

10^e ANNÉE 6 10TH YEAR
JUN 1958 JUNE

INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS
INTERNATIONALES

LA REVUE DES
ORGANISATIONS ET REUNIONS
INTERNATIONALES

THE REVIEW OF
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND MEETINGS

NGO  ONG

PALAIS D'EGMONT
BRUXELLES

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Mensuel - Monthly

Les Réunions Internationales en 1957

par Geneviève DEVILLE

*Secrétaire Générale Adjointe
de l'Union des Associations Internationales*

Ce n'est pas lorsque la dernière feuille du calendrier tombe que l'on peut faire le bilan d'une année de congrès. Aujourd'hui encore, des précisions nouvelles viennent fréquemment compléter pour 1957, le fichier tenu à jour par l'Union des Associations Internationales. Cependant, comme ses prédécesseurs, cette année a pris une physionomie générale définitive, que ne pourront altérer les détails qui parviendraient encore.

Essavous d'en fixer les principaux traits. On sera quelque peu surpris de constater que depuis 1953, le chiffre total de réunions internationales se stabilise aux environs de 1100. L'intense activité dans certains secteurs comme celui de la construction de l'Europe pourrait inciter une certaine optique à conclure à une augmentation très marquée du nombre total de réunions.

Répartition géographique

En fait, non seulement le volume total reste semblable, mais la répartition proportionnelle par continent pour 1957 montre un parallélisme frappant avec l'année 1956.

L'Europe est toujours largement en tête et l'expansion du mouvement vers les autres continents, qui avait brillamment démarré en 1952, se maintient sans se développer. L'Amérique du

Nord et l'Afrique marquent une avance par rapport à l'année précédente.

Mais l'essentiel de l'activité internationale se polarise toujours dans les villes européennes et à New-York. En dehors de ces centres, quelque 200 réunions s'éparpillent dans le reste du monde.

Cependant si nous remontons cinquante ans en arrière, et comparons la situation de l'Europe vis-à-vis des autres continents, nous ne pouvons nous empêcher de constater le chemin parcouru. Centre absolu ou presque de l'activité internationale en 1907, l'Europe détenait encore après deux guerres mondiales 80 % des réunions internationales. Aujourd'hui si elle garde une primauté incontestée, elle n'en a plus l'exclusivité.

La France qui, en huit ans, a reçu 1250 réunions internationales, occupe en 1957 encore de loin la première place. Elle améliore son chiffre de 1956, en retenant (152) 18 % des réunions organisées en Europe. Si Paris continue à être la préférée, les efforts des autres villes françaises s'est montré fructueux. En 1954, sur 154 réunions internationales tenues en France, 119 l'étaient à Paris. En 1957, sur un total de 152 réunions, 25 villes autres que Paris se partagent 48 réunions. Est-ce l'annonce d'une décentrali-

I. REPARTITION PROPORTIONNELLE PAR CONTINENT DES REUNIONS

	1907	1950	1954	1956	1957
Europe	94 %	80 %	70 %	74 %	74 %
Amérique du Nord	3,7 %	9 %	10 %	9,4%	10 %
Amérique du Sud et Centrale	0,7 %	5 %	10 %	8,2 %	6,2 %
Asie	0,7 %	2 %	4 %	5,5 %	5,6 %
	—	1 %	2 %	1,7 %	2,6 %
Océanic	—	0,9%	0,9%	1 %	0,7 %

Europe	1950	1952	1954	1956	1957
Rép. Féd. d'Allemagne	18	58	81	111	108
Rép. Dém. Allemande	—	—	—	—	1
Autriche	12	33	30	49	46
Belgique	46	73	50	38	45
Bulgarie	—	—	1	4	3
Danemark	16	23	17	23	17
Espagne	9	27	18	26	17
Finlande	8	13	8	10	11
France	154	171	154	138	152
Grèce	1	8	4	3	6
Hollande	44	64	57	44	49
Hongrie	2	1	2	5	2
Italie	80	63	89	105	94
Irlande	—	1	1	1	6
Luxembourg	5	5	9	6	8
Malte	—	—	—	—	—
Moraco	—	4	4	2	2
Norvège	4	15	15	8	13
Pologne	2	1	3	1	3
Portugal	5	5	8	7	12
Roumanie	—	2	1	1	2
Suède	25	25	13	24	23
Suisse	82	113	126	108	—
Tchécoslovaquie	2	2	2	2	—
Turquie	2	4	7	6	4
U. K.	—	85	84	76	77
U.R.S.S.	—	1	4	5	8
Yougoslavie	—	—	9	13	15
Total	588	767	775	834	834
Amérique du Sud et Centrale					
Antilles	—	1	3	4	1
Argentine	—	8	10	5	4
Bolivie	—	—	1	1	1
Bésil	5	10	51	8	10
Caribbes	—	—	—	1	—
Chili	2	4	9	13	6
Colombie	—	—	1	3	3
Costa Rica	—	1	2	5	1
Cuba	2	8	2	10	5
Curacao	3	—	—	—	1
El Salvador	—	—	1	—	2
Equateur	1	—	1	—	—
Guatemala	—	2	1	2	4
Guyane brit.	—	—	—	1	—
Guyane franc.	—	—	—	1	1
Haiti	—	1	2	—	—
Honduras	—	—	1	1	—
Jamaïque	3	16	9	19	5
Panama	—	3	3	2	3
Pérou	3	2	1	5	6
Porto Rico	—	2	2	1	4
Rép. Dominicaine	—	2	—	6	2
Uruguay	4	1	3	2	4
Vénéziela	—	2	6	3	1
Total	36	68	105	92	70

II. REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES REUNIONS INTERNATIONALES

Amérique du Nord	1950	1952	1954	1956	1957
Canada	17	14	24	9	18
U.S.A.	53	87	104	96	103
Total	70	101	128	105	105
Afrique					
A.E.F.	—	—	—	2	—
A.O.F.	1	3	2	—	—
Afr. Or. Portug.	—	2	—	1	1
Angola	—	6	8	—	—
Cameroun	—	—	—	3	—
Canaries	—	—	—	1	1
Congo Belge	1	2	6	2	5
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	1
Egypte	2	—	—	1	3
Kenya	—	—	—	—	1
Libéria	1	—	—	—	—
Nigérie	—	—	—	1	—
Rhodésie du Nord	—	1	—	—	1
Rhodésie du Sud	—	—	1	2	4
Sénégal	—	—	—	—	—
Somalie	—	—	—	—	—
Tanger	—	—	—	2	—
Tunisie	—	—	—	2	4
Uganda	—	—	—	1	1
Union Sud-Africaine	2	—	—	2	—
Total	9	17	27	19	29
Asie					
Birmanie	—	1	1	—	1
Ceylan	—	2	5	4	5
Chine	—	1	1	1	—
Hôhe-Kone	—	—	—	—	2
Inde	12	19	10	19	19
Indonésie	1	—	1	3	3
Iran	1	—	—	1	2
Irak	—	—	—	1	—
Israël	—	2	6	5	4
Japon	—	2	7	9	10
Liban	—	—	2	3	4
Népal	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	1	1
Philippines	—	3	1	1	1
Singapour	—	—	2	—	1
Syrie	—	—	1	2	7
Thaïlande	—	3	1	5	7
Viet-Nam	—	—	—	—	1
Total	14	33	40	56	64
Océanie					
Australie	4	7	3	9	3
Hawaï	—	—	3	—	3
Nouvelle Calédonie	2	2	3	1	1
Nouvelle-Zélande	1	1	—	1	1
Total	7	10	9	12	8

sation autour des capitales et notamment de la capitale française ?

La seconde position est occupée *ex aequo* par la Suisse et la République Fédérale d'Allemagne. Pour le premier de ces deux pays, nous constatons un net recul par rapport aux années précédentes (108 contre 126 en 1956 et 134 en 1955). En ce qui concerne l'Allemagne Fédérale, si elle n'améliore pas son chiffre absolu, sa position vis-à-vis des autres grands ne cesse de se renforcer. Cette situation est d'autant plus remarquable que contrairement à la France et à la Suisse, son sol abrite encore un nombre peu élevé d'organisations internationales : 9 sièges principaux et 6 sièges secondaires en 1957. Compte tenu de l'effort que représente l'accueil de réunions dont le siège central se trouve en dehors des frontières, il n'est pas exagéré de dire que l'Allemagne est au tout premier rang des pays favorisés par cette forme de coopération internationale.

Les Etats Unis d'Amérique retrouvent la troisième place qu'ils n'avaient plus occupés depuis 1954. En 1957, New York, grâce à la présence de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, accapare plus de 50 % des réunions, mais 25 autres villes s'en partagent 42.

L'Italie, avec 94 réunions, bien qu'en léger recul par rapport à 1956, reste à un total plus élevé que la moyenne des années antérieures.

La Grande-Bretagne arrive en cinquième position seulement, conservant un chiffre sensiblement égal à celui de 1956.

Après elle, mais assez loin, les Pays-Bas l'Autriche et la Belgique gravitent chacun autour d'une cinquantaine de réunions.

Les pays de l'Est de l'Europe, dans l'ensemble, à l'exception de l'U.R.S.S. qui passe de 5 à 8 réunions, n'enregistrent guère de progrès.

En Asie, c'est l'Inde *qui* depuis 8 ans occupe la première place. Le succès marqué par le Japon en 1955, semble n'avoir été que momentané et le chiffre de 1957 améliore à peine la moyenne des dernières années.

En Afrique, le progrès est sensible, notamment par rapport à 1956. Trois nouveaux pays reçoivent, pour la première fois, des assises internationales : La Côte d'Ivoire, le Soudan et les Iles Canaries. Le chiffre total de réunions (29) est le plus élevé atteint jusqu'ici.

Répartition idéologique

Les réunions sont pour la plupart l'expression principale de la vitalité des organisations internationales et le pourcentage de celles qui ne relèvent pas d'organismes permanents établis sur le plan international est faible. Rien d'étonnant à ce que la répartition -des réunions entre les principales catégories idéologiques, suive de près celle des organisations internationales.

III. REPARTITION IDEOLOGIQUE DES REUNIONS INTERNATIONALES

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Documentation, Presse	16	10	17	32	13	22	14	22
Religion, Développement moral, Philosophie . . .	48	46	70	82	80	77	76	56
Sciences sociales et politiques	9	13	26	53	36	46	45	24
Paix, Relations internationales, Coopération régional	26	26	55	67	56	87	79	80
<u>Droit et Administration</u>	26	19	23	32	43	25	33	40
Secours, Entraide, Migrations, Service social . . .	29	32	48	34	49	«	41	39
Travail et Professions, Employeurs et Syndicats . .	64	60	86	79	90	89	69	77
<u>Politique</u>	15	15	31	47	18	15	14	31
<u>Economie et Finances</u>	20	36	52	35	43	34	29	27
<u>Commerce et Industrie</u>	44	39	53	87	77	123	124	125
<u>Agriculture, Pêche</u>	30	27	47	58	37	63	73	82
Transports, Radio, Télévision	29	32	57	45	40	53	61	47
<u>Sciences et Techniques</u>	103	110	125	119	189	158	166	184
Médecine, Hygiène, Santé Mentale, Alimentation	78	80	101	170	140	159	154	153
_____	83	75	155	116	110	93	86	91
_____	41	43	33	59	47	30	32	31
_____	16	33	37	35	31	40	34	40
Divers	48	26	16	6	13			—

TABLEAU COMPARATIF DE LA REPARTITION IDEOLOGIQUE EN 1957
DES REUNIONS ET ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES (1)

REUNIONS INTERNATIONALES		ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES	
Documentation, Presse	22	Bibliographie, Documentation et Presse	26
Religion, Développement moral, Philosophie	56	Religion et Développement moral	67
Sciences sociales et politiques	24	Philosophie et Sciences Humaines, Sciences Sociales	58
Paix, Relations internationales, Coopération régionale	80	Relations internationales, Paix et Amitié	78
Droit et Administration	40	Droit et Administration	37
Secours, Entraide, Migrations, Service social	39	Secours, Réadaptation sociale, Assurances, Bien-être	52
Professions, Travail, Employeurs et Syndicats	77	Travail et Professions, Employeurs et Syndicats	115
Politique	31	Politique	13
Economie et Finances	27	Economie et Finances	23
Commerce et Industrie	125	Commerce et Industrie	138
Agriculture, Pêche	82	Agriculture	54
Transports, Radio, Télévision	47	Transports, Communications, Tourisme	53
Sciences et Techniques	184	Sciences de l'ingénieur, Techniques, Construction et Urbanisme	43
Médecine, Hygiène, Santé Mentale, Alimentation	153	Science et Recherche scientifique	73
Education, Jeunesse, Famille	91	Médecine, Hygiène et Santé Mentale	106
Arts, Littérature, Culture, Cinéma	31	Education et Jeunesse	59
Sports, Tourisme	40	Arts, Littérature, Radio et Cinéma	35
		Sports et Loisirs	51
		Organisations féminines	19

(1) Les statistiques concernant les réunions ont été établies sur la base du fichier-calendrier tenu à jour par l'UAI ; celles relatives aux organisations sont basées sur les données fournies par l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales édition 1956-57; la répartition des chapitres pour les deux catégories n'est pas rigoureusement identique, c'est pourquoi l'intitulé a été répété dans les deux cas.

Nous avons cru utile de montrer dans le tableau 4, le parallélisme avec la situation des organisations internationales telle qu'elle ressort de la dernière édition de *l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales* (1).

Le tableau 3 exprime en chiffres, l'évolution idéologique de ces huit dernières années. Si les réunions internationales ne peuvent, même dans l'ensemble, se prétendre un microcosme, elles constituent un test de première valeur sur l'orientation des préoccupations actuelles.

Les sciences et les techniques, au sens large du mot, c'est-à-dire en y englobant la médecine,

(1) Union des Associations Internationales, édition 1936-57, 1266 p. La prochaine édition 1958-59, en langue anglaise, paraîtra en septembre 1953.

occupent une proportion de plus en plus large des réunions internationales, comme le montrent les chiffres absolus, mais également les pourcentages : de 14 % en 1950, ils passent à 28 % en 1956 et 29 % en 1957. C'est là qu'on rencontre les types les plus divers de réunions, depuis les groupes d'experts restreints et spécialisés, jusqu'aux grandes assemblées à participation très nombreuse qui, le plus souvent, s'articulent en sections. C'est aux exigences précises de ces réunions, que l'on doit surtout le progrès des auxiliaires techniques aussi bien que des techniques de travail elles-mêmes utilisées par ces réunions. Le domaine scientifique est sans nul doute celui où les problèmes de l'organisation de la coopération, sont le plus souvent étudiés.

L'industrie et le commerce connaissent, depuis 1955, dans l'organisation internationale, un fauteur dont historiquement, en ce qui les concerne, il n'y a pas d'égal. Dans l'espace de ces 8 dernières années le progrès est constant et en 1957, 10 % des réunions internationales relèvent de ce secteur.

Les problèmes de l'agriculture et de la pêche occupent eux aussi une place grandissante. De 3 % en 1954, ils passent à 7 % en 1957.

L'éducation et la jeunesse ont atteint, en 1952, un cap élevé dû principalement, à l'action de la Campagne européenne de la jeunesse : 1952 double les chiffres de 1951 avec 155 réunions, soit 14 % du total. En 1953 et 1954 10 % seulement sont atteints, pour se ramener les trois années suivantes, à 8 %. Le secteur demeure cependant solidement actif et des organismes non spécialisés viennent souvent à en traiter.

Le rythme des réunions syndicales ou professionnelles ne laisse apparaître au cours de ces 8 années que peu de variations. Par contre le chapitre « paix, relations internationales, coopération régionale » connaît plusieurs mouvements; son intitulé, très général, recouvre un contenu, que les événements politiques internationaux ont fait souvent évoluer. Peu d'organisations internationales constituées dans ce domaine, peuvent avoir, aujourd'hui, les mêmes objectifs qu'en 1950.

Il y a cinquante ans, dix-huit pays se partageaient 132 réunions internationales. Aujourd'hui 1126 réunions internationales se répartissent entre 84 pays.

Si l'on considère que chacune de ces assises a une durée moyenne de trois jours, c'est 92 réunions internationales qui se tiennent quotidiennement dans le monde. Leur multiplicité a sans aucun doute, installé au rang des composantes de la vie moderne, ce qui jusqu'il y a 20 ans, représentait un phénomène peu ou pas

connu, sinon des spécialistes que la question concernait.

Ceci ne veut pas dire que ces événements aient toujours été sans retentissement. Tout au contraire. Isolés d'un contexte qui ne les portait pas, ils avaient plus de force pour imprimer une marque à leur époque. Aujourd'hui une réunion internationale est un fait normal du développement de la coopération entre les peuples. La tâche est ainsi facilitée parce que le mur d'incompréhension qui accueille tous les faits nouveaux est brisé, parce que aussi le monde rétréci offre des techniques de diffusion auxquelles nos pères n'auraient pas osé rêver.

Mais de nouvelles difficultés ont surgi : le nombre même des réunions, nuit souvent à leur prestige, les experts, sollicités de multiples côtés, se font rares, enfin, la fragmentation des disciplines, qui se traduit si nettement dans les réunions internationales, restreint le public auquel chacune s'adresse.

Quoique paradoxal en apparence, on peut affirmer qu'aujourd'hui, tout le monde parle des réunions internationales, mais que la portée réelle de celles-ci est encore trop courte. Le fruit d'une augmentation en 50 ans de 850 % du nombre des réunions n'a pas été celui normalement espéré. Dans un domaine où la « concurrence » ne joue presque pas, il importe que les organisateurs s'imposent d'eux-mêmes la discipline rigoureuse qui mène à l'efficacité. Les confrontations internationales pour le progrès d'une discipline, les rapprochements de points de vue, les contacts humains que les congrès permettent, sont d'une trop grande importance dans l'évolution actuelle du monde, pour ne pas être l'objet d'efforts constants d'adaptation et de progrès (1).

(1) Ceux qui s'intéressent aux études similaires parues sur les années antérieures, pourront consulter les numéros de « *Associations Internationales* » juin 1955, pp. 375-380, et mars 1957, pp. 145-151.

Opinions... Ideas... Opinions... Idées... Opinions

• Conference planning

The handbook on "The Planning of International Meetings" issued by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences has inspired the following comments from Mr C. H. Gray. (Secretary of International Executive Committee. World Power Conference). After mentioning that "there is so much to agree with" in the Handbook he begs leave, to indicate a few points with which he respectfully disagrees.

"The host country... will certainly not be a... under-developed country".

Three particularly successful Sectional Conferences have been held since World War II : in India, Brazil and Yugoslavia. In fact, it is not too much to say that the World Power Conference derives a great strength from its practice of holding roughly alternate Conferences in "under-developed" countries. Too high a percentage of international Conferences are still held in Europe and North America.

"Answers" (to letters) should be in the same language as the letter, provided the letter is couched in one of the official languages".

On the whole, misunderstandings are least likely to arise if each participating country conducts correspondence in its own language, and if the host National Committee (and, in the case of the World Power Conference, the Central Office) write in their own language.

"The recent introduction of simultaneous interpretation has revolutionised the large international meeting".

It depends what is meant by "recent". The World Power Conference, a pioneer in the field, used simultaneous interpretation at the Second World Power Conference held in Berlin in 1930.

"In order to break the ice it is wise to have the discussion opened by a speaker who has pre-

pared his communication. Subsequently, all discussants should speak either *ex tempore* or from notes jotted down during the meeting; the reading of prepared remarks should be banned, although this is not always easy".

This, at technical Conferences, is surely an extremely unrealistic counsel. Comparatively few technologists are also ready and experienced speakers. In addition, it is of enormous assistance to the interpreters if contributions to the discussions have been scripted in advance.

"Attending a Conference is not synonymous with reading a paper".

Certainly it is not ! But papers should surely not be "read" at all. At all Meetings of the World Power Conference they are distributed in advance to intending participants in the shape of pre-prints.

"Most congresses will decide to include the report (i.e. proceedings) as part of the services rendered in return for the registration fee and will budget accordingly".

Participants should expect to receive a complete set of pre-prints of the papers in exchange for their membership fee; but surely not the bound Transactions, containing as they should an almost verbatim record of the discussions together with an index of names and an analytical subject-index. This would appear to be economically impossible. In fact, the National Committee, acting as host for a meeting of the World Power Conference, prints all the individual papers and the General Reports, and usually expects to recoup a little of its expenditure from the sale of the Transactions, much of the type which will have been used for the preprints. It is of course quite usual to offer the Transactions on especially advantageous terms to members, of the Conference : but not free !

C. H. G.

DEFINITION OF THE TERMS APPLICABLE TO INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

We have already had occasion to draw the attention of our readers to the work of the Conference of International Organizations concerned with Agriculture in Europe (). The Conference has devoted a considerable part of its efforts, particularly at the 4th session held in February last, to the problem of how to define different types of international meetings. Forty-nine organizations were represented.*

Since 1953 this question has been the subject of research by the Union of International Associations, which has made a survey and organized a meeting on the matter.

(*) *International Associations*, August 1957, pp. 470-474; April 1958, p. 251.

*Considering the importance of the question and the necessity of arriving at effective standardization, we have thought it useful to compare here the conclusions reached on the one hand by the above-mentioned 4th Session., and on the other hand by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences in an authoritative study (**).*

For the efficient operation of international meetings it is highly desirable that organizers should adopt exact terminology to differentiate between the various kinds of events. The definitions given below, which are already recognized by a considerable proportion of specialists, ought increasingly to become standard usage among organizations and their officials.

(**) *The Planning of International Meetings*, Oxford, Blackwells Scientific Publications, 1957, 113 p.

MEETING	DEFINITION : FAO MEETING	DEFINITION : CIOMS
Congress	Convenes a considerable number of participants (several hundred to several thousand). Participation open to all qualified organizations and personalities. Independent entity and exists only for the duration of the work on its agenda. Conclusions intended to receive the widest publicity. Congresses are generally held at intervals of several years (1).	A " large " congress is a meeting of at least 500 people, and probably between 1,500 and 2,500, but in professional circles rarely exceeding 3,000. It is a multi-purpose meeting, embracing a number of allied interests; and not exclusive in membership ; that is, delegates do not have to conform to a rigid and narrow set of qualifications, such as election or appointment as representatives. Obviously some degree of selection will occur, but mainly by the fact of the participants' own work and interest.
Conference	This term could be reserved for meetings which are important because of	Type of meeting required to allow exchanges of information and ideas be-

(1) The Meeting called attention particularly to the confusion which arises from the abuse of the word «congress » to designate all kinds of international meetings of very different characters and even international organizations. This word should be applied only to the type of meeting described in the above definition, and should never be used to designate the plenary assembly of an international organization nor the organization itself. The same remarks apply to the word «conference» (except, of course, that it can be applied followed by the adjective «general» to the principal statutory body of an international organization).

MEETING	DEFINITION : FAO MEETING their subject and of their probable result (2).	DEFINITION : CIOMS between leading authorities on a clearly defined theme. It follows that the international conference should have a more homogeneous composition, and, in addition to size and limitation of subject matter, should be the admission of participants by invitation only.
<hr/>		
	(The Meeting considered it desirable to adopt a term applicable to a type of a meeting which although it does not have the importance of a conference is nevertheless important enough for the term " symposium " to be satisfactory. In this aspect in French, the term " Journées d'études " has been suggested but the meeting felt that it was not in a position to adopt this term since the English translation would present difficulties. This question will be reconsidered at the next meeting).	
Symposium	Meeting composed of a limited number of specialists invited to participate in the study of a single problem or of a clearly limited group of related problems.	This type of meeting is usually composed of less than 30 people who have been invited in order to contribute to a group learning process. To be fully effective, all participants should be housed together in a secluded spot far from the distractions of a large city or the hubbub of a large congress. Its duration should be of several days.
Discussion group	A more limited meeting than a symposium both in its scope and in its composition.	This is a small meeting and usually does its best work when confined to less than fifteen people. The period of meeting might vary according to the needs of the subject.
Working commission		A working commission is similar to a discussion group but with a very definite mandate and probably a more formal structure. The purpose of the working commission, unlike that of the discussion group, is to arrive at a certain decision, which it will embody in a report. The discussion group may, in fact, do this, but whereas its aim is largely educational for its members, the working commission is there to achieve a result.

(2) The Meeting considered it desirable to eliminate definitely the use of the word «meeting»; in fact, this word is confusing since it is insufficiently exact and has often the connotation of « session ». It is, however, understood that it will always be possible for a congress or a conference, within the limits of its powers, to establish commissions or committees defining each time their terms of reference, their composition and the duration of the new body.

MEETING	FAO MEETING	CIOMS
Seminar (Study sessions) (3)	The duration is generally for a period between one and four weeks. 10 % or 15 % of the participants are in charge of the teaching, while the other participate as students. Usually a seminar utilises at the same time both the classical teaching methods and the technique of discussion and working groups.	ing device and consists of up to fifty people meeting together full-time for a period of from one to four weeks. Of the group, 10 to 15 per cent have an instructional role and the remainder are there in the capacity of students. Normally the seminar will proceed by a combination of didactic instruction, small working groups and discussion.
Training Centre (3)	The purpose as in the case of the Seminar is to teach, but directed in principle towards a category of participants of a definitely lower level of competence. Might have several successive sessions separated by intervals which sometimes may be rather long.	
Panel discussion		A number of invited speakers will sit on the platform and each will deliver a short prepared opening statement occupying, say, 10 minutes. At the end of this time, the discussion is thrown open to the audience, who will then join with the panel in discussing the subject.
Brains trust		Whereas the panel introduces a discussion and perhaps its members act as resource people in discussion, the brains trust is there to be questioned, and will attempt to answer questions put to it from the audience, out of their current knowledge.
Round table conference		Consists of, say, some 30 people who meet under terms of equality to discuss the subject in hand.
Buzz group *		At the end of a speech, or perhaps sometimes in the course of the presentation of a problem, when difficult unresolved matters are being considered, the chairman suggests that there should be discussions in the hall on the topic. The audience will then divide up into groups of 10 or 15 people, and move their chairs into a circle composed of their neighbours. Each circle will then appoint one of their members as a temporary chairman and start discussing the particular points of issue for, say, 15 minutes. At the end of that time the chairman of each buzz group reports very briefly on the discussion of his group.

(3) Provisional term which can be applied to meetings the purpose of which is essentially educational; the proposed definition is subjects to revision.

The International Astronautical Federation and International Cooperation in Astronautics

by Andrew G. HALEY

*President of the International Astronautical Federation
and General Counsel of the American Rocket Society*

The spirit of international cooperation which is the cornerstone of the International Astronautical Federation goes back many years — to the first three decades of the 20th Century. During this period the great rocket pioneers who were earnestly working on rocket and astronautic projects interchanged letters and frequently visited one another. Oberth of Rumania and Germany, Ziolkovsky of Russia, Noordung of Austria, Hohmann of Germany, Esnault-Pelterie of France, Goddard of the United States, and many other eminent engin-

eers, scientists and industrial experimenters, published basic studies that led to the great mass of literature and to the extensive experimentation which burst forth in 1930, and which underly our present-day rocket knowledge.

In 1927, the Society for Space Travel (VfR) — the first common forum for astronauts in all nations — was established in Germany. With an original membership of nine persons, within a year the VfR had increased its membership to about five hundred persons, including the great-

ANDREW G. HALEY

was born in Tacoma, Washington. A lawyer by profession, he has devoted a major part of his lifetime to "working with his hands in rocketry" and to practicing law in the technical fields, namely, radio, television, hydroelectric power, and in all branches of rocket propulsion. Prior to World War II he was Counsel for the Federal Communications Commission. He was cofounder, President and Managing Director of Aerojet Engineering Corporation (now the world's largest rocket company) during the period of World War II. He was lecturer, First Jet Propulsion School, organized under Military orders (1943). After he resigned as President of Aerojet, he served for a year as Advisor on Aircraft to the United States Senate Special Committee investigating the National Defense Program and wrote a report for that Committee urging Congress to "step-up" support of rocket research and development.

In 1951 he was an American Rocket Society Delegate of the Second International Astronautical Congress in London and was elected Vice-President of the International Astronautical Federation (IAF). He was Chairman of the Interna-

tional Affairs Committee and a member of the Finance Committee of the IAF until taking office as President.

Mr. Haley was Vice-President of the American Rocket Society in 1953 and President in 1954. As President, he submitted a proposal to the National Science Foundation to sponsor a study of

The Utility of an Artificial Unmanned Earth Satellite", prepared by the Space Flight Committee. In January 1956, he was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Rocket Society, a post to which no other Director has been elected.

The membership of the American Rocket Society on December 2, 1954 presented Mr. Haley with a Special Award in the form of an engraved plaque "in appreciation for distinguished service and untiring efforts on behalf of the Society during his term as President".

In 1953 he established by endowment the American Rocket Society Astronautics Award.

Mr. Haley is the author of numerous articles and a book "Law to the Space Age", is about to be published.



Andrew G. HALEY

est rocket experts then living — Oberth, von Pirquet, Rynin, Esnault-Pelterie, Hohmann, von Hoefft, Valier, Opel, and other immortals. That first year members came from Germany, Austria, Russia and France. Similar societies also sprang up in other countries. In those early days it did not improve one's professional standing to belong to such a society, for the pursuit of astronautics was looked upon by the public as not altogether sane. The societies devoted a great deal of time and effort to disproving this idea.

During this period Max Valier, the Austrian, startled his fellow members of the vFR, including Oberth, by a spectacular use of an improvised rocket automobile powered by powder charges. He also arranged a rocket mail delivery. Valier was killed in a rocket automobile demonstration, under these circumstances it was difficult to establish the conservatism of the rocket worker.

The American Rocket Society was established in 1930 and grew rapidly. That same year the first bulletin of the Society appeared, containing an article on the " Universal Background of

Interplanetary Flight ". For many years this early ARS publication carried a column on " News from Abroad " suggesting strong interest in international astronautical affairs.

The British Interplanetary Society was founded in 1933 by Philip Cleator and immediately became an influential force in astronautics.

Cooperation between individuals in areas essential to national defense was necessarily foreclosed because of warfare, and this situation has persisted from about 1934 up to the present time. There has been very free exchange of information between individuals, within the framework of the establishments of friendly governments, however, and this undoubtedly has added immensely to the prospects of space-flight. In addition to the wartime cooperation with the great scientists and engineers of our allies, we now have the significant benefit of the knowledge and experience of many of the great German experts such as von Braun, Dornberger, Klein, Koelle, F. Haber, H. Haber, Schaefer, Stuhlinger, Strughold, and even Hermann Oberth himself — to mention only a few.

The rapid development of military rockets during World War II led to a growing public interest in rocketry and in the ultimate use of rocket power for the attainment of space-flight. Flight outside the earth's atmosphere has been a dream of man for generations. Long ago it was appreciated from a theoretical standpoint that rocket power was a key to flight into space. This is because it is the only propulsion system independent of the oxygen in the atmosphere.

The technology of the rocket during and since World War II, together with other advances in electronics, high-speed flight and atomic power, have led professional scientists and engineers to the conclusion that space flight may be achieved in their generation.

Few of the pioneers of rocket power had in mind the use of rockets as weapons of war. The realization of space flight as a peaceful enterprise and space research was more often their aim. Many experts in astronautics are convinced that the realization of space flight is a scientific, technical and administrative problem of such magnitude that it cannot be solved by one nation alone. An unselfish international cooperation is the indispensable basis for this task.

After years of private studies, and with the establishment of national rocket societies, it was only natural that the rocket technicians of the world should associate formally in an international organization. All who are interested in space travel realize that interplanetary flight will cost huge sums, and many, such as Germany's Loeser, hold that "this huge task cannot be performed by a single country". With genuine desire to affiliate the world's rocket scientists in an effective organization, the German Gfw circulated a resolution for close international cooperation among the world's astronomical societies, and in June, 1949, the cfw and the BIS formally proposed that an international congress on astronautics be held. A. Ananoff of France made elaborate preparations for the congress and he had the close cooperation of H. Gartmann of Germany and A. V. Cleaver of the BIS.

The First International Astronautical Congress convened in Paris on September 30, 1950, with representatives of France, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Denmark, Spain and Argentina present. The United States did not participate. A. Ananoff was elected president of the Congress and H. Mineur was named honorary president, Madame Gabrielle Camille Flammation and Madame de Vendevre were named

vice-presidents. Britain's Cleaver held the Chair for the important October 2 session at which time the general nature of the federation was agreed upon. Eight resolutions were adopted, the substance of which was that an international organization should be formed for the study and development of interplanetary flight

No technical sessions were held, but the delegates were received at the Palais de la Découverte, where a visit to the Département Astronautique had been arranged. They were also guests at the atomic facility at Chatillon and at the Observatory of Meudon.

The First Congress was a significant step in the history of rocketry. Science had crossed national boundaries. Some of the most interested parties, such as Oberth, were prevented from attending because of visa trouble, but glowing reports of the Congress were brought back to them. The mission of the proposed new organization was clear: convert the rocket from an engine of war to a peaceful vehicle of interplanetary exploration.

The Second International Astronautical Congress was held in London at Caxton Hall, from September 3 to 8, 1951. The original societies were represented, as was the United States (by the ARS, the Reaction Research Society, the



The USA and USSR delegations to the VIIIth Annual Congress of the International Astronautical Federation, at Barcelona, Spain. October. 1957.

(Photo Suarez, Barcelona)

Pacific Rocket Society, and the Detroit Rocket Society). Dutch and Canadian societies were then known to exist, but they did not participate in the Congress.

The Congress undertook to settle organizational problems. The name was established as the International Astronautical Federation. A Secretariat was authorized in Switzerland and the all-important question of voting was studied.

There was considerable technical exchange. On September 8, 1951, a popular technical symposium was held wherein delegates discussed the over-all aspects of interplanetary flight.

The primary scientific interest of the Second Congress was in the artificial satellite vehicle. The exchange of knowledge at London was the first organized attempt to promote world cooperation among rocket and astronautics workers. As such, it was a significant milestone in the history of science.

The Third International Astronautical Congress convened in Stuttgart on September 1, 1952. The Constitution of the IAF which had been drafted during the previous year by the Loeser-Haley committee was adopted. The principle of one vote per nation, regardless of the size of the country or the number of its rocket or astronautical societies, was approved. It was decided that the American Rocket Society would be the voting member from the United States.

The Congress then turned to technical matters. Professor Oberth presented a paper on "Private Research in Astronautics", in which he outlined the many problems which should be investigated with the aid of astronautical societies rather than large-scale, government-subsidized classified research and which thereafter would form the basis of world cooperation.

The Fourth International Astronautical Congress convened in Zurich in the Technical University on August 2, 1953. Societies from ten nations were represented and three new members were admitted: the Philadelphia Astronautical Society, the South African Interplanetary Society, and the Jugoslavian Astronautical Society. Japan and Israel sent observers. France was not represented. New societies in Spain and Egypt were reported in formative stages.

An important matter considered at the Fourth Congress was the establishment of an official

publication. Recognizing the need for year-round means of international dissemination of information among its members, the Congress appointed a committee to set up a quarterly publication, *Astronautica Acta*.

The problem of obtaining recognition from world scientific organization was given considerable attention and emphasis. It was proposed that the IAF should immediately serve as a consultative non-governmental organization to Unesco.

It was evident throughout the Fourth Congress that the IAF was becoming a potent factor in international efforts for scientific cooperation. As a result of the efforts of the Federation, for example, the United States Air Force gave permission to the Swiss Professor Eugster to insert 400-gram packages of nuclear track plates in high-altitude constant-level balloons.

The Fifth International Astronautical Congress met at Innsbruck, Austria, in August, 1954. The Austrian Society was host. The opening session was held in the Great Hall of the University of Innsbruck. The American, Spanish, Egyptian and Japanese Astronautical Societies, and the Brazilian Interplanetary Society were admitted to membership. France sent a large delegation for the first time since 1952, but the French did not seek formal accreditation. Russia again failed to send observers. The Croatian Society for Natural Sciences, Astronautical Section, sent an observer.

With increased membership and other encouraging signs of further international cooperation, the delegates approved publication of *Astronautica Acta* by Springer Verlag, with editorial functions remaining with the IAF. The news section was dropped from *Astronautica Acta* and instead a special bulletin containing news was set up for publication by the Secretariat.

The developments concerning the earth satellite project just prior to the convening of the Sixth Congress at Copenhagen on August 1, 1955, deserve some background discussion.

The first report of the Space Flight Committee of the ARS issued in 1952 called for an orbital unmanned satellite project. In 1953 the Chairman of the Space Flight Committee invited Alan T. Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, to attend a plenary meeting of the Committee, and thereafter ARS

issued a confidential report stating that the Space Flight Committee proposed that the " National Science Foundation study the utility of an unmanned satellite vehicle to science, commerce and industry, and national defense. Such a study should precede any considerations of feasibility and cost which could be undertaken if the utility study showed a definite need a satellite vehicle ".

On Friday morning, July 29, 1955, officials of Unesco signified their agreement to cooperate with the IAF and its space flight program. In the afternoon a group of leading French scientists and engineers agreed to join in the enterprise of peaceful astronautics — to organize a society for this purpose and to join the IAF. And in the evening the White House announcement of its satellite project was released from Washington. The Space Flight Committee of the ARS had anticipated the details and even much of the language of the American announcement. There were some changes, but the substance of the three reports of the Space Flight Committee in many respects paralleled the official announcement, and it was most gratifying that a great government proposed to go forward with a minimal satellite in connection with the program of the International Geophysical Year.

Of particular interest at the Sixth Congress was the attendance of a two-man delegation from the Yugoslavia Society — Ajvaz and Sivcev. These engineers attended the meetings faithfully. During the course of the second day of the plenary session. Ogorodnikov and Sedov. Russian academicians, also appeared and attended the business and technical sessions of the Congress. The Russians necessarily attended as observers because no rocket society from Russia had applied for membership. Application for membership was subsequently made through the USSR Academy of Sciences, and approved.

The Seventh Annual Congress of the IAF, held in Rome from September 17 to 22, 1956, was remarkable in many ways. The organization of the Congress was outstanding, including excellent conference facilities, efficient use of simultaneous translation (into four languages), and a beneficial camaraderie in the Secretariat.

Over 450 experts in the natural and social sciences attended the meetings and approxi-

mately 50 papers were presented. Three new national societies were elected to membership : Committee on Astronautics, USSR Academy of Sciences; Polskie Towarzystwo Astronautyczne (Poland) ; and Société Française d'Astronautique (France) — making a total of 21 voting members.

The most felicitous occasion of the Congress was the special audience with Pope Pius XII who showed a far-reaching knowledge of the history and activities of the IAF and other leading rocket and interplanetary societies.

Administratively, the most important achievement of the Congress was the unanimous adoption of amendments to the IAF Constitution. In brief, these amendments increased the authorized number of vice-presidents of the Federation from three to five- and established new procedures for nominating and electing IAF officers.

With respect to cooperation with Unesco, the IAF worked out a formal agreement whereby it would act as a consultative international non-governmental organization to Unesco upon the planning, organization and execution of a program relating to space flight and astronautics in general. This program was presented to Unesco at its New Delhi Conference held in November, 1956.

In regard to cooperation with other international organizations in the field of astronautics, the IAF wrote to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), in April, 1956, requesting that adequate working arrangements be made between the IAF and the ITU for allocation of radio frequencies for space communication.

A report should be available for the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU in 1959. Once such studies are made, the ITU should initiate formal steps to effect the allocation of radio frequencies for travel in space.

At present the IAF has 25 Member Societies from 21 nations : Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, USSR, United States and Yugoslavia.

Radio communications and guidance, of course, are essential in space flight. In the case of the earth satellite programs it is also obvious that such programs must be peaceful and civilian, as the satellites will orbit over many nations. The only official international body authorized to make studies on the fundamental and extremely diverse technical problems involved is the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR).

In view of the importance of the CCIR to the astronautical program, the author traveled to Warsaw to attend the CCIR conference in August, 1956, to present the views of the IAF and to seek associate membership in the CCIR. Subsequently, full recognition of the IAF was voted by the ITU.

At its convention in Caracas in June, 1956, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) showed real awareness of its possible role in the field of astronautics and recognized the need for the study of space law by that body. P. K. Roy, director of ICAO's Legal Bureau, expressed his interest in a seminar on space law and allied problems sponsored by ICAO.

The Eight IAF Congress, which met in Barcelona in October, 1957, was keynoted by Sputnik I. The great achievement of the USSR was acclaimed throughout the Congress. The officers elected were: Andrew G. Haley, President; Vice-Presidents: A. Hjertstrand, Sweden; J. M. J. Kooy, Holland; Leonid I. Sedov, USSR; L. R. Shepherd, Great Britain; T. M. Tabanera, Argentina; and K. Zarankiewicz, Poland. Joseph Stemmer of Switzerland was again elected Secretary.

In view of the legal complications and involvements which are bound to arise as the result of ventures into space above the earth's atmosphere, a committee was created "to define the regions of jurisdiction of air law, and of space law". By common consent John Cobb Cooper, general counsel of the International Air Transport Association and world-renowned international lawyer, was named Chairman of the Committee, which was designated "The Cooper Committee". The Committee will submit its findings and recommendations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization. It was the general consensus of

the Congress that The Cooper Committee, in addition to denning air jurisdiction and space jurisdiction as an adjective task, should also undertake the substantive task of stating jurisdictional rules.

During 1957-58 considerable time has been devoted to establishing new Member Societies throughout the world and a great deal of interest and enthusiasm have been engendered. As President of the IAF the author has made two trips to Europe in 1958, discussing IAF problems with Member Societies, lecturing on the legal and economic aspects of astronautics, speaking to groups who are interested in forming new astronautical societies, and attending the sessions of Study Group XI of the CCIR in Moscow as Observer for the IAF. He has also lectured extensively on space law throughout the United States and discussed astronautics with many of the United Nations Representatives. He also lectured in Montreal and attended the inauguration of the Canadian Astronautical Society.

Closer cooperation with other international organizations has been developed during the past year. For example, at a meeting of the Bureau of the International Council of Scientific Unions in The Hague in March, 1958, the subject of cooperation between ICSU and the IAF received very full discussion and a Committee was nominated to work out certain problems in connection therewith. This Committee met in Paris in May. Also, the Federation Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) has expressed interest in establishing closer collaboration with the IAF.

The Ninth Annual Congress of the International Astronautical Federation, to be held in Amsterdam from August 25-30, 1958, will bring together distinguished scientists from many nations. The main theme of the Congress will be rocket propellants and propellant systems, but papers will be delivered on other subjects of interest in the general field of astronautics. The Netherlands Society, as host, has planned an excellent program for the Congress. Never before has there been such intense interest in rocketry and astronautics, and the International Astronautical Federation, a pioneer in this field, will provide a suitable forum for the exchange of information and ideas among the scientists of the world.

RÉSUMÉ

Les débuts de la coopération internationale en matière d'aéronautique se situent au cours des trois premières décades de ce siècle. En 1927, la Société pour les voyages dans l'espace (VIR) est fondée en Allemagne. C'est le premier « forum » où peuvent se rencontrer les spécialistes de toutes nations. De 9 membres à l'origine, la Société atteint rapidement le chiffre de 500, comprenant les grands experts vivant à cette époque. Des sociétés similaires se créent aux Etats-Unis (American Rocket Society) en 1930, en Grande-Bretagne (British Interplanetary Society) en 1933. Les principales difficultés viennent à ce moment du peu de crédit scientifique accordé par l'opinion publique aux travaux de ces sociétés et savants éminents.

Les techniques et études font un grand pas en avant durant et après la seconde guerre mondiale. Cependant les chercheurs dans le domaine de l'aéronautique visent surtout à une utilisation pacifique des fusées. Ils sentent aussi que leur programme déborde largement les possibilités d'une seule nation et qu'une collaboration internationale s'impose.

En 1949, la société allemande propose la convocation d'un congrès international d'aéronautique. Celui-ci se tient à Paris en septembre 1950 et réunit des représentants de France, Allemagne, Autriche, Grande-Bretagne, Danemark, Espagne et Argentine. Une résolution souligne la nécessité de créer une organisation internationale permanente. Ce premier congrès permet aussi de franchir un pas décisif : la mission de la nouvelle organisation sera de transformer l'engin de guerre

en un instrument scientifique d'exploration interplanétaire. Le deuxième congrès, un an plus tard à Londres désigne le titre de l'organisation. C'est là que pour la première fois est abordée dans un forum international la question du satellite artificiel. Au cours du troisième congrès, à Stuttgart en 1952, le Professeur Oberth (Allemagne) souligne l'utilité de confier les recherches aux sociétés privées plutôt qu'aux grandes institutions parastatales. Les quatrième et cinquième congrès se tiennent respectivement à Zurich en 1953 et à Innsbruck en 1954. Il y est notamment décidé de publier une Revue internationale « Astronautica Act ». Le sixième congrès à Copenhague en août 1955, coïncide avec la retentissante déclaration de la Maison Blanche annonçant le projet américain de satellite artificiel. Des représentants de l'U.R.S.S. pour la première fois assistent en tant qu'observateurs au congrès international d'aéronautique. Au septième congrès à Rome en 1956, 450 participants sont inscrits et 50 communications y sont produites. Le huitième congrès à Barcelone acclame la délégation de l'U.R.S.S. qui vient de réaliser le lancement du Spoutnik I. Le neuvième congrès se tiendra à Amsterdam du 25 au 30 août 1958.

La Fédération Aéronautique Internationale n'a cessé en même temps de multiplier ses contacts avec les autres organisations internationales : sur le plan gouvernemental avec l'Unesco, l'OACI et l'UIT (spécialement le CCIR) et a obtenu auprès de celles-ci une reconnaissance officielle; sur le plan non gouvernemental avec le Conseil International des Unions Scientifiques.

NUMERO SPECIAL

Notre prochain numéro (juillet) sera consacré à la participation de l'Italie à la coopération internationale.

AU SOMMAIRE :

1. — **La présence de l'Italie dans les organisations intergouvernementales**, par M. A.E. Folchi, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères.
2. — **The Ten-Year « Programme for Raising Income and Employment Levels » and its Relationship to the International Economy**, by Prof. P. Saraceno, President of the Committee for the Application of the Vanoni Scheme.
3. — **Italy's participation in the European Economic Community and its effects on her international economic relations**, by Amb. A. Cattani, Director General of Economic Affairs at Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
4. — **Italy and international programs for technical assistance**, by Mr. Ivan Matteo Lombarde, President of the National Committee for the Productivity.
5. — **L'Italie dans les trafics aériens internationaux**, par M. N. Carandini, ancien Ambassadeur d'Italie, Président de l'Alitalia.
6. — **La participation italienne à la coopération internationale non gouvernementale. - Données et considérations**, par la Société Italienne pour l'Organisation Internationale.
7. — **La femme italienne et les organisations féminines internationales**, par M^{me} Dr. Teresita Sandeski Scelba, Président de l'Alliance Féminine Italienne.

Etes - vous maitre de votre travail de bureau?

Si les conseils qui suivent n'ont pas été rédigés spécialement à l'intention des dirigeants des organisations internationales, ceux-ci ne manqueront pas d'en faire une judicieuse appropriation ... et de reconnaître que « l'organisation » est aussi un de leurs problèmes.

Votre bureau est-il encombré de lettres, de documents, de publications diverses ? Etes-vous noyé dans votre travail ?

Commencez par classer les documents en trois paquets :

- 1° Les lettres auxquelles vous devez donner suite, les documents dont vous avez besoin pour exécuter votre travail, prendre des décisions et être informé de ce qui concerne directement votre activité.
- 2° Les publications techniques et autres que vous désirez consulter pour apprendre ce dont vous avez besoin.
- 3° Les pièces inutiles, comme par exemple les statistiques ou les informations dont vous ne savez que faire ou qui ne vous servent plus.

Après ce premier tri :

I — Retirez d'abord tout ce qui ne vous intéresse pas. Mais au préalable examinez bien si vous ne pouvez pas en tirer un parti quelconque. Dans l'affirmative, notez dans votre agenda les documents que vous pourrez étudier ou utiliser et classez ces documents en attente. Dans la négative, faites-les disparaître de votre bureau.

II — Parcourez ensuite rapidement les informations qui pourraient vous être utiles dans l'avenir. Puis, après les avoir répertoriées sur fiches de référence ou autrement, classez-les dans un meuble se trouvant à portée de la main.

Ceci fait, attaquez-vous à tout ce qui vous est immédiatement nécessaire. Pour mener cette tâche à bonne fin :

Préparez soigneusement votre travail

Chaque jour, votre courrier vous apporte de nouvelles tâches très importantes ou secondaires. Mais les petits problèmes pourraient grossir démesurément si on les négligeait au début.

Commencez la journée par la lecture du courrier entrant et classez-le dans l'ordre dans lequel vous vous en occuperez.

Estimez à ce moment le temps qu'il vous faudra pour y donner la suite qu'il comporte. Cela vous donnera une indication sur le nombre d'heures que vous devrez consacrer ce jour-là à la liquidation des affaires courantes. Vous pourrez ainsi répartir rationnellement votre travail quotidien.

Notez ensuite dans votre agenda les opérations différées et les réponses qui ne peuvent être faites immédiatement.

Ne quittez pas votre bureau le soir sans vous être assuré que vous avez complètement exécuté le programme journalier que vous vous êtes assigné. S'il reste des travaux non achevés, reportez-les à votre agenda pour le lendemain.

Ne laissez jamais le soir sur votre bureau une pile de documents non triés.

Passer immédiatement à l'exécution

Certaines questions peuvent être résolues immédiatement, d'autres demanderont un certain temps. L'essentiel, c'est de ne rien laisser traîner.

Dictez le courrier et les instructions dès le matin.

Utilisez le téléphone autant que possible.

Passer ensuite aux problèmes à examiner avec vos collaborateurs.

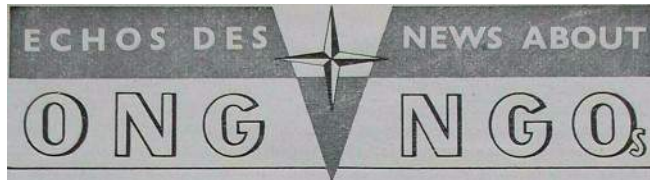
Fixez des rendez-vous à heure fixe et épuisez en une fois toute la matière à examiner avec chacun d'eux. Passez en revue toutes les questions en suspens dont ils doivent vous apporter les solutions.

Ne laissez pas dormir dans des dossiers les affaires en cours

Pour retrouver aisément des documents classés dans des dossiers, n'abusez pas de classements particuliers. Envoyez de préférence le tout au classement général en spécifiant exactement sous quelle rubrique les documents doivent être classés.

Evitez les mentions « divers » ou « affaires générales »; quelques dossiers de plus à ouvrir coûtent moins cher que le temps que vous perdez à rechercher les pièces perdues dans la masse.

(Factory; New-York, et CNOF, Revue mensuelle de l'Organisation, Paris.)



A new Special Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions, to conduct scientific research on a cooperative basis in Antarctica after the SCAR close of the International Geophysical Year, was formed at a meeting of the interested countries and International Scientific Unions, which took place at the new headquarters of the ICSU Secretariat in The Hague from February 3rd to 5th, 1958. Representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France, Japan, Norway, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and of the International Unions of Geodesy and Geophysics, Scientific Radio, Biological Sciences and Geography elected an Executive Committee consisting of Ing. Gén. G. Laclavère as President, Professor K. E. Bullen as Vice-Président, and Dr. V. Schytt, Geografiska Institutet, Stockholms Högskola, Drottninggatan 120. Stockholm Va, Sweden, as Secretary-

(ICSU Quarterly Bulletin. Jan/March 1958)

Lors de sa réunion de Bruges en septembre 1957, la Conférence sur la Communauté Atlantique a projeté de publier deux à quatre fois par an trois DIGESTS « digests bibliographiques » séparés. Le premier contiendra une bibliographie critique et raisonnée des ouvrages et articles sur le problème des pays sous-développés. Le deuxième s'occupera du communisme. Le troisième des valeurs de base de la Communauté atlantique. Les « digests » contiendront aussi des comptes rendus sur l'activité des organisations et instituts travaillant déjà dans les domaines respectifs. Ces séries de publications apporteront une synthèse et un aperçu clair sur tout ce qui paraît dans les domaines respectifs.

(Lettre circulaire aux participants de la Conférence sur la Communauté Atlantique, n° 1. 1958)

The World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, in cooperation with the Department of Education of Unesco, has undertaken WCOTP a global survey of the access of women to the teaching profession. This study will attempt to ascertain where, and to what extent, discrimination still exists, and what are the real causes. A preliminary study prepared by Unesco early in 1957 pointed up the need for a world-wide survey on the general shortage of teachers, collecting data on facts, trends, and possible remedy through the employment

of more women. The World Confederation was asked to cooperate in this project as it was felt that the precise reasons could not always be found by sending questionnaires to governments only.

Dr. Ida Bobula, who has done much work in the field of women's rights, has joined the Secretariat of WCOTP to research and prepare this report which will be forwarded to Unesco for printing and presentation to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women during the Spring of 1959.

(Echo WCOTP. April 1958)

In a recent Unesco Courier, in an article titled "NGOs and The Rise of The New Elites", A. Mettraux (Department of Social Sciences) writes: "Many NGO international organizations are eager to RECRUITING train leaders who will be equipped to work for the goals they have set themselves. But such training poses numerous problems. In February 1947 the NGOs (with the help of Unesco) began an inquiry in which all NGOs were asked to describe their method of recruiting, the type of training offered and particularly the problems and difficulties encountered. The findings of this inquiry are to be reported to the next conference of NGOs (at Unesco) in June".

(Unesco House News, vol. 2. n° 6, 1958)

Un Service de conférences européennes a été créé en octobre 1957 par le Centre européen de la culture pour satisfaire le grand nombre CONFÉRENCIERS de conférences qui lui était demandé. Dirigé par M. Baumgartner d'Alligny, membre du conseil de direction du Centre, ce service a constitué une première liste de 42 conférenciers de 9 pays européens, et disposés à traiter les thèmes européens les plus divers. Il a également dressé une liste des organisations de conférences existantes, ainsi que des foyers, instituts, congrès, séminaires, etc., qui demandent des orateurs. Le secrétariat du Service est assuré par le Centre européen de la culture.

(Bulletin Européen, janvier 1958)

La coopération internationale en marche • Work in progress • La coopération

During the last 100 years knowledge of physical power and its applications have gained such predominance that human life has lost balance.

GEOPSYCHICAL YEAR Parallel with the International Geophysical Year, when scientists from over 50 countries are uniting to gain even more knowledge of this power, it has been suggested that there should be an International Geopsychical Year to study the spiritual side of nature and human nature, and the powers deriving therefrom.

(Speaking of Women. UK, April 1958)

(Zurich) — A sponsoring committee, made up of representatives of the Swiss national and free churches, has been formed to study and promote an international Protestant broadcasting station in Switzerland. The committee has already agreed on a general outline of the functioning of the planned broadcasting station. The proclamation of the Gospel is to be its only purpose.

The broadcasting station is planned to be at the disposal of churches and church institutions both from Switzerland and abroad. All programmes which might disturb relationships between different confessions or which might interfere with Swiss neutrality are excluded. The radio station will not have any commercial interests, and will be a non-profit-making organisation. (Ecumenical Press Service, April 4th 1958)

At its last meeting, in February, the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Union of

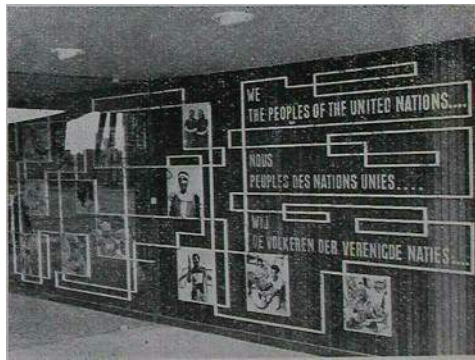
EUROPEAN STAFFS Employees in Public and Civil Services considered the problem of the trade union organisation of employees of international institutions. This problem is gaining in importance in view of the ever-increasing number of such bodies. The Secretariat was in touch with a number of such authorities and their staff associations, and the possibility had arisen of the establishment of a special organisation for officials of European institutions. It was desirable for the IFPCS to establish close links with such an organisation.

The number of workers now engaged in research on Orthoptera is large, and the field of work is very extensive. A questionnaire was sent out by the Anti-Locust Research Centre, London, in 1956, to institutions and scientists all over the world known to be engaged in research on Orthoptera, asking them to provide information on the subjects of their research. Of 250 questionnaires sent out, 215 were returned by workers in 37 different countries. All enquiries to the Anti-Locust Research Centre, 1 Princes Gate, London SW 7.

(Nature, 15 March 1958)



Le pavillon des Nations Unies à l'Exposition Universelle de Bruxelles a été inauguré le 26 avril dernier. Les réalisations et entreprises des institutions spécialisées aussi bien que des Nations Unies elles-mêmes y sont présentées, mais les ONG constateront avec amertume l'absence de toute allusion à la coopération qu'elles apportent aux Nations Unies, à l'exception de la mention faite par le Haut Commissariat pour les Réfugiés de l'appui des organisations « bénévoles » (!) pour la reconstruction



d'un village grec. Il n'eût cependant pas été envahissant ni difficile de faire allusion en quelques mots à cette contribution si souvent sollicitée des Nations Unies et à laquelle les ONG consacrent une part importante de leur temps et de leurs ressources. Si l'on tient compte du fait que les 35 millions de visiteurs de l'Exposition sont des hommes de la rue et non des délégués gouvernementaux, il eût été logique de leur montrer que par le truchement des ONG, ils pouvaient « join ».



Maquette du Palais des Congrès internationaux, actuellement en cours de construction à Lyon (France). L'ensemble de la construction comprendra un bâtiment à usage de bureaux, de 1.550 m² de superficie et de 100 mètres de façade. Il comprendra trois étages. Derrière ce bâtiment sera construit un auditorium de 1.450 places, équipé pour conférences, congrès, cinéma. Ce palais comprendra en outre un ensemble de salles de commissions dont : 2 grandes salles de 150 places ayant chacune 6 cabines de traduction et une cabine de projection, 3 petites salles de 40, 30 et 20 places, toutes équipées de cabines de traduction et de cabines de projection, 2 salons de réunions, une dizaine de bureaux à usage divers, des salons avec bars réservés à la presse et aux interprètes.

Les dirigeants de la Société Interaméricaine de la Presse, réunis à Montego Bay en Jamaïque, ont proposé à l'Organisation des Etats Américains **DROITS DE L'HOMME** d'établir des sanctions contre les Etats qui violeraient la charte des droits de l'homme particulièrement en matière de liberté de la presse.

(La Nacion, 31 mars 1958)

Le comité directeur de la Confédération internationale des cadres fonctionnaires, réuni le 1^{er} février 1958 à Luxembourg, a décidé la constitution en **MARCHE COMMUN** son sein d'unions compétentes tant sur le plan géographique que technique pour des questions communes à plusieurs Etats et en particulier pour assurer sa représentation auprès des organismes du Marché Commun, de l'Euratom, de la CECA et toutes autres communautés internationales.

(Communiqué)

Ten major newspapers in Western Europe have decided to from a pool to handle advertising in connection with the Common Market. After a study of the problem of outlets for **ADVERTISING MEDIA** Common Market advertising the pool agreed on the widest possible cooperation and adopted the collective designation **TEAM** (Top European Advertising Media). The following newspapers belong to the group : *Le Soir* (Brussels) e *Figaro* (Paris), *Corriere della sera* (Milan) . *Il Messagero* (Rome). *Algemeen Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, *Die Welt*

(Hamburg), *Frankfurter Allgemeine, Süddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) and *The Manchester Guardian*.

(IPI Report, April 1958)

Une Semaine de la fraternité a été observée du 16 au 23 février 1958 dans dix mille villes d'Asie, d'Europe et d'Amérique. Avec la collaboration **FRATERNITE** d'éminentes personnalités, les institutions de ces villes se sont efforcées, par la voix des églises, (les écoles, de la radio, de la presse et des grandes organisations civiques, de rappeler aux hommes leur responsabilité de contribuer à l'établissement d'une véritable fraternité entre tous les membres de la famille humaine, sans distinction de race, de religion, de nationalité ou de position sociale. (*Bulletin du Bureau Int d'Education*, 1^{er} trim 1958)

In order to bring together and focus the attention of the YMCA Movement on Inter-Movement Aid, the Extension Committee presented to the **EXTENSION PROGRAMME** World Council at Kassel a Centennial Extension Programme. Some 122 projects were described, studied and recommended to the World Council which gave general approval to them as a basis for solicitation and implementation. (*World Communiqué*, March-April 1958)

L'assemblée générale de l'Union mondiale de la femme pour la concorde internationale, le 20 janvier, avait pour objet la dissolution de l'Union.

DISSOLUTION Le soin de continuer son travail fut confié à la Fédération mondiale des Associations pour les Nations Unies. M^{me} G. Thélin, qui

internationale en marche • Work in progress • La coopération

présida la séance, après avoir cité quelques-uns des messages adressés à l'Union, engagea chaleureusement les membres de l'Union à marquer leur fidélité à l'idéal de la paix en collaborant désormais activement avec les Associations, locales ou nationales, pour les Nations-Unies. M^{lle} Nob., secrétaire-générale de l'Union pendant 31 ans, évoqua, alors, en raccourci, le passé de l'Union. M. Adrien Pelt, secrétaire-général de la Fédération mondiale des Associations pour les Nations-Unies, prit alors la parole et souhaita la bienvenue aux membres de l'Union qui s'affiliaient à la Fédération.

(Communiqué)

En 1958, seven member organisations of the International Federation of Worker's Educational Associations will receive grants under the Unesco's scheme for workers study tours. Over two hundred trade unions, cooperatives of workers' educational associations have benefited under this scheme during the last seven years, receiving a grant from Unesco to enable a group of not more than 15 of their members to take part in a tour to another country to study working and living conditions there.

(Int Bulletin of Workers' Education, Winter 1957-58)

La Confédération internationale des fédérations de fonctionnaires et du personnel des services publics vient d'ouvrir à Mexico un Bureau AMERIQUE pour l'Amérique latine. W. C. Doherty junior, qui a déjà rempli les mêmes fonctions pour le compte de la Fédération internationale des P.T.T., en sera le chef. Il a annoncé la publication prochaine d'un Bulletin inter-américain d'informations et que sous peu il fera une tournée en divers pays latino-américains pour établir des contacts directs avec les syndicats des services publics.

(Bulletin d'information de la CISL, 15 mars 1958)

Le 17 mai dernier a été inauguré à Bruxelles, le Palais des Congrès édifié dans le cadre remarquable du Mont des Arts. Cette importante réalisation dont les pouvoirs publics belges ont assumé la charge, couronne les efforts poursuivis depuis huit ans par la « Fédération des Associations Internationales établies en Belgique » (F.A.I.B.)

Celle-ci, dès 1950, indiquait, dans un rapport, la nécessité de doter Bruxelles d'une Maison Internationale qui comprenne à la fois des locaux de réunions et un certain nombre de bureaux qui seraient loués aux organisations internationales. En 1952, les pouvoirs publics prenaient en mains la première partie de ce programme tandis que la F.A.I.B. se préoccupait plus particulièrement de la deuxième partie. A côté du Palais des Congrès, aujourd'hui achevé, s'élève ce qui devait être le bâtiment des Secrétariats internationaux. Une décision récente du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères vient d'affecter provisoirement ce complexe, dont l'achèvement est prévu pour la fin de l'année, à certains organes des Communautés Européennes.

Europe House is a voluntary association of members who on payment of a subscription and by donations make it possible to provide the physical EUROPE HOUSE facilities for meeting and the organization of activities.

Its programme includes :

Series of evening meetings at which each European country is described by one of its diplomatic representatives in London and by others who know it well. Industrial evenings during which members of a particular trade or industry are given an insight into what their opposite numbers on the Continent are doing. Panel discussions on current topics between British and Continental specialists. Week-end and other study sessions at which British people can meet Continental specialists to exchange information and views.

Session d'ouverture de la réunion du Comité consultatif international de Bibliographie tenue à la Maison de l'Unesco, le 10 décembre 1957. M^{me} de Menezes Doria (au centre), déléguée de l'UAI au Brésil, participait aux travaux de cette réunion. (Unesco)





l'Assemblée générale de l'Association catholique internationale pour la radiodiffusion et la télévision, à Genève, en octobre 1957.

Conferences and other activities connected with Europe arranged at Europe House by a number of organizations. Europe House will also provide the usual kind of Club facilities including a bar and restaurant. (161. Fleet Street. London E C 4)

(Communiqué)

Nourris d'une culture commune, les pays d'Amérique latine se préoccupent d'en assurer

**UNIVERSITE
LATINO-AMERICAINE**

l'unit
é et
la

péné-
tration. Un Comité de coordi-
nation de l' « Université latino-
avril dernier, groupant des

présentants des Universités d'Uruguay, de Santiago et de Buenos Aires.

La réalisation d'une communauté réelle entre ces universités, rétablissement d'un plan général de coordination des services interuniversitaires et ultérieurement, la création d'une université d'Amérique latine, tels sont les premiers objectifs assignés au Comité. Il a été décidé de créer dans l'immédiat une Commission

interuniversitaire régionale qui étudiera les problèmes spéciaux de l'Amérique latine et l'incidence des problèmes mondiaux, coordonnera les travaux de recherche, établira des cours temporaires communs, etc... La création d'un secrétariat permanent a été également envisagée. (*La Nación et La Prensa*. 25 avril 1958)

Une Commission permanente des risques professionnels a été créée récemment au sein de l'Association Internationale de Sécurité Sociale.

RISQUES Le Groupe de travail chargé de la mise au point du programme a proposé rétablissement d'un Centre International de documentation qui aurait pour tâche de développer, à l'échelle internationale et en étroite coopération avec le BIT, un échange systématique et large de toutes les informations dans le domaine de la prévention des risques professionnels, y compris les renseignements statistiques et les moyens de propagande l'éducation.

(Bulletin de l'A.I.S.S. Jan.-Févr. 1958)

internationale en marche • Work in progress • La coopération

INTERNATIONAL

Prisses • Competitions • Awards • Prix • Concours • Bourses

INTERNATIONALES

Le premier prix sur l'organisation internationale du Centre Européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale a été accordé en 1957 à M. Jean Salmon, Docteur en droit international public de l'Université de Paris, Docteur en droit de l'Université de Bruxelles, pour son manuscrit « Le rôle des organisations internationales en matière de prêts et d'emprunts ».

(Chronique de Politique Etrangère, janv. 1958)

The United Nations Children's Fund has been awarded the World Youth-Welfare Prize for 1957 by the Board of Trustees of the Pestalozzi World YOUTH FOUNDATION "in recognition for services WELFARE rendered to children in distress the world over within the hierarchy of need and in the spirit of Heinrich Pestalozzi". Consisting of a purse of 3,000 Swiss francs (approximately S 700), a gold medal and a scroll, the prize was presented to Unicef Executive Director Maurice Pate at the Pestalozzi Foundation of America's annual convocation in New York on February 14.

(United Nations Review, March 1958)

La Commission des Pouvoirs locaux de l'Assemblée consultative du Conseil de l'Europe a siégé à Bordeaux les 15, 16 et 17 décembre 1957. Au PRIX DE COURS d'une séance solennelle du Conseil L'EUROPE Municipal, le Prix de l'Europe a été décerné à la Ville de Bordeaux.

Closer European integration will obviously create a new situation which will require its own specialists. This fact has been recognised by the High Authority of the European Coal & Steel Community which has announced five research scholarships to the value of 500,000 francs (about £ 480) tenable for a period of eight months. The first awards will be made at the end of June 1958, with the object of encouraging research into the economic, legal and social problems of European integration. Candidates must be citizens of one of the Community's member countries, or all countries which have concluded agreements with the Community, or are members of the Council of Europe.

(Engineering, 14 Feb. 1958)

Le prix international de vulgarisation scientifique, décerné chaque année par l'Unesco, a été attribué pour 1957 au savant et philosophe anglais Bertrand Russell. Kalinga est le nom d'une FONDATION qui contribue efficacement au développement économique et au progrès social et culturel de l'Etat d'Orissa en Inde. Ce prix

d'une valeur de 1.000 livres sterling, a pour but de faire connaître les grands interprètes de la science et les relations entre l'Inde et les milieux scientifiques de toutes les nations.

(Informations Unesco, n° 268)

Le Prix Charlemagne a été décerné, pour 1958, à M. Robert Schuman, ancien Président du Conseil français et Ministre des Affaires étrangères et président du Mouvement Euro-CHARLEMAGNE péen, pour services rendus à la cause de l'unification européenne.

(Informations Européennes, déc. 1957)

Le Prix Narcisse Leven de 200.000 francs français, fondé par disposition testamentaire de feu Georges Leven, ancien vice-président de l'ALLIANCE ISRAËLITE UNIVERSELLE, a été attribuée pour la première fois le 27 novembre 1957 par un jury constitué à cet effet. Le Prix a été attribué au professeur Jules Isaac, pour ses deux livres : Jésus et Israël (1948), Genèse de l'Antisémitisme (1956) consacrés à la cause du judaïsme et à la lutte contre les mystifications de l'antisémitisme.

(Les Cahiers de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle, déc. 1957)

Le Conseil d'administration de l'Association des journalistes périodiques belges et étrangers vient de créer le « Prix international de la presse PRESSE périodique ». D'un montant de 10.000 PERIODIQUE FB, il sera décerné, pour la première fois, cette année, à l'auteur du meilleur article paru dans la presse périodique et traitant de quelque manière que ce soit, de l'Exposition de Bruxelles 1958 (M. Georges-Marie Matthijs, 52, avenue Emile Max, Bruxelles IV).

(Libre Belgique, 28 févr. 1958)

An International Exhibition of Children's Art and Crafts will be open in London to all children between the ages of five and 16.

ART COUNTRIES participating include Canada, CHILDREN'S the U.R.S.S., France, eastern Germany, Poland, the Fiji Isles, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Bulgaria, India, the Argentine, China, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Japan, and Austria. It is hoped that the exhibition will finally include work from 30 countries—300 exhibits from overseas and 100 from the United Kingdom. (International Exhibition of Children's Art and Crafts, 75, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1.)

Le « Centre organistique de Gand » organise, dans le cadre des manifestations culturelles de l'Exposition Universelle de 1958, un grand concours international pour orgue. Tous les compositeurs vivants sont invités à y prendre part, en envoyant des compositions inédites et non encore exécutées. Renseignements : Société Sabam, 61, rue de la Loi, Bruxelles.
(*Inter-Auteurs*, n° 129, 1957)

Une exposition ibéro-américaine de dessins d'enfants sera inaugurée le 6 janvier 1959 à Madrid. Sont autorisés à participer à cette exposition les DESSINS enfants de 6 à 14 ans des pays ibéro-américains. Les œuvres doivent être envoyées, avant le 1^{er} octobre 1958, à l'adresse suivante : Secretaria General, Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid.

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, President of the United States National Academy of Sciences and also President of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical **BENJAMIN** Research, has been awarded the Gold **FRANKLIN** Medal of the International Benjamin Franklin Society.

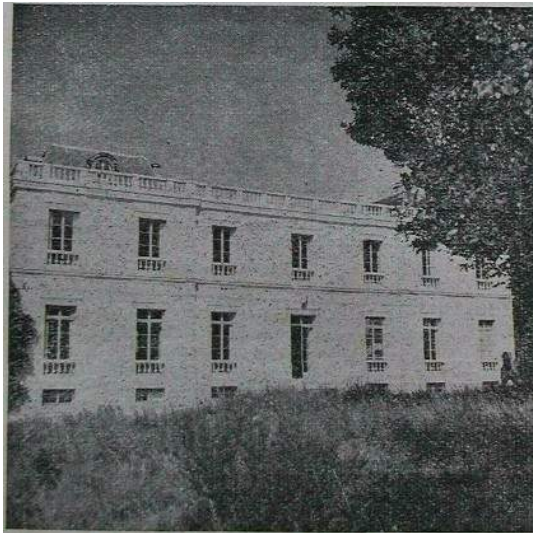
(*Nature*, 8 Feb. 1958)



Par acte notarié en • date du 29 décembre 1956, M^{me} et M. Olaf Aschberg, citoyens suédois, ont fait don à l'Unesco du Château et du domaine du Bois du Rocher situé à 14 km de Paris.

A la demande des donateurs, il a été précisé dans l'acte de donation que le château pourrait être utilisé par l'Unesco pour faciliter la réalisation des buts qu'elle poursuit, et notamment : pour la tenue de conférences ou de réunions de personnalités éminentes s'intéressant aux Sciences naturelles ou sociales et plus précisément aux Sciences nucléaires, économiques, médicales, au droit international et aux Sciences politiques, ou encore à des réunions de groupes d'études ayant le même objet; pour favoriser les rencontres de personnes appartenant à différentes nationalités et dont l'activité principale est consacrée au développement de l'éducation, de la science et de la culture.

Le château se prête particulièrement à l'organisation de réunions restreintes (3 salles peuvent contenir respectivement 40, 24 et 24 personnes). Le règlement d'utilisation n'est pas encore définitivement établi. Il y est envisagé d'accorder une réduction de 50 % sur le prix de location des salles aux délégations permanentes auprès de l'Unesco, aux membres des Commissions nationales pour l'Unesco et aux Organisations internationales non gouvernementales ayant conclu un accord en due forme avec l'Unesco ou bénéficiant du Statut consultatif.
(Unesco).



PERSONALIA

L'Union des Associations Internationales a en le regret de perdre un de ses membres éminents en la personne An Baron Fernand van Ackere, décédé le 16 avril dernier. De nationalité belge, le défunt avait mis son action politique et sociale au service des classes moyennes dont il a brillamment assuré la défense et la promotion. Il était président d'honneur à vie de l'Institut International des Classes Moyennes.

The Rev. E. Philip Eastman, a British Congregationalist has been named general secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. Now assistant secretary of the Free Church Federal Council of Great Britain, Mr. Eastman will head the London office of the IFOR, a Christian pacifist organisation. For nine years Mr. Eastman was a staff member of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.

(*Ecumenical Press Service*, n° 15, April 18th, 1958)

Le Professeur Georges Boulanger, de la Faculté polytechnique de Mons et de l'U.L.B., président de l'Association internationale de cybernétique, a été invité par le Gouvernement américain à effectuer un voyage de deux mois aux Etats-Unis. Ce voyage a pour objectif de renforcer les liens entre les savants et les techniciens qui travaillent, en Amérique et en Europe, dans le domaine de l'automation.

(*Lettre de Belgique*, n° 17, 1958)

Mr. P. C. Spencer has been appointed treasurer of the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, Inc. Mr. Spencer is chairman of the board of Sinclair Oil Corporation.

Pour son œuvre en faveur des personnes déplacées, le Père Pire vient de se voir élevé, par le Gouvernement Français, à la dignité de Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. Le Père Pire est le fondateur des « Villages Européens »,

(*NEM*, n° 94, 1958)

Mr. W. J. Phillips has been appointed Under General Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

(*World Jewish Congress*, Press Survey, 7 Jan. 1958)

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NEW INTERNATIONAL PERIODICALS

• *The International Association for Analogue Computation will shortly publish an International quarterly periodical which will be entitled " Proceedings of the Association for Analogue Computation ".*

The Review will produce articles dealing with the theory and applications of analogue computation in all its forms and all its relations to arithmetic (digital) computation. In addition, it will publish information, a revue of recent books and a bibliographic column.— (50 av. Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels).

• En janvier 1958 a paru le premier numéro du nouvel organe officiel de l'Union internationale pour l'éducation sanitaire de la population qui est intitulé « Revue Internationale d'Education de la Santé ». Le secrétariat de rédaction de cette publication trimestrielle publiée en anglais et en français se trouve à Genève, 3, rue Viollier.

« *The Pall Mall Quarterly is the successor to World Liberalism. For some time it has been clear that there was a need for a quarterly magazine in English, catering for Liberals throughout the world. The French twin of this magazine, published by the Belgian Group of the Liberal International, is called Libéralisme Mondial. Published from 123, Pall Mall, London S W1.*

• Le Bulletin de l'Union européenne de Radiodiffusion a fait peau neuve. Il n'est plus ronéographié mais imprimé et s'intitule désormais « Revue de l'U.E.R. ». La Revue est scindée en deux cahiers paraissant alternativement tous les mois : le Cahier A (technique) et le Cahier B (informations générales et juridiques). (1-3, rue de Varembe, Genève).

• " *Worldview* ", successor to the " *World Alliance News Letter* ", is published monthly by *The Church Peace Union. Subscription : \$ 2.00 per year. First number teas published in January 1958. (170 East 64th Street, New York 21, NY).*

• Au seuil de la seconde année d'exécution du Projet majeur « Orient-Occident », l'Unesco publie un bulletin destiné à toutes les personnes et organisations qui s'associent aux efforts de l'Unesco dans ce domaine. Sous le titre « Orient-Occident : Nouvelles du Projet majeur de l'Unesco relatif à l'Appréciation mutuelle des valeurs culturelles de l'Orient et de l'Occident », on se propose, pendant le cours de l'année 1958, d'en assurer la publication régulière tous les deux mois, en anglais et en français. (19, avenue Kléber, Paris 16°).

• *The first issue of "Frontier", a new Christian quarterly, was published in London on January 15. Designed to take the place of two discontinued predecessors, " Christian News-Letter " and " World Dominion ", " Frontier" aims to report current pro-former editor of " The Christian News-Letter ". The chairman of the board of management is Sir Kenneth Grubb, who edited "World Dominion". "Frontier" aims to report current problems " in such a way as to challenge Christians to action ". (59 Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London W1).*

• Le premier numéro de la «Revue de la Commission Internationale de Juristes» a paru en automne 1957. Cette Revue est publiée deux fois par an en allemand, anglais, espagnol et français. Les articles traitent principalement des aspects de la règle de droit dans les différents pays.

Rédacteur en chef : Norman S. Marsh. (47, Buitenhof, La Haye).

NEW INTERNATIONAL PERIODICALS

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• *The Asian Federation of Library Associations is publishing a new periodical entitled "Alfa News Letter". The first issue (April 1958) is devoted to the Report on the Inaugural Conference of the Asian Federation of Library Associations held in Tokyo, November 6th-15th 1957. Duplicated, (c/o Japan Library Association, Ueno Park, Tokyo).*

• *En octobre 1957 a paru le premier numéro du «Travailleur des Plantations», organe officiel de la nouvelle Fédération internationale des Travailleurs des Plantations. Actuellement cette revue paraît tous les 3 mois sous forme photocopiée, en trois éditions : anglaise, française et espagnole. (56, rue du Midi, Bruxelles).*

• *A new Jewish monthly publication " World Jewry " of which the first issue was published in March 1958. It concern Jewish problems over the world and is published by the World Jewish Congress, 55 New Cavendish Street, London W 1.*

• *The " International Review of Community Developments " is published every six months under the auspices of the International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres with Albert Meister as editor. Editing and Management Offices : Piazza Cavalieri di Malta, 2, Roma. Annual subscription price : \$ 2,50.*

Articles in French, German, English and Italian. Most of them are translated at the end of the volume. The special subject of the first issue is : Community Centres.

• *IS Alliance Universelle publie de puis janvier dernier une revue intitulée « Vers l'Union » qui succède à son organe « L'Aube Nouvelle », qui paraissait depuis six ans. Abonnement annuel : 200 FF (B.P. 88. Bougie, Algérie).*

• *The issuing of " The Bulletin of The International House of Japan. Inc " offers an opportunity of bringing the occurrence of international meetings to the attention of persons having a common interest in the International House, whose object is ' to contribute of the cultivation of international friendship and understanding ". First issue : January 1958. (2, Torizaka-machi), Azabu, Minatoku, Tokyo).*

H. A. Brundage, Président du Comité Olympique International visite les installations de Rome en vue des Jeux de 1960.

(Cliché CIO).



Ouverture solennelle de la 53^e session du Comité Olympique International, à Sofia, en septembre 1957.

(Cliché CIO).

Annuaire des Organisations internationales édition 1956-1957

changements d'adresses et de titres

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

Les premiers suppléments ont paru dans les numéros de mai, août, octobre, novembre, décembre 1957, janvier, avril et mai 1958 de « Associations Internationales ».

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

The previous supplements appeared in the May, August, October, November, December, 1957, January, April and May 1958 issues of « International Associations ».

<p>ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE 133 DE BIBLIOTHECAIRES ET DOCUMENTALISTES AGRICOLES Nouvelle adresse : D. Kervégant, Centre national de recherches agronomiques, route de Saint-Cyr, Versailles (S. et O.), France. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i></p>	<p>NOUVELLES EQUIPES 342 ' INTERNATIONALES Nouvelle adresse : 39, bd Malesherbes, Paris 8°. Tél. ANJ 13-78. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i></p>
<p>FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 254 DES LANGUES ET LITTERATURES MODERNES Nouvelle adresse : Prof S C Aston, St Catherine's College, Cam- bridge, UK. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i></p>	<p>LIGUE EUROPEENNE D'HYGIENE 403 MENTALE Nouvelle adresse : Dr. P. Sivadon, 11, rue Tronchet, Paris 8°. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i></p>
<p>SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE 269 DE DEFENSE SOCIALE Nouvelle adresse : 31, rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris T. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i></p>	<p>UNION INTERNATIONALE 549 POUR LA TAXATION DES BIENS FONCIERS ET LE LIBRE-ECHANGE ! Nouvelle adresse : Vauxhall Bridge Road 177, London SW 1. Tel. VICToria 4266, 4979. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i></p>
<p>ASSOCIATION UNIVERSELLE 290 DES PARLEMENTAIRES POUR UN GOUVERNEMENT MONDIAL Nouvelle adresse : Manchester Square 2, London W 1. Tel. WEL- beck 7532. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i></p>	<p>ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE 425 DES INTERPRETES DE CONFERENCE I Nouvelle adresse : 33, rue des Archives, Paris 4°. Tél. TURbigot 18-26. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i></p>

<p>FEDERATION EUROPEENNE 690 DE ZOOTECHNIE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Via dei Sabini, 7/ IV, Rome. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>	<p>ASSOCIATION EUROPEENNE 850 CONTRE LA POLIOMYELITIS <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 56. rue Charles Legrelle, Bruxelles 4. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>
<p>COMITE PERMANENT 799 DES CONGRES INTERNATIONAUX D'ACTUAIRES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Secrétariat Général, 9, rue des Chevaliers, Bruxelles. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>	<p>ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE 853 DE CHIROPRACTIE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Brady Street 741, 'Davenport, Iowa USA. Tél. 244.47. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>
<p>COMITE PERMANENT 802 DU CONGRES INTERNATIONAL D'ENTOMOLOGIE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Prof. Dr. D.J. Kuenen, Zoologisch Laboratorium Kaiserstraat 63, Leiden, Pays-Bas. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>	<p>ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE 854 DE GERONTOLOGIE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Viale Morgagni, 85, Firenze, Italie. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>
<p>ORGANISME EUROPEEN 815 DE COORDINATION DES RECHERCHES SUR LE FLUOR ET LA PROPHYLAXIE DE LA CARIE DENTAIRE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Dr. Arvid Syrrist, Royal Dental School, Malmö, Sweden. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>	<p>ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE 856 DE PEDIATRIE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Dr. R. L. Denton, P. O. Box 215 Westmount, Montréal 6, Canada. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>
<p>SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE 819 DE CYTOLOGIE EXPERIMENTALE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Prof. M. Chevremont, Institut d'Histologie, 20, rue de Pitteurs, Liège (Belgique). Tél. 43.03.27. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>	<p>ASSOCIATION 868 POUR LES RECHERCHES SUR LES PARODONTOPATHIES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 30, rue Lombard, Genève (Suisse). Tél. (022) 25.72.00. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>
<p>SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE 821 POUR LA PHOTOGRAMMETRIE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Colonel R.T.L. Rogers, Bruton Street 24, Londres W 1. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>	<p>COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL 871. DES CHIRURGIENS <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Lake Shore Drive 1516, Chicago 10, Illinois U.S.A. Tél. Michigan 2-355S. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>
<p>ALLIANCE PAN-AMERICAINE 847 DE FEMMES MEDECINS <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Condell 1190, Casilla 1454, Valparaiso, Chili S.A. F. 4805. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>	<p>COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE 875 DE PROTECTION CONTRE LES RADIATIONS <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Radïofysiska institutionen, Stockholm 60, Sweden. (Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</p>

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE 876 PERMANENTE POUR LA MEDECINE DU TRAVAIL Nouvelle adresse : Dr. L. Greenburg, 44 West 77th Street New York 24. N.Y. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	UNION INTERNATIONALE 935 CONTRE LE PERIL VENERIEN ET LES TREPONEMATOSES Nouvelle adresse : Sec.-Gén. : Prof. Canaperia. Via Salaria 237, Rome. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE 895 DES SOCIETES D'ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIE ET DE NEUROPHYSIOLOGIE CLINIQUE Nouvelle adresse : Dr. Mary A. B. Brazier, Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, Mass., USA. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE 952 DES ETUDIANTS EN SCIENCES ECONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIALES Nouvelle adresse : Bernd Thomas. Wirtschaftschochschule. Mannheim. Allemagne. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE 905 CONTRE L'EPILEPSIE Nouvelle adresse : Dr. J. Radermecker, Institut Bunge. 59, rue Philippe Williot, Berchem-Aiivers, Belgique. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	ASSOCIATION MONDIALE 956 DES GUIDES ET DES ECLAIREUSES Nouvelle adresse : 132. Ebury Street. Westminster, London, S.W. 1, Tel. SLOane 7565. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE 906 CONTRE LE RHUMATISME Nouvelle adresse : 1515 Walnut Street. Philadelphia, Pa, USA. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	BUREAU INTERNATIONAL 961 DU SCOUTISME Nouvelle adresse : Commonwealth Building, Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4. Canada. T. Intascout, Ottawa. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>
SOCIETE EUROPEENNE 909 D'ORTHODONTIE Nouvelle adresse : Mr. D.P. Walter. Royal Dental Hospital. 32 Leicester Square. London, WC 2. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE 991 DE L'ORTHOPEDAGOGIE Nouvelle adresse : c/o Berthold Stokvis, Flat « Oldenhoeck » Jac. Obrech1str., 67, Amsterdam. Pays-Bas. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE 924 DES MEDECINS NATURISTES Nouvelle adresse : P.O. Box 57. Graham. Florida, USA. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	LA SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE 992 POUR L'EDUCATION ARTISTIQUE Nouvelle adresse : INSEA. Centre International d'Etudes Pédagogiques. Sèvres (S et O), France. Tél. OBS. 08.00. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>
SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE 927 DE TRANSFUSION SANGUINE Nouvelle adresse : 57, boulevard d'Auteuil, Boulogne-sur-Seine. France. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	UNION DES UNIVERSITES 994 LATINO-AMERICAINES Nouvelle adresse : Ciudad Universitaria, Torre de la Rectoria. Mexico D. F. Tél. 24-40-00. Ext. 113. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>

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UNION MONDIALE DES ETUDIANTS JUIFS <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> Maison Juive, 10, rue St. Léger, Genève. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	998
LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE HOCKEY SUR GLACE <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> J. F. Ahearn, 175 Piccadilly, London W 1 Tel. HYDe Park 9791. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	1076
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE COURSE DE YACHT <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 171, Victoria Street, Westminster, London S.W. 1. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	1079
ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES Droits égaux - Responsabilités égales <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 8-10 Niels Hemmingsensgade, Copenhagen K, Danemark. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958)</i>	1086
ASSOCIATION DES " INNER WHEEL CLUBS " <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 21 Portman Square, Londres W 1. Tel. WEL- beck 84.08. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958)</i>	1089
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES DE PROFESSIONS LIBERA- LES ET COMMERCIALES <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> President's Office : 17, Queen Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. New York Office : Hôtel Biltmore, New York 17, New York. Hon. Secretary : Miss Elizabeth Feller, Hor- gen, Switzerland. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	1094
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT <i>Nouvelle adresse :</i> 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, New York. <i>(Associations Internationales, juin 1958.)</i>	1110



1. Etudes et Travaux des ONG Internationales *Research and Work by International NGOs*

1724
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE. Department of Reference and Research. *After Pugwash. An Outlook for wider international Co-operation among Scientists. A Selection of Articles and Resolutions.* Vienna IV, The Institute, 5 Möllwaldplatz, 1958, 31 X 21 cm, 23 p, duplic. (Current Articles, Interviews and Statements on Disarmament, Peaceful Coexistence and international Cooperation, January 1958, n° 31. Price 25 US cents.

World Parliament of Religions. Commemoration Volume. Published by Sri Swami Chidananda for the Yoga-Vedanta Forest University. Sivanandanagar, Rishikesh, UP, Himalayas, The Yoga-Vedanta Forest University, 1956 December, 25,5 X 19 cm, viii-659 p. (Issued in commemoration of the World Parliament of Religions held at Sivanandanagar, Rishikesh, in April 1953, as well as of its subsequent anniversary meetings and of the half-yearly sessions of the All-World Religions Federation incepted in December 1945). Price : Rs 20/-.

Arising out of the World Parliament of Religions which met at Sivanandanagar in the Himalayas in April 1953, this volume contains contributions by eminent scholars on the distinct features of the various religions, on the fundamental universality of religious tenets and on general spiritual values. There is a final essay on the philosophy of the universal religion and its practical aspects, bearing on the evolution and the welfare of humanity, by Swami Sivananda.

329.15:061.3 (7/8)

CONFEDERATION INTERAMERICANA DE DEFENSA DEL CONTINENTE. *Memoria del tercer congreso contra la intervencion soviética en America La-*

tina. Lima, Peru, Del 10 al 14 de Abril de 1957. Mexico D.F., Secretaria General de la Comision Permanente del Congreso Contra la Intervención Soviética en America Latina, 1957. 23 X 17 cm, 393 p.

331.88:66:061.3 (100)

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES INDUSTRIES ALIMENTAIRES. *Procès-verbal de la conférence internationale des travailleurs de la boulangerie, de la pâtisserie et de la meunerie, tenue à Detmold, à l'hôtel " Stadt Frankfurt ", du 2 au 5 avril 1957.* Genève, l'Union, 15, rue Necker, 1957, 29 X 20,5 cm, 244 p, duplic. (Paru en danois sous le titre : INTERNATIONALE UNION AF LEVNEDS- OG NYDELSES-MIDDELARBEJDERFORBUND. *Protokol fra Internationale Bageri-, Konditoriog Mølleriabejderkonference.*)

332.2 : 061.3 (100)

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE L'ÉPARGNE. *Cinquième congrès international des caisses d'épargne. Ostende. 12-14 juin 1957.* Amsterdam C, l'Institut. 4 Driekoningestraat, 1957, 23 X 15 cm, 120 p.

Les trois thèmes de ce congrès furent les suivants : « Les caisses d'épargne à l'heure actuelle », « Le plein emploi et la stabilité monétaire » et « L'indexation des dépôts et des prêts ».

332.453.6

LIGUE EUROPÉENNE DE COOPÉRATION ÉCONOMIQUE. *La défense en commun des investissements privés internationaux.* Bruxelles, la Ligue, 11, rue de Namur, février 1958. 21 X 13,5 cm, 44 p. (Publication n° 25).

347.78:061.2 (100)

ASSOCIATION LITTÉRAIRE ET ARTISTIQUE INTERNATIONALE. 1951-1955. Paris 6^e, l'Association,

Hôtel du Cercle de la Librairie, 117, boulevard Saint-Germain. 1956, 24 X 16 cm, ix-518 p.

Cet ouvrage reprend les faits saillants de cinq années d'activité (1951-1955) de l'Association littéraire et artistique internationale, dont : l'avant projet d'une Convention universelle sur le droit d'auteur, le compte rendu du 45^e congrès de Nîmes (16-20 avril 1952), les résultats de la conférence intergouvernementale de Genève (18 août-6 septembre 1952), le compte rendu du 46^e congrès de Monte-Carlo (10-14 septembre 1954) ainsi que les différents accords, conventions et règlements internationaux relatifs aux droits intellectuels qui sont l'aboutissement des travaux de cette association.

356.061.2 (100)

KEEGAN, Patrick. *La J.O.C. Internationale vous présente son bilan d'action*. « Bulletin d'Information de la J.O.C. », (Bruxelles), la J.O.C., novembre-décembre 1957. n° 58, pp. 5-23.

362.65

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DES INVALIDES. *Manuel à l'usage des paraplégiques et des quadriplégiques*. New York, L'Institut de " Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation " du Centre Medical Bellevue de l'Université de New York, 1957, 22 X 14 cm, 32 p.

362.65:778.5

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF CRIPPLES. *International Rehabilitation Film Library of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples presents Films World Wide. A Description of Films Available for Loan*. Fourth Edition. New York 17, The Society, 701 First Avenue, January 1958, 21,5 X 14 cm, 23 p.

368.51:061.3 (100)

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSUREURS CONTRE LA GRÊLE. 4^e congrès, Vevey, 21-23 octobre 1957. *Procès-Verbal*. Zurich, l'Association, 59, Seilergraben, 1957, 29 X 21 cm. 81 p, duplic.

369.4327.3

FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DE LA JEUNESSE DÉMOCRATIQUE. *IV^e congrès de la Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse démocratique*. Kiev, 16-23 août 1957. Budapest, la Fédération, Benzur U. 34, 1957, 20 X 14,5 cm, 175 p.

Le 4^e congrès de la FMJD a réuni des délégations de la jeunesse de 103 pays comprenant notamment des invités et des observateurs de 141 organisations nationales et internationales. Il y a été discuté entre autres du problème suivant : «la jeunesse dans le monde d'aujourd'hui et les tâches de la FMJD » ainsi que des nouveaux statuts de la Fédération.

369.4:327.3:061.3 (100)

FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DE LA JEUNESSE DÉMOCRATIQUE. *Le VI^e festival mondial de la jeunesse et des étudiants pour la paix et l'amitié*. Moscou, 28 juillet-11 août 1957. Budapest VI, la Fédération, Benzur-U 34, 1957, 29 X 20,5 cm, 55 p, duplic.

37.061.2 (100)

CONFÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DES ORGANISATIONS DE LA PROFESSION ENSEIGNANTE. *Rapport annuel de la CMOPE comprenant un résumé des travaux de l'assemblée des délégués*. Francfort-sur-le-Main, Allemagne, 2-9 août 1957. Washington, la Société. 1957, 25 X 17 cm, 96 p.

371.1

CONFÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DES ORGANISATIONS DE LA PROFESSION ENSEIGNANTE. *Pénurie d'enseignants. Causes et remèdes*. Washington 6. DC, la Confédération, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, 1957, 25 X 17 cm, 64 p.

378 (439)

Report on Higher Education in Hungary. Leiden, Research and Information Commission of the International Student Conference, Post box 36, 1956, 22 X 15,5 cm, 44 p. (Extract from RIC Yearbook, 1956-57).

616.2:061.3 (100)

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY. *Sixth International Congress of Otolaryngology*. Washington D.C., May 5-10, 1957. Chicago 11, III, The Secretary-General of the Sixth Congress, 700 North Michigan Ave, 1957, 23,5 X 15,5 cm. 423 p.

616.2 (058)

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY. *International Directory of Otolaryngology*. Washington Congress Edition (revised). Philadelphia. 1957, 23 X 15.5 cm, viii-277 p.

620.9:061.2 (100)

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE. *Minutes of the Meeting of the International Executive Council. Held at the Trade Unions Central Board Building, Beograd, on Tuesday, June 4th, 1957 and Monday, June 10th, 1957*. London WC 2, the Conference, 201-2 Grand Building. Trafalgar Square, 1957, 25,5 X 20 cm, "52 p.

63:061.2 (4)

VERBAND DER EUROPÄISCHEN LANDWIRTSCHAFT - CONFÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE DE L'AGRICULTURE.

9^o assemblée générale de la CE A, 12-16 août 1957 à Helsinki, Finlande. Procès-verbal, résolutions, allocutions, rapports. 9. Generalversammlung der CEA, 12-16 August 1957 in Hel-

sinki, Finland. Protokoll, Resolutionen, Ansprachen, Berichte. Broug, Suisse, la Confédération, 1958, 23 X 15,5 cm, 208 p. (Publications de la CEA, fascicule 13).

2. Divers • Miscellaneous

341.7 (091)

L'HUILLIER, Fernand. *De la Sainte-Alliance au Pacte Atlantique. Histoire des relations internationales à l'époque contemporaine. I : le dix-neuvième siècle, 1815-1898. II : le vingtième siècle, 1898-1954.* Neuchâtel, Suisse. Ed. de la Baconnière, 1954-1955, 2 vol., 21,5 X 15,5 cm, 292 + 479 p.

Fernand L'Huillier trace avec un luxe de précisions, de détails, de comparaisons, les différentes époques de l'histoire diplomatique depuis ce que l'on considère comme le début de la diplomatie moderne : « le Congrès de Vienne ».

Le premier volume est consacré à la question d'Orient, l'éveil des nationalités, la montée de l'Amérique sur la scène internationale, la période des impérialismes. Dans le second volume, l'auteur analyse les clauses et conséquences de la fin du concert européen (1898-1914), la première guerre mondiale et le monde nouveau (1914-1920), le traité de Versailles, le Pacte de Paris (1920-1929). Il passe alors à l'étude de la faillite de Genève et la dislocation de l'Europe (1929-1939), pour terminer par la seconde guerre mondiale dont il examine les causes et les conséquences, la formation des nouveaux empires, la compétition mondiale et l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Ce livre ne traite pas un sujet nouveau, mais il présente une vue d'ensemble absolument remarquable. En effet l'histoire diplomatique est difficile à étudier car les événements ne peuvent pas être analysés de manière verticale comme dans un livre d'histoire, mais chaque fait doit être étudié de manière horizontale dans une perspective internationale en examinant les différentes connexions entre les causes et les conséquences des traités et les mille influences qui forment le tissu compliqué de l'histoire diplomatique. Souvent même certains événements ne peuvent être appréciés que longtemps après, car il n'est pas rare que les conventions ou traités internationaux aient des clauses secrètes.

347.471

BRICHET, Robert. *Les associations de la loi de 1901. Formation. Fonctionnement. Dissolution. Modèles de statuts.* Paris, Librairies techniques, 27, place Dauphine, 1957, 22,5 X 14 cm, 248 p.

On sait que c'est sur la base de la loi du 1^{er} juillet 1901, relative au contrat d'associations, complétée par le décret du 1^{er} juin 1939 relatif aux associations étrangères, que les organisations

internationales peuvent obtenir, en France, la personification civile. Dans l'étude de M. Brichet, les dirigeants d'ONG établies ou à établir en France, trouveront un vade-mecum très précieux, du fait qu'avec beaucoup de clarté et de précision, il passe en revue toutes les dispositions et conséquences de ces deux textes ainsi que du décret du 16 août 1901 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'exécution de la loi de 1901, qu'il en donne de plus en annexe les textes complets ainsi que divers modèles de statuts et de déclarations.

35:341.123

SWIFT, Richard N. *Personnel Problems and the United Nations Secretariat.* « International Organization », (Boston, Massachusetts), World Peace Foundation, Spring 1957, vol. XI, n^o 2, pp. 228-247.

35.08

TALLOEN, Lucienne. *Adiestramiento de funcionarios y asistencia técnica de las Naciones Unidas.* « Revue Internationale des Sciences Administratives », (Bruxelles), Institut International des Sciences Administratives, vol. XXIII, 1957, n^o 4, pp. 475-486.

362.7

ENOCHS, Elisabeth Shirley. *To Protect our Children. AOS Specialized Agency in Montevideo celebrates its thirtieth Anniversary.* « Américas », (Washington), Pan American Union. General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, July 1957, vol. 9, n^o 7, pp. 11-14.

362.923 (56)

WITKAMP, F. Th. *The Refugee Problem in the Middle East.* « R.E.M.P. Bulletin » (The Hague), Research Group for European Migration Problems, January/March 1957, vol. 5, n^o 1, pp. 3-51.

368.4 (7/3)

CONFERENCIA INTERAMERICANA DE SEGURIDAD SOCIAL. *Primer seminario americano de actuarios de seguridad social. Estadísticas y bases actuariales de la seguridad social.* Mexico, la Conferencia, Paseo de la Reforma 476-80. Piso. 1957, 23 X 17,5 cm, 56 p.

DENEY, Nicole ,J. *Some Examples of International Scholarships and Fellowship Programmes.* " The Caribbean ", (Port-of-Spain, Trinidad), vol. 11. January, 1958. n° 6, pp. 129-134.

37:016

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL D'ÉDUCATION. *Bibliographie pédagogique annuelle du Bureau, internationale d'éducation* 1956. Genève, le Bureau, Palais Wilson, 1957, 24 X 16 cm, 112 p. (Publication n° 185).

Catalogue des principales publications pédagogiques incorporées en 1956 dans la bibliothèque du Bureau.

379:061.3 (100)

UNESCO. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL D'ÉDUCATION. *XX^e Conférence internationale de l'instruction publique.* 1957. Paris-Genève, Unesco-le Bureau. 1957, 24 X 16 cm, 174 p. (Publication n° 187). Prix : 5 FS; 500 FF; 8/6 sh.; S 1.75.

La XX^e Conférence internationale de l'instruction publique, convoquée conjointement par l'Unesco et le Bureau international d'éducation, s'est réunie au Palais Wilson, à Genève, du 8 au 17 juillet 1957. En dehors des rapports nationaux, la conférence avait inscrit les deux thèmes suivants à la discussion générale : le développement des constructions scolaires et la préparation des professeurs chargés de la formation des maîtres primaires.

38

ACCORD GÉNÉRAL SUR LES TARIFS DOUANIERS ET LE COMMERCE. *Le commerce international en* 1956. Genève, l'Accord, juin 1957, 24 X 16 cm, 321 p + 4 tableaux. Prix: S 2.

4

CARY, Edmond. *La traduction dans le monde moderne.* Genève, Librairie de l'Université Georg, Corraiterie 5, 1956, 17 X 12 cm, 196 p. (Université de Genève, Ecole d'Interprètes).

Une série d'excellentes réflexions des données historiques, des précisions statistiques sur une question dont l'importance est admise sans discussion par tous les dirigeants d'organisations internationales qui ont vécu le cauchemar des traductions. M. Cary a réussi à faire un tour d'horizon complet de tous les aspects et à donner une analyse pénétrante de la vie internationale polyglotte qui caractérise notre époque.

4:301.173

MAZA, Herbert. *Language Differences and Political Integration.* " The Modern Language Journal ", (Boston, Mass), The National Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations, vol. XLI, December 1957, n° 8, pp. 365-372.

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XXVIII + 204 p.
Prix : S 2.50, 125 FB, 1.200 FF, 18/-.

N° 6

Relations between the Council of Europe and International Non-Governmental Organizations, by Peter H. ROHN (Thesis).
79 p. - Prix : \$ 0.80, 40 FB, 400 FF, 6/-.

N° 7

The 1978 International Organizations founded since the Congress of Vienna. Chronological list with an introduction, by G. P. SPEECKAERT.
XXVIII + 204 p.
Prix : \$ 2.50, 125 FB, 1.200 FF, 18/-.

DOCUMENTS

Union des Associations
Internationales
Palais d'Egmont, Bruxelles



Nous donnons en face des annonces de congrès le numéro sous lequel l'organisation est décrite dans notre Annuaire des Organisations Internationales 1956-57.

Les adresses des comités ou secrétariats locaux d'organisation des congrès ont été données dans le numéro de mai de « Associations Internationales ». Elles seront également indiquées dans le numéro de juillet 1958.

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

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

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

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

AOUT 1958 AUGUST

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Yearbook | | |
| 1-4 Aug — Int Rorschach Society - 4th congress. | Brussels 825 | 2-16 Aug — World University Service - Int summer session. | Crofton Grange (Herts - UK) 422 |
| 1-16 Aug — Catholic University Asn for Help to Missions - int meeting. | Bareges (France) | 3-7 Aug — World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations - 34th convention. | Santa Monica (Cal, USA) 944 |
| 2-6 Aug — World Council of Churches - World Council of Christian Broadcasting - asian conference on modern means of mass communication. | Tokyo 184 | 3-8 Aug — European Church of the Brethren Annual conference. | Kassel (Germany) |
| 2-9 Aug — European Student Theatre Union - general assembly. | Brussels | 3-8 Aug — World Union of Jewish Students - congress. | Jerusalem 998 |
| 2-9 Aug — Int Mazdaznan Gahanbar with Elector Henry | Sorge. | 3-9 Aug — Int Council of Social Democratic Women - Study Week on Education and Propaganda. | Bergneustadt (Germany) 338 |
| London | | ◊ 3-9 Aug — YMCA - World Alliance, executive committee meeting | Brussels 944 |
| 2-9 Aug — Universala Esperanto Asocio - 43rd world congress. | Mainz (Germany) 232 | 3-10 Aug — Union Européenne des Anciens Elèves des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus - congrès. | Brussels |
| 2-9 Aug — Esperanto Research and Documentation Centre - meeting. | Mainz (Germany) 138 | 3-19 Aug — World Assembly of Youth - assembly session. | New Delhi 947 |
| • 2-9 Aug — Int League of Esperantist Te- | | 4-7 Aug — Pax Christi - congress. | Brussels/Louvain |
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1958 - Août	Yearbook
4-8 Aug — Int Gordon Research Conference on Radiation Chemistry. New Hampton (New Hampshire, USA)	
4-9 Aug — Int Academy of Comparative Law - 5th congress.	Brussels
4-9 Aug — Int Federation of National Associations of Engineering Apprentices - congress.	Brussels 969
4-9 Aug — Int Association of Microbiologists - 7th congress.	Stockholm 786
4-15 Aug — European Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism - 4th session.	Geneva 174
4-17 Aug — Int Youth Federation for the Study and Protection of Nature - annual general assembly.	Finland 972
4-23 Aug — Hague Academy of Int Law - 29th session (2nd period).	The Hague
5-15 Aug — 4th World Conference against Atom and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament.	
	Tokyo
6-13 Aug — World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association - 14th convention.	Tokyo 183
7 Aug — Int Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism - 4th annual meeting.	Geneva 174
◇ 7-12 Aug — Int Society for Education through Art - 10th congress.	Basle (Switzerland) 992
* 7-12 Aug — World Lutheran Federation - world conference on church music.	Oslo 194
◇ 7-16 Aug — Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara - 9th meeting.	Accra (Ghana) 82
7-21 Aug — Int Alliance of Women UNICEF - study course on mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values.	Greece 1086/16
* 8-11 Aug — Int Congress of Analytical Psychology.	Zurich (Switzerland)
9-10 Aug — Western European Union - youth meeting.	Liège (Belgium) 124
* 9-10 Aug — Interlingue-Union - meeting.	St. Gallen 264
9-13 Aug — Int Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom - 2nd congress.	Chicago (Ill, USA) 166
10-16 Aug — Radiation Biology - int congress.	Burlington (Vt, USA)
10-30 Aug — World Veterans Federation - youth seminar.	Asnières-sur-Oise (France) 403

1958 - August

Yearbook

11-16 Aug — World Federation of Occupational Therapists - 2nd int congress.	Copenhagen 464
11-21 Aug — Int Mathematical Union - 3rd general assembly and congress	St Andrews (UK) 842
12 Aug — Int Bronchoesophagological Society - 6th Pan American congress of Otorhinolaryngology.	Rio de Janeiro
12-15 Aug — Int Union of Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Workers - congress.	Oslo 510
13-19 Aug — 3rd Int Seaweed Symposium.	Galway (Ireland)
13-20 Aug — Int Astronomical Union - 10th general assembly.	Moscow 828
13-20 Aug — Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams of the Int Astronomical Union - congress.	Moscow 791
* 13-20 Aug — 1st Int Conference for Insect Pathology and Biological Control.	Prague/Smolenica (Czechoslovakia)
14-16 Aug — Int Philatelic Federation - congress.	Brussels 1060
14-17 Aug — Int Youth Hostel Federation - 19th conference.	Brussels/Diest 975
14-17 Aug — World Council of Churches/Int Missionary Council - joint executive committee.	Nyborg Strand (Denmark) 184/181
14-20 Aug — Int Congress of Marionette Specialists.	Liege (Belgium)
• 15-17 Aug — European Hops Culture Committee - 8th congress.	Saaz/Prague 681
15-20 Aug — World Medical Association - 12th general assembly.	Copenhagen 426
* 15-31 Aug — Int Geographical Union - commission on national atlases.	Moscow 830
16-20 Aug — Federation of Catholic Universities - general assembly.	Brussels/Louvain 968
16-22 Aug — International Union of Students - conference on social and economic problems of students.	
	Cracow (Poland) 995
17-23 Aug — Association Int des Etudiants en Sciences Économiques et Commerciales - congrès et journées d'étude.	Brussels 952
17-24 Aug — World Union for Progressive Judaism - conference of youth section.	Cantoniera della Presolana (Italy) 219
17-27 Aug — Int Federation of Women Lawyers - congress convention.	Los Angeles (Cal. USA) 361

- 18-23 Aug — Int Conference on Semi-Conductors. Rochester (NY, USA) n°
- 18-24 Aug — Catholic Int Union for Social Service - 9th int congress. Theme : For a more humane world : the contribution of social service. Brussels 417
- 18-25 Aug — Women's Int League for Peace and Freedom - executive committee. Copenhagen 321
- * 18-30 — Int Union of Socialist Youth - summer school. Oslo 343
- 18-30 Aug — World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts - int extension conference. Skondal (Sweden) 956
- 19-21 Aug — Int Landworkers' Federation - 15th congress. Copenhagen 503
- 19-23 Aug — World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls - meeting. Brussels 1096
- 20-23 Aug — Int Symposium on Glassware. Liège (Belgium)
- 20-23 Aug — Int Union against Tuberculosis and Int Soc of Photofluorography - 3rd int congress. Stockholm 933
- 20-27 Aug — Int Union for Pure and Applied Chemistry - symposium on microchemistry. Birmingham (UK) 833
- 20-27 Aug — Genetics - 10th int congress. Montreal (Canada) 800
- 20-31 Aug — FAO - Latin American Forestry Commission - 6th session - Guatemala 3/53A
- 20-31 Aug — Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association - 8th conference. Theme : The role of women in community development. Tokyo 283
- 21-29 Aug — World Council of Churches - central committee. Nyborg (Denmark) 184
- 21-31 Aug — Int Youth Federation for the Study and Protection of Nature - camp. Luneburgerheide (Germany) 972
- 22-23 Aug — Int Office of Allotments - 11th congress. Brussels
- 22-23 Aug — National Lotteries of Western Europe - congress. Brussels
- ◊ 23-24 Aug — Int Chiropractors Association - convention. Davenport (USA) 853
- ◊ 23-24 Aug — World Federation for Mental Health - meeting on problems of the mental health of immigrants. Vienna 899
- 23-28 Aug — World Association of World Federalists - Summer conference on economic questions. Oosterbeek (Netherlands) 327
- * 23-28 Aug — European Society of Culture - 7th general assembly and 2nd meeting

- of writers, artists and scientists from East and West. Venice (Italy) 1029
- 23 Aug — European League for Mental Hygiene - meeting. Vienna 903
- 24-27 Aug — Teaching of French at the Secondary Level - int congress. Liège (Belgium)
- * 24-28 Aug — Int Committee of Onomastic Sciences - congress. Munich (Germany) 239
- 24-29 Aug — Int Liaison Committee of Organizations for Peace - conference. Humlebeak (Denmark) 294
- 24-29 Aug — Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics - general assembly. Oxford (UK) 837
- 24-29 Aug — Int Union of Geodesy and Geophysics - int symposium on atmospheric diffusion and air pollution. Oxford (UK) 829
- 24-29 Aug — World Federation for Mental Health - 11th annual meeting. Vienna 899
- 24-30 Aug — int Congress of Prehistoric and Proto-historic Sciences - 5th congress. Hamburg (Germany) 249
- *24 Aug - 4 Sept — Int Conference of Agricultural Economists - 10th world session. Mysore (India) 689
- 25-29 Aug — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on electronic properties of metals at low temperatures. Schenectady (NY, USA) 838
- 25-30 Aug — Int Astronautical Federation - 9th congress. Amsterdam 809
- 25-30 Aug — Int Congress of Catholic Bible Society. Brussels
- 25-30 Aug — Int Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis - 7th meeting. Brussels 42
- 25-30 Aug — Int Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries - meeting. Stockholm 632
- 25-30 Aug — Int Society of Social Defence - 5th congress. Theme : Administrative and judicial action in the field of mal-adjusted adolescents. Stockholm 269
- 25-31 Aug — Pan American Institute of Geography and History - 3rd general assembly. Washington 96
- 25 Aug - 4 Sept — Int Alliance of Women " Equal Rights. Equal Responsibilities " - 18th triennial conference. Athens 1086
- 26-31 Aug — Int Naturist Federation - congress. Woburn Abbey (Beds, UK) 900

Yearbook

- 26 Aug - 5 Sept — World Young Women's Christian Association - membership conference. Athens 945
- 27-28 Aug—Int Footwear and Leather Bureau - general assembly. Liège (Belgium) 569
- 27-31 Aug — Reserve Officers - int congress. Brussels
- 27-31 Aug — Int Federation of Magicians' Societies - session- Vienna
- 27 Aug - 2 Sept — Int Dental Federation - 46th annual session. Brussels 889
- 28-31 Aug — Union Int des Orphelins de Guerre - congress. Brussels
- 28-31 Aug — The Biometric Society - 4th Int Conference. Ottawa (Canada) 817
- 28 Aug - 3 Sept — Combustion - 7th int symposium. Oxford/London
- 28 Aug - 4 Sept — Mediaeval Philosophy - int congress. Brussels
- 29 Aug - 4 Sept — Int Federation of Surveyors - 9th congress. The Hague - Scheveningen 454
- 28 Aug - 8 Sept — Int Association for the Study of Religions - meeting. Tokyo
- 29-31 Aug — New England Institute for Medical Research - 2nd Symposium of the Reticuloendothelial Society. Rapallo (Italy)
- 30 Aug - 2 Sept — Int Organization against Trachoma - session on ophthalmology (North African). Tunis 907
- 30 Aug - 4 Sept — World Medical Association - World conference of medical teaching. Chicago (Ill USA) 476

SEPTEMBRE 1958 SEPTEMBER

- 1-4 Sept — World Federation of United Nations Associations - 13th plenary assembly. Brussels 312
- 1-4 Sept — European Society for Opinion Surveys and Market Research - conference. Cortina (Italy) 542
- 1-5 Sept — Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth - 8th congress. Montreal 950
- 1-5 Sept — Atlantic Treaty Association - Educational conference. Theme: The teacher and int understanding. Paris 286
- * 1-6 Sept — FAO Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara - technical meeting on grain legumes. Belgian Congo 3
- 1-6 Sept — Int Association of University Professors and Lecturers - 10th conference. Theme: Organization of higher education. Brussels 953

- 30 Aug - 6 Sept — Int Confederation of Free Trade Unions - Asian Regional Organization - congress. Kuala Lumpur (Malaya) 488
- Aug (2nd half) — Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara - Economists regional symposium. West Africa. Dakar (FWA) 46
- Aug — Int Association of Legal Science - 5th congress. Brussels 354
- Aug — Intergovernmental Copyright Committee - 3rd session. Geneva 39
- Aug — United Bible Societies - regional conference of Scandinavian Bible Societies. Hurdal Verk (Norway) 158
- Aug — FAO - meeting on Animal Production in the Americas. Jamaica 3
- Aug — Int Council of Scientific Unions - Special Committee on Antarctic Research - meeting. Moscow 808
- ◇ Aug — Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools - session. Norway 965
- * Aug — Int Amateur Athletic Federation - congress. Stockholm 1046
- * Aug — WMO - Regional Association II (Asia) - 2nd session. Tashkent (USSR) 11
- * Aug — Int Union of Students - symposium on students activities for peace. Tokyo 995
- ◇ Aug - Sept — Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students-asian study seminar. Ceylon 989
- Aug - Sept — European Productivity Agency - training course on agricultural education. Switzerland 19

- 1-6 Sept — Congress of Int Competitions for Quartets. Liège (Belgium)
- 1-6 Sept — Int Federation for Housing and Town Planning - 24th congress. Liège (Belgium) 766
- 1-6 Sept — Howard League for Penal Reform - int summer school. Oxford (UK) 1112
- 1-7 Sept — Int Law Association - 48th conference. New York 347
- 1-7 Sept — Int Union of Biochemistry - 4th congress and 3rd general assembly. Vienna 832
- 1-9 Sept — Int Association for Analogy Computation - 2nd journées int and 1st general assembly. Strasbourg (France) 789
- 1-14 Sept — UN - 2nd int conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Geneva 1

- 1958 - Septembre Yearbook
- 2-4 Sept European Academy of Allergy - 4th European congress. London (UK)
- 2-5 Sept — Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission - 3rd meeting. London
- 2-6 Sept — Int Symposium on Glaucoma. Liège (Belgium)
- 3-4 Sept — Union of International Associations - General Assembly and Conference of Corresponding Organizations. Theme : The future of international non-governmental organizations. Their difficulties. Brussels 272
- * 3-5 Sept — Int Wine Office-Committee - 38th session. Luxembourg 104
- 3-5 Sept — Int Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Transport Workers - congress. Zurich (Switzerland) 522
- 3-6 Sept — Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies - 5th convention. Montreal (Canada) 758
- 3-7 Sept — World Health Organization - 8th session of Regional Committee for Europe. Monaco 9
- 3-10 Sept — Int Statistical Institute - special session. Brussels 261
- 3-10 Sept — Int Association of Cybernetics - 1st general assembly. Namur (Belgium)
- 3-13 Sept — Int Society of Blood Transfusion - 7th congress. Rome 927
- 3-23 Sept — World Meteorological Organization - congress - 3rd session. Geneva 11
- * 4-5 Sept — WHO - conference on Air Pollution. New York 9
- 4-6 Sept — Int Office for Motor Trades and Repairs - congress. Vienna 571
- 4-7 Sept — Int Catholic Child Bureau - congress on Open Air for Children. Brussels 960
- 5-6 Sept — Int Labour Assistance - general assembly. Brussels 396
- 5-13 Sept — Int Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria - 6th congress. Lisbon 883
- 6-7 Sept — Int Veterinary congress. Brussels 877
- 6-7 Sept — Int Union of Biological Sciences - Embryological section - general assembly. Milan (Italy) 839
- 6-9 Sept — Int Association of Classical Archaeology - congress. Rome/Naples
- 6-13 Sept — World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government - 7th congress. Versailles/Royan (France) 290
- * 7 Sept — World Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth - congress. Brussels 339

- 1958 - September Yearbook
- 7-11 Sept — Int College of Surgeons - 23rd annual meeting. Atlantic City (NJ, USA) 871
- 7-11 Sept — World Power Conference - sectional meeting. Montreal (Canada) 760
- 7-11 Sept — American College of Chest Physicians - 5th int congress on chest diseases. Tokyo 870
- 7-12 Sept — Int Congress for Regional Economy. Brussels
- 7-13 Sept — Int Society of Haematology - 7th congress. Rome
- 8-10 Sept — European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Kitchen Appliances. Brussels 582
- 8-10 Sept — European Organization for Quality Control - 2nd int congress. Brussels
- 8-10 Sept — Congress of German, Swiss and Austrian Anaesthetists. Dusseldorf (Germany)
- 8-12 Sept — Int Council of Ophthalmology - 18th int congress. Brussels 896
- 8-12 Sept — 7th Colloquium Spectroscopicum Int. Liège (Belgium)
- 8-12 Sept — Society of Industrial Chemistry - 31st int congress. Liège (Belgium) 771
- 8-12 Sept — Int Union of Lawyers - congress. Milan (Italy)
- 8-12 Sept — FAO-Meeting of Governmental Experts on Milk Protocol Standards. Rome 3
- 8-12 Sept — Int Union of Bailiffs and Law Officers - 3th congress. Rome 481
- 8-12 Sept — Int Federation of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth - 2nd int meeting. Salzburg (Austria)
- * 8-13 Sept — 7th World Congress of Prophylactic Medicine and Social Hygiene. Gmunden (Austria)
- 8-13 Sept — Int Fiscal Association - congress. Knokke (Belgium) 535
- 8-13 Sept — Association Guillaume Budé - 6th int congress. Lyons (France)
- 8-13 Sept — Int Council of Aeronautical Sciences - 1st congress. Madrid
- 8-13 Sept — Int Committee on the History of Art - congress. Paris 237
- 8-13 Sept — Int Federation for Documentation - study meeting. The Hague 142
- 8-14 Sept — Congress of European American Associations - annual convention and conference. Athens 299
- 8-15 Sept — Int Association for the Prevention of Blindness - meeting. Brussels 857
- 8-15 Sept — Int Pharmaceutical Federation - 17th assembly and 18th int congress. Brussels 461

1958 - Septembre	
Yearbook	
8-15 Sept — Int Organization against Trachoma - general assembly.	Brussels 907
8-17 Sept — Int Institute of Sociology - 18th congress.	Nurnberg (Germany)
8-27 Sept — UNESCO - European seminar on national libraries.	Vienna 4
9-12 Sept — Int Rose Conference.	London
9-12 Sept — 1st Int Symposium of Neuro-Psychopharmacology.	Rome
9-13 Sept — Int Police Association - congress.	Brussels
10-13 Sept — Coal Petrology - 1st int meeting.	Heerlen (Netherlands)
10-13 Sept — Third Int Mechanical Pulping Conference.	Quebec City (Canada)
10-17 Sept — Int Federation of Electron Microscope Societies - 4th congress.	Berlin 810
10-17 Sept — Congrès Mariai Int. Thème : La Vierge immaculée et l'Eglise.	Lourdes (France) 196
« 10-20 Sept — Int Scientific Film Association - 12th congress.	
	Moscow
11-13 Sept — Int Union of Students - 5th congress.	Peking 995
11-14 Sept — Int Federation of Catholic Workers' Movements - 4th congress.	Brussels/The Hague 458
11-19 Sept — Int Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources - 6th general assembly.	Athens - Delphi 841
*12-14 Sept — Int Scientific Congress on fundamentals of physical education of the youth.	Prague
12-18 Sept — Int Federation of Societies of Philosophy - 12th congress.	
	Venice (Italy) 255
12-21 Sept — Int Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers - congress.	Knokke (Belgium) 360
13 Sept — Int Center for Regional Planning and Development - study day on UN and int institutions.	Brussels
13-15 Sept — Int Bronchoesophagological Society - 7th int congress.	Kyoto (Japan)
13-15 Sept — Int Institution of the Middle Classes - congress.	
	Liège (Belgium) 545
14-16 Sept — Int Union of Police Trade Unions - congress.	Brussels
14-17 Sept — Int Federation for the Protection of Populations - 5th int congress on civil defence.	Brussels 401
• 14-19 Sept — Int Federation of Grocer's Associations - congress.	Knokke (Belgium) 483
14-19 Sept - Int Graphical Federation - congress.	Munich (Germany) 494

1958 - September	Yearbook
14-30 Sept — Int Society of Cardiology - 3rd world congress.	Brussels 919
15 Sept — Commonwealth Trade and Economic conference.	Montreal (Canada)
15-17 Sept — Int Institute of Public Finance - congress.	Brussels 367
15-17 Sept — European Committee of Paint and Printing Ink Manufacturers' Associations - congress.	Brussels 580
15-17 Sept — Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - kekule symposium on theoretical organic chemistry.	London 833
15-18 Sept — Int Committee of Electro-chemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics - meeting.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)
15-19 Sept — Federation of European Industrial Editors Associations - 4th congress.	The Hague - Scheveningen
15-19 Sept — Int Commission on Large Dams of the World Power Conference - 6th congress.	New York 752
15-20 Sept — World Assembly of the Blind.	Brussels
15-20 Sept — 4th Int Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy, Paleontology, Geology.	Heerlen (Netherlands)
15-20 Sept — Int Council for Military Sport - aeronautical medico-sporting congress.	Liège (Belgium) 1041
15-20 Sept — European Confederation of Agriculture - general assembly.	Vienna 685
15-20 Sept — European Association for Ceramics - 6th int congress.	
	Wiesbaden (Germany) 552
15-21 Sept — Int Student Cultural Festival.	Strasbourg (France)
15-23 Sept — Apimondia - 17th int congress on beekeeping.	Bologna (Italy)
16 Sept — UN - 13th session of general assembly.	New York 1
16-19 Sept — Union Culturelle Française - 5th int congress.	Liège (Belgium)
16-21 Sept — World Touring and Automobile Organisation, Permanent Int Association of Road Congresses and Int Road Federation - int study week in traffic engineering.	Copenhagen 728/710/724
16-24 Sept — Int Association of Scientific Hydrology - symposium on physics of ice movements.	Chamonix (France) 777
17-20 Sept — Int Institute of Differing Civilizations - 31st session.	Brussels 262
18 Sept — International Centre of Films for Children - general assembly.	Not fixed 1009

1958 - September Yearbook

22-27 Sept — European Society of Rural Sociology - meeting. Lmivain (Belgium)

• 22-28 Sept — Int Society of the History of Medicine - 16th congress. Montpellier (France) 915

23-24 Sept — Institution of Mining and Metallurgy - symposium. London

23-25 Sept — Int Gearing Conference. London

* 23-25 Sept — Int Society for Fat Research - 3rd congress. Seville (Spain)

• 23-26 Sept — European Union of Accountants - 3rd congress. Themes: Stocktaking and valuing; the accountant as financial adviser to companies. Nice (France) 469

23-27 Sept — Int Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation - meeting. Brussels 761

23-29 Sept — Friends World Committee for Consultation - congress. Bad Pyrmont (Germany) 169

23-30 Sept — 3rd Int Congress on Rheology. Bad Oevnhausen (Germany)

24-27 Sept — Aviation Medicine - int congress. Brussels

25 Sept - 10 Oct — Int Chestnut Commission - 4th session. Yugoslavia 59

26-27 Sept — Int Association of Exchange-Brokers - congress. Brussels

• 27-28 Sept — St Joan's Int Social and Political Alliance - council meeting. Brussels 1087

28 Sept - 2 Oct — Psychotherapy - int congress. Barcelona (Spain)

28 Sept - 2 Oct — European Association against Poliomyelitis - int symposium. Madrid 850

29 Sept — Int Council for the Exploration of the Sea - meeting. Copenhagen 80

29 Sept - 4 Oct — Int Commission of Agricultural Engineering - congress - Brussels 684

29 Sept - 4 Oct — Int Bureau of Weights and Measures - meeting. Sevres (France) 32

29 Sept - 5 Oct — Foundry Engineering - 25th int congress. Liège (Belgium)

29 Sept - 7 Oct — Int Railway Congress Association - 17th session. Madrid 707

29 Sept - 29 Nov — ITU - Telegraph and telephone administrative conference. Geneva 10

Sept — Union of European Railways Road Services - general assembly. Avignon (France) 729

- 18-27 Sept -- Contre Int de la Photographie fixe et animée - meeting. Turin (Italy)
- 19-20 Sept — Int Centre for the Study of Humanism - 4th congress. Theme : Humanism and Symbolism. Venice 236
- 20-22 Sept — Int Society of Hydatidosis - 7th congress. Beirut 916
- 20-22 Sept — Int Association for Social Progress - congress. Liège (Belgium) 229
- 20-27 Sept — World Council of Churches - Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees - conference of the Protestant Churches of the Latin Countries of Europe. Chambon-sur-Lignon (France) 184
- 20 Sept - 25 Oct — Int Telecommunication Union - special regional conference. Geneva 10
- 21-23 Sept — World Touring and Automobile Organization, Int Federation of Senior Police Officers - Int Road Safety congress. Copenhagen 728. 453
- 21-25 Sept — Int Bureau of Differential Anthropology - 5th congress. Theme : Application of differential anthropology to work, sports and military service. Amsterdam (Netherlands) 233
- 21-25 Sept — Trade Unions Int of Metal and Engineering Industries - 3rd professional conference. Prague 527
- 21-28 Sept — World's Poultry Science Association - 11th congress. Mexico City 677
- 21 Sept - 6 Oct — Pan American Sinitary Organization - 15th conference. San Juan (Puerto Rico) 116
- 22 Sept — Int Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee - special limited assembly. Geneva 10
- 22 Sept — Assembly of Captive European Nations - 5th regular session. New York 281
- 22 Sept — Int Atomic Energy Agency - 2nd conference. Vienna 21
- 22-25 Sept — Confédération Int du Crédit Populaire - congress. Brussels 543
- * 22-25 Sept — Int Union for the History and Philosophy of Science - symposium on scientific instruments of the 16th to the 19th century. Frankfurt-am-Main (Germany) 831/836
- 22-25 Sept — Int Gas Union - 7th congress. Rome 774
- 22-27 Sept — 3rd European Aeronautical Congress. Brussels
- 22-27 Sept — High-speed Photography - 4th int congress. Cologne (Germany)
0. sept — Int Association of Gerontology - symposium on hydro-climatology. Bordeaux (France) 854

414 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS,
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1958 - Septembre Yearbook
 Sept — Int Congress of Medical Laboratory Technologists - congress. Bristol (UK) 435
 Sept — European Committee for Builermaking and Kindred Steel Structures - general assembly. Brussels 579
 Sept — Int Council of Tanners - conference of standing committees. Brussels 608
 Sept — Int Catholic Association for Radio arid Television - congress. Theme : The child and radio/television. Brussels 1001
 Sept — Int Union of Aviation Insurers - conference. Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Germany) 733
 Sept — The Textile Institute - conference. Gothenburg (Sweden) 655
 ◇ Sept — Int Federation of Masseurs - Kinesitherapeutics congress. Hamburg (Germany) 894
 Sept — Postal, telegraph and telephone Int - 2nd Inter American congress. Havana 507
 ◇ Sept — Int Association of Wholesale Newspaper, Periodical and Book Distributors - congress. Lucerne (Switzerland)
 Sept — 4th Int Slavonic Congress. Moscow
 Sept — Int Railway Temperance Union - assembly. Munich 190

1958 - September Yearbook
 Sept — Int Touring Alliance - general assembly-Nairobi 701
 Sept — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - meeting on nuclear electronics. Paris 838
 • Sept — Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences - 4th general assembly.Paris 886
 ◇ Sept — Catholic Int Education Office - 3rd general assembly.Rome 986
 Sept — Int Planned Parenthood Federation - regional meeting.Stockholm 402
 Sept — UN - seminar on regional planning in relation to urbanization and industrialization.Tokyo 1
 Sept — Int Liaison Centre for Agricultural Machinery Distributors and Maintenance - assembly.Verona (Italy) 575
 Sept — Int Confederation of Intellectual Workers - congress.Vienna 434
 * Sept — Congress for Cultural Freedom - meeting on workers participation in management.Vienna 1015
 Sept — Int Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics - symposium on Non-Homogeneity in Elasticity and Plasticity. Warsaw 837
 ◇ Sept — Union of Latin American Universities - conference on law.Not fixed 994
 * Sept - Oct — 1st General Meeting of Geologists of the Central American Countries. Costa Rica
 Sept - Oct — FAO - 10th meeting on hybrid maize.Spain 3

OCTOBRE 1958 OCTOBER

1-3 Oct — Int Committee of Scientific Management - congress. Berlin 587
 • 1-3 Oct — Int Association of Gerontology - symposium on clinical medicine. Sunderland (UK) 854
 1-8 Oct — Int Speleological Congresses - 2nd congress. Bari, Lecce, Salerno (Italy) 806
 1-8 Oct — Int Hotel Association - general assembly. Vienna 556
 2-4 Oct — European Insurance Committee - plenary assembly. Brussels
 2-5 Oct — Int Society of Audiology - 4th congress. Padua (Italy)
 2-6 Oct — Int Council of Scientific Unions - 8th general assembly. Washington DC 808
 2-9 Oct — Union Int du Notariat Latin - int congress. Rome 375
 3-11 Oct — Int Union of Official Travel Organizations - congress. Brussels 735

4-8 Oct — Int Federation of Thermalism and Climatism / Int Society for Medical Hydrology - int congress of hydrology and climatology. Lacco-Ameno (Italy) 898
 4-10 Oct — Int Union of the Amateur Cinema - 17th congress- Bad-Ems (Germany) 1034
 4-13 Oct — Int Federation of Agricultural Producers - 10th conference. Brussels 694
 * 5 Oct — Int Union of Socialist Youth - congress. Brussels 343
 * 5-8 Oct — 1st int congress for study on European Common Market. Palermo (Italy)
 6 Oct — Int Bank for Reconstruction and Development - 13th annual assembly. New Delhi 6
 6 Oct — Int Finance Corporation - meeting New Delhi 121
 6 Oct — Int Monetary Fund - meeting. New Delhi 7

- 6-11 Oct — Int Congress on Propagation of Metric and Decimetric Waves. Liège (Belgium)
- 6-12 Oct — Inter-American Press Association - congress. Buenos Aires 132
- 6-15 Oct — Int Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment - plenary assembly. Brussels 750
- 7-8 Oct — Congress of European Wood Import-Export. Brussels
- 7-9 Oct — Int Linen and Hemp Confederation - 9th session. Brussels 597
- 7-9 Oct — Int Academy for the History of Pharmacy - congress. Venice (Italy) 844
- 8-12 Oct — 4th int Convention on Nutrition and Vital Substances. Essen (Germany)
- 10 Oct — Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICPTU - 4th congress. Montevideo 490
- 12 Oct — Int Freedom of Education Union - congress. Montevideo 996
- 12-27 Oct — Int Union of Students - 2nd Pan Arab Games. Beirut 995
- 13-16 Oct — Int Federation of Library Associations - meeting. Madrid 145
- 13-17 Oct — World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association - residential conference on the Place of Sunday School and Youth Work in the Life of the Church. Hoddesdon (UK) 183
- 13-19 Oct — Int Union of Students - seminar of law students. Sofia 995
- 15 Oct — European Passenger Time-Table Conference - meeting. Leipzig (Germany) 718
- 16 Oct — General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - annual session. Geneva 13
- 16-18 Oct — European Association of Music Festivals - meeting. Aix en Provence (France) 1002
- 16-18 Oct — Int Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises - congress. Brussels 663
- 16-18 Oct — European Council of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises - congress. Brussels 604
- 16-19 Oct — Trade Unions Int of Agricultural and Forestry Workers - conference. Bucharest 529
- 18-21 Oct — Int Congress of Writers. Naples (Italy)
- 18 Oct - 1 Nov — FAO - Near East Forestry Commission - 2nd session. Iraq 53
- 19-26 Oct — Int Society of Medical Hydrology - 21st int congress. Madrid
- 19-26 Oct — Int Association of Allergology - 3rd int congress. Paris 851

- 24 Oct — United Nations Day. i
- 24-30 Oct — Int Music Council - 7th general assembly and conference. Theme : The universe of music and its different cultures. Paris 1016
- 25-31 Oct — Int Air Transport Association - general assembly. New Delhi 704
- 26-30 Oct — Int Association of Chiefs of Police - 65th annual conference. Miami Beach (USA)
- 26-31 Oct — Int Road Federation - 3rd world congress. Mexico City 724
- 27 Oct — FAO council - 29th session. Rome 3
- Oct — European League for Economic Cooperation - 4th int conference. Brussels 546
- Oct — Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council - 8th session. Kandy (Ceylon) 75
- Oct — Int Institute of Refrigeration - meeting on refrigeration and its industrial and commercial applications. Karlsruhe (Germany) 94
- Oct — Latin American Mental Health - 3rd congress. Lima (Peru)
- * Oct — Conference of Jewish Organizations - 3rd meeting. London 177
- Oct — Permanent Int Committee of Congresses of Comparative Pathology - 8th congress. Munich (Germany) 873
- Oct — Nordic Council - 6th session. Oslo 81
- * Oct — Int Federation of Spectacle Workers - constituent congress. Paris
- Oct — Organisation Int de Métrologie Légale - meeting. Paris 115
- Oct — Union of Int Fairs - 25th congress. Salonika (Greece) 656
- Oct — Round Table Int - meeting. Strasbourg (France) 211
- Oct — European Association of Jurists - 1st congress. Strasbourg (France)
- Oct — UNESCO - advisory committee on arid zone research, 14th session. Teheran 4
- Oct — Int Federation of Workers' Travel Associations - conference. Torquay (UK) 1067
- Oct — Int Society for Sandwich Construction and Bonding - 1st general assembly. Not fixed
- Oct — Eastern Pacific Oceanic Conference - meeting. Not fixed
- Autumn — Permanent Int Committee on Canned Foods - congress. Brussels 591

	Yearbook
2-7 Nov — Radiology - 6th Pan American congress.	Lima
4 Nov — Int North Pacific Fisheries Commission - annual meeting.	Tokyo 99
4 Nov - 5 Dec — UNESCO - general conference. 10th session.	Paris 4
8-14 Nov — Hemispheric Insurance Conference - meeting.	Caracas 598
8-16 Nov — Int Leprosy Association - 7th congress.	New Delhi 928
10-14 Nov — Int Society for the Welfare of Cripples - Pan-Pacific conference on Rehabilitation.	Sydney (Australia) 415
10-15 Nov — Int Federation of Travel Agencies - world congress.	Dusseldorf/Duisburg (Germany) 624
• 10-16 Nov — Inter-American Municipal Organization - 7th congress.	Rio de Janeiro 372
* 10-22 Nov — ILO- Governing Body - 140th session.	Geneva 2
13-20 Nov — European Student Theatre Union - 3rd student theatre festival.	Istanbul (Turkey)
16-21 Nov — Int Association of Skål Clubs - 19th congress.	Paris 1036
16-21 Nov — Int Committee of Scientific Management - Pan-american congress.	White Sulphur Springs (West Virginia, USA) 587
16-23 Nov — Junior Chamber Int - 8th congress.	Minneapolis (Minn, USA) 645
16-23 Nov — Scientific Information - int conference.	Washington DC
• 16-23 Nov — Int Federation for Documentation - general assembly.	Washington (USA) 142
17-21 Nov — FAO-European meeting on the use of radiation in food preservation.	UK 3
17-22 Nov — Int Special Committee on Radio	

	DECEMBRE 1958
5-20 Dec — Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara - W Africa regional symposium on fundamental education in community development.	Dakar (F.W.A.) 46
◊ 7-20 Dec — World Federation for Mental	

	NOVEMBRE
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	Yearbook
18-22 Nov — Pan-American Dental Congress.	Mexico City
* 18-26 Nov — FAO/WHO- Near East Nutrition meeting.	Cairo 3/9
22-24 Nov — European Broadcasting Union - general assembly - 9th ordinary session.	Munich (Germany) 1032
23-27 Nov — Int Union for Child Welfare - 2nd Asian regional conference. Theme : The child in the family.	Tokyo 418
24-26 Nov — Mechanization of Thought Processes - int meeting.	Teddington (UK)
• 24 Nov - 6 Dec — 4th Latin American Meeting of Plant Specialists.	Santiago (Chile)
28-30 Nov — Int Federation of Resistance Movements - 3rd congress.	Vienna 310
28 Nov - 6 Dec — Int Conference of Social Work - 9th conference.	Tokyo 389
• Nov — Int Commission for Agricultural Industries/Permanent Int Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food - 5th symposium on food additives.	Budapest (Hungary) 58/33
◊ Nov — Int Fertility Association - conference.	Caracas 860
Nov — European Confederation of Agriculture - conference of milk producers.	Cremona (Italy) 685
* Nov — FAO - meeting on international study of conditions in alpine regions.	Innsbruck (Austria) 3
Nov — The Textile Institute - conference.	Leeds (UK) 655
* NOV — Pan American Union - 2nd Inter-American Technical Meeting on housing and planning.	Lima 107
Nov — Int Yacht Racing Union - conference.	London 1079
Nov — Int Colloquium on Electro-Encephalography.	Marseilles (France)
Nov — Pan American Medical Association - congress.	Mexico City 864
Nov — UN - technical assistance committee.	New York 1

	DECEMBER
Health - meeting on mental health and family life.	Manila (Philippines) 899
10 Dec — UN - Rights of Man Day.	
1	
15 Dec — North Atlantic Treaty Organization - second session.	Paris 109

1958 - Décembre

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- 24 Dec - 1 Jan — World's Student Christian Federation - Asian conference on life and mission of the church. Rangoon (Burma) 200
- 25 Dec — The Theosophical Society - int convention. Banaras (India) 210
- * Dec — Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara - symposium on sea fisheries on the West Coast of the Indian Ocean. Capetown (South Africa) 82
- Dec — Dairy Industries Society Int - annual meeting. Chicago (Ill, USA) 697

- 21 Jan - 2 Feb — League of Red Cross Societies - Board of governors. Rio de Janeiro 395
- Jan — Int Commission of Jurists - congress. Theme : Rule of Law. Far East 372
- * Jan — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization - 1st general conference. London 12
- Jan — Int Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies - meeting. Paris 250
- Jan — Int Social Science Council - general assembly. Not fixed 251
- Feb — Int Committee for Silent Games - congress. Montana (Switzerland) 1037
- Feb — Pacific Area Travel Association - 8th annual conference. Singapore 702
- Feb — Joint Int Committee for Tests relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts - plenary session. Not fixed 755
- 10-17 Mar — Int Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations - 12th conference. Helsinki 449
- 26-29 Mar — 2nd Congress for Universal Brotherhood. Montevideo
- 1 Apr — Int Radio Consultative Committee (ITU) - 9th plenary assembly. (USA) 10
- 5-10 Apr — FAO - 2nd world fishing vessel congress. Rome 3
- 6-11 Apr — Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - conference on co-ordinating chemistry. London 833
- 19-25 Apr — Int Chamber of Commerce - 17th congress. Washington 577
- * Apr — World Federation of Trade Unions - general council, 11th session. China 523
- Apr — Int Congress of Health Workers. Paris

1958 - December

Yearbook

- Dec — Organization of American States - ° 7th inter-american travel congress. Montevideo 107
- Dec — UN - Economic and Social Council - 26th session resumed. New York 1
- * Dec — Int Scientific Radio Union / Int Astronomical Union - symposium on radio-astronomy. Paris 843/828
- Dec — Int Union of Students - seminar on the role of students in the struggle against illiteracy. Rabat 995
- Dec — WHO - regional conference on teacher training for health responsibilities. Not fixed 9

JANVIER-JUIN

1959 JANUARY-JUNE

- Apr — World Veterans Federation - 8th general assembly. Rome 403
- Apr — Int Phenomenological Society meeting. Not fixed 270
- Spring — World Touring and Automobile organization - assembly of delegates. Rome 728
- Spring — World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth - general assembly. Rome 420
- Spring — Interferometry - int meeting. Teddington (UK)
- Spring — Federation Internationale Motocycliste - congress. Not fixed 1074
- * Spring — Commonwealth of World Citizens - parliament convention. Not fixed
- 9-11 May — Int Society of Acupuncture - 10th congress. Paris 912
- * 11-22 May — UN- commission on international commodity, trade. New York 1
- ◊ 21-27 May — Permanent Committee for the Int Veterinary Congresses - 16th congress. Madrid 877
- 24-30 May — Int Union of Public Transport - 33th congress. Paris 736
- ◊ 25-29 May — Institution of Electrical Engineers - Int convention on transistors and associated semi-conductor devices. London
- 30 May - 6 Jun — Permanent Council of the World Petroleum Congress - 5th world congress. New York 610
- May — Int Commission for Optics - colloquium on optics in metrology. Brussels 808
- * May — Organization for the Collaboration of Railways - conference of ministers. Bucharest

1959 - Janvier - Juin

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- ◊ May — Int Union for Health Education of the Public - 4th conference. Germany 939
- May — Inter-American Indian Institute - 4th Inter-American conference. Guatemala City 90
- May — The Baltic and Int Maritime Conference - general meeting. London 600
- May — Contagious Pathology (infectious diseases) - int congress. Milan (Italy)
- May — Int Union for the Study of Electrothermics - 4th int congress on electrothermics. Stresa (Italy) 745
- ◊ May - Jun — European Molecular Spectroscopy Group - 4th biennial meeting. Bologna (Italy)
- 1-5 Jun — Int Silk Association - congress. (Germany) 559

1959 - January - June

Yearbook

- 7-11 Jun — Rotary Int - annual convention. New York 208
- 7-13 Jun — Int Fertility Association - 3rd congress. Amsterdam (Netherlands) 860
- ◊ 11-13 Jun — Int Society for the Welfare of Cripples - Mediterranean rehabilitation conference. Athens 415
- 29 Jun - 4 Jul — Int Dairy Federation - 15th int congress. London 692
- 29 Jun - 4 Jul — Int Commission on Glass - 5th int congress. Munich (Germany) 754
- Jun — Int Union of Local Authorities - 14th congress. Berlin 374
- Jun — Int Commission on Illumination - 14th congress. Brussels 751
- Jun — Int Association of Food Distribution - congress. Lausanne (Switzerland) 557
- Jun — Federation of European Petroleum Equipment Manufacturers - study sessions. Paris 616

JUILLET-DECEMBRE 1959 JULY-DECEMBER

- 1 Jul — ITU - administrative radio conference. Geneva 10
- 6-11 Jul — Int Seed Testing Association - meeting. Oslo 674
- 6-11 Jul — World's Christian Endeavor Union - 14th convention. Philadelphia 221
- 13-17 Jul — Int congress of Plastic Surgery. London
- 19-25 Jul — Int Pédiatrie Association - 9th congress. Montreal (Canada) 856
- 23-30 Jul — Int Society of Radiology - 9th congress. Munich (Germany) 926
- ◊ 26 Jul - 4 Aug — World Federation of Democratic Youth - 7th festival. Vienna 979
- 27 Jul - 6 Aug — World Presbyterian Alliance - 18th general council. Brazil 161
- *Jul — Altrusa Int, Incorporated - biennial convention. Chicago (USA) 1088
- ◊ Jul - Aug — Int Psychoanalytical Association - 21st congress. Copenhagen
- Jul — World Federation of Trade Unions - 2nd Miners' conference. Katowice (Poland) 523
- Jul/Aug — Universala Esperanto-Asocio - congress. Warsaw (Poland) 232
- 9-15 Aug — Int Union of Physiological Sciences - 21st congress.

- ◊ 16-19 Aug — Int Association for Plant Taxonomy - discussions of botanical nomenclature. Montreal (Canada) 788
- 17-22 Aug — Int Association for Logopedics and Phoniatrics - 11th congress. London 855
- 19-26 Aug — Int Institute of Refrigeration - 10th congress. Copenhagen 94
- 19-29 Aug — Int Union of Biological Sciences - 9th Botanical Congress. Montreal (Canada) 805
- ◊ 19-29 Aug — Int Association of Wood Anatomists - meeting. Montreal (Canada) 786
- 20 Aug - 3 Sept — Int Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology - 14th congress. Vienna 781
- 23 Aug — Directing Council of Pan American Congresses of Veterinary Medicine - 3rd Pan American Congress on Veterinary Medicine. Kansas City (USA) 885
- 24-30 Aug — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics - colloquium on optics. Stockholm 838
- 30 Aug - 4 Sept — World Medical Association 2nd world conference on medical education. Chicago (Ill. USA) 426
- 30 Aug - 6 Sept — Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry - 17th int congress and 20th conference. Munich (Germany) 833
- 30 Aug - 6 Sept — Int Union of History of Sciences - general assembly. Barcelona (Spain) 831

1959 - Juillet - Décembre	Yearbook n°	1959 - July - December	Yearbook n°
31 Aug - 5 Sept — Int Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies - 3rd congress	London 253	• 18-21 Sept — European League against Rheumatism - congress.	Istanbul 902
◊Aug — Int Union of Physiological Sciences - congress.	Buenos Aires 937	19-26 Sept — Int Dental Federation - 47th annual meeting.	New York 889
Aug — Int Youth Federation for the Study and Protection of Nature - camp.	Dale Fort (UK) 972	21 Sept — Permanent Int Association of Road Congresses - quadrennial congress.	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) 710
* Aug — Int Federation of University Women - 13th triennial conference.	Helsinki 1095	21-26 Sept — FAO- world meeting on the biology of sardines.	Rome 3
Aug — 17th Int Scout Conference.	India 961	*Sept — Int Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies - general assembly.	Ann Arbor (Mich., USA) 250
◊Aug — Int Union against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses - general assembly.	New York or Minneapolis 939	Sept — World Health Organization - 9th session Regional committee for Europe.	Bucharest 9
*Aug — Int Institute of Iberoamerican Literature - congress.	New York and New Brunswick 1024	Sept — Int Union of Medical Press - 4th congress.	Cologne (Germany) 155
Aug — Ninth World Scout Jamboree.	Philippines 961	◊ Sept — Int Union of Buildings Societies and Savings and Loan Associations - congress.	Johannesburg (South Africa)
Aug — Associated Country Women of the World - triennial conference.	UK 1102	◊ Sept — Int Union of Railway Medical Services - 8th congress.	Lucerne (Switzerland) 938
*Aug — European Society of Culture - 7th general assembly.	Venice (Italy) 1029	◊Sept — Int Association for Hydraulic Research - meeting.	Montreal (Canada) 743
Summer — World Council for the Welfare of the Blind - general assembly.	Rome 410	Sept — Int Sociological Association - 4th congress.	Prugia (Italy) 228
Summer — World Association of World Federalists - congress.	Vienna 327	◊ Sept — Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Int - conference of Asian postal workers.	Tokyo 507
Summer — Int Institute of Welding - annual assembly.	Yugoslavia 768	Sept — Int Federation of Cotton and Allied Textiles Industries - committee of management and sub-committee.	Vienna 632
◊ Summer — Int Society for Orthopedagogics - 4th congress.	Zurich (Switzerland) 991	Sept or Oct — World Young Women's Christian Association - congress.	Mexico 945
2-4 Sept — European Academy of Allergy - 4th congress.	London	1 Oct — ITU- Plenipotentiary Conference.	Geneva 10
3-5 Sept — 1st Int Congress of Renal Physiopathology.	Geneva/Evian	24 Oct — United Nations Day.1	
6-12 Sept — World Confederation for Physical Therapy - 3rd congress.	Paris	Oct — World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union - convention.	Mexico City (Mexico) 217
		Autumn — 3rd Int Wholesale Markets Conference.	Milan (Italy)
		Nov — Scientific Committee of Geophysical Year - symposium.	Argentina
<i>MOIS INDETERMINE</i>		1959 MONTH NOT FIXED	
— World University Service - general assembly.	Africa 422	— Int League of Commercial Travellers and Agents - congress.	Athens 466
— Pax Romana, Int Movement of Catholic Students - interfederal assembly.	Asia 988	— Int Federation of Medical Writers - 4th congress.	Athens
— World Alliance of YMCAs - S and E Asia regional conference.	Asia 944	— World Federation of the Deaf (Deaf-Mutes) - 3rd world congress of the deaf.	Berlin 404

1959 - Mois indéterminé.

Yearbook

- Inter american children Institute - 11th pan american child congress. Bogota 92
- Int Catholic Association for Radio and Television - congress. Bogota 1001
- World Health Organization - session of Regional Committee for Europe. Bucarest 9
- Int Union of Geodesy and Geophysics - Antarctic symposium. Buenos Aires 829
- Int Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy - congress. Caracas 41
- Int Association of Music Libraries - congress. Cambridge (UK) 137
- Int Union of Geodesy and Geophysics - 3rd conference of the North-Europe an commission. Copenhagen 829
- Friends World Committee for Consultation - congress. Cuba 169
- Int Planned Parenthood Federation - 6th conference. Delhi 402
- Libraries - 9th Nordic meeting. Denmark
- United Bible Societies - conference on Bible illustration. Edinburgh (UK) 158
- Int Hospital Federation - congress. Edinburgh (UK) 893
- World Meteorological Organization - 3rd session of congress. Geneva 11
- Int Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee - second plenary assembly. Geneva 10
- 5th Int Internal Combustion Engine Congress. Theme ; Diesel Engines and Gas-Turbines up to 1,500 h.p. Current Problems concerning Design, Production and running at Site, Germany
- European Union of Film and Television Technicians - congress. Germany 470
- Int Union of Leather Chemists Societies - conference. Germany 670
- Junior Chamber Int - regional conference for S. America, Guayaquil (Ecuador) 645
- Int Association of Skat Clubs - congress. Hamburg (Germany)
- Int Council of Nurses - board meeting. Helsinki 439
- Fed d'Asns de techniciens des industries de peintures, vernis, émaux et encres d'imprimerie de l'Europe continentale - congress. Italy 583
- Int Poplar Commission - 10th session. Italy 60
- Pan American Institute of Geography and History - 7th general assembly; 9th Pan American consultation on Car-

1959 - Month not fixed.

Yearbook

- tography; 6th Pan American consultation on Geography; 5th Pan American Consultation on History. La Paz 96
- Int Association of Food Distribution - 4th congress. Lausanne (Switzerland) 557
- Organization of Catholic Universities of Latin America - 3rd congress. Lima
- World Union for Progressive Judaism - int conference. London 219
- 7th Latin-American congress of Chemistry. Mexico City
- Int Federation of Senior Police Officers - congress. Monaco 453
- World Medical Association - 13th general assembly. Montreal 426
- Int Institute of Philosophy - conference. New Delhi 260
- Conference of NGOs interested in Migration. New York 388
- Scandinavian Agricultural Research Workers' Association - nth congress. Oslo
- Int Labour Organization - meeting of the nordic countries' Ministers of Social affairs, labour and housing. Oslo 2
- Int Organization of Old Testament Scholars - congress. Oxford (UK) 203
- Int Federation of Forwarding Agents Associations - congress. Paris 450
- Int Federation of Surveyors - congress. Poland 454
- Int Federation for Documentation - conference. Poland 142
- Caribbean Commission - area meeting. Puerto Rico 47
- Organization of American States - 11th Inter-American conference. Quito 107
- 9th Int Congress of Roentgenologists. Remscheid-Lennep (Germany)
- World Fraternity of the Lamp - congress. Rome
- Permanent and Int Committee of Underground Town Planning - 3rd congress. Scandinavia 747
- Int Council of Museums - 5th general conference. Stockholm 1018
- Int Penal and Penitentiary Foundation - congress. Strasbourg (France) 364
- World Federation for Mental Health - Caribbean conference. St Thomas (Virgin I) 899

