

# International Associations



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DES ORGANISATIONS  
ET RÉUNIONS  
INTERNATIONALES

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OF INTERNATIONAL  
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AND MEETINGS

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## Associations Internationales

15<sup>E</sup> ANNÉE 2 15<sup>TH</sup> YEAR  
FEVRIER 1963 FEBRUARY 1963

## Union of International Associations

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



## Union des Associations Internationales

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

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INTERNATIONAL  
**ASSOCIATIONS**  
INTERNATIONALES

15<sup>E</sup> ANNÉE 1963 15<sup>TH</sup> YEAR

FEVRIER

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## The 3rd Congress of International Congress Organizers and Technicians

ROME, 12-15 NOVEMBER 1962

Three new organizational methods for international meetings, namely the use of audio-visual techniques, the simultaneous organization of congresses and exhibitions, and the intensification of public relations, were studied during the 3rd Congress of International Congress Organizers and Technicians, held in the Rome EUR Palace from 12 to 15 November 1962.

Like the two preceding ones, at Düsseldorf in 1959 and at Lausanne in 1960, this congress was jointly organized by the Union of International Associations and the International Association of Congress Centers.

### *The aims*

To examine a rapidly developing phenomenon, to evolve methods for studying a field that has hitherto been little analyzed, to reach conclusions of direct help to practitioners in the organization of international meetings — such are the general aims of these Congresses of Congresses.

In his speech at the opening session of the last Congress, at Rome, Count Guglielmo Manucci, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, very rightly said : « Here we are at our third rendezvous, or rather our third study course on how to try to improve, modernize and perfect the preparation and running of international congresses... Our task is to organize ourselves, as international congress technicians and organizers. Organize ourselves on a new basis, with new ideas. Study and perfect a technology of congresses, examine new facilities and new methods, so as to be able to pass on the benefits of this technical and scientific progress to all those who want to meet more and more fre-

quently, in order to spread the ideas the theories and the practices they have been able to develop for the advantage of others and for the advancement of science ».

### *The participants*

The 3rd Congress, like the two earlier ones was intended to be an interdisciplinary event. At one stage or another specialists in very varied fields participate in the organization of an international meeting. Doubtless it would be easier to study one angle only, but that would be less fruitful and could, in fact, well lead to somewhat unrealistic conclusions.

So the Rome Congress was essentially an exchange of views between international association leaders and all kinds of specialists — municipal authorities, congress centres, architects, public relations experts, professional congress organizers, equipment producers, interpreters, the hotel trade, travel agencies, air transport companies, etc. The list of names will be published in the Congress Proceedings.

The number of participants was 260, plus 44 accompanying persons, making a total of 304, who came from 30 different countries.

In passing it may be noted that, just as at the 2nd (Lausanne) Congress, there was a considerable proportion of last-minute modifications. About 15 % of registered participants did not actually arrive, and about 10 % asked to be registered in the last few days.

Inevitably some people are compelled by circumstances beyond their control to change their plans or find themselves freed from other obligations. Nevertheless there seems to be to some extent a practice of cancelling or registering at the last minute, which should be

fought against, because it upsets the preparation and running of international meetings in a way that is not merely harmful to the late registrants themselves but also to the early registrants and to balancing the congress budget.

We felt that the previous remark could and should justly be incorporated in this report, considering precisely the aims of this particular congress.

#### *Pre-congress work and allocation of tasks*

In order that this report should be of maximum service to students of international congress techniques — and not because we consider its organization a model of perfection — we propose to summarize here the various stages in the preparatory work.

We shall also show how the tasks were allocated ; it will be remembered that the congress was organized jointly by two international associations. Its bicephalous nature was indeed an enrichment, but naturally it also constituted a difficulty.

The 3rd Congress was conceived at the 2nd, held in the Palais de Beaulieu, Lausanne, from 15 to 18 March 1960, one of the latter's conclusions being : « The wish was expressed that other similar congresses should be held in the future, for example, every two years. While preserving the variety of the subjects to be considered, it would be best to limit the work of each section to one subject only and to organize the congress in such a way as to maintain an exchange of information and opinions of an horizontal rather than a vertical type ».

Agreement by the respective Committees of the Union of International Associations and the International Association of Congress Centers was given at the end of 1960.

At a joint meeting in Liège on 18 and 19 March 1961 it was decided :

- (a) to set up an Organizing Committee composed of three representatives of each of the two associations;
- (b) that the Congress would take place in the EUR Congress Palace, Rome, from 24 to 28 September 1962;

- (c) that it should be devoted to the study of three subjects : audio-visual techniques, « salons » and specialized exhibitions as adjuncts to an international congress, and post-congress action (follow-up and public relations);
- (d) that for each of the three subjects there would be only one written report, distributed in advance to participants;
- (e) to set up a working party for each subject to prepare the rapporteur's work:
- (f) that the Congress should last for four and a half days, one morning being free;
- (g) that two associated exhibitions would be organized, one comprising models of Congress Centers belonging to the IACC, the other audio-visual equipment;
- (h) that the Organizing Committee should draw up a detailed, draft budget.

To emphasize, if that be necessary, how changes often become necessary during preparatory work for a congress, we may mention that :

- (a) the Congress dates were subsequently altered to 12-16 November 1962 and then to 12-15;
- (b) the duration was reduced to four days by omitting the free morning, so that participants would be kept away from their business commitments for a shorter period leaving them individually the possibility of prolonging their stay;
- (c) Theme II was slightly modified, becoming « Simultaneous organization of international congresses and specialized exhibitions » ;
- (d) Theme III was more radically changed, so as to cover public relations as a whole before, during and after international congresses, other aspects of follow-up being discarded (settlement of administrative operations, publications of Proceedings, action on conclusions).

The three Congress themes were finalized in the following way. A provisional scheme of discussion was approved by the Organizing Committee. The scheme for Theme I was submitted for discussion and amendment to a working party which met in Paris on 9 December 1961 ; the scheme for Theme II to another working party in London on 16 February 1962;

and the scheme for Theme III to a third work-in party in Brussels on 19 February 1962. In the light of comments and suggestions formulated in this way by the sixty or so leaders of international organizations and experts who took part in the meetings, the UIA Secretary-General drew up new detailed schemes of discussion. They were sent to the three Rapporteurs chosen by the Organizing Committee, who were asked to follow the schemes as closely as possible, but given complete intellectual freedom in drawing up the report, preferably of 15 to 30 typewritten pages, to be ready by the end of August.

Congress preparations involved a total of six meetings of the Organizing Committee (Liège, 29 March 1961; Rome, 3-4 October 1961; Brussels, 18 February 1962; Brussels, 29 March 1962; Lausanne 26 June 1962; Rome 27-28 September 1962) and, of course, extensive correspondence.

The composition of the Organizing Committee was modified and enlarged during the two years. All its meetings were attended by : Messrs Mannucci and Schreurs for the IACC, Messrs Vasseur and Speeckaert for the UIA; some of the meetings by Messrs Labenski, Schweig, Mrs Galloni-Longaric and Miss Reigout for the IACC, and Messrs Casadio and Sardi for the UIA.

The division of labour between the two associations was as follows :

Working out the Congress themes, contacts with Chairmen and Rapporteurs, despatch of invitations and circulars, listing registrations, translation, printing and distribution of reports, compilation of Participants Directory, were entrusted to the Union of International Associations;

Material organization at the Congress venue, securing premises, the receptions, the ladies' programme, the exhibitions, the reception services, verbatim reporting and document distribution on the spot, press, accommodation, photographic services etc., were entrusted to the International Association of Congress Centers.

#### *Information for participants*

The precept must obviously be to supply all necessary information, without drowning the potential or registered participant in a flood of circulars and working papers.

For the Rome Congress only two printed cir-

culars were sent out. The first, in October 1961, constituted the invitation to participate, giving subjects and provisional heads of discussion, information on associated exhibitions, timetable, congress venue, working languages, what working papers would be distributed, the amounts and time limited for payment of registration fees. This first circular incorporated a registration form to be returned to the UIA.

The second circular was sent on 30 June 1962 to everyone who had already registered, and subsequently to new registrants. It confirmed the programme and the participants' timetable, gave the names of chairmen and rapporteurs, the programme and timetable for accompanying ladies, full details of the occupation and numbers of participants registered to date, as well as their distribution by nationality, working languages and colour code, closing the list of registrations and payment of fees, visual equipment available for participants, working papers, the exhibitions and viewing them, the possibility of distributing during the congress technical documents produced by participants, procedure at working sessions, free discussion sessions that could be organized by participants, information on the reception of participants and the documentation they would receive on arrival.

Four enclosures were sent with the second circular : (1) a short note on the two organizing bodies; (2) the new detailed schemes of discussion for the three themes; (3) a note indicating the subjects discussed at the first two congresses, with the names of rapporteurs and their reports; (4) a list of registrants to date with their occupation and nationality.

As registrations were received an acknowledgment was sent together with accommodation card and indications as to banking accounts into which fees could be paid.

At the end of October the texts of the reports, printed in the case of English and French and duplicated in German and Italian, were sent to each participant in the language asked for in his registration form; a new list of registrants, again giving occupation and nationality, was included.

Of course, in spite of the comprehensive nature of the details provided in these various documents, correspondence on a large scale — too



large — was necessary, part unfortunately with a view to obtaining payment of fees. Here again, steps must be taken to discourage a practice which unnecessarily adds to the administrative work in organizing international meetings.

#### *Procedure at working sessions*

The text given, in the circular of 30 June 1962 concerning procedural arrangements was as follows :

- (a) *Sectional meetings* : After a very short introduction of the subject by the Rapporteur discussion will start right away on the questions set out at the end of his written report.

Comments on points involved in these questions will be made during the time allocated by the Chairman to the consideration of each question.

Subsequently observations on other points relating to the general theme can be made.

Speaking time will be limited, but with the Chairman's permission participants will be allowed to speak more than once, so that by a process of informal question and answer, without leaving one's place, the subject will be profitably elucidated and the maximum number of participants will contribute.

The Rapporteur will have the task of replying to the debate and drawing the conclusions.

- (b) *Plenary sessions* : Plenary sessions will start with a brief account of the sectional meeting by the Rapporteur. Anyone wishing to speak at the plenary sessions will as far as possible make a request in writing at the beginning of the session, indicating his topic and the number of minutes needed. Suitable forms are included in the Participant's Guide.

It will be open to the Rapporteur-General to ask for clarification of any comments or proposals that may have been made. With the help of the three Rapporteurs he will draw up a synthesis which will be distributed before the closing session. The latter will be devoted to the discussion and improvement of this final report.

*It will be seen that the responsibility for opening and conducting the discussions was*

shared between the Chairmen and the Rapporteurs.

In order to ensure continuity in the work, it had been decided to have only one chairman per theme, who would function at the two sectional meetings and the plenary session devoted to each of the three themes, the opening session to be chaired by the President of the UIA and the closing session by the President of the IACC.

The only change made during the congress to this procedure concerned the closing session that is to say the last paragraph of the rules.

#### *The opening session on 12 November*

Senator Et de la Vallée Poussin, President of the Union of International Associations, began by thanking the Italian authorities and the participants. Then Mr Bubbico, Deputy of the Rome Municipal Council, representing the Mayor of Rome, offered friendly greetings to all from the City of Rome.

Mr Marc Veillet-Lavallée, Assistant Director-General of the FAO, speaking on behalf of Mr Sen, Director-General, who had been detained abroad, explained the interest of this UN Specialized Agency in the congress on account of the necessity to improve techniques at international meetings. He mentioned that the FAO had in fact sent delegates to the first two congresses. He emphasized what importance the FAO attached to co-operation between inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, and hence its interest right from the start in the UIA's work.

Mr Chevallaz, in his capacity of Mayor of Lausanne, the town which welcomed the 2nd Congress, expressed his pleasure at handing on to the Mayor of Rome « the flame of the Congress of Congresses ».

Finally, Count Mannucci, whose speech will be reproduced in the Proceedings, outlined the origin of these congresses, their aims and previous achievements, spoke about the programme of the 3rd Congress, and showed on closed-circuit television who were its organizers, that is to say the UIA, the IACC and its 14 member Centres.

Delayed by his ministerial duties, His Excellency the Italian Minister for Tourism, Mr Al.



berto Folchi, was unable to arrive until the inauguration of the two Exhibitions associated with the Congress, which followed the opening session. At the end of the inaugural visit to the two exhibitions, and before the lunch d'accueil in the Sala dei Ricevimenti, he made a speech in which he emphasized how important international meetings had become, in Italy and elsewhere and the necessity of developing a science of congresses, based on experience already going back over a hundred years — a science deriving from the same reasons which lead people to meet at congresses : the need, through dialogue with others, to revitalize oneself, and the need to work for peaceful coexistence.

#### *The working sessions and their conclusions*

The texts which follow this introduction summarize as fully and clearly as possible the work that was accomplished in the sectional meetings on each theme. They were drawn up by the rapporteurs themselves, and to help readers we have inserted at the head of these reports on the sectional work the conclusions or questions that appeared at the end of the written reports which were distributed in advance to participants.

The record of the plenary discussion sessions will be appearing in the Congress Proceedings. Here we are therefore only summarizing, in tabular form, for each theme, the subjects discussed at these plenary sessions, the principal conclusions, and the recommendations presented.

#### *Theme I*

Subjects of discussion :

- evaluation of present position as regards diffusion of audio-visual techniques;
- study of obstacles to such diffusion;
- discussion of ways and means of promoting the use of these techniques;

Main conclusion :

- audio-visual techniques should be developed and their use generalized and popularized;

Recommendations :

1. — a thorough survey of audio-visual techniques should be carried out by a study group set up by the UIA and the IACC;

- complete documentation on these techniques could in this way be published with the least possible delay;
- 2. — exchange of information on customs questions should be established between NGOs;
- 3. — congress halls should only be equipped with modern and appropriate apparatus. Standardization of equipment is desirable;
- it would be useful to have a list of what can be done with audio-visual aids and what services they offer;
- a statement should be drawn up of the minimum performance that can in fact be expected from installations.

#### *Theme II*

Subjects of discussion :

- discover present trends as regards the simultaneous organization of congresses and exhibitions;
- evaluate the benefits derived on either side;
- study the problems raised by this simultaneity;

Main conclusion :

- the necessity of successfully co-ordinating and harmonizing the two events.

Recommendations :

- in most cases : advisability of centralization in a single organizing committee;
- ensure that material conditions (mainly as regards premises) allow optimum simultaneous organization;
- a survey should be undertaken of the extent to which towns are equipped for the simultaneous holding of congresses and exhibitions. A working party should be set up under the auspices of this UIA and the IACC.

#### *Theme III*

Subject of discussion :

- the possibilities of intensifying internal and external public relations at congresses and developing a new style of congresses : original, friendly, international;

Main conclusion :

1. — at all stages in the preparation and running of the congress, participants must be supplied with concise simple und regularly distributed information :
2. — the participant must feel that he is supported within the congress, and integrated outside with professional or ideological circles in the host country;
3. — it is necessary to developed man-to-man contacts, creating an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding between nationals.

As mentioned above, a change was in the programme for the closing session. The latter was to have started with a synthesis of the Congress work as a whole, followed by its discussion, approval or amendmet. As for the 1st and 2nd Congresses, the preparation of this synthesis had been entrusted to the UIA Secretary-General.

After the last plenary session the UIA Secretary-General came to the conclusion that such a synthesis was in fact unnecessary, in view of the comprehensive nature of the reports on the sectional meetings' conclusions presented by the three Rapporteurs at the beginning of the plenary sessions. The latter had really not added any new material. -At the scheduled meeting of the three Chairmen and the three Rapporteurs he therefore proposed that the synthesis should be replaced by an attempt at evaluating the Congress. This proposal was approved.

The text of this evaluation, and a summary of the exchange of views it gave rise to, will be found in the Congress Proceedings.

#### *Some special features of the Congress*

Here we must mention first of all the voluntary help given once more to the Congress of Congresses by a group of excellent interpreters who agreed to attend the Congress both as participants and as interpreters. Together they provided remarkably effective simultaneous interpretation both at sectional meetings and at plenary sessions, in four languages : English, French, German and Italian.

The organization of the intepreting, verbatim reporting and reception services was carried

out on an honorary basis by the Centro Traduzione e Servizi di Congresso Roma-Milano, under the efficient and gracious direction of Mrs Gulloni-Longaric. The simultaneous interpretation equipment was supplied free of charge by the International Technical Interpretation Service (ITIS).

These contributions, like the gesture of Mr Lampo, photographer at the Palazzo dei Congressi, in giving each participant two photos taken during the Congress, that of the florist in arranging the floral decoration, and the hours of extra work put in voluntarily by the EUR personnel, certainly attributable to the personal popularity of the director, Count G Mannucci, ensured that the Congress had the character of a truly co-operative and friendly enterprise.

Another feature of the Rome Congress was the special effort made to promote mutual contacts between participants.

As already stated, lists of registrants, giving nationality and function, were sent to everyone at the end of June and October.

In the portfolio which was given to them at the opening (bearing their name inscribed on scotch tape of the colour corresponding to their main language) there was a Participants Directory, containing a biographical note on each registrant, -with photo in the case of everyone who had responded to the request in the circular of 30 June, that is to say, rather more than half of them. This illustrated Directory, which also incorporated programmes, rules of procedure etc. had been printed in a 9 X 4 in format, so that it could be easily slipped into a pocket or a ladies handbag.

The portfolio also contained a badge with the participant's name in large characters and coloured squares showing the languages spoken, as well as two name plates. Participants responded excellently to the suggestion that the latter should be placed in front of them on the table at all working sessions and kept in the portfolios when not attending meetings; permission was given to take them away after the congress was over.

Wearing of badges was general, and in fact, following a participant's remark at one of the public relations sessions, a number of participants placed theirs on the right-hand lapel of

their jacket, being more easily read there when hands were being shaken.

On the same subject of public relations, in this case external, mention must be made of the press service and other activities carried out by Mr Bassi.

Participants' mail delivered to the Palazzo dei Congressi, session reports and other documents were placed in individual pigeon-holes, arranged alphabetically, at the back of the information office. Each participant's pigeon-hole was marked with his name on scotch-tape coloured according to his main language, which greatly facilitated the distribution of documents in the appropriate language.

Participants had been asked to collect the contents of their pigeon-hole from the information office hostesses every morning, at the same time giving them any notes for other participants. Each hostess looked after some thirty participants, both as regards registration on arrival and handing over of portfolios, as well as distribution of documents from pigeon-holes. Their work cannot be too highly praised.

The efficient operations of the branches of the Banco di Lavoro, of CIT, and other services installed in the Palazzo must also be emphasized.

We have already mentioned several times the use of a colour signalling code to facilitate identification of languages used in documents or spoken. English was identified by red, French by blue, German by grey, Italian by green. An appendix to the Proceedings will give the full language colour code recommended for use by congress organizers.

The code was, of course, used not only for the labels on portfolios pigeon-holes and badges, but above all to distinguish easily which language was used in the series of duplicated documents despatched before the Congress or distributed during the Congress.

As regards documents it must be emphasized that thanks to the unsparing efforts of a team of verbatim reporters and translators of typists and technicians, directed by Mrs Galloni-Longaric, summaries of discussions at sectional meetings and plenary sessions were compiled, translated into four languages and actually distributed at the Congress, session by session.

The six sectional meeting reports and the three plenary session reports in all four languages came to a total of 96 pages for the 27 session-hours.

#### *The exhibitions*

The Congress organizers had been particularly attracted by the idea of having two exhibitions associated with it, considering the subject of Theme II. And the second exhibition constituted a valuable contribution to the study of Theme I.

The first exhibition, devoted to the 14 Congress Centres associated in the IACC, was quite remarkable, in spite of customs and transport difficulties which prevented the showing of several models. The EUR architect, Mr Valeriu-Curii, had succeeded in creating an elegant whole, in spite of the large size of the hall, and most of the Centres had found an original way of displaying material which had greatly interested the participants.

Two comments are called for as regards the other exhibition dealing with audio-visual equipment.

First : the six firms represented had managed things very well. The display was good, and information was provided effectively during the whole of the Congress.

Second : there were too few exhibitors, and the full range of audio-visual equipment was far from being represented. Organizers and participants regretted it. We can testify that it was certainly not due to lack of systematic efforts on the part of those responsible for this exhibition, but to the lack of understanding met with (apart from the few brilliant exceptions) among the producers of such equipment as to the rôle of this Congress of Congresses.

Evidently a good deal of preliminary educational work needs to be done to set certain business circles to associate themselves with study and research efforts leading to mutual progress.

#### *Receptions and Ladies' programme*

Even an abbreviated account of a congress would be incomplete if no mention were made of the social events which facilitated contacts

between participants in a happy and relaxed atmosphere.

There were three official and two unofficial ones to which all participants were invited.

The first of the three events organized by the Congress Committee was the « lunch d'acceuil » in the Sala dei Ricevimenti of the Palazzo del Congressi ; it followed immediately after the opening session, with the express purpose of establishing direct contact between participants. For the same reason the fork lunch with buffet system had been adopted.

The second reception was the cocktail-dinner given on Tuesday 13th in the evening in the magnificence of the Château Saint Ange, and the third was the gala dinner at the end of the Congress, on the 15th, in the Sala dei Ricevimenti of the Palazzo dei Congressi followed by a ball. Participants were free to take their place at any of the tables for twelve which surrounded the space reserved for the many dancers.

Only the UTA and IACC Presidents, the Chairmen and Rapporteurs, the members of the Organizing Committee and of the Ladies-Committee were placed at a table d'honneur.

The two unofficial receptions were on the one hand the cocktail party given midday Wednesday by the New York City Convention and Visitors Bureau at the Corsetti Vecchia America, near the Palazzo dei Congressi, and on the other hand the reception given on the Wednesday evening in the Casina delle Rose at the Villa Borghese by the Danish National Tourist Office in conjunction with the Scandinavian Airlines System, Falkoner Centret (Congress Centre) in Copenhagen and the DIS Congress Service, Copenhagen. The first had an American touch, thanks to the old American style of the premises; the second was given a Danish flavour by the « smorrebrod », the Aalborg beer, the Akvavit and the Cherry Heering brought from Denmark.

#### *Free discussion meetings*

The first announcement of the programme, in October 1961, offered to provide small rooms for one hour, before the closing session, for any participants who wanted to discuss freely among themselves problems not necessarily related to the Congress themes.

Advantage was taken of this offer for two meetings only : one to discuss the subject « Technicians concerned with Simultaneous Interpretation », and the other to discuss a very different matter. « Where should Congress Centres be placed in relation to the heart of a City ? », with the help of charts presented by a Portuguese architect.

These two meetings were attended by a number of participants.

During the same period others went to the cinema, where a colour film of a doctors' congress held in Berlin was shown, as well as other films on facilities provided in various countries for holding international congresses.

#### *Conclusion*

Participants at the Rome Congress were able to admire the development of the new EUR sector which constitutes in fact a new town. This town undoubtedly answers a need, by giving social and administrative bodies a setting in which they can flourish, a setting more appropriate to the necessities of life in 1962 than can now be provided by Vecchia Roma.

The same thing is happening as regards relations between peoples and scientific, cultural or professional exchanges: if they are to flourish people must meet, face to face. International meetings are now an instrument of human progress. They affect ever wider categories of human activities and ever larger numbers of individuals.

This new instrument needed studying; this the Rome Congress did with success, carrying on the work of the two previous congresses.

# The use of communication tools (audio-visual techniques) at international congresses

Questions and conclusions formulated at the end of the preliminary report prepared by Edmund J. Cooper, General Secretary, The Scientific Film Association.

*(Original : English)*

It is the over-riding conclusion of this report that so wide a range of audio-visual aids and equipment exist to serve the international congress, that the first need is for full information about it to be available for universal use.

That more active use of the various aids could or should be made seems evident, but to what extent is hard to tell without concrete information from as many international sources as possible.

The following questions therefore immediately present themselves :

1. What general steps, other than the circulation of technical information, can be taken to encourage the wider use of communication techniques at international meetings ?
2. To what extent can a systematic enquiry be "conducted into the international use of audio-visual aids ? How useful could it be ?
3. Would the existence of a permanent advisory committee on audio-visual aids be useful to the UAI ? How might it operate ?
4. How best might be produced a published guide to congress organisers on the use of audio-visual aids, the materials and equipment which exist, and full technical data about them ?
5. How vital is the use of special advisers in the choice and use of aids ? Should a survey be instituted of all existing agencies and services ?

These questions accept in principle the view that the existence of information is in itself an encouragement for use, and this view may

well provide some discussion. There will always remain, however, the question of the comparative value and effectiveness of the techniques and equipments themselves, which lead one to ask :

6. What measures can be taken to assess and evaluate audio-visual techniques and the equipment which exists for their use ?
  1. Should there exist a technical standards bureau to test and report upon equipment and aids ? How should it operate ?

Mention has been made of the need for training delegates and speakers in the use of aids, and it is clearly necessary that congress equipment and facilities should not be beyond the understanding of those whom they exist to serve. - Therefore :
8. What further steps might be taken to ensure that the majority of those who attend international congresses are familiar with the basic audio-visual techniques ?
9. Is there any value in considering the running of special courses or symposia devoted to the use of audio-visual techniques ?

Despite the existence of UNESCO conventions and agreements between countries concerning the import of audio-visual aids and equipment, many organisers still appear to experience difficulty in the exchange of this material.

10. Would it be possible to prepare a special report on regulations and difficulties in different countries ? How might this be done ?

11. Is any further action necessary, or possible, between international associations to increase the free flow of audio-visual materials between congresses ? What are the possibilities of a simple *carnet* to cover all such exchanges ?

In considering the equipment of new halls, or the adaptation of old ones, it is assumed that congress organisers will invariably be involved at the planning stage. It is possible, however, that precautions might be taken to

ensure that certain types of specialist, technician or authority have ready systems of reference to guide them in such matters. The final question, then, is :

12. What steps, other than those already considered or implied, might be taken to establish an international standard in the equipment of congress and meeting halls V

If established, how should this be publicised and " enforced " ?

## Summary report of the discussions of the sections meetings presented by E. J. Cooper to the plenary session devoted to theme I

(Original : English)

Most of you will by now have read the report which appears under my name in the booklet « Congress Science », and which formed the basis of the discussions on Theme I, and there will be no need for me to re-iterate this document in great detail. You will also have received the very excellent minutes of our meetings.

In presenting it to this Congress, however, I would remind you, as I reminded my commission yesterday of three points which I made in my written introduction.

1. This is a *personal* report, prepared from my own experience and from discussions with congress organizers of my acquaintance.
2. It is not an international survey of equipment and techniques, which could only be prepared as a special, long-term task, and which, as you will hear, is something which we believe might with value be undertaken in the future.
3. It is purely a starting point for discussion. . . an aide-memoire to those interested, or involved, in the use of audio-visual techniques at international congresses.

The main aim of the report, therefore, was to stimulate ideas and comments on the part of all interested delegates, whose experience and knowledge we are here to share.

The various chapters of the report were based upon the headings for discussion prepared in advance by the organizers of this con-

gress: my task was to follow these headings and to build my report around them.

In chapter 1, concerning the extent of current use of audio-visual aids, it was only possible to make general observations — for it is here that a full-scale survey is necessary to do more. Even so, there is clear indication here that much more can be done with audio-visual aids in international congresses than is at present achieved.

In chapter 2 the main values of audio-visual aids are underlined. At no point in preparing the report, or during the discussions which arose from it has the usefulness of audio-visual techniques been disputed. Our main concern has been to discover by what means this usefulness might best be exploited and encouraged, by the provision of guidance of organisers and participants, and by the evaluation of the many types of equipment and technique which exist.

These were listed in chapter 3, which, as it stands, might serve as a note book for the organizers of international congresses. In preparing this list, I was well aware that delegates to this congress might make new suggestions, and give the benefit of their personal experience — and there I was not disappointed. I am only sorry that it was not possible to organize full demonstration of all the equipment mentioned ; even so, we were able yesterday afternoon to have a brief demonstration of one large screen television projection system and of an overhead

projector. Thus we achieved more than I hoped, which was no more than to classify, very simply, the various aids which currently exist to serve the international congress.

Chapters 4 and 5 of the report represent the attempt of one individual to summarise the basic needs and present patterns of development in the field of audio-visual aids and their use. It is in these sections — and in the discussions yesterday which arose from them — that I am most conscious of the basic difference between the facilities provided in the permanent, fully-equipped Congress Palaces, and those which have to be arranged on a temporary basis in a hall or centre especially adapted for a single congress. Since to my mind it is in this last instance — of the short congress held in a not-always-suitable building — that the problems are greatest, I tended to give my main consideration to matters of temporary installations and guidance on their use. But I stress now, as I have done in our meetings here in Rome that we particularly value and look to the experience and guidance of the Congress Palace organisers in all matters of the installation and use of audio-visual aids.

In the final section of my report I attempted to pose a number of questions which, to me, seemed to arise logically from the preceding chapters. It was this section around which our main discussion centered yesterday, and from which the conclusions I shall put before you are drawn.

Our meetings yesterday, under the expert chairmanship of Dr. Rifaat, were full of interesting and valuable discussion, contributed by no less than 20 speakers who took part in a lively exchange of views. Between them they represented an impressive range of experience. It was evident from the start that all were agreed upon the need for more available information and guidance on audio-visual aids and equipment, and on how they might most effectively be used. The main question here was how this might be achieved, and at what level. An important aspect of the matter, it seemed to us, was that *pure* communication... communication between stage, auditorium and interpretation equipment and methods should be included in our thinking, or considered quite separately. We considered that it *should* figure in all our discussions, and in our final

recommendations, as one of the complete range of aids available to the international congress organiser.

Arising from these discussions we noted that there is a need for a very clear definition of terms in relation to the subject... even to the extent of laying down clearly « what is an audio-visual aid » and we are sure that such clear definitions must be included in all future discussions and publications on this aspect of our work. Some distinction, it was felt, should be made between audio-visual media exclusively used at international congresses and those not specifically used for such meetings. Distinction, too, should be made between permanent equipment installed in Congress Palaces, and that brought into other types of hall for a short period.

While dealing with such distinctions, some delegates stressed the essential differences between scientific and technical congresses, and more general ones — pointing out that the specialist meetings very often had specific problems and requirements in communication and demonstration.

Several delegates, quite naturally, raised the question of the cost of installation and use of audio-visual equipment, and in considering the publication of special information and guides on such equipment, we must also stress the need for reference to the relative costs and efficiency of the items discussed. It was noted, incidentally, that consideration had recently been given by the AIPC to the possibility of making a per capita charge for the use of permanent equipment in congress halls and palaces. We were not able to go into this question at all thoroughly, but clearly we shall be interested in any conclusions which are reached in due course. There may well be useful guidance here for the users of temporary installations, to enable them to share out some of their expense.

Considering the provision of audio-visual aids for speakers, we recognised that *simplicity* is of the utmost importance. Speakers must be given *aids*, not *obstructions*, and very often they have no chance to rehearse with the aids they are going to use. At the same time, speakers should be encouraged to use materials and equipment unfamiliar to them where this is appropriate.



In this context, we note the value of the *conscious* use of audio-visual aids at a Congress of *this* type, where both organisers and audiences can be made aware, by demonstration, of the values of techniques which they might later use for themselves.

We *also* came to the conclusion that special courses and symposia on the use of audio-visual aids would be of great value to organisers and speakers, as and when these could be arranged.

The subject which concerned us towards the end of our day, was that of achieving some measure of uniformity of equipment in the congress halls of many countries. While delegates were not anxious to see actual *standardisation* of equipment, it was felt that the regular exchange of information between organisers could lead to the adoption of similar *types* of equipment, so that participants could gradually begin to benefit from a basic range of equipment which was accepted as a minimum requirement in all congress centres.

Naturally many other points arose during our meetings, and these have been noted :

As a result of the discussions which I have attempted to summarise, the commission for Theme I came to the conclusion that it wished to strike out questions 7 and 11 from the concluding section of the Report.

Question 7, it was felt, implied an extension of activity already covered in questions 5 and 6; moreover, there are in existence international organisations whose function it is to lay down technical standards for all types of equipment. Except in very rare cases there is unlikely to be a need to duplicate this work.

Question 11, and any action implied therein, could not, it was felt, be considered until the results were known of the report mentioned in question 10. It was therefore not considered. May I therefore ask you to strike out questions 7 and 11 from the texts in your possession. While not removed from the list, Question No. 1 was thoroughly covered in the whole range of discussion, and was answered by the proposals arising from the remaining questions. In our view, therefore, it requires no specific discussion in this session.

We therefore conclude this report of our meetings by referring to you the following questions and recommendations.

*Question 2* : Here it is felt that the results of a systematic survey *could* be of use to congress organisers in all countries, and we feel that the experience of member countries of the *UIA* should be sought, by means of a special questionnaire which takes into account the different types of international congresses. The answer to these questionnaires, properly evaluated, could provide a picture of the extent to which aids are (and could be) used.

*Question 3* : Here we found ourselves recognising that questions 3, 5, 6 and 8 were closely interrelated, and after some deliberation, we concluded that they could *all* be answered by one recommendation... that implicit in question 3- We preferred the term *study group* rather than « permanent advisory committee », and therefore wish to recommend to the joint organisers of the Congress that they set up a study group, representing *all* interests and taking into account the differences between portable and permanent equipment, to concern itself with all audio-visual aids and techniques specifically for international congresses. This group, we envisage, could *also* make a survey of existing agencies and services for the international congress (q. 5), could well assess the basic usefulness of equipment and techniques (q. 6), and would certainly find itself in a position to advise upon ways of familiarising delegates with the various techniques (q. 8).

*Question 4*, concerns itself with a published guide to audio-visual materials and equipment, and we see that once established the study group would quickly accumulate detailed information which could form the basis of a « handbook » of audio-visual aids. We feel that there is a need for this, and would recommend that such a guide be published as soon as possible.

*Question 9*. We agree that courses and symposia on the use of audio-visual techniques *would* be valuable, both to organisers and participants. And we would ask the organisers of this congress to consider how they might be arranged.

*Question 10*. Although there are now in existence many customs conventions permitting

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# Simultaneous organization of international congresses and specialized exhibitions

Conclusions formulated at the end of the preliminary report  
prepared by Dr. Rolf Braun, Cologne  
Secretary-General of the 13th Congress of the International Dental Federation

(Original: German)

## I

Present trends and various forms of concurrent congresses and exhibitions

### a) Exhibitions organized within the framework of a Congress

The impetus for holding exhibitions within the framework of a congress comes from professional and interest groups whose occupation is dependent on the products of some specialised industry. These exhibitions call for a fundamental distinction between *ideas* exhibitions and *commercial* exhibitions. The ideas exhibitions include the scientific and "hobby" exhibitions, i.e. all the exhibitions which are financed out of congress funds and in which the industry and trades take no part. The term "commercial" applies to the trade and technical exhibitions which are organized for publicity and sales purposes and financed by the trades and industry.

### b) Congresses organized within the framework of an Exhibition

The object of organizing congresses within the framework of an exhibition is to add a further attraction for the visitor and, at the same time, provide him with a digest of the exhibition.

## II

Advantages of the joint event

### a) From the point of view of the congress:

1. Complementing the spoken word by actual and pictorial illustration;

2. Giving the congress greater attraction and drawing in the more trade and technically-minded by means of the exhibition;
3. Financial contributions from the exhibition towards congress funds;
4. Higher publicity, potential and increased public interest, resulting in greater liberality where possible grants from public funds are concerned.

### b) From the point of view of the exhibition

1. Complementing the visual material by the spoken word;
2. Greater and more representative participation by industry, who look with interest on the circles attracted by the congress;
3. Scientific background for the trade exhibition, which thereby gains in importance;
4. Technical and scientific stimuli for the producer or his scientists, and their subsequent value in future production;
5. Saving on publicity expenses or more intensive publicity for the same expenditure.

### c) From the point of view of the joint event

1. Greater number of participants or visitors thanks to the enhanced importance of each event.
2. Complementing the acoustic material by visual illustration and vice versa.
3. Financial advantages, wider range and greater intensity in publicising both events.

### Problems arising out of joint events

#### a) *Relations between congress promoters and exhibition promoters*

1. Early clarification on the competence of each partner and on which shall have pre-eminence.
2. Nomination of a central organizing committee for both events; if separate managements are preferred, arrangements must be made for an exchange of information on all decisions.

#### b) *Administrative and organizational problems*

1. Joint congress and exhibition in one enclosure; segregation of congress from exhibition, where each has a different attendance;
2. Provision of adequate rooms within the congress grounds for parallel and special events; appropriate allocation of available rooms between congress and exhibition;
3. Separate information centres for congress and exhibition, where each have a separate attendance;
4. Harmonisation of congress and exhibition capacities with the number of good hotel rooms available;
5. Appropriate allocation of available hotel accommodation, preferably weighted in favour of the congress participants. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that, because of their already existing relations, hotels will always reserve good accommodation for large industrial concerns;
6. Representational duties vis-a-vis state and civic authorities should be discharged by the joint management committee or by the more important of the two organizations. This applies especially to joint patronage, invitations to guests of honour and official greetings;
7. Issue of *one* programme, which will give due consideration to each event. The exhibition promoters should restrict themselves to issuing an exhibition catalogue;
8. Formation of a joint press bureau; if this is not possible, the duty of informing

the daily and specialised press should devolve on *one* bureau. The more neutral position of the congress is an advantage to the exhibition where the release of information to the public is concerned.

9. Decision on the participation, in fringe and ladies' programmes, of those attending congress and exhibition.

#### c) *Financial problems*

1. Clear delimitation of the financial responsibilities of congress and exhibitions *before the events take place*;
2. Free access of the congress participants to the exhibition.

#### d) *Technical problems*

1. Co-ordination of the optimum durations of the trade exhibition and the congress — the exhibition should not open before the congress;
2. Reserving access to the exhibition on certain days or times to specified categories of visitors;
3. Influence to be exerted by the congress towards an appropriate shaping of the stands, insofar as this is possible;
4. Display of documents relating to congress and trade exhibition restricted to the existing information centre;
5. Financing of a possible congress bulletin by the insertion of advertisements.

A common problem regarding interpreters and translators can hardly be said to exist, since, in addition to the simultaneous congress interpreters, a sufficient number of *ad hoc* interpreters can be engaged to meet the needs of both events.

*Recommandation:* The *Union des Associations internationales* or the *Association internationale des Palais de Congrès* should prepare an objective survey of existing conditions in congress and exhibition towns, based on the requirements of joint events.

## Summary report of the discussions of the section meetings presented by Dr Rolf Braun to the plenary session devoted to theme II

(Original: German)

First of all, I want to thank Congress officials for honouring me with such an important task and thus giving me the opportunity to submit a report to the Third World Congress of International Congress Organisers and Technicians. I also owe my thanks to all the speakers whose remarks and suggestions enabled me to draft this summary on our working sessions. No doubt it is the Chairman's merit if, under his wise leadership, the debate flowed so smoothly.

I am also pleased to note that this Commission has substantially adopted the lines of my final conclusions and accepted most of my recommendations. Justifiably, the question was raised as to whether these final conclusions should be considered as an overall picture or as an actual resolution. My personal opinion is that a discussion on such a great number of problems, thorough as it may be, cannot lead to final results, but should rather be defined as a general outline, which may be used for future orientation purposes.

Several speakers pointed out that many of the points discussed might well provide individually the subject of a whole theme.

In the course of the discussion it emerged quite clearly that the diversity of conditions prevailing in each case of simultaneous organisation of congresses and exhibitions is such as to prevent the formulation of rigid general rules. Thus, both the final conclusions and this summary are related to the simplest cases only.

As regards Section I, « Present Trends and Various Forms of the Joint Congress and Exhibition », a rather general agreement was reached. It was recognised that there is a growing tendency to hold joint congresses and exhibitions, and the need was consequently felt to lay the basis for the achievement of an optimum level of efficiency in their organisation. A number of changes were made to some of the terms used in my report, and the following terminology was considered more appropriate :

1. « commercial and non-commercial organisations »;
2. « specialised and non-specialised exhibitions ».

It was also suggested to differentiate among exhibitions on the basis of their size and to classify them under two groups, namely, « large » and « small » exhibitions. I do not think, however, that a distinction of this kind would have much value. It would probably be better to identify the specific size of each exhibition by means of numerical data.

In the course of the debate, it was also stated that terminological definitions could be left to other organizations. The determination of a universally valid terminology falls without the scope of our theme. What we are mainly interested in is preparing a common basis for discussion.

A number of speakers pointed out that, in addition to the two cases mentioned under points I a) and I b) of the final conclusions—there is also a third case to be considered : the holding of one or more specialised congresses in conjunction with an exhibition and under the same management.

I would like to point out, however, that my report has taken into account the existence of mixed systems and that they were also considered under points I a) and I b).

As regards Section II, « Points of Interest regarding Joint Events », all were agreed on the existence of a common sphere of interest and general approval was expressed on all the points from II a) to II c) of the final conclusions.

As to Section III, « Problems resulting from Common Organization », the majority was in favour of a joint organizing committee for both events, unless the prevailing importance of one of the two had been recognised since the start. It was also suggested to avoid an excessive number of joint events, and that such joint events should be coordinated on both the national and international planes. It was noted that,

in the fields of industry, trade, etc., there is a greater tendency to combine exhibitions with congresses, especially when congress attendance is very large and there are many prospective buyers among participants.

A rather live debate was held on paragraph b 1) of Section III. Some participants, in contrast with what is my own personal opinion, have argued that congresses and exhibitions should be held in separate premises. In support of their argument they said that the holding of both events in the same building would create mutual interferences and disturbances. Other speakers pointed out that only few towns have the facilities to accommodate both events in one building. This is particularly true of towns where large fairs are periodically held and where congresses must often be held in separate premises.

There is no doubt, however, that the majority is for confining both congress and exhibition facilities to the same area, not only for the sake of rationality, but also because — as long as the two events concern the same sphere of people — human relations may be enhanced on a more intensive scale. Holding in two events at a great distance from each other — some of the debaters thought — would easily lead to a decrease in the number of visitors to both events.

Special relief was given to the concept that simultaneity is really convenient only when there are close ideal ties between the congress and the exhibition.

No general agreement was reached on Paragraph b 8) of Section III. The opportunity of setting up a joint press office was strongly questioned. It was also remarked that the organization of many congresses betrays a lack of knowledge about local press conditions. This applies especially to the case of very large exhibitions accommodating a number of different congresses : the Brussels World Fair, for instance. The majority, however, was of the opinion that the organization of a joint press office would enable the local press to get their news from one source only. It was also remarked that the press is generally more willing to cover congresses rather than exhibitions. This is due to the fact that the news concerning congresses is of a more neutral character as compared with those concerning exhibitions

where competitive and commercial interests are generally represented. A congress, therefore, by calling public attention to the specialised exhibition connected with it, is greatly beneficial to the industrial and commercial circles concerned.

Some misunderstandings may have arisen from what I said under Paragraph c 2) of Section III. I did not mean to state that congress participants should always be granted free entry to the exhibitions; what I really meant was that the question deserved specific consideration.

As to technical problems (III d 1), the majority did not believe that the exhibition, in principle, should always be inaugurated before the congress. Some very convincing arguments were presented on this point and the commission was of the opinion that the fixing of the respective inauguration dates for each event should be decided case by case, according to the specific circumstances characterising each case.

A full debate was held on my resolution. The opportunity was acknowledged of conducting a broad survey on the conditions currently prevailing in congress and exhibition towns. It was emphasised in particular that the survey should be as objective as possible and absolutely free from the influence of national and local interests.

It was also suggested that - in addition to UIA and IACC (the sponsors of this congress) — also other organizations be mentioned in the Commission's resolution. The majority eventually decided that any initiative in this field should be left to UIA and IACC, and that the Commission could only recommend collaboration with other organizations.

The Commission finally approved the following resolution :

« In consideration of the growing importance of the simultaneous organization of congresses and exhibitions, the Commission submits to the Congress the recommendation that UIA and IACC set up a study group in collaboration with the other organizations concerned. The study group should be given the task of preparing a general survey of existing conditions in congress and exhibition towns, based on the requirements of joint events. Special

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## Intensification of public relations at international congresses

Conclusions formulated at the end of the preliminary report prepared  
by Charles-André Schussele, Director, Junior Red Cross Bureau of the  
League of Red Cross Societies.

1. The number of documents supplied to delegates before the congress must be limited. What they want is clear and attractively presented information on the aim of the congress, its programme, its promoters, its venue and date, the delegates who will be present, the themes to be discussed and the working procedure.
2. Documentation during the congress must be made available to delegates in such a way that they feel that the process is natural and automatic.
3. At the close of the congress the delegates must be able to take away with them the text of resolutions passed and the general conclusions of the congress. After the congress they must receive a letter of thanks accompanied by resumes of the work within a fortnight.
4. Owing to the deep feelings of belonging to a professional milieu which are experienced by every human being, international congresses should systematically encourage contact between delegates and professional circles in the host country, preferably on a personal level and without overloading the delegate's programme. The congress's main effects will more often be felt in professional circles than amongst the public at large.
5. Suitable public relations techniques must be adopted and the necessary information supplied to the delegates to make them wish to prolong the effects of the congress after it has closed.
6. When planning their external public relations, congress organisers too often neglect to make use of press, radio and television interviews of delegates.
7. Special attention must be paid to the speedy distribution of information after the congress, including the use of specialised periodicals. A qualified person should be appointed to deal with this before the congress starts.
8. Cooperation with national bodies can be especially fruitful in the case of large congresses in planning a programme of events not only during the congress but also afterwards in other parts of the country. Delegates from distant countries can thus extract the maximum advantage, with the minimum of difficulty, from their attendance at the congress, often involving travelling from one continent to another.
9. The congress, which must serve the public relations of the organisation which convenes it, is throughout a question of public relations activities. The solution of organisational problems concerning ways and means must take account of every diplomatic and international psychological factor.
10. Congresses, particularly by adopting a judicious programme of receptions, above all at the beginning of the congress, and of both professional and social visits, must succeed in creating a feeling of confidence between delegates from various nations and between the foreign delegates as a whole and their host country. Congresses will thus play their part in diminishing international tension.

Summary report of the discussions of the section meetings  
presented by Charles-André Schussele  
to the plenary session devoted to Theme III

The Commission has unanimously recognised that each of the 11 points listed above could have been the theme for a whole congress; this means that we have already supplied subject matter for 11 future congresses ! But it also means that our Commission was faced with an almost impossible task : that of dealing with all the questions listed in one day only.

We have done what we could and we do not claim that our task has been actually completed. We have carefully examined the ten conclusions listed at the end of my report, as well as most of the ideas illustrated in the report itself but not mentioned in the conclusions.

Our Commission has thus reached a number of conclusions which have obtained the unanimous approval of participants, even if no actual vote was taken. Conversely, some speakers made suggestions which could not be accepted since they referred to very special types of congresses and circumstances. Our Commission, therefore, has deemed it convenient to list all suggestions in a « directory of ideas », which could be of use to many international organisations. The directory might be later supplemented by additional contributions and be organised in the form of a special publication.

Apart from the problem of internal and external relations, our Commission has attached basic importance to the study of point 3, « Developing a Style : Original, Friendly, International ». The last three adjectives may as well be attributed to the whole debate which took place in our sessions. A number of delegates stated that they had learned much from the discussions.

We hope that this Plenary Session may actually represent the Third Session of our Commission, and that a lively and constructive debate ensues. We also hope that, from these discussions, positive ideas may emerge, with the basic end of rendering future congresses more efficient, more human and truly useful to the community at large.

We cannot in this session resume our debate on the text of the report submitted to the Commission. We shall only reconsider the conclusions and make reference — when necessary — to the above-mentioned scheme of discussion.

*Conclusion No. 1*

« The number of documents supplied to delegates before the congress must be limited. What they want is clear and attractively presented information on the aim of the congress, its programme, its promoters, its venue and date, the delegates who will be present, the themes to be discussed and the working procedure. »

Our Commission has unanimously approved this conclusion and has stressed the necessity of limiting documents to the barest minimum and preferring quality, to quantity. As to scientific congresses, for instance, it was suggested to make the widest use possible of charts, pictures and all the means suited to make documents shorter and more interesting.

Our Commission has duly appreciated the « participants' directory » (with photographs and condensed biographical data), but has also remarked that an undertaking of this kind is only applicable to congresses with not more than 300/400 participants. It was also suggested that the official responsible for public relations in the international organisation concerned make a visit to the town where the congress shall be held, at least fifteen days in advance of the inauguration date, in order to draft the public relations officer of the local Congress Centre, or of the local national branch of his organisation.

As to the working procedure, it was suggested to give full consideration to breaks which favour the smooth running of sessions, contribute to the solution of many difficulties and encourage internal relations.

*Conclusion No. 2*

« Documentation during the congress must be made available to delegates in such a way



that they feel that the process is natural and automatic. »

No comments were made on this conclusion, with the exception of some remarks emphasising the need for short and clear summary documents.

*Conclusion No. 3*

« At the close of the congress the delegates must be able to take away with them the text of resolutions passed and the general conclusions of the congress. After the congress they must receive a letter of thanks accompanied by résumés of the work within a fortnight. »

This conclusion is in many ways connected with conclusion no. 5, and we shall thus cover all the relevant comments in conjunction with the latter.

We must point out, however, that, as far as letters of thanks are concerned, the point made was meant to stress the intention rather than the fact in itself. The intention is that of encouraging participants to follow up immediately on their work, and of giving them some responsibility — even if only to a limited extent — for prolonging the effect of the congress.

*Conclusion no. 4*

« Owing to the deep feelings of belonging to a professional milieu which are experienced by every human being, international congresses should systematically encourage contact between delegates and professional circles in the host country, preferably on a personal level and without overloading the delegate's programme. The congress's main effects will more often be felt in professional circles than amongst the public at large. »

On this point a full debate was held, with special reference to the right balance required between actual congress schedules and the reception and tour programmes. It was also suggested to limit the number of tours : for instance, one at the beginning of the congress to break ice and enable participants to be received by local authorities; a second one half way through the congress to provide some relaxation; and a third one right at the end, in order to « finish in style ».

It was suggested to hold receptions in the evening and not late in the afternoon, and that invitations should be sent also to representative persons of the host country.

With regard to tours, the representatives of tourist agencies and travel companies reminded the participants of their existence and stressed the collaboration they are always willing to offer to congress organisers.

The conclusion, however, concerned essentially the participants' contacts with the professional milieu of the host country, preferably on a personal level. Tours and receptions may undoubtedly contribute to the achievement of this goal. It will be necessary, however, to realise, without disturbing congress schedules, closer and more human contacts, by organising visits in small groups to specialised institutions and even to families belonging to the same professional milieu.

*Conclusion No. 5*

« Suitable public relations techniques must be adopted and the necessary information supplied to the delegates to make them wish to prolong the effects of the congress after it has closed. »

The Commission unanimously stressed the importance of delivering to participants, before their departure, (or at least through the mail as soon as possible) those documents which might make them wish to prolong the effects of the congress, not only through press, radio and television media, but also within their own nation and professional milieu.

*Conclusion no. 6*

« When planning their external public relations congress organisers too often neglect to make use of press, radio and television interviews of delegates. »

On this point a lively debate was held and the participants substantially confirmed the need to entrust one qualified person (a public relations expert or the person responsible for information in the organisation concerned) with the task of drafting a suitable programme for the press, radio and television in order to publicise the objectives and findings of the congress.

It was stressed, however, that consideration must be given to the great differences existing not only among the various types of congresses (scientific, social, political, etc.) but also among host countries. It is thus essential that these factors be taken into account in drafting a programme, especially for what concerns press, radio and television interviews of delegates. These delegates should be given sufficiently advanced notice of the interview and of the subjects scheduled for discussion.

*Conclusion No. 7*

(Special attention must be paid to the speedy distribution of information after the congress, including the use of specialised periodicals. A qualified person should be appointed to deal with this before the congress starts. »

Also in this field there is a marked need for the services of a responsible public relations expert. By means of a systematic and timely action, journalists must be informed of the objectives and scope of a congress. They must be made *aware* of it so that, when the congress starts, they are ready to catch its essential aspects, and their task becomes easier and more instructive. The same considerations apply to television as well. As to congress press releases, and with special reference to the final one, it is necessary to consider not only the interests of the congress itself, but also those of the press; both interests may well be merged into one harmonious whole.

*Conclusion, No. 8*

« Cooperation with national bodies can be especially fruitful in the case of large congresses in planning a programme of events not only during the congress, but also afterwards in other parts of the country. Delegates from distant countries can thus extract the maximum advantage, with the minimum of difficulty, from their attendance at the congress, often involving travelling from one continent to another. »

In connection with this point, our Commission has given special consideration to the collaboration with national organisations in the drafting of a programme of post-congress visits and tours which may give the participants not only an opportunity to look at the most interest-

ing sights of the host country, but also to deepen their practical knowledge of what they have learned in the congress. A long debate ensued on the tourist side of congresses. It is obvious that congresses must not become an excuse for tourism, but it is always worth-while to strike a right balance between actual congress work and its supplementing tourist programme.

*Conclusion No. 9*

« The congress, which must serve the public relations of the organisation which convenes it, is throughout a question of public relations activities. The solution of organisational problems concerning ways and means must take account of every diplomatic and international psychological factor. »

The commission unanimously recommended that these considerations — which are too often neglected — be always taken into account.

*Conclusion No. 10*

« Congresses, particularly by adopting a judicious programme of receptions, above all the beginning of the congress, and of both professional and social visits, must succeed in creating a feeling of confidence between delegates from various nations and between the foreign delegates as a whole and their host country. Congresses will thus play their part in diminishing international tension. »

This conclusion stresses and substantially summarizes remarks contained in the preceding conclusions. It has been suggested that, at the opening of the congress, a special effort should be made to enable participants to know each other quickly and to get into contact, as soon as possible, with the most representative persons of the same professional milieu in the host country.

I would like to call the delegates' attention to the fact that the ten recommendations we have discussed so far do not cover the following points, which were dealt with in the report:

Point 3 a) and c) — it deals with the question of « Developing a congress style » and, more precisely, with the means of avoiding standardising congresses and « the steps to be taken to give the congress a genuinely international character and to ensure active partici-

by the largest possible number of countries ». It may be useful to hold a debate on these points during the Plenary Session.

Among the questions raised during our three sessions and not directly included in the above list of conclusions, there are the following ones which I would like to comment on briefly :

1. A municipal plan of action for the organisation of congresses at the town level was presented by the representative of the city of Barcelona. Some interesting suggestions for action at the national level were submitted by the representative of the Government of Israel.
2. Underlining the importance of team work and the necessity of delegating responsibilities to qualified persons for each particular domain, it was recommended that, in all congresses, the « responsibility at the summit » be attributed to one representative person only.

3. It was suggested, in connection with the holding of another congress of congress organisers, that larger use be made of the services of scientific management consultants (for the organisation of the congress itself and of its work).

These were the deductions that, as a rapporteur, I thought I could draw from our debate. These debates were very lively and constructive. For technical reasons it has been difficult to reconstruct the summary minutes of our sessions. As a consequence, whenever a particular omission is identified, the delegates are fully authorised to close these gaps with their own remarks and suggestions at the Plenary-Session.

It is my duty now to express — also on behalf of our Chairman — our deep gratitude to all those who have regularly and attentively followed the works of our commission, and especially to those who have actively contributed to our debates, which were always characterised by a profound sense of friendship.

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(continued from page 93)

the flow of equipment and materials between countries and many organisers have evolved their own methods of arranging for such a flow, many others still experience difficulty. Moreover, regulations differ widely from country to country. We therefore feel that an exchange of information on the experience of members would be useful, and recommend that it be encouraged.

*Question 12.* Here we discussed an « international standard » for the equipment of congress halls... and concluded that what we really meant was the determination of a set of minimum requirements *basic* to the

successful organisation and service of international congresses. We ask the organisers to give consideration to the preparation of such an outline of essential equipment and facilities and to give it wide circulation.

This, then a summary of what turned out to be a very full, exhaustive day and I have tried to bring out *main* points which led us to the recommendations.

I am now anxious to hear your views and comments, so that our final recommendations can be agreed for presentation to the organisers of this congress.

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(continued from page 93)

emphasis should be laid on the objective nature of the survey, which should produce indications as to the availability of areas, rooms, technical equipment and power facilities. »

Now that I am at the end of this summary, I hope that I have covered at least the main

points, and I wish to apologise for any omission I may be guilty of. In concluding, I would like to stress once again that our purpose was not that of establishing rules, but of achieving, through debates and exchanges of ideas among participants, a deeper knowledge of our common problems.

# Thank You!

Thank You!

We would like express our deep gratitude to everyone who contributed to the success of the Congress by giving their efficient and voluntary service; in particular :

to the Chairmen and the Rapporteurs;

to the EUR Congress Palace personnel;

to the Centro Traduzioni e Servizi di Congresso Roma-Milano, which undertook the organization of the simultaneous interpretation, the reporting, and reception;

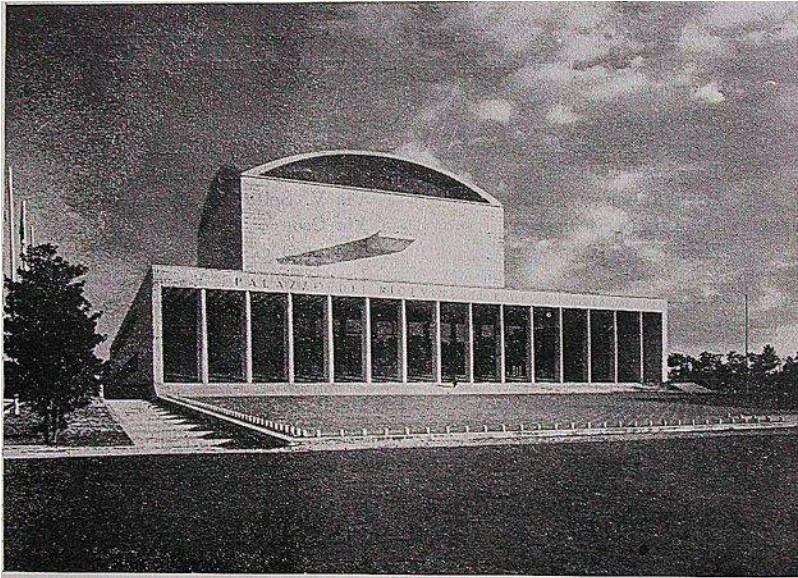
to the International Technical Interpretation Service (ITIS), which furnished the interpretation equipment free of charge;

to the following interpreters, who, in addition to being congress participants, carried out the interpretation of the discussions, on a completely honorary basis, in an impeccable manner :

Argano Casavecchia, Beatrice	— Via Pacini 20, Milano
Borghese, Doria	— Via Lovanio 11, Roma
Coen, Liliana	— Via V. Bellini 20, Roma
De Amici, Silvana	— Via Osoppo, 12, Milano
Doria, Angela	— Via Lago di Lesina 53, Roma
Enk, Guido	— Largo Toniolo 20, Roma
Fukami, Midori	— Via 30, Roma
Gallotti Ross, Eduardo	— Viale Liegi 49, Roma
Gesulfo, Paolo	— Via Montevideo 21, Roma
Kapp, Jacqueline	— Viale Africa 50, Roma
Kolmer, Herbert	— Mexikoplatz 25, Wien
Libardi, Dante	— Via Lucrino 26, Roma
Lunzer, Dorothea	— Lenaugasse 14, Wien
Maglietta, Nayereth	— Via G. Sacchi 8, Roma
Marsico, Piero	— Viale Romagna 62, Milano
Moral Lopez, Hilda	— Via G. Dandini 3, Roma
Naggari, Marilyn	— 12, Ovington News, London
Pennacchioni-Fidanza, Laura	— Via Sant' Andrea della Fratte 39, Roma
Ratzlaff, Ursula	— Largo G. Gonzaga 2, Roma
Reizis, Eva	— Via Filamarino 13, Roma
Savoie, Roberto	— Route de Malagnou 2, Genève
Steinkötter, Maria	— Via G. Pezzana 102, Roma
Templeton, Joyce	— Via Pergolesi 6, Milano
Valsecchi, Franca	— Via Cappuccio 117, Milano
Vicari Cecon, Vera	— 33, Chemin de l'Etang, Genève
Von Willer, Charles	— 50, Vermont, Genève

FILM OF THE ROME CONGRESS

Lampo, Roma, Via Gregorio VII, 320-322



*Il Palazzo dei Congressi, Roma. EUR.*



*In the reception hall, the hostesses responsible for information, registration of participants, distribution of documents and mail (behind them are individual pigeon holes for this purpose).*

*The reception office is divided into alphabetical sections, each hostess dealing with some thirty participants. The hostesses were selected among the students of the Scuola Interpreti di Roma.*







*The hall where plenary sessions were held.*

*M. Veillet-Lavallée, FAO Assistant Director-General, emphasizing at the opening session the FAO's interest in the Congress.*



*Arrival of His Excellency Alberto Folchi, Minister for Tourism; on his left Senator de la Vallée Poussin (President of the Union of International Associations) and Mr Maurice Denis, M. P. (President of the International Association of Congress Centres), and on his right Count Mannucci (Chairman of the Congress Organizing Committee) and Mr Labenski (Member of the Committee and Treasurer-General of the Congress).*

*The platform at the opening session.*





## CHAIRMEN AND RAPORTEURS

Chairmen and Rapporteurs (From left to right) : Dr. Mohammed Ali Rifaat (UAR), Secretary-General, Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation; and Mr. Edmund Cooper (UK), Secretary-General, The Scientific Film Association, representing the International Film and Television Council; respectively Chairman and Rapporteur for Theme I

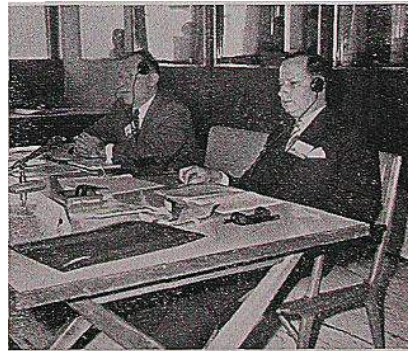
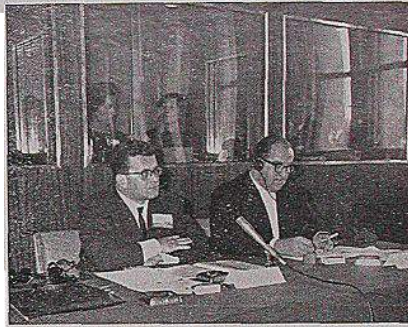


Senator Etienne de la Vallée Poussin and Mr. Maurice Denis, M.P., Chairmen at the opening and closing sessions respectively.

→  
Dr. Alberto Casadio (Italy), Director, Società Italiana per l'Organizzazione Internazionale and Dr. Rudolf Braun (Germany), Verbandsdirektor des Bundesverbandes der Deutschen Zahnärzte; respectively Chairman and Rapporteur for Theme II.



Count G. Mamucci and Dr. G.P. Speeckaert, Rapporteurs at the opening and closing sessions respectively.



Mr. Edward P. Davis (USA), Chief, Division of Conference Services, Pan American Union (Organization of American States) and Mr Charles-André Schussele (Suisse), Directeur du Bureau de la Croix-Rouge de la Jeunesse de la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge; respectively Chairman and Rapporteur for Theme III.



Some of the conference interpreters who agreed to attend the congress both as participant and as interpreter.

## AMONG THE PARTICIPANTS



A group of participants from the United Arab Republic.



A group of participants from the United States of America.

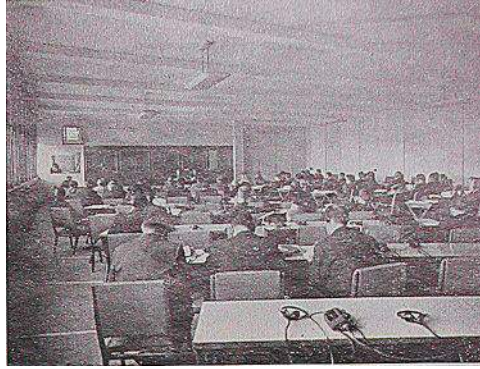
A one-third size reproduction of two pages of the illustrated Participants Directory, copy of which was given to each participant at the opening of the Congress,







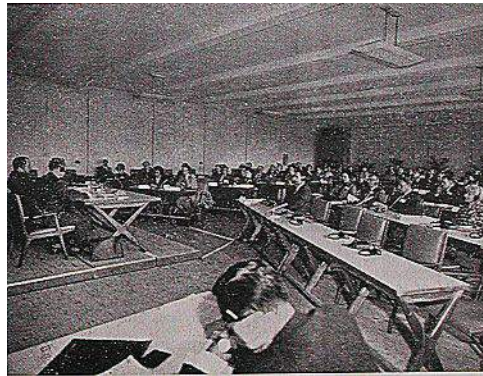
Two participants from Hungary : Mrs Eva Klell, Congress Organizer of the IBUSZ concern, and Professor Gyoergy Striker, General Secretary, Permanent International Preparatory Committee of the International Measurement Conference.



Above and below, two sectional meeting rooms.



Smiles in the corridor; Ing. Arnold Freund, Specialist in simultaneous interpretation and Dipt. Ing. Dr. Tech, Ministerialrat Karl Zimmel, Head of Department I in the Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction.

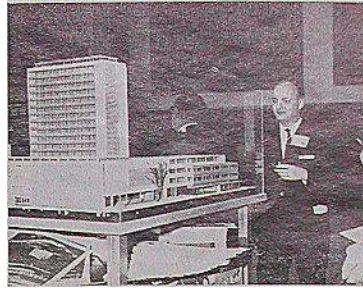


Three participants from the Red Cross (left to right) : Mr. Charles André Schussele, Director of the Junior Red Cross (League of Red Cross Societies) ; Mr. Edouard John Logos, Secretary-General, Centenary Committee of the Swiss Red Cross and Commissioner-General of the International Red Cross Exhibition in Switzerland; and Mr. Claude Pilloud, Assistant Director, International Committee of the Red Cross.

ASSOCIATED EXHIBITIONS



*General view of the Congress Centres Exhibition (members of the IACC).*



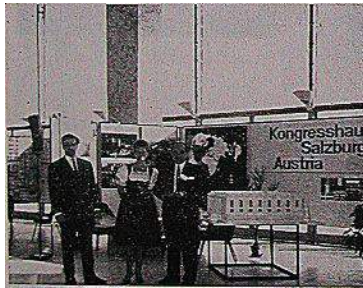
*Model of Falkoner Centret, Copenhagen.*



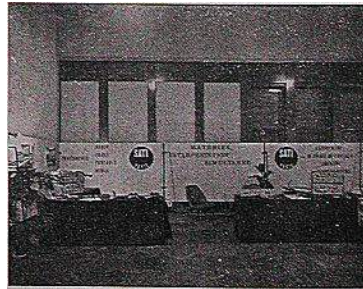
*Model of the Palais de Beaulieu, Lausanne.*



*His Excellency Minister Folchi studying one of the audio-visual equipment exhibits.*



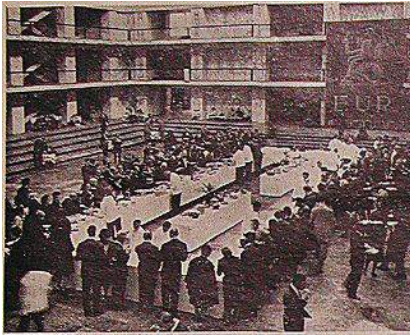
*Model of the Kongresshaus, Salzburg.*



*Another stand at the audio-visual equipment exhibition.*



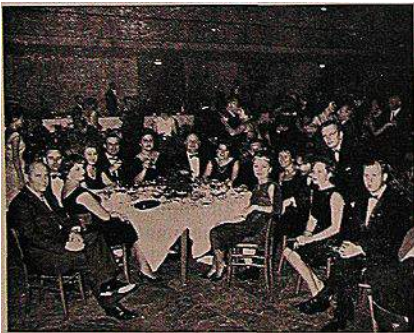
## RECEPTIONS GIVEN IN HONOUR OF THE PARTICIPANTS



*Get-together lunch in the Sala dei Ricevimenti of the Palazzo dei Congressi, on Monday 12 November.*



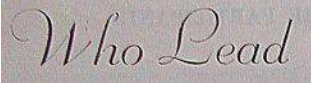
*Cocktail and dinner at the Château Saint-Ange, on Tuesday 13 November.*



The volume of proceedings giving complete report of the **Rome** Congress will be published Summer 1963.

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*Gala dinner in the Sala dei Ricevimenti, followed by a ball, on Thursday 15 November.*



## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ?

Interlocking directorates are apparently becoming more and more frequent in commerce and industry, both nationally and internationally. Company directors are no longer content to sit merely on one board; they have an urge to count their directorships by the score rather than by the unit.

Are the governing bodies of international organizations also tending to become closed circles ? The Union of International Associations is not yet in a position to provide a conclusive answer. That will have to wait until the compilation of the 10th (1964-65) edition of its Yearbook of International Organizations. But 50 per cent of the necessary data are now to hand, thanks to an analysis of the UIA's latest publication — « Who's Who in International Organizations, 1962-63 »\*.

The new Who's Who constitutes an index to all the individuals named in the 9th (1962-63) edition of the Yearbook, which came off the press January 1963. The great majority are the elected officials of the 1,722 international organizations described in the Yearbook, but all the higher grade officers appointed to serve the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, the European Community and the other intergovernmental organizations are also included.

The following table shows how many individuals operate in two or more international organizations :

		Number of organizations			
2					
3					4
5					
Number of individuals .....	501	65	14		7

It will be seen that 587 of the 10,500 persons listed in the Who's Who are connected with two or more organizations, and none with more than five. The danger that control of international organizations will become the monopoly of a small coterie appears, therefore, to be remote. The direction and rate of the trend will, however, be revealed when « Who's Who in International Organizations, 1964-65 » can be analyzed.

A sidelight on the degree of contact between governmental and non-governmental international organizations is to be found in the fact that of the above-mentioned 10,500 names, just 41 appear in both inter-governmental and non-governmental bodies.

Who's Who in International Organizations, 1962-63 ". Brussels, 1963, Union of International Associations, pp. 84. Price S 1 or 7/- sterling. (Available only to purchasers of the 9th (1962-63) edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations).

## INFORMATIONS OFFICIELLES

sélectionnées à l'intention des ONG par les principales organisations intergouvernementales

## OFFICIAL INFORMATION

compiled by the principal intergovernmental organizations for the benefit of NGO's

# L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Éducation, la Science et la Culture

(1<sup>er</sup> octobre - 31 décembre 1962)



### Personnel

La Conférence générale de l'Unesco a élu M. René Maheu (France), Directeur général de l'Organisation pour six ans. M. Maheu avait été nommé auparavant par le Conseil exécutif de l'Unesco (voir notre numéro de novembre 1962) pour assurer l'intérim de la Direction générale depuis la démission de M. Vittorino Veronese (Italie) en 1961.

M. Pierre Lebar a été chargé des relations avec les organisations internationales non gouvernementales, Division des relations avec les organisations internationales, au Cabinet du Directeur général, en remplacement de M. Vladimir Hercik, appelé à d'autres fonctions au sein de l'Organisation. M. Lebar, né en France en 1918, est diplômé d'Études Supérieures de Droit et de l'École des Sciences Politiques. Délégué du Gouvernement provisoire de la République française auprès des mouvements de jeunesse clandestins (1942-1944), il a été nommé chef du cabinet du Secrétaire général du Gouvernement en 1945. Membre du Se-

crétariat de l'Unesco de 1946 à 1962, il a été affecté simultanément au Département des Activités culturelles, puis au Cabinet du Directeur général. En 1962, il a été conseiller technique au Cabinet du Ministre de l'Éducation Nationale de France.

### Nouveaux membres

Sept nations sont devenues Etats membres de l'Unesco au cours des mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1962, portant le chiffre global des Etats membres à 113. Il s'agit des Etats suivants : Algérie, Burundi, Jamaïque, Mongolie, Rwanda, Trinité et Tobago, et Ouganda. Katar est devenu membre associé, de l'Organisation.

Le Conseil exécutif de l'Unesco, chargé de veiller à l'exécution du programme entre les sessions de la Conférence générale, a vu s'accroître — au cours de la dernière Conférence — le nombre de ses membres de 24 à 30, chacun siégeant à titre individuel et représentant son gouvernement.

### Décisions importantes intéressant les ONG

(a) Lors de sa 64<sup>e</sup> session, le Conseil exécutif de l'Unesco a approuvé l'attribution à 31 ONG appartenant aux catégories A et B des subventions équivalant à 659.000 dollars conformément à la décision de la douzième session de la Conférence générale.

(b) Résolution 8.3. paragraphe V : « La Conférence générale,

— *Ayant examiné* la question des subventions accordées à des organisations non gouvernementales et des contrats passés avec ces organisations, en tant que moyens d'exécution du programme,

— *Notant* l'importance des subventions comme moyen d'action, la nécessité de déterminer l'emploi de ce moyen dans chaque cas séparément, et le fait que tout changement dans la politique de l'Organisation à cet égard devrait être opéré progressivement,

— *Notant aussi* l'importance croissante que présentent les contrats comme moyen d'obte-

nir, de la part des organisations non gouvernementales, l'exécution de tâches déterminées.

— *Décide* de reprendre l'examen de cette question au cours de sa treizième session, sur la base du rapport que le Conseil exécutif et le Directeur général lui soumettront, conformément à l'article VIII. 3 des Directives concernant les relations de l'Unesco avec les organisations internationales non gouvernementales, et à la lumière des différentes opinions exprimées au cours de la présente session.

(c) La Résolution 8.42 prévoit :

« La Conférence générale,

— *Autorise* le Directeur général, à partir de la période 1963-1964, et à titre expérimental, à *inviter aux réunions de caractère non représentatif et de nature technique*, organisées par l'Unesco dans les domaines de l'éducation, de la science et de la culture, outre les spécialistes ressortissants d'Etats membres de l'Unesco, *des spécialistes ressortissants d'Etats non membres de l'Unesco ou des Nations Unies*, ou ressortissants de territoires, choisis d'après leur compétence personnelle et non en tant que représentants de ces Etats ou de ces territoires; *en ce qui concerne le choix de ces spécialistes, le Directeur général consultera les organisations internationales non gouvernementales bénéficiant du statut consultatif auprès de l'Unesco*; les spécialistes ainsi choisis seront invités par l'entremise de ces organisations internationales non gouvernementales et feront connaître par la même voie leur intention de participer aux réunions dont il s'agit;

— *Invite* le Directeur général à faire rapport à la Conférence générale, lors de sa treizième session, sur la mise en œuvre de la présente résolution.»

(d) La Conférence générale a adopté une Résolution (7.21) relative au programme de participation aux activités des Etats membres. Cette Résolution prévoit que l'aide de l'Unesco pourra, dans certaines conditions, être accordée à des institutions non gouvernementales internationales, régionales ou nationales de caractère éducatif, scientifique ou culturel.

Réunions de Conférences ou groupes d'ONG :

(a) *Le Comité permanent* élu par la huitième Conférence des ONG entretenant des relations de consultation (catégories A et B) avec l'Unesco, s'est réuni à Paris les 15 et 16 octobre 1962, sous la présidence de M. Ch. Schussele (Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge).

En plus des onze organisations membres du Comité, 43 ONG s'étaient fait représenter. Le Comité a étudié l'ensemble des relations entre les ONG et les différents organes de l'Unesco (Conférence générale, Conseil exécutif, Secrétariat) et notamment le rôle que les Sections nationales de ces organisations pourraient jouer au sein des diverses Commissions nationales pour l'Unesco. Le Comité a pris plusieurs décisions relatives aux travaux de ses groupes de travail; en outre, il s'est préoccupé de la participation des observateurs des ONG aux travaux de la douzième session de la Conférence générale. Il a approuvé le texte d'un aide-mémoire relatif au rôle des ONG dans l'établissement de la commission de conciliation et de bons offices prévu par la Convention internationale sur la discrimination dans le domaine de renseignement.

(b) *Deux des trois groupes de travail* constitués par le Comité permanent des ONG ont poursuivi leurs travaux :

(i) *Groupe* : « *Extension de la collaboration internationale en matière d'éducation, de science et de culture aux pays d'Afrique* » (sous-groupe : Education scolaire; Education extra-scolaire).

18 ONG ont pris part à la réunion du *Sous-groupe sur l'éducation scolaire* qui s'est tenue le 18 octobre, sous la présidence de M. D. L. Aitken (Association internationale des Universités). Le sous-groupe a étudié les problèmes que posent la préparation d'une liste d'organismes ou de personnes pouvant être consultées dans le domaine de l'éducation en Afrique, le recrutement et la formation de professeurs qualifiés en Afrique, l'africanisation des programmes scolaires, le développement de renseignement normal et les moyens qui peuvent compléter les méthodes traditionnelles d'enseignement comme la radiodiffusion scolaire et les cours par correspondance.

*Le sous-groupe sur l'éducation extra-scolaire* a tenu une séance le 17 octobre sous la présidence de M. Boudet (Union internationale des organismes familiaux) et avec la participation de 28 ONG. Afin de développer la collaboration inter-ONG en Afrique, le sous-groupe a décidé de demander aux ONG un bilan de leurs activités en Afrique et de le faire publier soit par l'Union des Associations Internationales, soit par la Chronique de l'Unesco.

(ii) Le Groupe de travail sur l'« *Egalité d'accès des femmes à l'éducation en milieu rural* » s'est réuni le 19 octobre 1962 sous la présidence de M<sup>me</sup> J. H. Chaton (Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des Universités).

Le Groupe qui a repris ses travaux en vue de collaborer à l'étude entreprise par l'Unesco sur l'accès des femmes à l'éducation en milieu rural, a



abordé, en particulier, les problèmes relatifs à l'adaptation des programmes scolaires en milieu rural, les débouchés s'offrant aux jeunes filles des régions rurales et l'expérience des organismes s'occupant de l'éducation extra-scolaire des femmes dans ces mêmes régions. Le rapport définitif, préparé sur la base des informations fournies par les ONG siégeant au sein du Groupe, a été présenté à l'Unesco au mois de décembre 1962.

#### Contribution des ONG

Les ONG appartenant aux catégories A et B ont été invitées à envoyer des observateurs

à la douzième session de la Conférence générale, ainsi qu'aux Comités d'experts réunis avant l'ouverture de la Conférence. 92 ONG se sont fait représenter; 10 ONG étaient représentées au Comité d'experts sur la campagne mondiale pour l'alphabétisation universelle; 3 ONG ont pris part au Comité d'experts sur le programme d'hydrologie scientifique; 23 ONG étaient représentées au Comité d'experts sur les échanges internationaux.

#### Budget

La Conférence générale a voté un budget de 39 millions

de dollars pour financer les activités de l'Unesco pendant les années 1963-1964, le budget de l'exercice précédent ayant à peine dépassé 32,500,000 dollars. En outre, l'Organisation disposera pour les deux années à venir de ressources extra-budgétaires provenant de l'Assistance technique des Nations Unies, que l'on estime à environ 12 millions de dollars. Elle sera d'autre part l'agent d'exécution de nombreux projets du Fonds Spécial des Nations Unies concernant l'enseignement secondaire et l'enseignement technique supérieur en Afrique, en Asie et en Amérique Latine.

## World Health Organization

(1 October - 31 December 1962)



*The first expert committee devoted to cancer control convened by the World Health Organization (WHO) met in Genova from 12 to 17 November 1962. The Committee members, who came from 7 different countries (Austria, France, USA, Norway, Iran, Australia, USSR), elected as chairman, Dr J.R. Heller, Director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York and as vice-chairman Professor A. I. Serebrov, Director of the Institute of Oncology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Our photo shows a general view of the Committee during a session.*

(WHO photo by Vuarchez)

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#### New Member

Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization, announced on 13 November 1962 that the Algerian Republic has become a Member of the Organization by depositing with the Secretary-General of the United Nations formal instruments of acceptance of the WHO Constitution. This brings the number of WHO Member States to 117.

#### World Health Day

World Health Day, observed each year on 7 April, marks the anniversary of the coming into force of the Constitution of the World Health Organization in 1948. The theme chosen for 1963 is "Hunger: Disease of Millions", and the object is to draw attention to malnutrition as a direct cause of disease and a major factor in maintaining low health levels among a great part of the

foundation of the Red Cross, it is fitting that the World Health Organization should pay homage to an institution whose role and achievements it is well able to appreciate.

The last hundred years have amply demonstrated the sagacity of the men who in creating the Red Cross sought to unify, foster and protect throughout the world those devoted individual efforts which, scattered, would be incapable of meeting the needs that in our modern world may arise at any moment from armed conflict or natural disaster. In addition to applying the humanitarian conventions of which it is the originator and guardian, the Red Cross has been a universal source of comfort and succour in circumstances where it alone was able to answer calls for help through its International Committee and the national societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun that together form the League.

There is more than symbolic significance in the fact that the headquarters of the World Health Organization were established in Geneva, the birthplace of the Red Cross and the world centre of its activity. From the very beginning, this proximity has favoured a constant and fraternal co-operation that has been all the easier to realise since some of the basic principles of the older body are reflected in the WHO Constitution. Instances of co-operation in the recent past spring readily to mind: there was occasion to render immediate and extensive assistance to a large country that had newly achieved independence but whose people at the same time found themselves suddenly deprived of even the indispen-



*Award of Diplomas to five congolese laboratory technicians. — The first five laboratory technicians from the Congo (Leopoldville) to complete fi year's special study in Geneva on fellowships from WHO received their diplomas from Dr. Pierre Vorolle, Deputy Director-General of WHO, on 18 October 1962. They attended a course in laboratory technique, which was set up with the help of members of the medical teaching staff in Geneva and was directed by Dr Anne-Marie Dubois, of the Genova Faculty of Medicine. Our photo shows Dr P. Dorolle addressing the group before handing out diplomas. From l. to r. : Paul Ndunduyenge (Equateur Prov.), Ramazani Manala (Kivu Prov.), Jean-Robert Ikangu (Equateur Prov.), Aaron Kankolongo (Lulubourg Prov.) and Augustin Katembo (Kivu Prov.) ; in the background Dr J. Galiacy, WHO Consultant and Dr Anne-Marie Dubois.*

(WHO photo by Vuarchez)

world's population. World Health Day will thus support FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The observance of World Health Day is usually planned and organized by national or local health services. However, WHO national committees, United Nations associations and other bodies interested can give valuable assistance and practical co-operation. Those responsible for World Health Day arrangements this year will no doubt wish to benefit also from the co-operation of national and local authorities in the fields of agriculture and nutrition, FAO national committees and other organizations

working for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. It is, however, important in all cases that plans should be co-ordinated through official health services.

WHO sends centenary year message to the Red Cross

Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), has addressed the following message to the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and to the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies :

At the start of the centenary year of that historic event, the

sable minimum of health protection; there was also in another country the urgent need to provide treatment and rehabilitation services for thousands of sufferers from mass poisoning. In addition to such emergency measures — and there have been many other — the daily contact maintained between the Red Cross and WHO makes it possible for effective if unobtrusive concerted action to be taken at a moment's notice.

The World Health Organization is proud of its association with the great enterprise that sprang from the generous mind of Henri Dunant, and expresses the wish that in the centuries to come the Red Cross may continue to exert its efforts, which are among the most noble that man has ever pursued.



Usually present only in East Pakistan and some parts of India and neighbouring States, cholera also appeared in 1960 in Burma, West Pakistan, and Afghanistan. For more than 30 years, this disease has been confined to Asia, except for the 1947 epidemic in Egypt. Deaths from cholera in India and Pakistan have been steadily declining over the last fifteen years, and this long-term improvement justifies reasonable optimism for the future. During the frequent religious festivals, cholera inoculation checkpoints are set up on all roads leading to gathering places. Our photo shows inoculation certificates being examined at a barrier near Talalcaad, India.

(WHO photo by Eric Schwab)



Frank Southard  
Deputy Managing Director IMF.

## International Monetary Fund

(1 September - 31 December 1962)

### Personnel

Mr. Merle Cochran has retired and Mr. Frank A. Southard Jr. has been appointed as Deputy Managing Director. Prior to be installed in his present position on November 1, 1962, Mr. Southard was an Executive Director of the Fund representing the US Government.

### Budget

The administrative budget for the fiscal year 1962-63 (ending April 30, 1963) is totalling \$ 8,980,000. The actual expenditures for the fiscal years 1960-61 and 1961-62 were respectively dollars 7,346,711 and dollars 8,149,977.



## L'Union Postale Universelle

(1<sup>er</sup> juillet - 31 décembre 1962)

### Personnel

M. Alain Boënnec précédemment a été promu au grade de Sous-Directeur de l'Union Postale Universelle.

### Assistance technique

La demande de l'UPU à participer au Programme élargi

d'assistance technique des Nations Unies a été acceptée. En vertu de la résolution 902 (XXXIV) du 2 août 1962 du Conseil économique et social de l'ONU (ECOSOC), l'UPU peut ainsi, à l'instar des autres Institutions spécialisées, gérer ses propres projets d'assistance technique multilatérale.

### Coopération avec les ONG

La Commission exécutive et de liaison (organe exécutif de l'UPU) a pris en considération divers vœux de la Chambre internationale de la marine marchande concernant les frais de transit. Ces vœux seront soumis à l'examen du prochain Congrès de l'UPU.

## Organisation Intergouvernementale Consultative de la Navigation Maritime

(1<sup>er</sup> juillet - 31 décembre 1962)

### Collaboration des ONG

7<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil de l'OMCI (17-19 octobre 1962).

ONG participantes : Chambre de Commerce internationale, Chambre internationale de la Marine marchande, Commission électrotechnique internationale, Confédération internationale des

syndicats libres, Fédération internationale de la Marine marchande, Comité international Radio-Maritime, Union internationale d'assurances transports, Association internationale de signalisation maritime.

*Groupe d'Experts sur les moyens destinés à faciliter les*



*voyages et les transports (13-15 novembre 1962).*

ONG participantes : Chambre de Commerce internationale, Chambre internationale de la Marine marchande, Union internationale des organismes officiels de tourisme.

## General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(1 August 1962 - 31 December 1962)

### The twentieth session of the contracting parties

The twentieth session was held from 23 October to 16 November 1962. An important decision was taken to convene a ministerial meeting in 1963 to consider a programme for effective liberalization of trade in both primary and secondary products; full weight will be

attached to the urgency of negotiating solutions to the particular problems of the less-developed countries. Prior to the session, Committee II of the Trade Expansion Programme, which is concerned with problems of trade in agricultural products, undertook an examination of the changes in the agricultural policy of the six member countries of

the European Economic Community; the examination covered cereals, pig meat, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables. Committee III of the Trade Expansion Programme, which is concerned with the trade problems of less-developed countries, met during the session and gave preliminary consideration to a seven-point programme of action, submit-



ted by twenty-one GATT countries, for removing trade barriers and widening access to markets, particularly for less-developed countries. This proposal will be before the GATT Council when it considers the agenda for the meeting of Ministers in 1963. Committee III also examined and reported on the trade aspects of the Second Five-Year Plan of Pakistan.

Among other matters dealt with during the twentieth session were :

(a) *Regional arrangements.* Recent developments in the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) were outlined by the spokesmen for these groups. A working party examined the Agreement of Association between Greece and the EEC; both parties will report as the evolution of the Association proceeds.

(b) *Balance-of-payments import restrictions.* Under GATT rules, contracting parties applying import restrictions to safeguard the balance of payments and monetary reserves are required to consult at regular intervals. During 1962 the Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions held such consultations with Brazil, Ghana, Greece, Israel, Denmark, Finland, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and Uruguay.

(c) *Waivers.* The Contracting Parties examined reports on waivers from certain GATT obligations granted, at earlier

sessions, to Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, United States, Peru, Chile, Nicaragua and Ceylon. The waivers for Belgium and Germany expired by the end of 1962.

(d) The first review of relations between Poland and contracting parties, under the terms of that country's form of association with the GATT was undertaken.

(c) Other subjects discussed included the impact of commodity problems on international trade : the disposal of commodity surpluses; the application of GATT Article XXXV to Japan by certain contracting parties; and the temporary import surcharges imposed by Canada earlier in 1962 to safeguard her external financial position.

#### **Special group on tropical products**

Pursuant to the views expressed during the ministerial meeting in November 1961 on the problems of trade in tropical products, the Council at its meeting in February 1962 appointed a special group, whose main task is to find ways of overcoming difficulties confronting less-developed countries exporting these products (cocoa, coffee, tea, vegetable seeds and oils, tropical timber and bananas). During the year intensive work at the technical level has been undertaken leading towards specific courses of action for solving the difficulties which the less-developed countries face in expanding their access to markets for these products.

#### **Trade in cotton textiles**

In 1961, under GATT auspices, nineteen countries drew up and put into effect a short-term arrangement designed to apply to the immediate problems of trade in cotton textiles during the twelve-month period starting 1 October 1961. Preliminary work on a longer-term arrangement was started in October and the Contracting Parties established, at their nineteenth session, the Cotton Textiles Committee to formulate a solution.

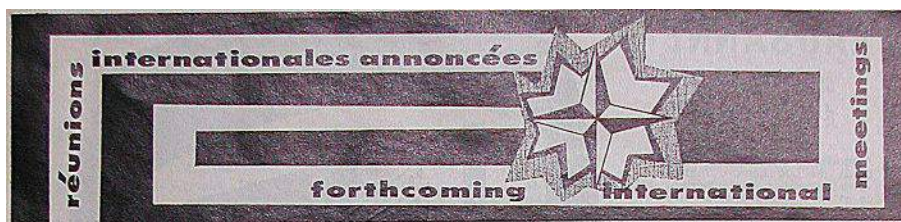
The Cotton Textiles Committee, at its meeting from 29 January to 9 February 1962, drew up a long-term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles, for reference to governments. The Arrangement entered into force on 1 October 1962, and is due to remain in force for five years. By the end of 1962 the following countries had accepted the Arrangement : Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, European Economic Community, India, Israel, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (including acceptance on behalf of Hong Kong), United States, United Arab Republic and Mexico. The Cotton Textiles Committee, in addition to being concerned with the administration of the Arrangement, will undertake studies in trade in cotton textiles.

#### **Budget**

\$ 1,150,000, for calendar year 1963 (Decision taken by Contracting Parties in November 1962).

*(The second part of this quarterly survey will be published in the March issue)*

*(La deuxième partie de cette chronique trimestrielle paraîtra dans notre numéro de mars)*



**FIRST SUPPLEMENT**  
**to the annual**  
**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALENDAR**  
**1963 edition**

The following list does NOT include any of the meetings scheduled in the current (1963) edition of the annual "International Congress Calendar", but only NEW congresses announced subsequently, together with amended entries (marked » ) where changes have been made in respect to any details previously given.

A cumulative index to all items appearing in the annual Calendar and the first two supplements will be found in the March issue.

*Ce premier supplément au « Calendrier annuel des réunions internationales » édition 1963, ne reprend PAS les mentions déjà publiées dans le volume, mais uniquement les informations NOUVELLES et les modifications (marquées ») intervenues depuis.*

*Un index cumulatif de toutes les annonces contenues à la fois dans le Calendrier annuel et dans les deux premiers suppléments sera donné dans le numéro de mars.*

**FEVRIER-MARS 1963 FEBRUARY-MARCH**

8 Feb — Int Olympic Committee- Extraordinary meeting of deleg- ates of int federations. Theme : Sport and Politic.	Lausanne	A : Mon Repos. Lausanne.	F 1
18-26 Feb — Cooperative Centre for Scientific Research relative to Tobacco-General Assembly and World Scientific Congress.	Salisbury (S Rhodesia)	A : 53 quai d'Orsay, Paris 7°.	F 2

A = Organizer's address - *adresse du secrétariat organisateur*; P = Participation; Pp = Participation at past meeting - *participation à une réunion précédente*; R = Publication of "Proceedings" - *comptes rendus*; Ex = Associated exhibition - *expositions associées*.

1963 - FEVRIER - MARS - FEBRUARY - MARCH	INDEX		
19-23 Feb — FAO-9th Conference of Int Organizations for the Study of Agricultural Activity Planification in Europe.	Paris	A : FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Roma.	F 3
23-24 Feb — Comité national de défense contre l'alcoolisme (France) — 2nd Int congress.	Rouen (France)	A : 147 boul. Saint-Germain, Paris 6.	F 4
25 Feb — 1st African Railway Conference.	Cairo	A : c/o Afrosec. PO Box n° 507. Cairo (UAR).	F 5
5-6 Mar — Int League against Unfair Competition — Symposium on Competition between public and private sectors in the European Economic Community.	Brussels	A : 33 rue Jean Goujon. Paris 8°.	F 6
6 Mar — Tin Research Council-Conference for Tinplate Technologists. Theme : Progress in tinplate and can manufacture.	Paris	A : M. J. Darcey, 35 rue du Rocher, Paris 8°. R : French technical journals (various).	F 7
11-15 Mar — WHO-Regional Office for Europe — Meeting on morbidity statistics.	Vienna	A : 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	F 8
12-15 Mar — Italian Society of Physics — 2nd Int symposium on residual gases in electron tubes.	Milan (Italy)	A : Prof. E. Gatti, Via Gallarate 215, Milan.	F 9
20-30 Mar — WHO-Regional Office for Europe — Meeting on Public Health.	Le Vésinet (near Paris)	A : 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	F 10
23-24 Mar — Council on World Tensions — Symposium on teaching technique for international understanding. P : 24.	Brussels	A : Walter Pottilius, 7 place du Roi-Vainqueur, Brussels 4. R : Apr 1963, <i>Fraternité Mondiale. Centre International, Place des Nations, Geneva.</i>	F 11
<i>AVRIL-MAI 1963 APRIL-MAY</i>			
• 1-7 Apr — World YWCA — Consultation on vocational training.	Beirut	A : 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva.	F 12
• 3-20 Apr — Int Audio-Visual Technical Centre — Symposium (Apr 3-7) and exhibition (Apr 4-20). Theme : Audio-visual aids in the teaching of languages (Ex).	Antwerp	A : Bell Foundation, Frankrijklei 128 A, Antwerp, Belgium. R : end of 1963 the Centre.	F 13
6-11 Apr — Université Libre de Bruxelles (Institut pour l'étude de la Renaissance et de l'Humanisme) — Int symposium. Thème : Sun and the Renaissance — Science and myths.	Brussels	A : 143 avenue Buyl, Brussels 5.	F 14
7-12 Apr — Int Whell-Sets Congress.	Bergamo (Italia)	A : Segreteria AIM, Piazzale Rodolfo Morandi 2, Milano.	F 15
8-11 Apr — Int Centre for Research and Information on Collective Economy — 6th biennial congress.	Rome	A : Dr. Alberto Mortara, Via Fratelli Gabba 6, Milan, Italy. R : Oct 1963, « <i>Annales de l'Economie Collective</i> », 45 quai de Rome, Liège, Belgium.	F 16
21-25 Apr — 5th Int Symposium on Diseases of Zoo-Animals. P : 100/10.	Amsterdam	A : Dr. E. F. Jacobi, c/o Natura Artis Magistra. Plantage Kerklaan 40, Amsterdam.	F 17
; 22 Apr - 1 May — WHO-Regional Office for Europe — Meeting on public health aspects of urban housing.	Madrid	A : 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	F 18



1963 - AVRIL -MAI - APRIL - MAY		INDEX	
23-26 Apr — 4th European Guide Conference. P : 300-100.	Lausanne (Switzerland)	A : J.-C. Veillon, Avenue d'Ouchy 29c, Lausanne.	F 19
• 29 Apr - 3 May — Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration — 20th Council session. P : 130-150.	Geneva	A : 63 rue des Pâquis, Geneva. R : Jun 1963, the Committee.	F 20
29 Apr - 4 May — Int Federation of Tourist Centres — General assembly. P : 30.	Vienna	A : Prof. W. Minarz, Auskunfbüro. Stadiongasse, Vienna.	F 21
Apr - May — Int symposium on recent applications of vacuum technology to the semiconductor industry.	Paris	A : Société Française des Ingénieurs et Techniciens du Vide, 147ter A boulevard de Strasbourg, Nogent-sur-Marne (Seine), France.	F 22
Apr or May — League of Red Cross Societies — Regional seminar on 'blood transfusion.	Istanbul	A : Petit-Saconnex. Geneva.	F 23
• 1-4 May — Int League against Unfair Competition — Biennial congress.	Stresa (Italy)	A : 33 rue Jean Goujon, Paris 8.	F 24
• 3-4 May — 2nd Int Congress of Endocrinology.	London	A : Dr. A. Stuart Mason. The London Hospital. London E 1.	F 25
6-10 May — Int Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics / Int Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy — 3rd int conference on atmospheric and extra-atmospheric space electricity.	Montreux (Switzerland)	A : M S C Coroniti, Secrétaire du Comité Mixte AIGA/AIMPA de l'électricité de l'atmosphère, AVCO Corporation, 201 Lowell Street. Wilmington (Mass) USA.	F 26
7-9 May — 5th Int technical conference for the rationalisation of interbank relationships.	Stockholm	A : c/o CCI, 38 cours Albert 1 <sup>er</sup> , Paris 8 <sup>o</sup> .	F 27
• 10-11 May — Int Confederation of Commercial Representation in the European Community (CIRCEE) — 5th annual congress. P : 100.	Paris	A : 30 bd Bonne-Nouvelle, Paris 10 <sup>o</sup> .	F 28
13-18 May — 5th Int symposium on condensation nucleus, congelation nucleus and the condensation process.	Toulouse, Clermont-Ferrand (France)	A : Prof. H. Dessens, Université de Clermont-Ferrand. Puy-de-Dôme, France.	F 29
14-22 May — WHO-Regional Office for Europe — Meeting on Health Protection of the elderly and the aged and prevention of premature aging.	Kiev	A : 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	F 30
15-20 May — European Community of Writers — Congress. Theme : European literature since 1945 and the conscience of man today. P : 300.	Warsaw	A : Z L P, Wspolnota Europejska Pisarzy. Centrum Polskie, Krak. Przedmiescie 87/89, Warsaw.	F 31
17-18 May — 3rd West European Symposium on Clinical Chemistry (Water and Electrolyte) . P : 200.	Amsterdam	A: Dr. G. Smits, Amstelkade 154 II, Amsterdam Z.	F 32
17-23 May — World Union for Prophylactic Medicine and Social Hygiene — Int congress. P : 400-600.	Grado (Italy)	A : Dr. med. E. Berghoff. Piaristengasse 41, Vienna 8. R : Dr. E. Berghoff.	F 33
20-24 May — 21st Int Congress of the Steel Information Centres.	Harrogate (UK)	A : c/o The British Iron and Steel Federation, Steel House, Tothill Street. London SW1.	F 34
22-31 May — UN European Office — Union nationale des Caisses d'Allocations familiales de France / European study group on social security.	Dinard (France)	A : Bureau des Affaires Sociales, UN European Office, Palais des Nations, Geneva.	F 35

1963 - AVRIL -MAI - APRIL - MAY		INDEX	
26-29 May — European Chiropractic Union — Annual convention. Theme : 65 years of chiropractic progress. P : 100.	Ostend (Belgium)	A : H. Gillet, 5 rue de la Limite, Brussels. R : Jul 1963, H. Gillet.	F 36
May — 5th Asian Broadcasters Conference.	Seoul (Korea)	A : c/o Overseas Broadcasting Department, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	F 37
Spring — united Bible Societies — Translators' Institute.	Philippines	A : Bible House, PO Box 755, Manila.	F 38
Spring — Int Geographical Union-Commission on Erosion Surfaces around the Atlantic-Symposium on the land forms and old marine terraces in Portugal.	Portugal	A : Prof. F. Ruellan. Le Roc Fleuri, La Richardais (Ille-et- Vilaine), France.	F 39
<i>JUIN-JUILLET 1963 JUNE-JULY</i>			
3-5 Jun — Mediterranean Medical Union — Congress. P : 2000.	Saint-Sebastien (Spain)	A : Prof. Uzandizaga, Faculté de Médecine, Université de Barcelone, Barcelona, Spain.	F 40
• 3-11 Jun — Committee on Space Research — 6th annual plenary meeting and 4th int space science symposium.	Warsaw	A : 28 Nieuwe Schoolstr., The Hague.	F 41
5-14 Jun — WHO-Regional Office for Europe-Inter-Regional seminar on joint community water supplies.	Sofia, Varna Lausanne (Switzerland)	A : 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	F 42
6 Jun — Int Olympic Committee — Meeting of delegates of national committees and int federations.		A : Mon Repos, Lausanne.	F 43
7-9 Jun — Int Meeting of Port Managing Authorities.	Genoa (Italy)	A : c/o ICHCA. Via Garibaldi 4. Genoa Italy.	F 44
7-10 Jun — World Presbyterian Alliance — European Area Theological Committee.	Heidelberg (Germany)	A : 17 route de Malagnou, Geneva.	F 45
12-14 Jun — European Association of Exploration Geophysicists — Technical meeting.	Strasbourg (France)	A : Z. Simler, c/o C G G, 50 rue Fabert, Paris 7 <sup>e</sup> .	F 46
14-16 Jun — World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations — Study session on adult education.	Paris	A : 91 rue de Sèvres, Paris 6 <sup>e</sup> .	F 47
18 Jun - 12 Jul — United Bible Societies — Regional translators' conference.	Cameroun	A : W. D. Reyburn, BP 1133, Yaounde, Cameroun.	F 48
23-26 Jun — Int Association of Chain Stores — Int technical meeting. P : 120.	London	A : Ghislain Develle. 27 rue d'Athènes, Paris 9 <sup>e</sup> . R : Jul 1963, the Association.	F 49
27 Jun - 1 Jul — 9th General Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations in Consultative Status with the UN.	Geneva	A : Conférence of NGOs, c/o the World Alliance of YMCAs, 37 quai Wilson, Geneva.	F 50
Jun — European Association of Producers of Film for Youth (Eurofilm Junior) — Constitutive assembly.	Europe	A : c/o Europress junior, Building Europe. 9-15. av P.-H. Spaak; Brussels 7.	F 51
Jun — Int Conference of Directors of National Science Information Centres of the Asian-Pacific Area.	Hong-Kong	A : Dr. Karl F. Heumann, Office of Documentation, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave, N.W, Washington 25, DC.	F 52

1963 - JUIN - JUILLET - JUNE - JULY		INDEX	
8-10 Jul — Institute of Mathematical Statistics — Int Conference. P : 250.	Copenhagen	A : DIS Congress Service, 19 Sankt Peders Straede, Copenhagen K.	F 53
10-12 Jul — Econometric Society — 1963 European meeting. P : 250.	Copenhagen	A : c/o Institute of Economics, University of Copenhagen, Studystraede 6, Copenhagen K.	F 54
15-18 Jul — 1st Int Congress of Christian Physicians. Theme : Ministerium Medici - the service of the Christian doctor in our society.	Amsterdam	A : Prof. A. C. Drogendijk, c/o Institute of Social Medicine of the Free University. Prins Hendriklaan 35, Amsterdam Z.	F 65
• 15-18 Jul — Int Vine and Wine Office — 43rd plenary session and meeting of Committees I, II and III. P : 150.	Israel	A : 11 rue Roquépine, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	F 56
19-25 Jul — World Presbyterian Alliance — North American Presbyterian Reformed Youth Assembly. Theme : "Come Holy Spirit". P : 2000.	Lafayette, (Pa, USA)	A : M. F. B. Gillespie, Board of Christian Education, 705 Witherspoon Building. Philadelphia 7. Pa, USA.	F 57
• 21-27 Jul — Int Catholic Migration • - Commission — 5th triennial world congress. P : 250-350.	Rio de Janeiro	A : 65 rue de Lausanne. Geneva; Comissão Nacional Católica de Imigração. 446 Rua da Gloria, Rio de Janeiro.	F 58
• 22-26 Jul — World Federation for Mental Health — 16th annual meeting. Theme : Population problems and mental health. P : 700.	Amsterdam	A : 19 Manchester Street, London W 1.	F 59
22-29 Jul — Friends World Committee for Consultation — Conference of European Friends.	Birmingham (UK)	A : Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29, UK.	F 60
• 25-29 Jul — Lutheran World Federation — 2nd world conference on social responsibility. Theme : Christ today-as One who serves. P : 500.	Helsinki (Finland)	A : Rev. Pehr Edwall, Kalmar, Sweden.	F 61
28 Jul - 3 Aug — Int Geographical Union-Commission on Applied Geomorphology — Meeting on geomorphology and natural resources.	Merida (Venezuela)	A : Professeur J. Tricart, Université de Strasbourg, Centre de Géographie Appliquée. Strasbourg, France.	F 62
29 Jul - 1 Aug — Int Conference of Esperantists Teachers.	Belgrade	A : c/o Oskar Svantesson, Skonertgatan 1, Göteborg Vr., Svedujo.	F 63
Jul — Int Gymnastic Federation — Congress. P : 100.	Belgrade	A : Féd. Yougoslave Gymnastique. Terazije 35/III. Belgrade. R : end 1963, the Federation. 88 route de Lyon, Geneva.	F 64
Jul — Int Federation of University Women — 46th annual council meeting.	London	A : 17a King's Road. Sloane Square, London SW 1.	F 65
<i>AOUT-SEPTEMBRE 1963 AUGUST-SEPTEMBER</i>			
• 4-9 Aug — Int Conference on Lattice Dynamics. P : 400.	Copenhagen	A : DIS Congress Service, 19 Sankt Peders Straede, Copenhagen K.	F 66
4-11 Aug — World Association of Esperanto Journalists — Annual assembly. P : 60.	Sofia	A : Ivan Keremidiev Esperov, « Rabotnicesko delo », bulv. Lenina 47, Sofia. R : In Internacia Journalisto'.	F 67
12-21 Aug — Int Association of Students in Economics and Commercial Science — Meeting. Theme : Economics in the training students for future roles of leadership in business or government services.	Berlin (Fed Rep)	A : 5 av de Champel, Geneva.	F 68

1963 - AOUT - SEPTEMBRE - AUGUST - SEPTEMBER		INDEX	
14-17 Aug — Int Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation — 6th congress. Theme: Quality teaching. Pp: 200 (Stockholm) (Ex).	Rio de Janeiro	A: 1201 16th Street NW, Washington CDC.	F 69
16-23 Aug — Int Youth Hostel Federation — 23rd annual congress (Ex). P: 150.	Dublin	A: C. A. Ebrill, Irish Youth Hostel Association, 39 Mountjoy Square, Sth., Dublin 1. K: Nov 1963, the Federation, Vesterbrogade 35, Copenhagen V.	F 70
• 17-21 Aug — World Federation of the Deaf - 4th congress with exhibition (Ex). P: 1500.	Stockholm	A: O. Gröstedt, Fack 16103, Stockholm 16. R: 1963, Organizing Committee.	F 71
19-23 Aug — League of Red Cross Societies — Int Bed Cross meeting of first aiders.	Macolin (Switzerland)	A: Petit-Saconnex, Geneva.	F 72
• 19-31 Aug — Int Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics — 13th triennial general assembly.	Berkeley (Cal, USA)	A: Dr. W. L. Godson, Meteorological Office, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.	F 73
21-24 Aug — Int Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics / Int Association of Physical Oceanography — Symposium on interaction between atmosphere and ocean.	Berkeley (Cal, USA)	A: Prof. David K. Todd, University of California, Berkeley, Cal., USA.	F 74
21-31 Aug — WHO-Regional Office for Europe — Meeting on child health and the school.	Noordwijk (Netherlands)	A: 8 Scherfigsvej. Copenhagen.	F 75
• 24-30 Aug — Catholic Int Union for Social Service — Congress. Theme: Social service and the well-being of man. P: 1000.	Nijmegen (Netherlands)	A: Boite Postale 233, Nijmegen, Netherlands. R: The Union.	F 76
31 Aug - 7 Sept — Int Federation of Translators — 3rd Int Congress on Translation.	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)	A: I. G. Citroem, Int Federation of Translators, Rembrand Haan 47, Hilversum, Netherlands.	F 77
Aug - Sept — European Federation of Zootechnics — Annual meeting. Pp: 150/19 (Baden bei Wien).	Rome	A: c/o Fed. Int Veterinaria de Zootechnia, Apartado 1200, Madrid.	F 78
1-7 Sept — Int Union for Child Welfare — Commission on child delinquents and the socially handicapped — 10th session, p: 80.	Helsinki	A: Ministère des Affaires Sociales, Helsinki, Finland. R: 1964, the Union, 1 rue de Varembeé, Geneva.	F 79
2-5 Sept — Int Association for Shell Structures — Symposium on non-classical shell problems. P: 170. R: 1964.	Warsaw	A: Wspolna 32/46, POB 155. Warsaw 1.	F 80
• 2-6 Sept — IAEA — Symposium on exponential and critical experiments. P: 300.	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	A: Reactor Centrum Nederland, Scheveningseweg 112, The Hague.	F 81
2-10 Sept — 2nd Int symposium on dermatoglyphics (within framework of 11th Int Genetics Congress).	The Hague	A: Prof. S. J. Geerts, University of Nijmegen, Netherlands.	F 82
o 5-19 Sept — International Scientific Radio Union — 14th general assembly.	Tokyo	A: Prof. S. Okamura, c/o Science Council of Japan, Ueno Park, Tokyo. R: Spring 1954, Elsevier Publishing Co.	F 83
» 9-11 Sept — Society for Biological Rhythm — 8th general assembly and open conference. Theme: Biological and mathematical problems. P: 100.	Hamburg (Germany)	A: Professor H. J. Bochnik, Psychiatrische und Nerven klinik, Univ. Krankenhaus, Hamburg-Eppendorf. Germany.	F 84

1963 - AOÛT - SEPTEMBRE - AUGUST - SEPTEMBER		INDEX	
• 9-12 Sept — Socialist Int — 16th biennial congress.	Amsterdam	A : 88 A St Johns Wood High St., London, NW8.	F 85
9-13 Sept — Int Geographical Union — Commission on Methods of Economic Régionalisation — 2nd general meeting.	Lancut (Poland)	A : Prof. St Leszczycki, Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geography, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 30, Warszawa, Poland.	F 8G
• 10-15 Sept — World YWCA — Conference on migration. Theme : Problems of women workers migrating abroad.	Geneva	A : 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva.	F 87
« 13-15 Sept — 4th Congress of Int Latin Group for Physical and Sports Medicine. Theme : Physiology and Traumatology.	Barcelona (Spain)	A : Dr. H. Périe, Haut Commissariat à la jeunesse et aux sports, 34 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9 <sup>e</sup> .	F 88
15-19 Sept — 14th Int Congress of Industrial Medicine.	Madrid	A : D. Pedro Sangro, Pabellón numero 8. Facultad de Medecina, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3.	F 89
• 17-27 Sept — Int Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies — 7th biennial general assembly and symposium. P : 40.	Mexico City	A : 6. rue Franklin, Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> . R : Jan 1964.	F 90
19 Sept - 6 Oct — World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls — European conference.	Wernau (Germany)	A : Springweg 8. Utrecht. Netherlands.	F 91
21-22 Sept — Amnesty Int — Conference on the pressures on the judicial system in political cases. P : 100. R : Nov 1963.	W Germany	A : R. Burke. 1 Mitre Court Buildings. Temple, London EC 4. R : Nov 1933.	F 92
• 22-26 Sept — World Medical Association — nth general assembly.	Mexico City	A : 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19. NY.	F 93
23-25 Sept — Asociación Odontológica Argentina — Int Dental Session 14th.	Buenos Aires	A : Junta, 959. Buenos Aires.	F 94
« 23-27 Sept — Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research — 7th meeting. P : 40.	Cape Town (S Africa)	A : Dr. E. Boden, CSIR, PO Box 396. Scientia, Pretoria, S. Africa. R : internal.	F 95
24-28 Sept — WHO-Regional Office for Europe — Meeting on venereal disease control.	Sweden	A : 8 Scherfigsvej. Copenhagen.	F 96
26-28 Sept — World YWCA — Consultation. Theme : 1) YWCA responsibility for education; 2) Structure and methods of work of national associations.	Nyborg Strand	A : 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva.	F 97
26-29 Sept — European Committee for Rural Law — Symposium.	Brussels	A : Jean Megret. Institut des Hautes Etudes de Droit Rural et d'Economie Agricole. 9, rue de l'Arbalète, Paris 5 <sup>e</sup> .	F 98
Sept — Int Federation of Tourism Journalists and Writers — 8th general assembly and congress. P : 150.	Netherlands	A : W. N. Freni, 134 de Cortalaan. Rijswijk. Netherlands.	F 99
• Sept — Int Union of Official Travel Organizations — nth annual general assembly.	Rome	A : Centre International. Place des Nations. Geneva.	F 100
Sept — Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development — Conference on transmission to industry of recent scientific and technological information.	Stockholm	A : Château de la Muette. 2 rue André Pascal, Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> .	F 101
Sept — UNESCO — Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research — 19th session.	Not fixed	A : Maison de l'UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, Paris 7 <sup>e</sup> .	F 102

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Sept or Oct — Federation of Scandinavian Paint and Varnish Technicians — General meeting. Theme : Organic coatings. P : 200.	Helsinki	A : Färg-och Lackteniska Föreningen, Dickursby, Finland.	F 103
<i>OCTOBRE-NOVEMBRE 1963 OCTOBER-NOVEMBER</i>			
1-2 Oct — Int Union of Local Authorities — 4th Int Conference on Wholesale Markets.	Lyon (France)	A : Marché de Gros de Lyon, 34-36 rue Casimir-Périer, Lyon.	F 104
7-12 Oct — WHO-Regional Office for Europe — Meeting on in-patient psychiatry treatment of children.	Germany	A : 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	F 105
15 Oct — European Association of Producers of Publications for Youth (Euroressjunior) — Congress.	Brussels	A : Building Europe, 9-15 ave P. -H. Spaak, Brussels 7.	F 106
22-29 Oct — WHO-Regional Office for Europe — Meeting on post-graduate medical education in Europe.	Prague	A : 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	F 107
23-25 Oct — World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations — Study session on catholic women and international life.	Paris	A : 91 rue de Sèvres, Paris 6 <sup>e</sup> .	F 108
Oct — Int Federation of Agricultural Producers — 3rd Meeting of member organization in the Mediterranean basin.	Montpellier (France)	A : 1 rue de Hauteville. Paris 10 <sup>e</sup> .	F 109
• Oct — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics — 11th triennial general assembly.	Warsaw	A : Prof. P. Fleury. 3 bd Pasteur. Paris 15 <sup>e</sup> .	F 110
Oct — European Atomic Forum — Study session on the utilisation of radio-elements in industry. P : 300.	Zurich (Switzerland)	A : Association Suisse pour l'Energie Atomique, Schauptzgasse II, Berne, Switzerland.	F 111
• Autumn — Liberal European Youth — 6th congress.	Belgium or Germany	A : M. van Doosselaere, 39 rue de Naples, Brussels 5.	F 112
Autumn — Int symposium on the problems of seed physiology.	Greifswald (Germany)	A : Prof. Borriss, Universität Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany.	F 113
2-23 Nov — Int Union for Child Welfare — Seminar. Theme : Welfare services for the child of today. P : 50.	Beirut	A : Union Libanaise de Protection de l'Enfance, Maman Street. Adib Rubeiz Building, Beirut. R : 1964, the Union, 1 rue Varembe, Geneva.	F 114
4-9 Nov — NATO Parliamentarians' Conference — 9th annual conference. P : 250.	Paris	A : O. van H. Labberton, 20 rue Desbordes Valmore, Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> . R : Nov 1963 (stencil), Feb 1964 (printed).	F 115
7-9 Nov — Int Rescue and First-Aid Association — 16th annual convention and exhibition (Ex).	Columbus (Ohio, USA)	A : PO Box 26, Alexandria, Va USA.	F 116
12-20 Nov — WHO-Regional Office for Europe — Meeting on public health aspects of rheumatism.	Italy	A : 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	F 117
Nov — Int Federation of Documentation — Latin American Commission — 4th meeting.	Montevideo	A : Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Técnicas, Rivadaira 1917 (R. 25) Buenos Aires, Argentino.	F 118
— Scientific Council for Africa Specialists Meeting on Libraries and Documentation.	Africa	A : Private Mail Bag 2359, Lagos Nigeria.	F 119
— WMO-Regional Association for Asia 4th session (AR II).	Teheran	A : 41 av Giuseppe-Motta, Geneva.	F 120

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• 3-5 Apr — 3rd Int Symposium on Fleming's Lysozyme.	Milan	A : Prof. Giuseppe Podio, Via Modica 6, Milan.	F 121
8-10 Apr — Institution of Electric Engineers (UK) — Int conference on dielectric and insulating materials.	London	A : Institution of Electric Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC 2.	F 122
29 Jun - 4 Jul — Int Institute of Welding — 17th Annual assembly. P : 500-600.	Prague	A : Výskumný ústav Sváracsky. 135 Ul. Febr. vít'az, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.	F 123
• Jun — Int Catholic Film Office — Biennial world congress. P : 250.	Venice (Italy)	A : CCC, 2/c via della Conciliazione, Rome.	F 124
G-9 Jul — European Organisation for Research on Fluorine and Dental Caries Prevention — Congress.	Oslo	A : Dr. H. R. Held, ORCA. 18 Passage du Terraillet, Genève.	F 125
• 13-18 Jul — 4th World Congress on Prevention of Occupational Bisks.	London	A : Royal Society for Prevention of Accidents. Industrial Safety Div., Terminal House. Grosvenor Gardens. London SW1.	F 126
o 6-8 Aug — Int Rescue and First Aid Association — nth annual convention.	Miami Beach (USA)	A : PO Box 26, Alexandria. Virginia. USA.	F 127
o 30 Aug - 5 Sept — Int Society of Haematology — 10th congress. P : 100.	Stockholm	A : Dr. L. E. Böttiger. Serafimerlasarettet, Stockholm K.	F 128
Summer — Int Council for Bird Preservation — Conference of European Continental section.	N Ireland	A : c/o British Museum (Natural History). Cromwell Road. London SW 7.	F 129
• Summer — Int Special Committee on Radio Interference — Triennial plenary assembly. P : 100.	Stockholm	A : Svenska El. Kommissionen. Ing. Algotson. Box 160 35. Stockholm 16. R : 1985, Int Electrotechnical Commission, 1, rue de Varembe. Geneva.	F 130
• 25 Aug - 3 Sept — Int Astronomical Union — 12th triennial general assembly.	Hamburg (Germany)	A : D. H. Sadler. Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux Castle, Hailsham, Sx, UK.	F 131
• Aug — Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association — 10th triennial conference, with exhibition (Ex). P : 200.	Nuku'Alofa (Tonga)	A : Miss N. T. Burbidge, 76 Captain Cook Crescent, Canberra ACT, Australia. K : Post-conference.	F 132
Aug — Int Law Association — 51st Biennial conference.	Tokyo	A : Prof. Hidebumi Egawa. C-4 6-3 chôme, Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo. R : 1935. the Association, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, London EC 4.	F 133
• 3-11 Sept — Inter-Parliamentary Union — 53rd annual conference.	Copenhagen	A : 6 rue Constantin, Geneva.	F 134
• 6-11 Sept — Int Federation of Physical Medicine — 4th quadrennial congress.	Paris	A : Dr. J. P. Held, 30 rue de Londres, Paris 9 <sup>e</sup> .	F 135
Sept — Socialist Int — Ceremonial Congress.	Belgium	A : 88 A St Johns Wood High St., London, N.W.8.	F 136
• Sept — WHO-Regional Committee for Africa — 14th session.	Brazzaville	A : Palais des Nations, Geneva.	F 137
Sept — Int Council of Scientific Unions — General assembly.	Zurich (Switzerland)	A : 2 Via Sebenico, Borne.	F 138
• 7-14 Nov — Int Dental Federation — 52nd congress.	San Francisco (Cal, USA)	A : 35 Devonshire Place, London W 1.	F 139
16-21 Nov — Int Public Works and Municipal Services Congress and Exhibition (Ex).	London	A : Municipal Agency Ltd, 3-4 Clement's Inn, London WC2.	F 140

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• — Int Association for the Development of Public Libraries in Africa — 3rd Afro-Scandinavian conference on libraries and documentation, centres in Africa.	Africa	A : Jørgen Schlcimann, Islands Brygge, 17, Copenhagen S; CCP 53. St Louis. Senegal.	F 141
• — Int Federation for Documentation — 30th conference.	The Hague (Netherlands)	A : 7 Hof weg. The Hague.	F 142
• — Int Society for Research on Moors — 9th congress. P : 400.	Hungary	A : Dr. E. operschal, Hauptstrasse 26, Vaduz. R : post-congress, the Society.	F 143
— Int Catholic Association for Radio and Television — General assembly and 7th Int Catholic TV Meeting.	Monte Carlo	A : 6 avenue de la Gare, Fribourg, Switzerland.	F 144
— Int Council of Industrial Editors — Conference.	New York	A : Mina Sennot, Bennis Brothers Bag Co. 604 S. Fourth St., Minneapolis 15. Minn.	F 145
— WHO Regional Committee for Europe — 14th annual meeting.	Prague	A : 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen 0.	F 146
— World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls — Congress.	Rome	A : Springweg 8, Utrecht, Netherlands.	F 147
— Int Federation of Journalists — 7th World Congress.	Vichy (France)	A : Maison de la Presse, 4 Petite Rue au Beurre, Bruxelles 1, Belgium.	F 148
— Int Catholic Girl's Society — 15th congress.	Not fixed	A : 1 route de Jura, Fribourg. Switzerland.	F 149
— Int Musicological Society — 9th Triennial congress.	Not fixed	A : Ernst Mohr, Case postale 588, Basle 1, Switzerland.	F 150
1965			
23-28 Aug — Istituto di storia medioevale dell' Università Cattolica di Milano — 3rd Int week. Theme : Laics in the religious life of the 11th and 12th century. P : 200.	Trento (Italy)	A : Prof. Cinzio Violante, Istituto di storia medioevale, piazza s. Ambrogio 9, Milan. R : 1965. Vita Monastica.	F 151
12-18 Sept — Stanford Research Institute / National Industrial Conference Board (USA) — Int industrial conference. P : 500.	San Francisco	A : Stanford Research Institute. Menlo Park. Cal, TISA. R : Spring 1966.	F 152
• 3-8 Oct — Int Federation for Documentation — 31st annual conference and open conference.	Washington	A : Robert Harte, Chairman, Conference Planning Sub-Committee, 9650 Wisconsin Av., N. W., Washington DC.	F 153
— New Education Fellowship — Conference. Theme : Les sciences et les arts au service de la compréhension humaine.	Denmark	A : Dr. M. Myers, Mall Cottage, Chiswick Mall, London W 4.	F 154
— Int Seed Testing Association — 14th Int congress.	Germany F R	A : State Seed Testing Station, Binnenhaven 1, Wageningen, Netherlands. R : in Proceedings, the Association.	F 155
— Int Society of Radiologi' - General assembly (in connection with int congress of radiology).	Rome	A : Prof. Arduino Ratti, 44/1 via Moscova, Milan, Italy.	F 156
— Int Federation of University Women — 15th Triennial conference. Pp : 800/37 national associations (Mexico City).	Not fixed	A : 17a King's Road, Sloane Square, London SW 1. R : in Bulletin, the Federation.	F 157



## PUBLICATIONS

	Prix/Prices
• <i>Annuaire des Organisations Internationales</i> / Yearbook of International Organizations - 9 <sup>e</sup> édition en langue anglaise 1962-63 9th édition, 1962-1963 (English)	700 FB; 70 FF; 60 FS; US \$ 16; 95/-.
• International Associations / <i>Associations Internationales</i> (monthly - mensuel) 1 an	350 FB; 35 FF; 30 FS; 1 year US \$ 8; 50/-.
Index 1949-58	40 FB; 4 FF; 3,50 FS; US \$ 1; 5/6 d.
• Annual International Congress Calendar / <i>Calendrier international</i> - 1963 édition	annuel des congrès interna- 150 FB; 15 FF; 13 FS; US \$ 4; 2/.
• Bibliographical Current List of Papers, Reports and Proceedings of International Meetings / <i>Bibliographie courante des documents, comptes rendus et actes de réunions internationales</i> (monthly - mensuel) 1 an	150 FB; 15 FF; 13 FS; 1 year US \$ 4; 2/.
• International Initials, 2nd édition/Les sigles internationaux, 2 <sup>e</sup> édition	60 FB; 6 FF; 5 FS; US \$ 1.50; 8/6 d.
• Documents for the study of international non governmental relations / <i>Documents pour servir à l'étude des relations internationales non gouvernementales.</i> 13 brochures parues - la liste complète sera envoyée sur demande / 13 volumes issued - a complete list will be sent on application.	
• Congress Science / <i>La Science des Congrès</i> :	
n° 1 International Congress Organization - Theory and Practice (English edition)	100 FB; 10 FF; 8,50 FS; US \$ 2; 14/
<i>Théorie et Pratique de l'Organisation des Congrès Internationaux</i> (édition française)	100 FB; 10 FF; 8,50 FS; US \$ 2; 14/.
n° 2 Congress Organizers* Manual, by L. Duchesne (English edition)	150 FB; 15 FF;
<i>Manuel de l'organisateur de congrès, par L. Duchesne</i> (édition française)	12,50 FS, US \$ 4; 2/.

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- in Düsseldorf : Konto Nr. 91097 der Deutsche Bank, Königsallee, 45-47 (Beschränkt konvertierbares DM-Konto).  
Nach Runderlass des Deutschen Bundeswirtschaftsministeriums Nr. 23/53 können Abonnementsgebühren für den Bezug einer Zeitschrift im Postzahlungsverkehr unmittelbar in das Ausland überwiesen werden.
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- in New York : Account at the First National City Bank, 55, Wall Street.
- à Paris : Compte n° 58.567 à la Banque de l'Union Parisienne, boulevard Haussmann, 6-8 (C. C. P de la Banque, n° 170.09).
- à Rio de Janeiro : Uniao das Associações Internacionais, Banco Ítalo-Belga, 417 Avenida Presidente Vargas.
- à Rome : Compte courant Banco di Roma, 307 Via del Corso.
- in The Hague : Account 785.330 at R. Mees & Zoonen, 13, Kneuterdijk.
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