statistics. Another was held in Calcutta in 1951, and one in Rome in 1953 when lectures were given on theoretical, industrial and economic statistics, and on sample surveys. Further seminars were organized at Rio de Janeiro in 1955 and again in Calcutta in 1956. These lectures were largely attended and were delivered by some of the most eminent statisticians in their subjects. They were free and open to any individuals who cared to attend.

A survey of statistical teaching has also been undertaken by the Institute in several countries at the request of UNESCO. Under contract with Mexico, ten countries (viz. U.S.A., U.K., France, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Egypt, U.S.S.R., Poland and India) had to be covered. The survey which will be published shortly, has however been extended to over twenty countries.

Statistical tuition is not however the only field in which the Institute has engaged in carrying out its objects in statistical training and education. In its original survey of the subject the Institute pointed out that

" a serious lack has been reported of some of the basic tools for the instruction of students in statistical science. Among these needed instrumentalities are common glossaries of statistical terms, text-book translations, monograph series in many languages and library materials " and the Institute drew up a programme of proposed work in this field. The first task was the preparation of a Dictionary of Statistical Terms. Professor Kendall of the London School



*Building of the International Statistical Education Centre of Beirut.*

of Economics agreed to supervise this work, and Dr. Buckland acted as Research Associate. In collaboration with a number of organizations and individuals in various countries a first list of terms was drawn up, comprising about 2,000 items. The English version of the Dictionary was published early in 1957, and it will be followed by dictionaries in other languages. Four glossaries, in French, German, Italian and Spanish are added to the Dictionary.

Bibliographies of statistical books and articles have also been prepared. A "Bibliography of

Basic Texts and Monographs on Statistical Methods", covering the main non-periodical literature in the English language was issued in 1951, followed by a "Bibliographie sur la méthode statistique et ses applications", covering the principal works in the French language and issued in 1952. A "Bibliography of Index Numbers" has also been published recently. It covers, in some 600 entries, literature in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish and Scandinavian languages. It should also be added that ever since 1933, the

Institute has compiled and published regularly in its "Review", an "international statistical bibliography", classified by subjects, of books and articles on statistical topics.

Closely connected with the question of bibliography, though not coming out of the International Statistical Education Programme, another recent activity of the Institute should be mentioned namely its abstracting service. At present this is confined to the field of industrial and technological applications of statistics — one in which there have been considerable developments in recent years. The "International Journal of Abstracts on Statistical Methods in Industry" was started in 1954, and is issued three times a year. Under the title and bibliographical details of each paper and book, is given a short description of its contents. It covers such subjects as quality control, engineering and technological statistics, market research, sales administration, and the abstracts are in English or French. This publication is now having a wide circulation.

Finally, mention might be made of the Institute's Municipal Statistics Programme, under which a series of publications entitled "International Statistics of Large Towns" is published in collaboration with the International Union of Local Authorities. As this is a field not covered by any of the official statistical year books issued by the international governmental organizations (U.N.; I.L.O.; F.A.O.; etc.) they fill a real gap. Two volumes have recently been issued

covering population statistics and housing statistics and others are in preparation.

This account does not of course embrace all the activities of the Institute. Its biennial sessions which afford an international forum for the meeting of statisticians and the discussion of scientific papers have not been mentioned.

The topic of statistical education has been chosen for more detailed treatment since it is the one which can be most appropriately considered under the heading "methods and experiences". It provides an interesting example of the mechanics of international co-operation. Several hundred students and junior statistical officials from about 30 countries — almost all of them in the Middle and Far East — have been enabled by the Institute and, thanks to the generosity and collaboration of intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to pursue courses in statistics which were not normally available to them in their own country. Had it not been for this assistance, both technical and financial, the Institute with its limited resources would not have been able to carry out so successfully its aim of "promoting the training of competent statisticians". This short account of the methods and experiences of the Institute will it is hoped be of value to international associations in other fields of science.

J. W. NIXON.

#### RESUME

Fondé en 1885, l'Institut International de Statistique est une « société autonome dont le but est le développement et l'amélioration des méthodes statistiques et de leurs applications ». Composé uniquement d'individus à ses débuts, l'Institut a été amené, en 1948, à élargir sa composition et ses objectifs. L'auteur détaille parmi les multiples activités de l'Institut, deux points du programme qui lui paraissent particulièrement importants : l'éducation statistique et la formation des statisticiens.

En 1949, la Commission de statistique des Nations Unies, réservant aux Nations Unies la responsabilité de la formation des statisticiens, désignait l'Institut International de statistique comme particulièrement compétent pour promouvoir, en collaboration avec l'Unesco, l'éducation statistique. Des accords passés avec cette organisation, résultent notamment la décision d'ouvrir un centre d'éducation à Calcutta. Ce centre, ouvert en octo-

bre 1950, fut pris en charge financièrement dès 1952 par le gouvernement de l'Inde. En 1953, un centre similaire s'ouvrit à Beirout, avec l'aide de la Fondation Ford et du Gouvernement libanais.

En Europe, où le besoin de tels centres n'est, de loin, pas aussi grand que pour l'Asie ou l'Afrique, l'Institut a inauguré un système de séminaires de statistique organisés en même temps que les sessions biennales statutaires. C'est l'occasion de contacts pour les étudiants et personnes intéressées avec les statisticiens les plus éminents venus de tous les coins du monde.

A la demande de l'Unesco, l'Institut a procédé à une enquête sur l'enseignement de la statistique dans les différents pays.

M. Nixon aborde rapidement quelques autres tâches auxquelles s'est attelé l'Institut : glossaire de la terminologie statistique, bibliographies spécialisées, service de résumés analytiques, statistiques municipales.

# "TO HAVE A KEY"

by Stanley J. C. WRIGHT

*Special Assistant to the High Commissioner.*

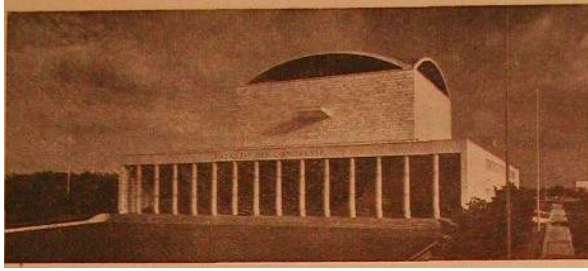
" To Have a Key " is a publication recently issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It has all the appearances of a magazine, yet it is a report on the activities of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) to the peoples and governments who have contributed to the work of refugees. But it is no ordinary report. It tells in simple and direct language, in short stories and photographs, of the successes and achievements of UNREF, and of the remaining tragedies and distress in Europe's refugee camps. It is essentially a book on the individual refugee, with his private fears and hopes, his memories of an irrecoverable past in which he remains rooted so long as he cannot foresee a living future, his deprivations and frustrations and the consequent bitterness and apathy, and also with his joy and rediscovered energy when a chance given him to begin his life again lets him know once more the freedom and dignity of being a man. The stories present the challenge : that the unwanted and forgotten must «till be helped — to solve

what the High Commissioner for Refugees has called ' one of the most disturbing problems of our time '.

" To Have a Key " is therefore an unusual United Nations publication. Already, 17,000 copies have been distributed through non-governmental organizations since its appearance in April. Over 12,000 have been sold to the public and the proceeds sent to the United Nations Refugee Fund. A third edition is at present on the presses and a French edition is in preparation. It would be a notable contribution towards awakening public opinion if many of the non-governmental organizations were to undertake to distribute the booklet widely and purposefully through their branch and official contacts.

Copies can be obtained from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Palais des Nations, Geneva, at Sw.fr. 1.0 per copy. (The official sales price to the public is Sw.fr. 1.50.)





## LE PALAIS DES RECEPTIONS ET DES CONGRES DE L'EUR A ROME

LE GRAND PALAIS des Congrès peut, sans conteste être considéré comme le plus caractéristique des édifices qui constituent le grandiose ensemble de la Ville-jardin de l'Exposition de Rome.

Il surgit sur une aire de plus de 32.000 mètres carrés, dont 10.150 édifiés pour 216.500 mètres cubes.

Le bâtiment est divisé en deux secteurs : l'un dédié particulièrement aux réceptions, l'autre aux congrès. Le premier est composé d'un grand salon carré de 40 mètres de côté pour 40 mètres de hauteur : 1.600 mètres sont couverts par une grande voûte croisée. Pour se rendre exactement compte de la splendeur du Salon, il sera suffisant de considérer que le Salon pourrait contenir exactement le Panthéon de Rome et une masse d'environ 3.800 personnes.

En face, un grand portique, embelli par 14 colonnes en marbre de 12 mètres de hauteur, donne accès au vestibule d'entrée. Le côté dédié aux congrès ou spectacles est constitué d'une salle de 1.000 places avec 5 cabines pour les interprètes de la traduction simultanée et une cabine pour projections et de 2 salles plus petites de 500 places environ chacune. En plus, il y a de nombreuses salles pour expositions, commissions, bureaux, etc.



*Le « Salon »,*



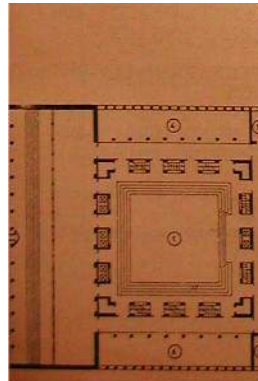
*Le grand hall du Palais du Congrès  
vu d'une des cabines de traduction  
simultanée.*

Le Palais est complété aussi par des bureaux de poste, de banque, de tourisme, un poste téléphonique international, salle d'écriture, un bar restaurant, un service photographique, un poste de secours.

Sur la terrasse a été conçu un grand théâtre en plein air pour 1,400 personnes. Tout autour du Palais, au même niveau que le théâtre, se déroule une terrasse d'où on peut jouir d'une vue superbe sur le quartier de l'Exposition et d'un panorama complet de la ville de Rome encerclée par les collines et la mer.

Le palais est organisé non seulement pour les congrès mais aussi pour expositions, foires, réunions de tous genres, soirées artistiques ou récréatives : pour la réalisation de ces manifestations, il y a de nombreuses installations ad hoc, des services modernes et rationnels, des bureaux pour satisfaire n'importe quelle exigence.

- |                        |                                  |                             |                          |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Salle de réceptions | 5. Bar - Restaurant              | 9. Salle d'écriture         | 13. Bureaux              |
| 2. Salle des Congrès   | 6. Bureau de Tourisme            | 10. Italcâble               | 14. Poste de Secours     |
| 3. Vestibule           | 7. Banque                        | 11. Téléphone international | 15. Salles pour réunions |
| 4. Portiques           | 8. Bureau de Poste et Télégraphe | 12. Bureaux EUR             | 16. Bureaux              |



## Annuaire des Organisations internationales édition 1956-1957

### changements d'adresses et de titres

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

Le premier supplément a paru dans le numéro de mai 1957 d'« Associations Internationales ».

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

*The first supplement appeared in the May 1957 issue of « International Associations ».*

INSTITUT PANAMERICAIN 96 DE GEOGRAPHIE ET D'HISTOIRE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Ex-Arzobispado, 29, Tacubaya DF. Mexico. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	UNION CHRETIENNE DEMOCRATE 332 D'EUROPE CENTRALE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 18 East 60th Street, New York 22, N.Y. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)
INSTITUT UNIFIE 97 DES RECHERCHES NUCLEAIRES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Head Post Office, Box N° 79, Moscow. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 361 DES FEMMES JURISTES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> c/o Mrs. Rose Korn Hirschman, 825 Gramatan Avenue, M t. Vernon, New York, USA. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)
ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE 114 POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLEAIRE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Service d'Information scientifique, Genève 23. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL 367 DES FINANCES PUBLIQUES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 168, avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Bruxelles. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)
UNION INTERNATIONALE 215 DE L'HUMANISME ET DE L'ETHIQUE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Oudegracht 152. Utrecht, Pays-Bas. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 400 DES TRAVAILLEURS SOCIAUX <i>Nouveau titre :</i> FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSISTANTS SOCIAUX
FRATERNITE DEMOCRATIQUE 315 INTERNATIONALE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 21, Cleveland Square, London W. 2. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	FEDERATION MONDIALE 405 POUR LA PROTECTION DES ANIMAUX <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Hon. Secretary, Cecil Schwartz, 46, Grosvenor Road, Luton, Beds, UK. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)

COMITE INTERNATIONAL RADIO MARITIME <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> General and Technical Secretariats : Shipping Federation House, 5th Floor, The Minories, London E.C. 3. Tel. ROYal 1419. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	715	ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE RADIODIFFUSION <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Mozartova 15, Prague XVI. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	1028
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL D'ELECTROTHERMIE <i>Nouveau titre :</i> UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ETUDE DE L'ELECTROTHERMIE (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	745	SOCIETE EUROPEENNE DE CULTURE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Siège : (toujours c/o La Biennale). Secrétariat : Piazza S. Marco, 52, Venise. Tél. 30.210. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	1029
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DU BATIMENT POUR LA RECHERCHE, L'ETUDE ET LA DOCUMENTATION <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Weena 700; Postbus 299, Rotterdam. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	761	L'ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE SOCIALE ET POLITIQUE SAINTE JEANNE D'ARC <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 8B Dryden Chambers, 119 Oxford Street, London W. L. Tel. GERrard 4564. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	1087
INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE LA SOUDURE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 54 Princes Gate, London S.W. 7. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	768	FEDERATION MONDIALE DES JEUNESSES FEMININES CATHOLIQUES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Springweg 8, Utrecht, Pays-Bas. Tél. 111.46. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	1096
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'OCEANOGRAPHIE PHYSIQUE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Dr. B. Kullenberg, Oceanografiska Institutet, Box 1038, Göteborg 4, Suède. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	778	UNION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES LIBERALES CHRETIENNES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 2 Midholm, Golders Green, London N.W. 11. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	1101
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DU DIABETE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 152 Harley Street, London W. 1. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	897	ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Central Office, 6, Baghwandas Road, New Delhi. (Associations Internationales, août 1957.)	1105

**ENTREPRISE GÉNÉRALE DE PEINTURE**  
RAVALEMENT, CIMENT MÉTALLIQUE, PLÂTRE, ETC.

TÉL. FONTENOY  
82 - 60 82 - 61

ANGIENNES MAISONS  
S. SÉSINI ET B. SÉSINI  
FONDÉES EN 1880

**SESINI Frères**  
10 ET 12, RUE FRANÇOIS GUIBERT, PARIS 15<sup>e</sup>

Référence : Travaux de l'O.N.U. - Paris





Dans ce numéro, à titre d'essai, notre calendrier des réunions internationales est présenté dans un classement géographique, les continents, les pays et les villes sont rangés dans l'ordre alphabétique; les réunions dans une même ville se suivent dans l'ordre chronologique. Ce calendrier couvre la période qui s'étend depuis octobre 1957 jusqu'en 1963 inclus. L'index qui suit réfère aux numéros qui précèdent le nom des villes.

Comme d'habitude, les chiffres dans la colonne de droite indiquent le numéro sous lequel l'organisation est décrite dans notre **Annuaire des Organisations Internationales**, édition 1956-57.

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

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.

*In this issue the Calendar has, by way of experiment, been arranged geographically, by alphabetical order of continent, country and town. It covers the period October 1957 to 1963, and meetings being held in the same town are arranged chronologically. The index references are to the numbers prefixed to the name of each town.*

*The numbers shown after each announcement refers to the entry under which the organizing body is described in our Yearbook of International Organizations, 1956-57 edition.*

*Addresses of local organising committees or secretariats were given in the July issue of " International Associations ". They will be published again in the September 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 already included in the " Calendar Supplement ", which is produced each month two weeks after the magazine closes for press (annual subscription \$ 6 or 42/-).*

## AFRICA

	Yearbook		Yearbook
BELGIAN CONGO		GHANA	
1 Luanda		3 Accra	
4-14 Nov 57 — Scientific Council for Africa		Oct 57 — Conference of Independent States of Africa.	
South of the Sahara - Inter-African		28 Dec - 8 Jan 58 — Int Missionary Council	181
Conference on the commercial and agricultural Education.	82	- assembly	
20-27 Nov 57 — Scientific Council for Africa		MADAGASCAR	
South of the Sahara - regional conference on sea fisheries	82	4 Antananarivo	
EGYPT		1-10 Oct 57 — Scientific Council for Africa	
2 Cairo		South of the Sahara - Inter-African	
1958 — Int Amateur Boxing Association - congress	1035	conference on rural welfare	
		24 Oct — 5 Nov 57 — Pan Indian Ocean	
		Science Association - 3rd congress.	
			82

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## PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

- 5 **Lourenço Marques**  
 21 Oct 57 — Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara - 2nd inter-African conference on statistics.

46

1957 — 37th Int Eucharistic Congress.

## RHODESIA

- 6 **Salisbury**  
 1958 — African Symposium on Pisciculture.

## AMERICA, North and Central

## CANADA

- 9 **Montreal**  
 22-28 Jun 58 — Int Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics - 2nd congress.  
 891  
 20-27 Aug 58 — Genetics - 10th int congress. 800  
 1-5 Sept 58 — Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth - 8th congress.  
 950  
 2-6 Sept 58 — Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies - 5th convention.  
 7-11 Sept 58 — World Power Conference - sectional meeting.  
 760  
 \* 19-25 Jul 59 — Int. Pédiatrie Association - 9th congress. 856  
 • Jul 59 — Int Union of Biological Sciences - 9th Botanical Congress. 805  
 + 1959 — World Medical Association - 13th general assembly.  
 426  
 10 **Ottawa**  
 15 Jan 58 — World Calendar Association Meeting.  
 228  
 28-31 Aug 58 — The Biometric Society - 4th Int Conference  
 817  
 11 **Toronto**  
 • 4-10 Sept 60 — World Federation of Societies of Anesthesiologists - World congress.  
 462  
 + 1960 — Int Conference on Poster Advertising.  
 12 **(Canada)**  
 + 1958 — World University Service - general assembly.  
 422  
 COSTA RICA  
 13 **San Jose**  
 \* 21-26 Jun 58 — 3rd Int Congress of Americanists.  
 248  
 Jul 58 — Latin American Faculties of Economics Sciences - 2nd conference.  
 14 **(Costa Rica)**  
 \* Summer 58 — 3rd Latin American Student Congress.  
 CUBA  
 15 **Havana**  
 Oct 57 — Librarians of the Americas - 3rd assembly.

## TOGOLAND

- 7 **Lomé**  
 + 1958 — World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations - regional conference. 1103  
 8 **(Africa)**  
 + 1958 — World University Service - African conference.  
 422  
 Oct 57 — Int Congress of National Libraries.  
 Nov 57 — UNESCO Regional Office for Latin America - Int symposium on migration of fish. 4  
 + 1957 — Infantile Odontology - 1st Pan-American congress. 888  
 Feb 58 — Inter-American Academy of Comparative and International Law - annual meeting.  
 + 19-28 Mar 58 — WMO - 2nd session of Regional Association IV (North and Central America)  
 11  
 Jun 58 — Inter-American Commission of Women - 13th assembly.  
 55  
 1958 — 6th Inter-American Social Security Conference.  
 69  
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
 16 **Ciudad Trujillo**  
 Oct 57 — Ibero-American Education Office - 3rd Ibero-American Congress of Education.  
 106  
 EL SALVADOR  
 17 **Santa Tecla**  
 Dec 57 — Pan American Coordinating Committee of Congresses on Agricultural Sciences - 2nd round table conference on Coffee.  
 91  
 GUATEMALA  
 18 **Guatemala City**  
 8-12 Nov 57 — Int Society for the Welfare of Cripples - Inter-American conference on rehabilitation.  
 415  
 1958 — Inter-American Indian Institute - 4th Inter-American conference.  
 90  
 19 **(Guatemala)**  
 • 1958 — FAO - Latin American Forestry Commission, 6th session.  
 3  
 HAWAII  
 20 **Honolulu**  
 14-22 Nov 57 — Pan Pacific Surgical Association - 7th congress.  
 867  
 ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES, 1957, N° 8

## MEXICO

- 21 Mexico City  
20-27 Oct 57 — Int Society of Surgery - 17th congress. Theme : Cancer.
- 920  
Aug or Sept 58 — World's Poultry Science Association - 11th congress.
- 677  
Oct 58 — Int Road Federation - 3rd world congress.
- 724  
Nov 58 — Pan American Medical Association - congress.
- 864  
Summer 59 — World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union - Triennial Convention.
- 217  
1959 — 7th Latin-American congress of Chemistry.
- 1960 — Int Association of Universities - 3rd general conference.
- 954  
22 (Mexico)  
7-19 Oct 57 — ILO - 6th session of iron and steel commission.
- 2  
• 13-20 Jan 58 — World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls - int council and study session.

1096

- Sept or Oct 59 — World Young Women's Christian Association - congress. 945

## PANAMA

- 23 Panama City  
Jul 58 — Unesco - Seminar on bibliography. 4

## PUERTO RICO

- 24 San Juan  
19-26 Oct 57 — Social Work - 3rd pan american congress.
- 18-24 May 58 — Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering - 6th congress.
- Sept 58 — Pan American Sanitary Organization - 15 conference.
- 116  
1960 — Int Federation for Housing and Town Planning - congress.

766

## USA

- 25 Atlantic City (NJ)  
18-21 Oct 57 — Int Society of Angiology - 3rd congress.

913

- 26 Burlington (Vt)  
10-16 Aug 58 — Radiation Biology - int congress.
- 27 Chicago (Ill)  
2-8 Nov 57 — American Society for Metals - 2nd World metallurgical congress.
- 3-8 Nov 57 — Non-Destructive Testing - 2nd int conference.
- 17-21 Mar 58 — Nuclear Congress. Theme : Industrializing the atom.
- 9-13 Aug 68 — Int Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom - Congress.

- 166  
30 Aug - 4 Sept 59 — World Medical Association - 2nd world conference on medical education.

426

## 28 Cleveland (Ohio)

- 16-28 Jun 58 — General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists - World conference. 176
- + 15-19 Aug 59 — Pan American Games.
- 29 Los Angeles (Cal)  
• 9-14 Mar 58 — Int College of Surgeons - 11th biennial congress. 871
- 30 Louisville (Ky)  
• 8-10 Oct 57 — Int Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians - 44th Meeting.
- 31 Madison (Wis)  
• Aug 60 — Int Society of Soil Science - 7th congress. 822
- 32 Maryland Univ  
28 Jul - 2 Aug 58 — Int Federation of Home Economics - 9th congress. 970
- 33 Miami (Flo)  
18-29 Nov 57 — Int Air Transport Association - 10th technical conference.
- 704  
25 Aug 58 — Comité Mondial de Culture et Spectacles - Conference.
- + 34 Minneapolis (Minn)  
May 58 — WHO - 11th world health assembly. 9
- + 35 New York  
3-4 Oct 57 — Assembly of Captive European Nations - plenary meeting.

281

- 14 Oct 57 — Permanent Committee of Int Congresses of Actuaries - 15th congress.

799

- 21-25 Oct 57 — Int Silk Association - 6th congress.

559

- Oct 57 — Technical Assistance Board - 40th session.

14

- 4-9 Nov 57 — Int Union of Official Travel Organizations - 12th congress.

735

- Nov 57 — UN - Technical Assistance Committee.

1

- Dec 57 — UN Economic and Social Council - 24th session resumed. ' '

1

- 1 Feb 58 — Pan American Association of Ophthalmology - 5th interim congress. 866
- + 23 Apr - 3 May 58 — Engineering Societies of Western Europe and the USA - conference.

758

- 9-13 Jun 58 — 4th Automation Exposition and Congress.
- 27 Jul - 3 Aug 58 — Watch Tower and Bible Tract Society - int assembly of Jehovah's Witnesses.

222

- 15-19 Sept 58 — Int Commission on Large Dams of the World Power Conference - 6th congress.

752

- + 1958 — Int Law Association - 48th conference.

347

- 1958 — Int Numismatics Commission - congress. 242
- + 30 May-6 Jun 59 — Permanent Council of the World Petroleum Congress - 5th world congress.

610

Yearbook	Yearbook
36 New York (Ctd)	25-29 May 58 — Int Society of Gastro-Enterology - 3rd world congress. 922
21-24 Sept 59 — Int Dental Federation - 47th Annual meeting. 889	+ May 58 — Int Press Institute - general assembly. 151
• 10-17 Apr 60 — Int Anatomical Congress.	Aug 58 — Int Federation of Landscape Architects - congress. 693
37 Pasadena (Cal)	30 Sept - 4 Oct 58 — Int Council of Scientific Unions - 8th general assembly. 808
1961 — Int Astronomical Union - 11th conference. 828	Nov 58 — Scientific Information - int conference.
38 Philadelphia (Pa)	+ Aug 60 — Int Federation of Physical Medicine - 3rd congress.
• 24-26 Apr 58 — Int Society of Internal Medicine meeting. 923	892
39 San Francisco (Cal)	44 (USA)
15-18 Oct 57 — Int Conference on Industrial Development.	* Nov 58 — Int Federation for Documentation - general assembly.
40 Santa Barbara (Cal)	142
+ 17-21 Feb 58 — Pacific Area Travel Association - 7th annual conference. 702	+ 1 Apr 59 — Int Radio Consultative Committee (ITU) - 11th plenary assembly. 10
41 Schenectady (NY)	1959 — Fédération mondiale des Congrégations mariales - world congress.
* 25-29 Aug 58 — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on electronic properties of metals at low temperatures. 838	196
42 Squaw Valley (Cal)	1959 — Directing Council of Pan American Congresses of Veterinary Medicine - 3rd Pan American congress on Veterinary Medicine. 885
1960 — Int Olympic Committee - 8th Winter Olympics. 1038	+ 1960 — High-speed Photography - 5th int congress.
43 Washington (DC)	45 (C. America)
16-18 Oct 57 — Int Conference on Plant Metabolism and Pest Control Chemicals. 71	* 1959 — Int Catholic Association for Radio and Television - congress.
Oct 57 — Int City Managers' Association - 43rd annual conference.	1001
3-9 Nov 57 — Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Congress - 4th Pan American.	46 (USA or Canada)
4-9 Nov 57 — Int Union of Official Travel Organizations - 12th congress. 735	1957 — Int Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures - colloquium on movement of water in porous bodies. 770

## AMERICA, South

ARGENTINA	BRAZIL
47 Buenos Aires	49 Rio de Janeiro
3-9 Nov 57 — Endocrinology - Pan American congress.	May 58 — Inter-American Municipal Organization - 7th congress.
14-24 Nov 57 — Inter-American Bar Association - 10th conference. 350	372
1957 — Int Homeopathic League - congress. 904	+ 1958 — Inter-Parliamentary Union - 47th conference.
1957 — Permanent Committee for the Int Veterinary Congresses - 16th congress. 877	335
+ 9-15 Aug 59 — Int Union for Physiological Sciences - 21st congress. 937	1960 — Baptist World Alliance - 10th world congress.
	157
BOLIVIA	50 (Brazil)
48 La Paz	2-12 Aug 59 — World Presbyterian Alliance - 18th general council.
1959 — Pan American Institute of Geography and History - 7th General Assembly; 9th Pan American consultation on Cartography; 6th Pan American consultation on Geography; 5th Pan American Consultation on History. 96	161
	* 1959 — Permanent Int Association of Road Congresses - quadrennial congress.
	710
	CHILE
	51 Santiago
	15-23 Nov 57 — Accounting - 4th interamerican conference.

- 52 (Chile)  
1958 — 4th Latin American Meeting of Fiant Specialists.  
1960 — Pax Romana - congress of Catholic doctors.

## COLOMBIA

- 53 Cali  
1958 — Inter-American Catholic Social Action Confederation - meeting.

386

- 54 (Colombia)  
\* Jan 58 — UNESCO - regional meeting on humid tropics research.

4

## ECUADOR

- 55 Quito  
1959 — Organization of American States - 11th Inter-American Conference.

107

## FRENCH GUIANA

- 56 Cayenne  
Oct 57 — Int Medical Congress of Countries of French Language in the Americas.

## PERU

- 57 Lima  
6-8 Oct 57 — Brucellosis - 4th Inter-American Congress.  
1957 — Chauffeurs, 6th American Congress.  
+ 1959 — Organization of Catholic Universities of Latin America - 3rd congress.

## URUGUAY

- 58 Montevideo  
• Mar 58 — Organization of American States - 7th inter-american travel congress.

107

- Mar 58 — Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFTU - 4th congress.

490

## VENEZUELA

- 59 Caracas  
• 4-21 Dec 57 — WMO - Regional Association III (South America) - 2nd session 11  
+ 31 Jan-7 Feb 60 — Pan American Association of Ophthalmology - 6th congress. 866  
60 (South America)  
Aug-Sept 58 — Federation of Catholic Universities - general assembly of lectors. 968

## ASIA

## BURMA

- 61 Rangoon  
+ 28-30 Oct 57 — UNESCO - regional seminar on production of reading material. 4

## CEYLON

- 62 Kandy  
• 25-29 Nov 57 — Int. Press Institute - Asian Conference. 151

- 63 (Ceylon)  
1960 — World Council of Churches - assembly. 184

## INDIA

- 64 Adyar, Madras  
25 Dec 57 — The Theosophical Society - int convention. 210  
65 Banares  
25 Dec 58 — The Theosophical Society - int convention. 210  
66 Bombay  
9-24 Nov 57 — Int Vegetarian Union - 15th World conference. 940  
67 Calcutta  
22-31 Dec 57 — Int Union of Students - 4th medical students seminar. 995

- 68 New Delhi  
24 Oct - 7 Nov 57 — Int Committee of the Red Cross/League of Red Cross Societies - 19th int Red Cross conference. 394-395  
13-26 Nov 57 — ILO - 4th Asian Regional Conference.

- 7  
24 Nov - 3 Dec 57 — World Association of Travel Agencies - 9th General Assembly. 672  
+ 27 Nov - 21 Dec 57 — ILO - Asian seminar on vocational guidance.

- 2  
2-10 Dec 57 — Commonwealth Parliamentary Association - Conference.

- 289  
6-11 Jan 58 — UNESCO - 11th conference of organizers of int voluntary work camps. 4  
21 Jan - 14 Feb 58 — WMO Commission for Synoptic Meteorology - 2nd session.

- 11  
Jan 58 — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on magnetism. 838  
Aug 58 — World Assembly of Youth - assembly session.

- 947  
8-14 Dec — The Int Leprosy Association - 7th congress.

- 928  
1958 — Int Air Transport Association - general assembly. 704  
\* 1959 — Int Institute of Philosophy - conference. 260

- 69 (India)  
+ Dec 60 - Jan 61 — War Registers' Int Triennial conference.

317

Yearbook

1960 — Int Federation for Documentation - world congress on Libraries and Documentation.

142

IRAN

70 Teheran

21-30 Oct 57 — FAO - Near East survey on veterinary education. 3

\* Oct 58 — UNESCO - advisory committee on arid zone research.

4

ISRAEL

71 Jerusalem

Summer 58 — World Union of Jewish Students - congress.

998

JAPAN

72 Kyoto

16-23 Oct 57 — Int Union of Biochemistry - int symposium on enzyme chemistry. 832

73 Tokyo

13-14 Oct 57 — Junior Chamber Int - 12th world congress.

645

16-23 Oct 57 — Int Union of Biochemistry - int symposium on enzyme chemistry. 832

4-11 Nov 57 — Japanese National Diet Library - seminar on int exchange of publications in Indo-Pacific area.

13-17 May 58 — Int Olympic Committee - 54th session.

1038

24 May -1 Jun 58 — Int Olympic Committee - 3rd Asian Games.

1038

7-11 Sept 58 — American College of Chest Physicians - 5th int congress on diseases of the chest. 870

Sept 58 — UN - seminar on regional planning in relation to urbanization and industrialization. 1

\* 23-27 Nov 58 — Int Union for Child Welfare - 2nd Asian regional conference. Theme : The child in the family.

418

30 Nov - 6 Dec 58 — Int Conference of Social Work - 9th conference.

389

1958 — Int Association for the Study of Religions - Meeting.

1959 — Int Air Transport Association - general assembly.

704

+ 25 Aug 60 — Int Society of Haematology - 8th congress.

914

## AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

82 Melbourne

+1961 — Int Council of Nurses - 12th quadrennial congress.

439

Yearbook

74 (Japan)

6-13 Aug 58 — World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association - World convention. 183

Aug 58 — Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association - 8th conference. 283

+ 1958 — Int Federation of Newspaper Publishers - congress. 147

LEBANON

75 Beirut

\* 12-15 Sept 58 — Int Society of Hydatidosis - 7th congress. 916

MALAYA

76 Kuala Lumpur

Jan 58 — Int Co-operative Alliance - S. E. Asian conference.

550

PAKISTAN

77 Karachi

+ 4-15 Nov 57 — UNESCO - advisory committee and symposium on arid zone problems 4

78 Lahore

Feb 58 — Institute of Pacific Relations - 13th conference.

263

PHILIPPINES

79 Manila

\* 4-10 Dec 57 — UN Economic Commission for Asia and Far West - 3rd conference on water resources development.

1

THAILAND

80 Bangkok

\* 15-18 Nov 57 — UNESCO - 2nd meeting of int advisory committee on marine sciences.

4

\* 15-27 Nov 57 — UNESCO - regional seminar on int standardization of educational statistics for S.E. Asia and Far East. 4

18 Nov - 9 Dec 57 — Pacific Science Association 9th Pacific Science congress.

790

81 (Asia)

+ 1958 — Int Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Asian Regional Organization 4th conference. 488

## EUROPE

	Yearbook		Yearbook
<b>AUSTRIA</b>			
84		Bad Gastein	
* 7-10 Jan 58		— Radioactive Isotopes in Clinical Application - 3rd int. symposium.	
85		Innsbruck	
1957		— Int Sporting Press Association - general assembly.	
		135	
86		Vienna	
Oct 57		— Int Atomic Energy Agency - 1st general conference.	21
10-12 Oct 57		— Association of European Music Festivals - general assembly.	
		1002	
18-20 Oct 57		— Int College of Surgeons - European congress.	
		871	
6-10 Oct 57		— European Federation of Mechanical Handling - 5th annual congress.	615
Feb 58		— Association Int des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales - 10th congress.	
		952	
4-10 May 58		— Int Road Transport Union - congress.	737
+ Whitsuntide 58		— Int Association of Professional Numismatists - 7th general assembly.	565
		Jun 58 — Early Middle Ages - 7th int congress.	
1-7 Sept 58		— Int union of Biochemistry - 4th congress.	
		832	
1958		— United Bible Societies - int and interdenominational Bible youth conf.	158
		87 (Austria)	
• Summer 59		— Int Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology - 14th congress.	
		781	
<b>BELGIUM</b>			
88		Brussels	
+ Oct 57		— Int Symposium on American Library Science and applicability to Europe.	
• 5-15 Nov 57		— Int Federation of Travel Agencies - 32nd congress.	
		624	
• 3-4 May 58		— Int Union for Health Education of the Public - 4th conference.	939
6-8 May 58		— Office Généalogique et Héraldique de Belgique - 4 <sup>e</sup> congrès int des sciences généalogiques et héraldiques.	
6-9 May 58		— Int Optical Commission - colloquium.	
		838	
• 19-24 May 58		— Association des Industriels de Belgique / Association Nationale pour la Prévention des Accidents du Travail - 2nd world congress on the prevention of accidents.	
		2/738	
21-23 May 58		— Bureau int de la Recuperation - annual general assembly.	570
24-31 May 58		— Int Water Supply Association - 4th triennial congress.	741
27-31 May 58		— Int Association of Confectionery - general assembly.	563
28 May - 8 Jun 58		— European Federation of Chemical Engineering - 14th meeting; European Federation of Corrosion - 2nd congress.	765
May 58		— PEN Club Int - congress.	309
May 58		— Int Federation of Catholic Workers' Movements - 4th congress.	458
May-Jun 58		— Int Aeronautical Federation - 51st general conference.	719
2-6 Jun 58		— Int Association of Seed Crushers - congress.	562
2-7 Jun 58		— Int Conference on Solid State Physics in Electronics and Telecommunications.	
8-15 Jun 58		— Int Social Law Society - 2nd congress.	373
9-14 Jun 58		— World Study Sessions on Water.	
11-14 Jun 58		— Int Federation of Steel, Tubes and Metal Merchants Associations - general assembly.	
		626	
24-27 Jun 58		— Union des Carrières et Sciences de Marbre de Belgique - 7th int marble congress.	
• 25 Jun - 1 Jul 58		— Int Institute of Welding - annual assembly.	
		768	
Jun 58		— Confédération Int du Credit Populaire - congress.	
		543	
Jun 58		— European General Galvanizers Association - congress.	
Jun 58		— Int Professional Union of Gynecologists and Obstetricians - congress.	486
5-12 Jul 58		— Int Medical Federation for Sport / Int Federation for Physical Education - world congress of Physical Education.	
		1073	
12-20 Jul 58		— Fédération Int des Jeunesses Musicales - 13 <sup>e</sup> congrès.	
		1019	
14-18 Jul 58		— Int Association of Judges of Juvenile Courts - 5th congress. Theme : Social and educational work of juvenile courts.	
		352	
• 17-26 Jul 58		— Int Association for Vocational Guidance - world congress.	
		424	
20-26 Jul 58		— Int Union for Child Welfare - world congress.	
		418	
27 Jul - 2 Aug 58		— First Catholic World Health Conference, including 8th congress of Int Association of Catholic Physicians, 6th congress of Catholic Int Committee of Nurses, 5th congress of Int Federation of Catholic Pharmacists, 1st congress of Int Federation of Catholic Hospitals.	206, 429
Jul 58		— Int Confederation of Accordionists - congress and world championship.	

	Yearbook n°	
89		1958 — Association Int. de la Presse pour l'Etude des Problèmes d'Outre-Mer - congress. 134
18-24	Aug 58	+1958 — European Federation of Railway Modelling - int congress.
		+ 1958 — Int Rorschach Society - 4th congress. 825
		+ 1958 — European Association of Women Executives - world congress.
	417	
26-31	Aug 58	553
27 Aug - 2 Sept 58		
46th		
	889	
Aug 58		
	975	
Aug-Sept 58		
	41	
7-12	Sept 58	
	953	
8-10	Sept 58	
	582	
8-15	Sept 58	
	857	
8-12	Sept 58	
	896	
8-15	Sept 58	
	461	
8-15	Sept 58	
	907	
* 14-17	Sept 58	
	401	
14-21	Sept 58	
	919	
17-20	Sept 58	
	262	
Sept 58		
	2S1	
* Sept 58		
	694	
+ 1958		
	684	
+ 1958		
	1005	
1958		
	293	
1958		
1958		
	509	
1958		
+ 1958		
1958		



	Yearbook	
1959 — Int Commission on Illumination - 14th congress.	751	Jul 58 — Int Symposium on Glassware.
+ Summer 60 — Int Institute of Welding - annual session.	768	24-27 Aug 58 — Teaching of French at the Secondary Level - int congress.
90 Ghent		28-30 Aug 58 — Int Congress on University Teaching of Economics,
1957 — Fermentation Industries - 3rd int congress.		31 Aug-6 Sept 58 — Int Federation for Housing and Town Planning - 24th congress.
91 Liège		766
30 May - 2 Jun 58 — Int League of Commercial Travellers and Agents - congress. 466		1-6 Sept 58 — Congress of Int Competitions for Quartets.
3 Jun 58 — Int Federation of Industrial Producers of Electricity for Own Consumption - study session.	634	2-6 Sept 58 — Int Symposium on Glaucoma,
6-9 Jun 58 — Int Federation of Associations of Graduates of Higher Commercial Schools - council session.		8-14 Sept 58 — Society of Industrial Chemistry - 31st int congress.
9-14 Jun 58 — World Study Sessions on Water.		771
17-21 Jun 58 — Metallurgical Research - int congress.		8-14 Sept 58 — 7th Colloquium Spectroscopicum Int.
23-28 Jun 58 — 3rd int conference on the preparation of coat		13-15 Sept 58 — Int Institution of the Middle Classes - congress.
* 27 Jun - 3 Jul 58 — Int Institute of Administrative Sciences - annual round table conference.	368	545
4-7 Jul 58 — Council of European Municipalities - 4th assembly.		15-20 Sept 58 — Int Council for Military Sport - aeronautical medico-sporting congress.
9-12 Jul 58 — Conférence permanente pour l'Aménagement des Régions de l'Europe du Nord-Ouest - congrès.		1041
26 Jul - 2 Aug 58 — Int Union of Social Democratic Teachers - congress.		18-21 Sept 58 — Union Culturelle Française - int congress.
345		20-22 Sept 58 — Int Association for Social Progress - congress.
28 Jul - 2 Aug 58 — Int Folk Music council - assembly general and int conference on folk dancing and folk music.		229
1017		29 Sept - 5 Oct 58 — Foundry Engineering - 25th int congress.

- 92 Louvain  
1958 — Pax Romana - ICMICA Secretariat for Pharmaceutical Chemists - 5th int congress of Catholic pharmaceutical chemists - 5th congress.
- 206  
93 Namur  
+ 1958 — Int Association of Cybernetics - 1st general assembly.
- 94 Ostend  
3-9 Jul 58 — Int Academy of Ceramics - I congress. 1000  
(Belgium)
- 95 — Int Shoe and Leather Workers Federation - congress. 498
- DENMARK
- 96 Copenhagen  
+ 1-4 Oct 57 — European Productivity Agency - trade union seminar on productivity in ports. 19  
11-14 Oct 57 — World Federation for the Protection of Animals - council meeting. 405  
2-7 Jul 58 — European Orthodontological Society - annual int session. 909  
+ Jul or Aug 58 — Int Landworkers' Federation - 15th congress. 503  
11-16 Aug 58 — World Federation of Occupational Therapists - 2nd int congress. 464  
Sept 58 — World Touring and Automobile Organisation - int study week. 728  
\* 1958 — World Medical Association - 12th general assembly. 426  
1959 — Int Association of Geodesy and Geophysics - 3rd conference of the North-European commission. 829
- 97 (Denmark)  
Summer 1958 — Int Association of Sedimentology - congress. 783  
1959 — Libraries - 9th Nordic meeting.
- FINLAND
- 98 Helsinki  
Jun 58 — World Veterans' Federation - expert conference on rehabilitation of those with traumatic brain injuries. 403
- 99 (Finland)  
1958 — 12th Int Ornithological Congress. 807
- FRANCE
- 100 Briançon  
\* 6-8 Jun 58 — Social Climatism - 2nd int congress.
- 101 Grenoble  
2-5 Jul 58 — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on magnetism. 838

- 102 Lourdes  
10-17 Sept 58 — Congrès Mariai Int. Thème : La Vierge immaculée et l'Eglise. 196
- 1958 — Int Union of Catholic Esperantists - 27th congress.
- 103 Lyons  
8-13 Sept 58 — Association Guillaume Bade 6th int congress.
- 104 Montpellier  
Sept 58 — Int Society of the History of Medicine - 16th congress. 915
- 105 Montreux  
\* 23-25 Nov 57 — European Broadcasting Union - general assembly. 1032
- 106 Nice  
+ 11-18 Apr 58 — Int Committee for Horticultural Congresses - 15th congress. 682
- 107 Paris  
1-4 Oct 57 — Centro Studi e Scambi Internazionali - congress on int cultural collaboration.  
+ 7-9 Oct 57 — Industrial Safety and Health - 15th int congress.  
7-10 Oct 57 — UNESCO - working parties of non-governmental organizations and 4th meeting of committee. 4  
14-26 Oct 57 — UNESCO - Int advisory committee on school curriculum. 4  
16-18 Oct 57 — Association des Médecins de langue française - 31<sup>e</sup> congrès.  
21-23 Oct 57 — Int Society for Fat Research - 2nd congress.  
21-26 Oct 57 — Radio Electricians Int Conference on ultra high frequency circuits and antennae.  
\* 22-23 Oct 57 — Int Chamber of Commerce - 89th session of council. 577  
28-30 Oct 57 — Int Confederation for Agricultural Credit - 3rd congress. 688  
\* 5-7 Nov 57 — UNESCO - meeting of European working parties on social science terminology. 4  
• 5-22 Nov 57 — WMO Commission for Bibliography and Publications - 2nd session. 11  
+ 6 Nov 57 — UNESCO - co-ordination committee for voluntary work camps. 4  
25 Nov - 1 Dec 57 — 31st Int Dental Sessions.  
• 2-7 Dec 57 — UNESCO - International Advisory Committee on bibliography, 4th session. 4  
\* 9-10 Dec 57 — UNESCO - 2nd meeting of int committee on laboratory animals. 4  
\* 9-11 Dec 57 — UNESCO - liaison committee of NGOs in the field of arts and letters. 4  
1957 — Int Spiritualist Federation World Congress. 199  
+ 3-8 Feb 58 — FAO - 4th meeting of int organizations for the joint study of programmes and activities in the field of agriculture in Europe.

S

- 108 Paris (Ctd)
- \* Apr 58 — Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools - meeting.
- 965  
May 58 — Int Catholic Film Office - 8th congress and general council meeting. Theme : la promotion des bons films par l'action sur le grand public. 1027
- \* May 58 — Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations approved for consultative arrangements with UNESCO - 6th conference.
- 298  
\* 2-12 Jun 58 — UNESCO - conference on int exchange of publications. 4  
4-14 Jun 58 — Int Conference on Large Electric Systems - 17th session.
- 759  
16-21 Jun 58 — Int Union of Family Organizations - world congress.
- 419  
Jun 56 — Int Federation of Automobile Engineers' and Technicians' Associations 8th congress.
- 767  
Jun 58 — World Movement of Mothers - int session.
- 1099  
19-26 Oct 58 — Int Association of Allergology - 3rd Int congress.
- 851  
Oct 58 — Int Association of Skat Clubs - 19th congress.
- 1036  
Nov 58 — UNESCO - General conference, 10th session. 4  
1958 — Association pour les Recherches sur les parodontopathies - 15th int congress. 868  
+1958 — Int Political Science Association - congress. 227  
+1958 — Soroptimist Int Association, European Federation - conference.
- 1097  
• Sept 59 — World Confederation for Physical Therapy - 3rd congress.
- 878  
+1960 — Int Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences - 6th congress.
- 276  
+ 1961 — Otolaryngology - 7th int congress.
- 881  
1962 — Int Federation for Housing and Town Planning - congress.
- 766  
109 Royaumont  
16-18 May 58 — Social Problems of Organization of Labour - 11th int conference.
- Strasbourg  
+16-30 Oct 57 — Council of Europe - 9th session part two.
- 74  
Jun 58 — Int Association for Analogy Computation - 1st general assembly. 789  
\* Autumn 58 — Council of Europe - autumn session of consultative assembly.
- 74  
\* Autumn 58 — Council of Europe - study sessions for youth leaders.
- 74  
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC  
110 Leipzig  
4-14 Oct 57 — World Federation of Trade Unions - 4th world congress.
- 523  
Oct 57 — Union of Int Fairs - 24th congress. 656

- GERMAN FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC
- 111 Berg-Neustadt  
Spring 58 — Socialist Int - experts' conference  
on party organization. 341
- 112 Berlin  
23-29 Oct 57 — Int Planned Parenthood Fe-  
deration - regional conference for Euro-  
pe, Near East, Africa.  
402  
\* 24-Oct - 1 Nov 57 — World Veterans Federa-  
tion - meetings of rehabilitation con-  
sultants, executive board, council, and  
general assembly.  
403  
5-10 May 58 — Int Federation of Prestressing  
- congress on prestressed concrete.  
+ 1959 — In Union of Local Authorities - 14th  
congress. 374
- 113 Cologne  
9-12 Oct 57 — Thomas Institute, University  
of Cologne - 8th Int congress of  
medievalists.  
Oct 57 — Int Union of National Associations  
of Hotel, Restaurant and Cafe Keepers  
- congress.  
471  
• 23-28 Jun 58 — Int Musicological Society -  
7th congress.  
1030  
\* 18-29 Jul 58 — Int Bar Association - congress. 370  
114 Düsseldorf  
17-19 Oct 57 — Factory Hygiene Medical Con-  
gress and Exhibition.  
2-10 Nov 57 — Measuring Instruments and  
Automation - int. congress.  
+ 21-25 Jul 58 — Int Diabetes Federation -  
triennial congress.  
897  
\* Autumn 58 — High-speed Photography - 4th  
int congress.  
115 Frankfurt/a.M.  
• 14-18 Oct 57 — Int Transport Workers' Fe-  
deration - joint conference on Euro-  
pean transport co-ordination.  
499  
28 May - 8 Jun 58 — European Federation of  
Chemical Engineering - 14th meeting;  
European Federation of Corrosion -  
2nd congress.  
31 May-8 Jun 58 — Rassemblement Européen  
des Arts Chimiques - 12th congress.  
23-27 Jul 58 — World's Christian Endeavor  
Union - 13th convention.  
221  
116 Hamburg  
7-12 Oct 57 — FAO - Fishing gear congress. 3  
10-17 Oct 57 — World Council of Churches -  
11th consultation of European ecumen-  
ical and national youth secretaries. 184  
Spring 58 — Int Commission for Agricul-  
tural Industries - 11th congress.  
58  
117 Heidelberg  
8 Oct 57 — Int Academy for the History of  
Pharmacy - assembly.  
844

	Yearbook
118 Mainz	
2-9 Aug 58 — Universala Esperanto Asocio - 43rd world congress.	232
119 Munich	
May 58 — Int Federation of Master Bakers - congress.	
482	
May 58 — Int Association for the Study of the Bronchi - 8th congress.	congress.
862	
• Oct 58 — Permanent Int Committee of Congresses of Comparative Pathology - 8th congress.	873
1958 — Int Association of Byzantine Studies - congress.	
1958 — Int Committee of Onomastic Sciences - congress.	
239	
+ 23-30 Jul 59 — Int Society of Radiology - 8th congress.	926
1960 — Int Union of Catholic Esperantists - 28th congress.	
1960 — Int Eucharistic Congress.	
120 Stuttgart	
4-7 Oct 57 — European Federation of Chemical Engineering - annual meeting for processing engineers.	765
10-12 Oct 57 — Federation of European Petroleum Equipment Manufacturers - journées d'études.	616
1959 — Int Commission on Acoustics - 3rd congress.	
121 Wiesbaden	
14-20 Sept 58 — European Association for Ceramics - 6th int congress.	congress.
552	
122 (Germany)	
6-12 Oct 57 — Int Federation of Workers' Travel Associations - annual congress.	1067
1957 — Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics - colloquium on Fluid Mechanics.	
837	
Jul 1958 — Int Vegetarian Union - 16th World congress.	
940	
Sept 58 — Int Graphical Federation - congress.	congress.
494	
1958 — European Baptist Federation - conference.	
189	
+ 1958 — Int Union of the Amateur Cinema - 17th congress.	
1034	
1958 — Int Congress of Prehistoric and Proto-historic Sciences - 5th congress.	
249	
1958 — Federation of Mazdaznan Women - 16th world congress.	
1962 — Int Dental Federation - annual session.	889
GREECE	
123 Athens	
Oct 57 — Int League of Commercial Travellers and Agents - congress.	
466	
• 11-19 Sept 58 — Int Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources - general assembly.	
841	
1958 — Int Alliance of Women - congress.	1086

	Yearbook
124 Delphi	
11-19 Sept 58 — Int Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources - general assembly.	
125 Rhodes	
Aug 58 — World Council of Churches - central committee.	
184	
126 (Greece)	
+ Aug 58 — World Young Women's Christian Association - membership conference.	945
IRELAND	
127 Dublin	
26-30 Oct 57 — Int Association of Skat Clubs - 18th congress.	
1036	
128 Galway	
• 13-19 Aug 58 — 3rd Int Seaweed Symposium.	
ITALY	
129 Assisi	
* 20-26 Oct 57 — Int Study Week on Work of the Blind.	
130 Bologna	
• 15-23 Sept 58 — Apimondia - 17th int congress on beekeeping.	
131 Cascia	
* Oct 57 — Centre Int. de Spiritualité Augustinienne - 1st meeting.	
132 Milan	
* 6-13 Nov 57 — WHO - conference on public health aspects of air pollution.	
9	
* May 59 — Contagious Pathology - int congress.	
133 Naples	
2-12 Oct 57 — European Passenger Timetable Conference (Railways) - int delegate conference.	
718	
134 Rome	
6-13 Oct 57 — Permanent Committee for International Congresses of the Apostolate of the Laity - 2nd world congress. Theme : les laïcs dans la crise du monde moderne; responsabilités et formation.	
171	
22-29 Oct 57 — FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition - 5th session.	
3/9	
24 Oct 57 — FAO - committee on relations with int organizations.	
3	
31 Oct 57 — FAO - 27th session of council.	
3	
Oct 57 — Int. Conference of Catholic Charities - general assembly.	
390	
Oct 57 — FAO - European Crop Improvement Association - meeting.	
3	
Oct 57 — Int Union of Socialist Youth - congress.	
343	

- 135 Rome (CM)  
 + Autumn 57 — FAO/European Association for Animal Production - European conference on sheep breeding.  
 3/690  
 2-22 Nov 57 — FAO - 9th session of conference.  
 3  
 4-9 Nov 57 — European Coal and Steel Community - extraordinary constituent session of Common Assembly.  
 18  
 9-14 Apr 58 — Int Association of Applied Psychology - 13th congress.  
 226  
 \* Apr 58 — Latin Societies of Otorhinolaryngology - 12th congress.  
 \* May 58 — UNESCO - inter-governmental conference on performing rights. 4  
 Aug 58 — Int Society of Blood Transfusion - 7th congress. 927  
 7-13 Sept 58 — Union Int des Huissiers de Justice et Officiers Judiciaires - 3rd int congress. 481  
 • 8-13 Sept 58 — Int Society of Haematology - 7th congress. 914  
 15-23 Sept 58 — Apimondia - 17th int congress on beekeeping.  
 22-25 Sept 58 — Int Gas Union - 7th congress. 774  
 1958 — Union Int du Notariat Latin - int congress. 375  
 + 1958 — Int Confederation of Technical Agriculturists - world congress on agricultural research. 687  
 • 25 Aug - 11 Sept 60 — Int Olympic Committee - 17th Olympic Games. 1038  
 + Sept 60 — Int Confederation of Midwives - congress.  
 + 1960 — European Society of Cardiology - 3rd congress. 910  
 1960 — Int Cocoa and Chocolate Office - congress. 652  
 1960 — Int Sporting Press Association - congress. 135  
 + 1960 — Int Conference of Social Work - 10th conference. 389  
 Jun 61 — Int Numismatics Commission - congress. 242  
 Stresa  
 • May 59 — Int Union for the Study of Electrothermies - 4th int congress on electrothermies. 745  
 + 1960 — Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics - 10th int congress. 837  
 136 Turin  
 25 Sept 58 — Angiology and Histopathology - 3rd int congress.  
 1958 - World Union of Catholic Philosophic Societies - general assembly. 273  
 138 (Italy)  
 1959 — Fed d'Ass. de techniciens des industries des peintures, vernis, émaux et encres d'imprimerie de l'Europe continentale - congress. 583  
 LUXEMBOURG  
 139 Luxembourg  
 11-14 Apr 58 — World Federation for the Protection of Animals - council meeting. 405  
 MONACO  
 140 Monte Carlo  
 22-26 Sept 58 — European Union of Accountants - 3rd congress.  
 NETHERLANDS  
 141 Amsterdam  
 6-11 Oct 57 — Int Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations - biennial congress. 450  
 8-11 Oct 57 — Int Union of Aviation Insurers - annual general meeting. 733  
 23 Jul - 1 Aug 58 — Int Transport Workers' Federation - 25th biennial congress. 499  
 • 21-25 Sept 58 — Int Bureau of Differential Anthropology - 5th congress. Theme : Application of differential anthropology to work, sports and military service. 223  
 1958 — Int Astronautical Federation - congress. 809  
 + Jun 59 — Int Fertility Association - 3rd congress. 860  
 + Jun 60 — Int Committee on Physiology and Pathology of Animal Reproduction - 4th congress. 683  
 142 Eindhoven  
 \* 8-11 Oct 57 — Int Federation of Senior Police Officers - 1st int traffic police congress. 453  
 143 The Hague  
 12-18 Jul 58 — Int Order of Good Templars - world congress. 202  
 + 1958 — Grand Order of European Tours Operators - meeting.  
 144 Heerlen  
 \* 10-13 Sept 58 — Coal Petrology - 1st int meeting.  
 Int Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy, Paleontology, Geology.  
 145 Leiden  
 23-28 Jun 58 — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - meeting on « very low temperatures ». 838  
 + 20-23 Apr 60 — Association of European and Mediterranean Societies of Gastroenterology - 6th congress. 849

	Yearbook n°		Yearbook
146 Scheveningen		Sept 58 — Int Railway Congress Association - 17th session.	707
2-7 Jun 58 — 7th Int Mechanical Engineering Congress.	601	+ Sept 58 — Int Council of Aeronautical Sciences - 1st congress.	
27 Aug - 4 Sept 58 — Int Federation of Surveyors - 9th congress.	454	Oct 58 — Int Society of Medical Hydrology - 21st Int congress.	
147 Utrecht		155 (Spain)	
Whitsuntide 58 — European Seismological Commission -	Com-meeting.	1957 — European Boxing Union - congress.	
		1957 — Int Association of Music Libraries - Congress.	137
829		1957 — Equipes Int de Renaissance Chrétienne - Semaine int. Thème : Réalité et activité de la grâce et ses répercussions pour notre vie personnelle et sociale. 187	
148 (Netherlands)		1962 — 4th Int Seaweed Symposium.	
1958 — European Boxing Union - congress.			
1960 — Int Society of Criminology - 4th congress.	268		
NORWAY			
149 Oslo		156 Stockholm	
+ 1959 — Int Seed Testing Association - meeting.	674	25 Jun - 1 Jul 58 — Int Society of Urology - 11th congress.	
POLAND			
150 Warsaw		917	
1957 — Int Technical Committee for the Prevention and Extinction of Fire - Meeting.		8-18 Jul 58 — Int Electrotechnical Commission - general meeting.	749
		4-9 Aug 58 — Int Association of Microbiologists - 7th congress.	
748		786	
151 (Poland)		25-30 Aug 58 — Int Society of Social Defence - 5th congress. Theme : Administrative and judicial action in the field of mal-adjusted adolescents.	
Autumn 57 — Theory and Problems of Elementary Particles - int conference.		269	
+ Jul/Aug 59 — Universala Esperanto-Asocio - congress.	232	+ 1958 — Int Ski Association - 22nd congress.	1062
PORTUGAL			
152 Lisbon		1958 — Int Sporting Press Association - General assembly.	
+ 3-5 Oct 57 — Int Association of Asthmology - 2nd meeting.	852	135	
18-20 Nov 57 — Int Union for the Protection of Industrial Property - diplomatic conference.	126	1959 — Int Council of Museums - 5th general conference.	
• Jun 58 — Int Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions - Congress. Theme : The Child from six to ten years of age.		950	
858		1959 — Int Optical Commission of the Int Council of Scientific Unions - Meeting : Electronic Tools in Optics, and 5th plenary session.	
5-13 Sept 58 — Int Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria - 6th congress.	883	808	
SPAIN			
153 Barcelona		Aug 60 — Int Geographical Union - 19th congress.	830
6-12 Oct 57 — Int Astronautical Federation - congress.	809	+ 1960 — Int Council on Archives - 4th congress.	140
Sept 58 — Psychotherapy - int congress.		1960 — Int Committee of Historical Sciences - Congress.	
+ 1959 — Int Union of History of Sciences - general assembly.	831	238	
154 Madrid		+ 1960 — Int Temperance Union - 26th congress.	214
13-18 Oct 57 — American Society of Travel Agents - 27th annual convention and world travel eng.		1963 — Int Dental Federation - annual session.	889
+ Oct 57 — Int Committee for Automobile Documentation - 4th meeting.		157 Uppsala	
142/767		* 5-11 May 58 — Association of Attenders and Alumni of the Hague Academy of Int Law - 10th congress.	
Oct 57 — Int Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers - congress.	434	348	
16-19 Apr 58 — Int Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine - 5th congress.	845	SWITZERLAND	
		158 Brugg	
		Sept 58 — European Confederation of Agriculture - general assembly.	
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		159 Geneva	
		• 1-3 Oct 57 — Int Catholic Association for Radio and Television - general assembly. Theme : radio-television and the child.	
		1001	
		* 2-8 Oct 57 — WHO - expert committee on int pharmacopoeia.	
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160 Geneva (Ctd)	
7-12 Oct 57 — Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration - Council session.	40
+ 10-11 Oct 57 — UN/ECE - Electric Power Committee meeting.	
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• 14-18 Oct 57 — UN/ECE - Timber committee.	1
17 Oct - 30 Nov 57 — General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - 12th session.	
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21-25 Oct 57 — UNESCO - meeting of experts on importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials.	4
+ 21-26 Oct 57 — WHO - committee on int quarantine.	
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+ 21 Oct - 1 Nov 57 — UN - Committee on Development of Trade and East/West Trade Consultations.	1
21 Oct - 2 Nov 57 — ILO - 137th session of governing body.	2
21 Oct - 9 Nov 57 — Permanent Central Opium Board/Drug Supervisory Body - sessions.	15
+ 18-22 Nov 57 — UN/ECE - Housing: committee and working parties.	
1	
25 Nov - 7 Dec 57 — ILO - tripartite meeting on mines other than coal mines.	
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+ 27-29 Nov 57 — UN/ECE - steel committee and working parties.	
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+ 9-13 Dec 57 — UN/ECE - inland transport committee.	
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+ 16-20 Dec 57 — UN/ECE - committee on agricultural problems.	1
+ 16-20 Dec 57 — UN/ECE - coal committee and subsidiary bodies.	
1	
Mar 58 — UN - conference on maritime law.	1
21 Apr 58 — ITU - 13th session of administrative council.	10
May 58 — Geneva Zones, Int Civil Defence Organization - 3rd conference.	
409	
* Jun 58 — European Council for Nuclear Research - symposium on accelerators and high energy physics.	
114	
• 8-17 Jul 58 — Unesco/Int Bureau of Education - 21st int conference on public education.	4/30
1-14 Sept 58 — UN - 2nd int conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.	
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3-23 Sept 58 — World Meteorological Organization - congress.	
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8 Sept 58 — Int Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee - special limited assembly.	
10	
15 Sept 58 — ITU - Telegraph and telephone administrative conference.	
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• 1 Jul 59 — ITU - administrative radio conference.	
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• 1 Oct 59 — ITU - Plenipotentiary Conference.	10
1959 — World Meteorological Organization - 3rd session of congress.	
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30 Jun - 8 Jul 58 — Int Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power - congress.	668
Summer 58 — Int Association of Workers for Mal-Adjusted Children - 4th congress.	951
Zurich	
1-11 Oct 57 — Int Electrotechnical Commission - group meetings.	749
+ Mar 58 — Int Commission for Biological Control - general assembly.	
• 18-21 May 58 — World Federation for the Protection of Animals - Congress.	405
162 (Switzerland)	
+ Feb 58 — World Alliance of YMCAs/World YMCA - joint consultation.	
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Jul 58 — Int Union for Protecting Public Morality - general assembly and int congress.	216
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163 Ankara	
20 Jan 58 — Baghdad Pact - 4th session of Council of Ministers.	
164 Istanbul	
Dec 57 — Int Commission for Agricultural Industries/Permanent Int Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food - 4th symposium on food additives.	58/33
* 1959 — Int Union Against Tuberculosis - 15th conference.	
933	
165 (Turkey)	
1959 — European League against Rheumatism-congress.	
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166 Brighton	
23 Nov 57 — Fédération Européenne des associations d'ingénieurs de sécurité et de chefs de service de sécurité - 4th meeting.	
444	
167 Cambridge	
1959 — Int Association of Music Libraries - congress.	
137	
168 Cardiff	
+ 1958 — Sixth British Empire and Commonwealth Games.	
169 Eastbourne	
29 Apr - 2 May 58 — Royal Sanitary Institute - annual int congress on public health.	
170 Edinburgh	
14-21 Aug 58 — Int Mathematical Union - General Assembly - congress.	
842	
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9-21 Jun 58 — Int Organization for Standardization - triennial general assembly.		+ 1958 — Int Naturist Federation - world conference.900
		+ Aug 59 — Associated Country Women of the World - triennial conference.1102
769		+1959 — European Academy of Allergy - European congress.
172 London		1962 — Pax Romana - congress of Catholic doctors.206
5 Oct 57 — Int Brotherhood of Ventriloquists - 3rd convention.		
		USSR
		176 Leningrad
j		Spring 58 — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on Non-metallic solids.838
6-8 Nov 57 — Bureau int de la Récupération - meetings of experts and council. 570		177 Moscow
11-12 Dec 57 — Int Meeting on Water Pollution in the Iron and Steel Industry.		Nov 57 — Int Association of Demoratic Lawyers - session.353
* Spring 58 — Int Cotton Advisory Committee - 17th plenary assembly.	37	Mar 58 — Int Broadcasting Org - 4th session of programme commission.1028
May 58 — Int Social Security Association - 13th general meeting.	378	• 29 May - 3 Jun 58 — Int Medical Federation for Sport - 12th congress.1073
1-4 Jul 58 — Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference - 5th congress.		934 Aug 58 — Int Astronomical Union - 10th general assembly. 828
• 6-12 Jul 58 — Int Union against Cancer - 7th congress.		804 Sept 58 — 4th Slavonic Congress.
7 Jul 58 — Int Commission on Zoological Nomenclature - Colloquium.		
15-21 Jul — Medical Women's Int Association 9th congress.	861	
16-23 Jul 58 — 15th Int Zoological Congress.	801	
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Jul 58 — Int Union of Biological Sciences - 13th General Assembly.	839	
Jul 58 — Int Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees - 12th congress.	495	
28 Aug - 3 Sept 58 — Combustion - 7th int symposium.		
22-27 Sept 58 — Int Gearing Conference.		
Nov 58 — Int Yacht Bating Union - Conf. 1079		
+1958 — Int Federation of Journalists - congress. 456		
• 29 Jun - 4 Jul 59 — Int Dairy Federation - 15th int congress.		
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+ 17-22 Aug 59 — Int Association for Logopedics and Phoniatics - 11th congress.		
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• 31 Aug - 5 Sept 59 — Int Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies - 3nd congress.		
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+ Aug 60 — Soroptimist Int Association - quadrennial congress. 1097		
1960 — Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux - Conference.	105	
+ 1961 — Dietetics - 3rd int congress.		
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28 Aug - 3 Sept 58 — Combustion - 7th int symposium,		
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24-26 Nov 58 — Mechanization of Thought Processes - int meeting.		
+ Spring 59 — Interferometry - int meeting.		
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Of towns 1945-57.475		* 1958 — Int Broadcasting Organization - 16th session.1028
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		1958 — Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams of the Int Astronomical Union - congress.791
		YUGOSLAVIA
		179 Dubrovnik
		1-6 Oct 57 — UNESCO - 2nd conference of European national commissions.4
		180 Split
		8-13 Nov 57 — European Goods Trains Time-Table Conference - Autumn session. 717
		181(Yugoslavia)
		* Summer 59 — Int Institute of Welding - annual assembly.768
		182(Benelux)
		1958 — Int Committee on Open Air Education - 6th congress. Theme : Playing

fields, school colonies.

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183 (Scandinavia)

+ 1959 — Permanent and Int Committee of Underground Town Planning - 3rd congress.  
747

184 (Europe)

1958 — Int Committee (or Group Psychotherapy congress.  
874

+ early 59 — Council of European Industrial Federations - 4th int congress of industrialists.  
603

185 (Country not fixed)

Oct 57 — Int Federation of Resistance Movements - 3rd congress.  
310

\* Oct 57 — ICFTU Asian Regional Organization - Asian textile workers' conference. 488

Nov 57 — UN Commission on Int Commodity Trade.  
1

Nov 57 — European Productivity Agency - conference on working class lodgings. 19

+ Mar 58 — European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease - meeting.  
51

28 Apr - 3 May 58 — European Confederation of Agriculture - meeting of rural youth. 685

May 58 — Fédération Int du Thermalisme et du Climatisme - int congress.  
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+ Jul 58 — Int Commission for Agricultural Industries / Permanent Int Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food - 5th symposium on food additives. 58/33

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Summer 58 — Int League of Religious Socialists - congress.  
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\* Summer 58 — World Federation of Trade unions - conference for young workers. 523

Autumn 58 — Trade Unions Int of Agricultural and Forestry Workers - conference.  
529

+ Nov 58 — World Young Women's Christian Association - consultation.  
945

\* Dec 58 — WHO - regional conference on teacher training for health responsibilities.  
9

+ 1958 — Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - 2nd int congress of documentation of applied chemistry.  
833

\* 1958 — UN - diplomatic conference on commercial arbitration.  
1

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1958 — Friends World Committee for Consultation - congress.  
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1958 — Int Union of Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Workers - congress.  
510

+ 1958 — Caribbean Commission/Unesco - library development conference. 47/4

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1958 — Int Labour Organization - general maritime conference. 2

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+ Spring 59 — Federation Internationale Motocycliste - congress.  
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+ Summer 59 — World Council for the Welfare of the Blind - general assembly.  
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24 Dec 58 — United Nations Day.  
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1959 — Int Council of Scientific Unions Abstracting Board - 3rd general assembly.  
792

1959 — American Int Institute for the Protection of Childhood - 11th pan american child congress.  
92

1959 — Int Civil Aviation Organization - general assembly.  
5

+ 1959 — Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference - 4th congress.  
1959 — Int Federation for Documentation - meeting of experts on methods and techniques of documentation.  
142

1959 — Int Federation of the « Amies de la Jeune Fille » - world council.  
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1959 — World ORT Union - congress. 999

+ 1959 — South Pacific Commission - 4th conference. 50

1959 — Int Planned Parenthood Federation - conference.  
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1959 — Int Amateur Radio Union - Region I meeting.  
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1959 — Int Institute of Refrigeration - congress.  
\* 1960 — UN - 2nd congress on prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.  
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+ 1960 — Organisation int de Metrologie Légale - 2nd conference.  
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\* 1961 — World Committee for Christian Broadcasting - 2nd world conference.

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