

# International Associations



LA REVUE MENSUELLE  
DES ORGANISATIONS  
ET RÉUNIONS  
INTERNATIONALES

MONTHLY REVIEW  
OF INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS  
AND MEETINGS

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## Associations Internationales

15<sup>E</sup> ANNÉE 8 15<sup>TH</sup> YEAR  
A O U T 1963 A U G U S T 1963

## Union of International Associations

non-profit making international non-governmental organization, founded 1910, granted Consultative Status by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (September 1957) 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 1957) et auprès de l'Unesco (novembre 1952).

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INTERNATIONAL  
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INTERNATIONALES

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

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AUGUST

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*THE present issue is devoted to the conference held in Geneva at the end of*

*June attended by representatives of international non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations,*

*One of the major subjects on the agenda of this ninth session was the effect of increasing membership of the United Nations on the question of consultative status. The Union of International Associations had been asked to prepare working papers for the discussion of this point, and we are pleased to be able to present the English version thereof on pages 472 to 510 this issue. The French text will appear in the October issue.*

*It will be remembered that the problem of the geographical extension of international organizations was fully discussed in the April 1962 issue of our magazine. For purposes of comparison a number of statistics published on that occasion have been reproduced in the working papers; nevertheless, it may be found useful to refer back to the April 1962 issue to complete the picture.*

*Developments as regards international meetings, particularly from the geographical point of view, are to be dealt with in our September issue.*

CE numéro est consacré à la Conférence des organisations non gouvernementales qui s'est réunie à Genève à la fin du mois de juin et groupait les représentants des organisations bénéficiant du statut consultatif auprès du Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies.

A l'ordre du jour de cette neuvième session se trouvait notamment la question du statut consultatif en face de l'extension du nombre des membres des Nations Unies. L'Union des Associations Internationales avait été invitée à préparer un document de travail pour la discussion de ce point et c'est la version anglaise de celui-ci que nous avons le plaisir de vous présenter dans ce numéro aux pages 472 à 510. Le texte français en sera publié dans notre numéro d'octobre.

On se rappellera que, en avril 1962, la question de l'extension géographique des organisations internationales avait été abondamment traitée dans cette revue et bien que de nombreuses données soient reprises comme éléments de comparaison dans les statistiques publiées ici, on se référera utilement à ce numéro d'avril 1962.

L'évolution des réunions internationales particulièrement du point de vue géographique sera abordée dans notre numéro de septembre.

# Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations Confer

by Charles S. ASCHER (\*)

The Ninth General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations was held in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 28 June and 1 July, 1963. It attracted nearly 100 representatives of some 63 NGO's members of the Conference; another 17 representatives of 16 additional NGO's in consultative status; and observers from the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, Unesco, the World Health Organization, Unicef, and the International Atomic Energy Agency — altogether over 120 participants.

The Chairman of the Permanent Committee of NGO's at Unesco, Mr. Charles Schussele, convened a meeting of the bureau of that Committee in Geneva over the same week-end, to permit discussion by the two groups of problems of common concern, since many NGO's have consultative status both at ECOSOC and Unesco.

The General Conference received a report of its Bureau, noting the actions of its officers during the past three years to safeguard the consultative process. On at least three occasions, they intervened by taking formal steps in support of the privileges of NGO's to be heard by Commissions or Committees of Ecosoc. The most important interventions, extending over more than a year, related to the review of consultative status initiated by the NGO Committee of Ecosoc (1). It is fair to say that these interventions influenced the NGO Committee to afford an opportunity to be heard to each NGO whose status was to be

(\*) Mr. Ascher is the representative at Ecosoc of NGO's in the fields of administrative science, local government and housing and planning: he is the retiring president of the Conference of NGOs.

changed — a notable step by an intergovernmental body to meet the views of NGO's (2). The General Conference learned that some 65 NGO's had distributed nearly 4,000 copies of a List of International Agreements of Interest to NGO's, prepared by the Bureau in response to a resolution of the Eighth General Conference, urging that NGO's press for the ratification of conventions promulgated by UN, ILO and Unesco. A report was submitted by Mr. Duncan Wood (Friends World Committee for Consultation) of a recent fresh initiative by an ad hoc group of NGO's to stimulate concerted efforts in selected countries by national sections of many NGO's. The General Conference instructed its new Bureau to issue a revised List, reporting ratifications to date (3).

The General Conference received a statement from another ad hoc group of NGO's, close to UN headquarters in New York, and accepted their recommendations that NGO's be stimulated to take part in " International Co-operation Year : 1965 "; and that the Bureau of the Conference circulate to NGO's proposals arising from the consultations of the ad hoc group with the preparatory Committee of the UN General Assembly and the UN Secretariat.

The World Jewish Congress proposed that the General Conference express its distress that there was a proposal before Ecosoc to omit the session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1964 on " technical grounds ": and that the

(1) See : *International Associations*, June 1962, pp. 410-414; April 1963, p. 227.

(2) Ecosoc, at its 1267th Plenary Meeting on 4 July, adopted the recommendations of its NGO Committee at its 197th meeting on changes of status, doc. E/3803.

(3) Copies will be available free, in reasonable numbers, from the Secretary of the Bureau, Mr. Hans Dall, World University Service, 13, rue Calvin, Geneva.

Conference address an earnest appeal to ECOSOC to schedule the meeting, elsewhere if not at headquarters. Mr. Charles Hogan of the UN Secretariat explained that the " technical grounds " were the reconstruction of the assembly halls at UN to accommodate more than 110 sets of delegates of member states; that holding meetings away from headquarters involved costly displacement of UN staff to serve the delegates; and that ECOSOC had to consider similar proposals affecting other Commissions of ECOSOC : Population, Statistics, Status of Women, and other organs.

The Chairman proposed to invoke Resolution No. 2 of the Eighth General Conference, that the Conference use its good offices to bring together NGO's concerned with human rights to frame a common position, since the Conference included NGO's whose concerns were with the programmes of other Commissions. The Conference, however, voted the resolution presented by the World Jewish Congress, evidencing once more the preponderant weight of its concerns and the image of many NGO's that the central meaning of the consultative process was the focus of world • opinion on human rights and discrimination.

An entire afternoon was devoted to a discussion of " The Consultative Process and the Enlarged Membership of the United Nations. " The discussion was initiated by a panel : Thom Kerstiëns (Netherlands) speaking from his experiences for Pax Romana in Latin America and Africa; Z. K. Matthews (Republic of South Africa) Commission of the Churches on International Affairs; Dr. Mohamed Ali Rifaat (UAR) Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation; and Charles Schussele (Switzerland) League of Red Cross Societies, also as chairman of the Permanent Committee of NGO's at Unesco, whose committee, under the chairmanship of Mlle Chaton, was studying the same problem. A substantial working paper by the Union of International Associations, commissioned by the Conference, helped the delegates, both with its elaborate factual data on the extent of participation in NGO's from the new countries and with questions posed to sharpen the debates. In the course of the discussion some 17 delegates took part.

Many difficulties were illuminated : the multiple demands on local leaders : the frequent need for the international NGO to help by supplying the simplest facilities of office equipment; the increasing cost to the international NGO of wider staff travel to new continents.

A paramount problem in some new states was a failure to recognize the role of voluntary association, to limit participation by their citizens. An educational task faced the NGO's to make such governments understand that voluntary association did not necessarily involve political opposition. The Conference adopted a resolution requesting the incoming Bureau to give the highest priority to a study of effective steps to be taken to ensure the necessary facilities in all member states of UN for the work of consultative voluntary organizations.

MM. Duncan Wood (Friends World Committee) and Elfan Rees (CCIA), both past presidents of the Conference, presented the question of relationships of NGO's to fund-raising campaigns of UN organs. The immediate concern was an appeal by FAO toward the support of administrative costs of the Freedom-from-Hunger campaign; reference was also made to approaches by Unicef and the High Commissioner for Refugees. The sentiment was that if governments voted a campaign, they should furnish the administrative costs to carry it out. The Conference adopted a resolution urging that UN organs seeking non-governmental funds consult with relevant NGO's before approaching sources of public financial support; and encouraging the International Council of Voluntary Agencies to work on this problem with the related intergovernmental agencies (4).

The election of new members of the Bureau resulted in a good balance of NGO's with varied interests, varied constituencies, varied geographic areas of action; there were some réélections for continuity, some new faces. Under the rules, continued from the Eighth General Conference, the president is elected à titre

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(4) Mr. Charles Weitz, director of the Freedom-from-Hunger campaign, referred in the discussion to minutes of a meeting of NGO's convened by the Director General of FAO in 1960, before the initiation of the campaign, at which the sources of administrative and other costs were discussed.

personnel; the ten members of the Bureau are NGO's, who usually name one representative in Geneva, one in New York.

M. Georges Eggermann (Switzerland, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions) was elected président by acclamation. The ten NGO's elected are : World Federation of United Nations Associations; Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation, All-Pakistan Women's Association (réélection), Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, International Conference of Catholic Charities; International Federation of University Women; World Young Women's Christian Associations; Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (réélection) ; World University Service (reélection). World Federation for Mental Health.

In a general debate on trends in the consultative process, the representative of the Secretary General of UN was asked whether in his view NGO's were now held in higher or lower esteem than before. Reference was made to the hopes of 1945, when Article 71 was written into the Charter, that NGO's would be the voice of world opinion focussed upon the United

Nations. The representative of UN replied that no generalization was possible. Some NGO's were highly esteemed, some were indifferently effective, and some were held in low regard.

In a short nune dimittis, the retiring president, speaking as a political scientist, asked for a rethinking of the concept of " world opinion " as contemplated in 1945. He suggested that public opinion, as a political force, operated directly upon officials who risked failure of réélection if they did not respond to the voice of the electors, expressed through their voluntary associations (including the political party). Was this concept truly applicable to an inter-governmental body with no elected parliament ? Begum Tazeen Faridi of Pakistan has asserted that the role of NGO's was to apply the pressure of public opinion upon the national governments that instructed their delegations how to vote in UN Commissions and in the General Assembly and that the major task of effective NGO's was at home in each country. Or else, the President suggested, in work with the UN Secretariat in the framing of their proposals, rather than in addressing Commissions in the hope of influencing them at so late a stage.

## LA 9<sup>e</sup> CONFERENCE DES ONG CONSULTATIVES

par Charles S. ASCHER, président sortant

*RESUME de l'article en anglais pages 467-469*

Près de quatre-vingts organisations non gouvernementales (63 membres, 16 observateurs), les Nations Unies et 5 de ses institutions étaient représentées à cette Conférence.

Faisant rapport sur son activité, le Bureau a rappelé notamment ses interventions — fructueuses — auprès du Comité ONG de l'Ecosoc qui est une instance gouvernementale et la distribution, de 4.000 exemplaires de la « Liste des conventions internationales » pour lesquelles les ONG sont invitées à obtenir des ratifications. La Conférence a décidé la préparation d'une nouvelle liste révisée.

En ce qui concerne l'Année de la coopération internationale 1965, le Bureau tiendra les ONG informées du résultat des consultations avec le comité préparatoire des Nations Unies. Une résolution à propos de la prochaine session de la Commission des Droits de l'Homme fut adoptée sur proposition du Congrès Juif Mondial. Une après-midi entière fut consacrée à la discussion du rapport sur « le statut consultatif et l'accroissement du nombre des membres des Nations Unies » préparé par l'Union des Associations Internationales. Quatre ora-

teurs introduisirent la discussion par un « panel » préliminaire. Dix-sept délégués prirent part à l'échange de vues qui s'ensuivit. Une résolution fut adoptée demandant qu'une étude soit entreprise sur les mesures à prendre pour assurer au travail ONG les facilités nécessaires dans tous les pays membres des Nations Unies.

Enfin la Conférence prit position au sujet des campagnes de fonds lancées par les organismes des Nations Unies.

L'auteur indique ensuite le résultat des élections du bureau pour la nouvelle période de 3 ans jusqu'à la prochaine conférence.

Pans son discours de clôture, le président demanda de repenser le concept d'« opinion mondiale » des années 1945 : l'opinion publique, telle une force politique, opère directement sur les dirigeants qui risquent une non-réélection s'ils ne répondent pas à la demande des électeurs; elle s'exprime par les associations privées. Ce concept est-il intégralement applicable à un corps intergouvernemental qui ne dispose pas d'un parlement élu?

**CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

*Ninth General Conference, 28<sup>th</sup> June - 1<sup>st</sup> July 1963*

**RESOLUTIONS**

- **Relations** of NGOs to fund-raising campaigns of UN organs

The Conference has considered the situation resulting for many of its members from the developing tendency of Inter-Governmental Organizations to conduct fund-raising campaigns among the general public. We recognize that such action has, in many cases, been forced upon the Inter-Governmental Organizations by the failure of Governments to pledge sufficient funds for the implementation of programmes which they have themselves approved, programmes to which our members give their whole-hearted support. We also recognize that many members of the public choose to show their support of United Nations by contributing to extra-budgetary funds, such as Unicef. We do not wish to discourage such support; on the contrary, we welcome it as a sign of public response to educational campaigns in favour of United Nations which we ourselves conduct.

Nevertheless, the tendency of Inter-Governmental bodies to solicit funds from private rather than governmental sources raises important questions concerning the basis of co-operation between Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations. In the field of work for refugees there is a long history of such co-operation which has shown that voluntary private effort has an important role to play, a role which the Inter-Governmental Organizations are not always fitted to fulfil. The effectiveness of the voluntary role depends on the continued support for it, coming, for the most part from the constituencies of the Voluntary Agencies. What has been true for many years of refugee work is now increasingly true in the realm of technical assistance: we are convinced that voluntary private effort, which should as far as possible be self-supporting, can make a vital contribution to programmes of technical

assistance, notably to those undertaken as part of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign or in response to the conclusions of UNCSAT. Here again the contribution of Voluntary Agencies depends upon the support which these Agencies derive from their constituencies. We cannot view without concern a tendency to invite these constituents to subscribe to inter-governmental as well as to voluntary funds.

The Ninth General Conference therefore urges:

1. That the principle be maintained that UN organs operating on extra-budgetary funds appeal for them to member governments.
2. That NGOs interested in the programmes of such organs make every effort, through their national branches, to ensure a generous governmental response.
3. That in cases where an organ of UN requires funds over and above those pledged by governments it should not enter the fund-raising field without prior consultation with the Voluntary Agencies closely related to the programme in question and to the sources of public financial support for it.
4. That the International Council of Voluntary Agencies be encouraged to continue its studies of this question in co-operation with representatives of the Inter-Governmental Organizations with whom it is in touch.

\* **The Consultative Process**

The Ninth General Conference reaffirms its belief in the value of the consultative process, established by Article 71 of the United Nations Charter, and welcomes the opportunity to participate in the United Nations Year for International Co-operation as still another means of directing attention to the common



interests of mankind and accelerating the international efforts being undertaken to serve them.

It attaches great importance to the Right to Freedom of Association as contained in Article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The conference is convinced of the value in any society of such free and voluntary association of private citizens in initiating and complementing official programs designed to promote human progress.

The Conference notes with deep concern that in many States, both old and new, this Right to Freedom of Association is often subject to unjustified restrictions or denied altogether.

Recognizing that existing international non-governmental organizations must adapt themselves to meet new needs as human society evolves, and sharing the concern of those responsible for public welfare and public order that such private efforts should be conducted in a responsible and constructive manner, the Conference is convinced that the necessary standards of conduct can be formulated in such a way that the principle of free and voluntary activity is not invalidated.

The Conference calls upon all Governments to facilitate the establishment on their territories of associations affiliated with international non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to make appropriate provision for the free exchange of funds to and from the international headquarters of such organizations, and to insure the free flow of the ideas, persons, and material involved in such private voluntary international co-operation.

The Conference requests its incoming Bureau to give the highest priority to the survey and study of this problem with a view to taking appropriate and effective action to ensure the necessary facilities in all members states of the UN for the work of consultative voluntary organizations.

• **Human Rights**

The Conference expresses the hope that the Human Rights Division of the UN may give early and favourable consideration to the holding of a Seminar on the rights and duties of consultative status, at which both governments and NGOs shall be represented.

\* **International Co-operation Year 1965**

The Ninth General Conference :

1. recommends that the Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council participate as fully as possible in the observance of International Co-operation Year, 1965.
2. authorizes the incoming Bureau to consult and co-operate with the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, with the Secretariat of the United Nations and with an ad hoc working party of NGO's set up near UN Headquarters, concerning the role that NGO's can play in International Co-operation Year 1965.

\* **Session of the Commission on Human Rights, 1964**

Recalling the part played by NGO's at the San Francisco Conference, in securing recognition of the essential importance of the work of the Commission of Human Rights, and the consequent provision for its establishment in the Charter;

Considering that the promotion of respect for human rights is one of the fundamental purposes of the UN and is therefore entitled to high priorities in its work;

Noting that the General Assembly at its last session found it necessary to record that it was " deeply disturbed by the manifestations of discrimination based on difference of race, colour and religion still in evidence throughout the world ";

Reaffirming the continual and urgent interest of many NGO's in the work of promoting respect for human rights, without discrimination on grounds of race, sex, religion or language:

The Ninth General Conference :

1. records its distress that ECOSOC should have before it a proposal to omit on technical grounds the 1964 session of the Commission on Human Rights;
2. addresses a most earnest appeal to the ECOSOC to ensure that this 1964 meeting shall take place, and to this end authorize changes in time and place of meeting in order to overcome technical difficulties.

# International Non-Governmental Organizations and new Member-States of the United Nations

WORKING PAPER FOR THE 9th GENERAL CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Geneva, 28 June and 1 July 1963

*Compiled by Union of International Associations*

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# INTRODUCTORY REPORT

by G. P. SPEECKAERT

*Secretary-General of the Union of International Associations*

Much can be said about such an important and broad subject. It is to be feared that the 9th General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations having consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council will not be able to consider all aspects.

However, its Bureau is to be congratulated on having placed this subject on the agenda, and in response to its invitation the Union of International Associations has tried to prepare a working paper which will on the one hand facilitate discussion and on the other hand provide material for supplementary studies.

It seemed to us that such an examination of the repercussions involved for NGOs on account of the ever-increasing number of UN member States, and of the role of NGOs in the new States, called for a report divided into three distinct parts.

First of all, quantitative data on the geographical extension of NGOs themselves, and everyone will appreciate the considerable amount of work carried out by Mr Eyvind S. Tew, Administrative Secretary of the UIA, in order to compile the 24 pages of statistics contained in this report.

Next, a summary of the points of view of NGOs themselves. For this purpose M<sup>lle</sup> Geneviève Devillé, Assistant Secretary-General of the UIA, sent questionnaires to a certain number of them, and after a careful study of their answers drew up synthesis which without doubt constitutes the backbone of the report.

Finally, a third part was to enlarge upon the working paper and submit to participants a series of clearcut questions on which they could be invited to offer their opinion.

For this last reason it seemed, given the length of the report as a whole, preferable for the convenience of participants to reverse the order of presenting the three parts.

## INTERDEPENDENCE AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN STATES AND PEOPLES

The general subject we have to deal with must be placed in its true perspective, that is to say within the framework of the immense and unparalleled development we are now witnessing and in which we should all be playing our parts.

As Senator de la Vallée Poussin, President of the UIA, has put it so well : " The development of international co-operation, both at the public and the private level, is perhaps the most striking feature of XXth century history, and without a doubt it meets the vital needs of modern society. The XIXth century had tried to be the century of liberty ; to ensure liberty it had proclaimed its faith in the autonomy of the individual and the absolute sovereignty of States. In the light of terrible experience the XXth century has understood that if the individual rights of man and the independence of States must be respected, we must also organize co-operation between individuals and collaboration between States. "

The next session of the United Nations' General Assembly is to be invited to proclaim 1965 as " International Co-operation Year ", marking the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations and the middle stages of the UN Development Decade.

However, as Professor Pierre Renouvin was writing as early as 1953 in his general introduction to the History of International Relations, "relations between governments are no longer the centre of interest ; it is the history of relations between peoples that matter".

And he added : " To understand the history of international relations properly, it is therefore necessary to appreciate these mental reactions and states of mind : development of national feeling ; conception of national interests : moral cohesion of the country's population : the stereotype that the peoples of each nation form of their neighbours; the behaviour of these peoples when faced with the idea of war or with the efforts of those who are trying to build up an international society".

While the latter remark applies to past history, it is even more apt as regards the history that is now being written.

Relations between peoples encompass the institutions set up to develop and organize them, that is to say the NGOs, and the problem we are concerned with is to see how the new countries are behaving in face of NGO efforts.

This is a very special problem, both serious and topical.

Serious, because, as we try to show later, the reaction of the new countries, or at any rate their leaders, as regards NGOs is all too often passive or even hostile.

Topical, because it seems evident that the second half of this century of international co-operation will be devoted to the development of the less privileged regions.

The issue dated 20 May 1963 of the *Review of International Affairs*, contains an article by Dj. Jerkovic on new vistas in African policy, a passage from which is applicable to all new countries, not merely the African :

" The acceleration of economic and overall progress and the removal of the unbearable burden of backwardness, poverty and want : these objectives have been given top priority by the African peoples ever since they attained political independence and became aware of the fact that this was the only possible way of consolidating independence and preserving their hard won freedom. Awareness of the gravity and multitude of outstanding problems requiring rapid and efficient solution prompted Afri-

can peoples to become the motive force of many international actions and schemes such as the Belgrade and Cairo conferences, and the mainspring of many initiatives and actions in the United Nations and on the international plane in general."

At the last session of the Unesco General Conference, in opening the debate on the Director-General's report, President Carneiro emphasized that the only foundations for peace are " la mission et la solidarité morale et intellectuelle de l'humanité".

And in writing these lines, a few hours after the announcement of the death of Pope John XXIII, it is impossible not to recall his Encyclical " Pacem in Terris " of 11 April 1963. in which he declared : « An immense task is incumbent today upon all men of goodwill — that of re-establishing social relationships on the bases of truth, justice, charity and liberty, relationships between private individuals, between citizens and the State, between States themselves, and finally relationships between individuals, families, intermediate groups and States on the one hand, and the world community on the other".

These are indeed the aims of NGOs, both in their international work and in the work they urge on their national branches.

So why, and to what extent, do they find themselves in a difficult position in relation to the new UN Member-States ?

#### NGO EFFORTS IN REGARD TO THE NEW COUNTRIES

The other two parts, compiled by Mlle Devillé and Mr Tew, clearly indicate the quantitative position and the present state of mind of NGOs\*.

\* Further statistical material will be found in the April 1962 issue of the UIA's monthly magazine ("L'Extension géographique des Organisations Internationales non gouvernementales " by M<sup>lle</sup> Denise Salteur, pp. 251-272) and in the December 1962 issue (" La Répartition géographique des réunions internationales " by M<sup>lle</sup> Geneviève Devillé, pp. 799-807). Profitable study can also be made of Mr. Vladimir Hercik's articles on " L'Universalité des organisations internationales " in the October 1958 and the April 1962 issues. Perhaps I should also mention the report on geographical extension of NGOs which I presented in May 1962 to the 8th Conference of International NGOs approved for Consultative Arrangements with UNESCO, text of which appears in the July 1962 issue, pp. 476-479.

All these documents show that NGOs are making considerable efforts to co-operate with the new States. Such efforts take the following forms :

(1) ADMISSION AS MEMBERS OF NGOS :

Within two years, that is to say from 1960 to 1962, the representation of African countries increased by 46 % (as compared with 106 % for the inter-governmental organizations, though here it must be borne in mind that in 1960 52 African countries were represented in NGOs against 38 in IGOs) ; the representation of Asian countries increased by 23 % (20 % for IGOs) ; and of American by 22 % (9 % for IGOs).

(2) ELECTION TO GOVERNING BODIES OF NGOS :

In 1962 African nationals held 2.1 % of the positions against 0.8 % in 1960; Asian nationals held 5.9 % in 1962 against 3.9 % in 1960; South and Central American nationals 5.4 % in 1962 against 4.7 % in 1960.

The difference between the NGOs and IGOs is very small, since the figures for the IGOs in the case of Africa are 4.3 % in 1962 against 3.6% in 1960; Asia 9.6% against 6.4%; South and Central America 8.2 % and 10.1 % respectively.

(3) VENUES OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS :

M<sup>lle</sup> Deville's statistical survey published in the December 1962 issue of " International Associations " gives detailed figures by country and by year from 1951 to 1961.

They reveal that 95 international meetings were held in Africa in 1961 against 11 in 1951 (i.e. more than eight and a half times as many) ; in Asia 121 in 1961 against 30 in 1951 (four times as many) ; in South and Central America 144 in 1961 against 51 in 1951 (nearly three times as many) ; these are out of a total of 715 meetings in 1951 and of 1,845 meetings in 1961 (i.e. two and a half times as many).

(4) THEMES OF MEETINGS :

It has not been possible to draw up comparative statistics showing the growing number of NGOs which choose as themes for their inter-

national meetings problems relating to developing countries.

The fact stands out plainly enough when one glances through the UIA's international congress calendar, and it will be even more evident when the first volumes of its annual bibliography of International conference proceedings, now at the printers or in process of compilation, come off the press.

(5) PARTICIPANTS FROM NEW COUNTRIES AT INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS :

Here again, statistical surveys are lacking. For purposes of the present Conference a sample survey was undertaken by the UIA.

An analysis of the " Proceedings " of ten international congresses held in 1957, selected at random (6 were in Europe, 2 in America and 2 in Asia) showed that 68 % of the participants came from Europe, 12 % from North America, 8 % from Asia, 7 % from Latin America, 3 % from Australia and 2 % from Africa.

A similar analysis of ten congresses held in 1962 (6 were in Europe, 2 in Africa and one each in America and Asia) gave 60 % from Europe, 14 % from Latin America, 12 % from North America, 7 % from Asia, 4 % from Africa and 3 % from Australasia.

It would no doubt be interesting to make a more detailed study on this point, and also to see how many rapporteurs at international congresses come from new countries.

(6) REGIONALIZATION OF NGO MEETINGS AND PROGRAMMES, AND ADAPTATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL STRUCTURE.

(7) SETTING UP REGIONAL BODIES WITHIN NGOS.

(8) FINANCING SPECIAL PROJECTS IN THE NEW COUNTRIES.

(9) AWARDING SCHOLARSHIPS TO NATIONALS OF NEW COUNTRIES OR ARRANGING STUDY COURSES FOR THEM.

It is impossible to quote individual examples on all the points. However, M<sup>lle</sup> Deville's report, condensed as it is, gives a clear indication of NGO efforts in these fields.

Other types of activity can indeed be mentioned. I think it is useful to draw attention to the 9th Conference of International Organizations for the Joint Study of Programs and Activities in the Field of Agriculture in Europe, held in Paris from 19 to 23 February 1963 with the help of the European Commission on Agriculture of FAO, which considered the question of what assistance international organizations can give to developing countries.

The results of questions put to NGOs by their Liaison Centre were set out in an interesting document [No io/9/63 (5)] \*. The latter classifies NGO activities on behalf of developing countries in the following way :

- (1) *organization of training courses and seminars*
- (2) *organization of congresses and conferences*
- (3) *provision of expert advice*
- (4) *publications and documentation.*
- (5) *financial assistance, particularly scholarships*
- (6) *co-operation in the assistance programmes of UN bodies*
- (7) *other kinds of assistance programmes*

The Conference, in expressing its appreciation of this document, proposed that it should be amplified and then distributed as a useful means of information to prove to the governments of developing countries the utility of multilateral work.

#### ATTITUDE OF NEW COUNTRIES WITH REGARD TO NGOs

We said at the beginning of this report that the reaction of the new countries, or at any rate their leaders, towards NGOs is all too often passive or even hostile.

It would certainly be regrettable to say something wrong, even in good faith, but it would be just as regrettable not to dare to face the truth or to dissimulate it.

Having always tried to support the interests of these countries, I think I may claim the right to express, without any verbal reservations, my pessimistic impression.

In reading the interesting analysis of Unesco's 12th General Conference and the Organization's programme for 1963-64, drawn up by Professor Marcel Florquin \*, who has participated as Belgian delegate at all Unesco's General Conferences, it is striking to see the attacks that have been made on NGOs. We may add that in his conclusions Professor Florquin declares : " It is all very well to insist on the importance of research, on the meeting of minds as underlying factor in efficacy of action and development: it is none-the-less true that a shadow has come over the conception of the part played by specialist international organizations as builders of the infrastructure thanks to which centres of civilization may be multiplied in the world. This conception has been challenged on various occasions, and the decision to review the question of grants and contracts in the field of relations with NGOs certainly bodes ill for the latter ".

From many NGO leaders we have recently heard expressions of fears for the future of operations that they are concentrating very largely on the new countries, to help them flourish.

Complaints are made that NGOs are too " western " in their management, that they only have national committees in the highly developed countries, that in the new countries they rouse trends of opinion that may oppose government authorities.

Obviously, we are far from claiming that the present situation is perfect. Mr Tew's statistics show up the short-comings quite plainly.

Latin America and the Caribbean (27 countries) was on the average represented in 185 NGOs in 1962, that is to say 15 % of currently active international organizations. Asia (39 countries) was on the average represented in 107 NGOs, that is to say 9 % of the total. And for Africa (51 countries) the figure was 57 NGOs, or 5% .

Naturally these averages do not reveal the

\* An 88-page brochure published by the Belgian National Commission for UNESCO and the Belgian Ministry of National Education and Culture.

\* This document was published in English in *International Associations*, April 1963, pp. 218-226.

spectacular progress achieved by particular countries in a relatively short space of time.

It should be mentioned that the figures given above do not correspond to those appearing in Table J in Part III, because the latter only takes into consideration those countries which are already members of the UN and/or the Specialized Agencies.

Table G, in the third part of this report, shows that in 1962 India was represented in 451 international NGOs, Chile in 352 (i.e. more than New Zealand's 310), the United Arab Republic in 288, Morocco in 196, Tunisia in 165, Ghana in 140. Within two years the figure for Nigeria rose from 81 to 138, for Senegal from 24 to 72, for Guinea from 4 to 24, for Mali from 2 to 17.

The new countries should bear in mind what they started out from, remembering who were the first to support them, and above all, in relation to the NGOs, make the necessary effort to understand where we are going, to understand the efforts of those who are trying to build up an international society, which alone will be able to ensure them the benefits of technological civilization.

\*  
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#### THE RESOURCES THAT CAN BE BROUGHT INTO PLAY

The first step to be taken would be for the international NGOs, at least a solid group of the principal and most earnest ones, to undertake collective and responsible action.

If I had had to look back and recall the disappointments of the last sixteen years, during which we in the UIA have been closely following the problems facing NGOs, trying with the latter's co-operation to study and solve them, I would have declined the honour and responsibility of drawing up the present report.

But I also think of what has in the end actually been created, thanks to patient labour and because the appeal of needs to be met became in the course of time stronger than the obstacles to be surmounted.

I do not know whether we have reached the psychological moment today, but I am quite

convinced that efforts must be intensified, whether in, clearing the ground or in building up.

They could be applied in the following fields :

#### (1) *research*

Obviously the present Conference will not be able to cover exhaustively the subject of NGO relations, with new member-States of the UN. It would be a valuable achievement if it could only indicate the exact points which, in the opinion of participants, should be studied in depth, suggesting how such research could be carried out and passing a strong resolution on how to obtain the necessary intellectual and financial support. It is encouraging and useful to know that quite recent material is available which provides very interesting data,

(a) First of all I must mention the book " Freedom of Association — A Study of the Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations in the Development Process of Emerging Countries ", written by Mr James E. Knott Jr, now Director of Programs of the World Veterans Federation. The UIA published this 93-page study in 1962, because we considered it to be something that everyone interested in improving their understanding of aid to new countries should have the opportunity to read.

In order to facilitate choice of subjects for further study it should be explained that Mr Knott was especially concerned with studying the following NGO functions :

" sponsorship of meetings which may focus the specialized talents of the world-wide community on a particular problem area: international co-operation in specialized or functional fields which are both unique and often not reached by governmental services; providing co-operative mechanisms to carry out programs of a temporary or emergency nature, or of building general support for a particular interest on the national or international scene; experimenting and pioneering in new fields and with new techniques; and last, but not least, many such organizations have real capabilities for providing specialized expertise. "

(b) Another document is the 30-page report of the Conference of Women's International

Non-Governmental Organizations held in New York from 3-16 March 1962. It was published by the Committee of Correspondence, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, which had been responsible for convening the conference. Its theme was " Opportunities for WINGOs in the Next Decade ", and a considerable part of the lengthy exchange of views between the 17 participants (representing ten international women's organizations) and three of their consultants for Africa, Latin America and the Middle East was devoted to the contribution these organizations could make to developing regions. During the discussion of their needs seen from the angle of women's NGOs, emphasis was put on the following points : " training, organization procedure, relations between volunteers and professionals, publicity, local co-operation, exterior contacts ".

(c) " If people in the organizations are doing their job, they can provide the foundation on which the politician can act. This is the task of organizations and is of the greatest importance ". declared Mr Per Haekkerup, speaking on the " Role of NGOs and the UN ". The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs was addressing an NGO Round Table held on 11-13 October 1962 in New York on the subject " Impact on the United Nations of increased Membership ", under the chairmanship of Dr Chris N. van Wijngaarden, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Movement of World Federalists (Burg. Patijnlaan 49, The Hague).

We recommend the study of the proceedings (pp. 17 duplicated) of this Round Table, one of the themes of which was " NGOs and the United Nations ".

- (d) We have not yet been able to consult the report of another very recent meeting, namely the 3rd National Conference of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, held in Ottawa from 26-29 March 1963, on the theme of Canadian participation in the UN Development Decade. The three subjects considered were : economic development and external aid; international co-operation in education; and the role of the non-governmental agencies.

The summary of discussions of this last point, kindly sent to us by Mrs Peta Rickerd, Secre-

lary of the Conference, (140 Wellington, Ottawa 4) for publication shortly in our monthly magazine, shows that emphasis had been laid on, among other things, the possibilities for service overseas, experts volunteering for work in the new countries and the use of their experience on their return, reception of foreign students coming to Canada and their use in secondary education circles to secure better understanding by children and adolescents of the needs of new countries.

#### SUGGESTIONS

- (a) compilation of a bibliography of studies on NGO relations with developing countries
  - (o) compilation of a document summarizing and analyzing the conclusions of such studies
  - (c) publication of a list of international and national NGOs which have special programmes for work in new countries
  - (d) setting up of a study group composed of NGO leaders from different parts of the world; the results of its work could be examined at a conference of NGOs.
- (2) *modifications of an internal character within NGOs.*

In view of the material provided in Mile Devillé's report we propose to limit ourselves to making some suggestions :

- (a) intensification of co-operation between NGOs. in order to combine their efforts
- (6) relaxation of Constitutional provisions so as to facilitate participation in their work by developing countries, even if they are not yet members
- (c) evaluation of their programmes and methods, trying to adapt them to a continually evolving world
- (d) entering into relationships with the new regional organizations, inter-governmental or non-governmental



- (e) systematic distribution of information to their members in highly-developed countries concerning the needs of developing countries.

3) *approaching leaders of developing countries*

Securing a change in attitude on the part of these leaders as regards the contribution of NGOs to the development of their country calls for a serious effort, to be undertaken individually and collectively.

They must be persuaded of the truth, that is to say that NGOs are two-way channels which both carry valuable deposits to the new countries and need the latter as sources of tributary streams.

SUGGESTIONS

- (g) multiply contacts with official bodies and diplomatic circles, emphasizing to them the advantages of participation by their country in NGO activity as well as the obstacles (implying for instance improvements to be made in their legislation as regards NGOs), discussing the problem of sub-regions, etc.
- (b) inform governmental authorities of desires to register their countries as members, to secure participation as congress rapporteurs, to accept students for special courses, etc.
- (c) organize collective study tours for NGO leaders in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Study of the general problem of participation by non-western countries in NGO activities, as well as in particular cases the geographical extension of a certain number of NGOs, could well, he stimulated by organizing collective tours — at reduced prices in charter planes reserved for accredited NGO officials.

These tours, well organized with the help of official authorities and the appropriate institutions in the countries concerned, would permit both a theoretical and a practical examination of the difficulties and the prospects, leading to constructive sug-

gestions being made on the spot by experts. Doubtless in some cases these suggestions could be put into practical operation within the international and national organizations that have come into contact through these tours.

- (d) ask for financial participation, even if only symbolic
  - (e) publish a brochure giving concrete examples of what NGOs have contributed as regards under-developed countries.
- (4) *establishment of close and systematic co-operation, with commercial and industrial circles*

The XIXth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Mexico from 20 to 27 April 1963, had as general theme economic prosperity through world interdependence.

I was able to participate in it, particularly in the work of the Committee on sharing knowledge and skill between developed and under-developed countries.

Members accepted the idea that NGOs constituted the best instruments for such sharing as well as the means for helping leaders of new countries to establish therein élites, cadres, and middle classes capable of becoming active elements and of forming the nucleus of a democratic and civic community.

Nor must we forget that, as the Australian delegate said at the 12th General Conference of Unesco, in the modern world two master-ideas have stimulated the development of pure and applied research : on the one hand the curiosity of scientists, and on the other the demands of industry in its search for profit-making applications. And these two master-ideas are lacking in the developing countries.

SUGGESTION

With the International Chamber of Commerce, its National Committees, or other commercial and industrial organizations, to draw up a scheme for collaboration between indu-

strial circles and the scientific, technical and educational NGOs.

(5) *obtaining reciprocity of support from inter-governmental institutions*

In December 1962 the Council of Europe and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development arranged a symposium in Paris on " Youth and Aid in Development ". It recommended :

- " 1. That NGOs in the field of voluntary service be helped in their work and in the coordination of their work:
2. That industry should give support in the technical training and recruitment of volunteers;
3. That governments should help financially on the national and international level, help NGOs run training projects, further the use of volunteers by the setting up of national voluntary service schemes (e.g. to replace military service partially or totally), set up training centres for specialized volunteers, help volunteers resettle on return to their home countries, introduce international elements into bilateral projects.

" The symposium further recommended that : the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and other intergovernmental organizations should encourage the use of volunteer technical personnel, that possibilities for service should soon be clearly defined and made known; that Developing Countries should develop their own voluntary service schemes, and help the industrialized countries with advice on the use of volunteer personnel. " (*Bulletin of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies* - 30 January 1963, No 3.1

In Mlle Devillé's report you will have noted a passage concerning the appreciation of the International Organization for Standardization for the support it derived from the general recommendation for cooperation with it passed by UN Economic Commission for Europe. This

resolution had been communicated to the other regional economic commissions, leading to many indications of interest on the part of African countries in ISO's work and in the possibilities of joining it.

No one can deny that NGOs are among the warmest defenders and propagandists for the UN. This task should be continued. You will remember, for instance, the appeal issued by the Bureau of this Conference and its President for supporting the ratification of conventions adopted by the UN and its Specialized Agencies.

But as we have already emphasized time and again, at the UIA General Assembly in 1958 for example, operations must be on the basis of reciprocal support.

SUGGESTIONS

(a) loans should be asked for and obtained from the international financial aid bodies by NGOs. When we see in a communiqué issued on 14 March 1963 by the Inter-American Development Bank that by the end of 1965 53 of its loans will have enabled 163,000 houses to be built, 933 water supply systems to be installed, and 480,000 small farmers to be helped, we are full of admiration but we may also wonder why some NGO programmes could not also be financed. Their operations in developing countries should be considered a good investment. It is sufficient to remember the UN conference on the applications of science and technology in aid of less developed areas - the cost of which has been estimated at \$ 2 million.

NGOs — and their leaders, having to function simultaneously as ship's captain, engineer, commercial agent and cook — forget that work needs, besides much good will, much money.

Remember also that according to the UN Economic and Social Council Document E/3730/Add. 1 of 9 April 1963 the cost of the World Literacy Campaign, aiming at teaching during the UN Development Decade two-thirds of the 500 million illiterate adults in Unesco member-countries in Asia,

Africa and Latin America to read, i.e. a total of 330 million people aged 15 to 50, is put at S 1,883 million spread over ten years; that to put the Campaign in operation credits of at least S 33 million must be available every year for purposes of international assistance to the governments concerned, through bilateral and multilateral agreements; that furthermore something like S 10 million, derived mainly from extra-budgetary sources, will have to be put at the disposal of Unesco to enable the campaign to be carried on during the Development Decade.

- (6) obtaining study grants for leaders or future leaders or local NGO personnel

For example, there should be an NGO and European Economic Community exchange of views, considering that the latter's division for relations with the associated countries distributes some 600 grants every year.

- (c) utilization of NGOs in the IGO advisory services

On the one hand, more and more individual experts are being recruited and technical information centres organized (see, for instance, Doc. E/3656/Add. 1 dated 18 July 1962 of the UN Economic and Social Council on strengthening of UN advisory services in the field of industrial development).

On the other hand, it is well-known that governmental or inter-governmental departments are increasingly approaching commercial concerns (often set up specially for the purpose) to carry out research work, to give advice, and to supply experts. Would it not be well to see whether

the appropriately qualified NGOs (which are in fact sometimes asked for advice by the consultant firms) could not effectively serve as paid consultants themselves ?

\*

#### CONCLUSIONS

We are well aware that we have not tackled all problems under all their aspects. We are afraid we have produced a working paper that is already too long, and perhaps we have harped too much on questions we felt to have been usually too little considered.

We hope that it has not started out from too pessimistic a position. Generalizations had to be made, taking into account the most negative situations.

We could easily have projected rays of light beside the shadows, praising the virtues of NGOs and the sympathies they enjoy in certain insufficiently developed countries.

But it seems right to us to express apprehensions concerning the short-term situation. The long-term situation we see differently, once the urgent and understandable aspirations of the new countries have been appeased.

No doubt, after this second half of the 20th century, which will be devoted to re-establishing social justice on the international level, the first half of the 21st century will be devoted to humanizing the world. And the inter-governmental institutions which will have organized our own planet, and perhaps others as well, in such a way as to ensure the economic well-being of the population, will then appeal to the surviving international non-governmental organizations to make a more human world where the individual can fully taste the joys of living.

# AN NGO QUESTIONNAIRE

## *Analysis of answers received*

by Geneviève DEVILLÉ

*Assistant Secretary-General, Union of International Associations*

Figures synthesize facts, and if their advantage lies in presenting an overall picture, they involve the danger of getting away from the individual concrete case, which alone represents authentic existence.

It is as much for the sake of being able to fasten on concrete examples as for stimulating thought and discussion before and during the conference that we made enquiries from some of the most representative NGOs in different sectors in order to illustrate the statistics given in Part III. They all have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN. Thirty-five questionnaires were sent out and 26 replies were received — 4 in Category A, 19 in B and 3 in C. With two exceptions they have members in more than 45 countries. Eight are mass organizations, 4 women's, 5 youth movement, 3 professional, 6 technological.

(1) DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION WISH TO EXPAND GEOGRAPHICALLY ?

To this question :

17 answered yes;

7 did not answer;

1 " is not particularly concerned to achieve geographical expansion purely for the sake of geographical expansion ";

1 thought that n l'accroissement presque sans bornes du nombre des membres, la reconnaissance à tous les mêmes droits sans que leur soient imposés les mêmes devoirs aboutissent fatalement à introduire la politique dans les domaines les plus techniques. A plus ou moins long terme, ce système pourrait tendre à stériliser l'activité de ces organisations

techniques),.. Il semble logique d'envisager qu'au cas où un pays en voie de développement voudrait s'affilier à la... aux conditions normales, il ne le ferait que pour des raisons de prestige, sans que sa contribution puisse être comparable à celle des autres pays ».

(2) WHY DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION WISH TO EXPAND GEOGRAPHICALLY ?

Of the 17 affirmative answers to the first question :

2 did not indicate why;

5 stated that geographical expansion is either one of the constitutional aims or is implicit in all its work;

10 indicated geographical expansion as being one of the ways of achieving the organization's particular aims.

(3) WHAT STEPS DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION TAKE TO ACHIEVE ITS GEOGRAPHICAL EXPANSION ?

If some of the answers to this question can be put together in a general category, most of them reveal individual approaches appropriate to each organization's field of activity and operational methods; they provide one more example of NGO flexibility and adaptability to rapidly changing circumstances.

Four procedures were the most frequently mentioned.

A. Invitations to participate as observers at *world congresses*, sent to groups or individuals in countries that are not yet members. The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations makes grants for this purpose. The International Sociological Association also contributes to some of the travelling

expenses involved on such occasions. A mixed organization (with both governments and private groups in its membership) sends invitations through diplomatic channels to member-states of the UN which are not yet members of the organization. The World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession set out its conception of integration of national with world in the framework of its assemblies :

It is essential that the program of any international body should have real meaning for the individual elements... The annual World Assembly of Delegates is based on a central theme, and in preparation for the meetings all member associations are asked to prepare national reports on the topic of the year and after the deliberations of the Assembly to take recommendations which can be translated into actions on the national level. Thus all member associations feel that they are an integral part of a united organization. »

Three organizations pointed out that it is their practice to hold their world congresses or general assemblies in one of the developing continents, as being a valuable aid in the direction of geographical expansion.

B. *Regional meetings.* Such widely differing organizations as the International Union for Child Welfare, International Sociological Association, International Union of Socialist Youth, International Federation for Housing and Planning, World Assembly of Youth, International Union of Public Transport, International Federation of University Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession — all these have shown how efforts have been made recently to regionalize their meetings, not merely from the geographical point of view but likewise from the point of view of relevance of themes to the needs of the region. In this respect we must mention the work of specialist organizations which incorporate in their plans for international activity subjects for study or technical pro-

grammes suitable for a given region or group of countries.

Besides the permanent regional structures themselves, which are dealt with below, working committees of a temporary, semi-permanent or semi-institutional character have been set up. The experience of the International Union of Railways may be quoted in this context :

« Depuis quelques années, la compétence de l'UIC s'étend à toutes les questions d'intérêt commun, c'est-à-dire, non seulement à celles qui concernent le trafic international mais également à celles qui ont pour but de faciliter ou d'améliorer l'établissement et la gestion des réseaux en vue de leur trafic interne. Dans cette nouvelle partie de son activité l'Union s'efforce de mettre en commun l'expérience de tous ses membres pour en faire profiter chacun. Cette évolution apparaît nettement dans le programme des travaux des Commissions de l'UIC. Ce programme comporte en effet chaque année un nombre plus grand de questions qui n'intéressent pas directement le trafic international sur les réseaux interconnectés, mais qui ont trait à des problèmes ferroviaires importants et de nature diverses se rencontrant, de manière plus ou moins semblable, sur tous les réseaux du monde. La mise en commun de l'expérience ferroviaire, qui, jusqu'à ces dernières années, était réservée aux réseaux membres de l'Union, a permis de faire des progrès considérables dans l'étude de tels problèmes par l'UIC. La question s'est alors posée de savoir s'il était vraiment opportun de limiter la connaissance des résultats obtenus aux réseaux membres de l'UIC, ainsi que l'usage s'en pratiquait jusqu'alors, ou s'il ne convenait pas de rechercher une forme d'échange plus générale et plus souple, qui permette à tous les chemins de fer d'y participer, sans être obligés de devenir membres de l'Union. Depuis deux ans, cette activité est réalisée sous le nom de « Forum » de l'UIC, et il est bien évident que plus les membres du Forum seront nombreux plus l'expérience mise en commun sera riche et plus il y aura de chances pour qu'un problème, qui nous serait posé par un de ces membres, ait été déjà plus ou moins examiné et peut-

## *A few examples of geographical expansion*

*Depuis 1950 le nombre de fédérations centrales affiliées à l'Organisation Internationale des employeurs est passé de 28 fédérations dans 25 pays à 61 fédérations dans 54 pays actuellement.*

The World Veterans Federation was founded in 1950 by associations in six countries and now includes some 160 organizations in 48 countries on every continent, including 15 countries in Asia, 14 countries in Africa, 15 countries in Europe, and 4 in the Americas.

*En avril 1952, l'Union Internationale de protection de l'enfance avait des affiliés dans 2 pays d'Asie : la Chine, l'Inde. En avril 1963, l'U.I.P. a des affiliés dans 9 pays d'Asie : Inde (2), Japon (3), Malaisie, Pakistan (2), Philippines (3), Thaïlande, Ceylan, Cambodge, Hong-Kong.*

*Actuellement la présidente adjointe de l'U.I.P.E. est M<sup>me</sup> Indira Gandhi (Inde) et deux autres membres du Comité exécutif sont originaires d'Asie (Pakistan et Japon).*

Since 1950 the World YWCA has affiliated 11 new National YWCAs, five more have requested affiliation . at the World Council Meeting to be held in September of this year, and four others are in the early stages of development. Thus there has been a development of new YWCA work in 20 countries since 1950. This expansion is of course also reflected in attendance at World YWCA meetings; for instance, 38 countries were represented at the 1951 Council Meeting and 52 countries at the 1959 meeting.

*En 1950, deux seules fédérations asiatiques faisaient partie de Pax Romana, celle de l'Inde et celle du Japon. En 1963, nous avons des groupements constitués dans les pays suivants : Pakistan, Inde, Ceylan, Birmanie, Thaïlande, Singapour, Malaisie, Indonésie, Philippines, Formose, Hong-Kong, Vietnam.*

*En 1955, aucune organisation africaine n'existait, et en 1963 des groupements existent en Afrique du Sud, Ghana, Congo, Ethiopie, Kenya, Libéria, Madagascar, Nigeria, Ouganda, Rhodésie, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Soudan.*

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (I.U.C.N.) has now 17 member

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être résolu par un autre membre. Ceci montre bien l'intérêt de nos membres de voir le Forum de l'UIC s'étendre au plus grand nombre de réseaux possible. Jusqu'à présent 16 administrations d'Amérique, d'Afrique, d'Asie et d'Australie ont déjà demandé leur adhésion au Forum, en dehors des 48 administrations, européennes ou non, de l'UIC qui en font partie d'office. »

The International Organization for Standardization has set up a « Comité de développement » with a programme which includes practical courses within member-Committees for engineers from developing countries, tours by experts on standardization, etc.

C. *The permanent regional structures.* Some NGOs go one step further in the direction of regionalization. They set up a regional structure which is organically integrated in the general framework of the organization.

Five of our respondents mention the decentralization of certain activities through the establishment of a regional structure. One answer talks about a project to establish such a structure, but admits to having some qualms about its advisability, as it may carry « en germe des dangers de désintégration ».

The International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled is authorized by its Constitution to appoint a national secretary in every country of the world. " Such appointment can be made in countries in which we do have member organizations as well as in countries where formal membership has not as yet been established. The individual, as national secretary, serves as the representative of the International Society and as a result of his interest and activity frequently a national committee or other type of voluntary organization is established. »

Another organization describes an experiment of the same kind which lasted for two years and was given up for two reasons : lack of necessary funds, and the expressed preference of member-organizations in the region for having direct contact with headquarters in Europe.

## A few examples of geographical expansion

(continued from page 484)

D. A method of geographical expansion which several organizations (7) consider to be very fruitful is to *send staff members* to regions where it might be possible to form groups, or, if such exist already, to affiliate them to the international organization.

E. In addition to these specific means of action, some organizations listed general methods, such as the distribution of their publications and individual correspondence.

Finally we must mention the numerous individual schemes appropriate to particular cases, which bear witness to the remarkable flexibility of NGO operations. Shortage of space allows us to describe only a few of them.

One of the problems which frequently faces an expanding organization is the non-existence of suitable bodies to enlist as members. Before studying the possibility of affiliating a country, efforts have to be made to create, directly or indirectly, something new. For this purpose some NGOs entrust some of their existing national associations with the job of acting as stimulant or even of operating on their own initiative.

The International Federation of University Women :

" Contacts of national associations or individual members or groups of members with similar groups of university women or their individual members :

e.g. visits to USSR by groups of members from the Belgian and French Associations : — parties of professional women graduates from the USSR and other countries where there is no official correspondence with IFUW on the part of the university women's group there have been received by a number of IFUW national associations.

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (which has its headquarters in India) : " Sometimes the members of our National Committees bring to the notice of engineers in non-member countries the advantages of the Commission, thus invoking their interest which may finally lead their country to join this organization ".

The International Organization for Standardization : « Lorsque le Secrétariat General est informé de la création d'un organisme national

governments and member organisations in 47 other countries. Nine years ago at the fourth General Assembly, held at Copenhagen, only six countries were represented. At least 24 of the countries now represented in I. U. C. N. membership could probably be classified as developing countries.

*Sur un total de 17.218 clubs « Lions », 1.676 sont établis dans 26 pays d'Amérique latine, 1.025 dans 21 pays d'Asie, 160 dans 32 pays d'Afrique f'il y en a 11.550 aux U.S.A.). Depuis 1953, 76 nouveaux pays et territoires sont devenus membres de l'Association Internationale. Parmi ces nouveaux pays 32 sont africains, 18 d'Asie et 7 d'Amérique latine.*

Ten years ago the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession had 70 national and 50 associate members in 37 countries; now in 1963 we can count 132 members and 59 associate members in 79 countries. The more balanced con-

*Number of Countries with Membership*

	1953	1963
Africa . . . . .	3	23
Americas . . . . .	4	15
Asia . . . . .	11	19
Europe . . . . .	19	22
	37	79

tinental spread is clear from the following table :

*Number of Countries with Membership*

	1953	1963
Africa . . . . .	3	23
Americas . . . . .	4	15
Asia . . . . .	11	19
Europe . . . . .	19	22
	37	79

*De 1954 à 1962 ont été admis comme nouveaux membres de l'Association internationale de sociologie (associations régionales, nationales, instituts, membres associés, individuels) : 26 en Europe, 2 en Amérique du Nord, 13 en Amérique latine, 5 en Afrique, 15 en Asie.*

*En 1956 l'Association comptait 29 associations nationales et 18 instituts de recherche, 51 pays étaient représentés. En 1962, 37 associations nationales et 26 instituts sont membres; 54 pays sont représentés.*

During the past six years the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled has grown from a membership with organizations in 31 countries to a total of 56 member countries.

*The World Scout census is taken every two years. In December 1952 it totalled 5,561,993 in 56 National Associations and in December 1960 it totalled 8,876,707 in 71 National Associations. Figures for December (continued on page 486)*

## A few examples of geographical expansion

(continued from page 485)

1963 will shortly be available but present indications are that the total will be in excess of 9,000,000 in 77 National Associations.

The following figures are indicative of the general trend :

Country	Comparative	Membership Figures
	1952	1960
	4,600	15,900
Colombia . . . . .	500	3,300
Korea . . . . .	6,700	14,800
Mexico . . . . .	3,890	12,500
Philippines . . . . .	128,565	322,000
Venezuela . . . . .	4,200	6,300

Les 24 organisations féminines internationales membres du « Committee of Correspondence » de New York comptaient au début de l'année 1962 des associations membres dans 21 pays et territoires d'Amérique latine, d'Asie et d'Afrique, non encore membres des Nations Unies.

*The International Federation of University Women : 1953 Total number of national associations : 31.*

*Countries which may perhaps be described as developing amongst this number include :*

*Argentine, Brazil, Ceylon, India, Israel, Mexico, Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay.*

*1963 Total number of national associations : 51.*

*Countries which may perhaps be described as developing include, in addition to those listed above :*

*Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Hong-Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Turkey, Uganda.*

62 nationalités furent représentées au Congrès de 1957 (Rome) de l'Union Mondiale des Organisations Féminines Catholiques à l'issue duquel des organisations appartenant aux pays suivants se joignirent à l'U.M.O.F.C. :

Afrique du Sud	Inde
Colombie	Japon
Belgique	Madagascar
Côte d'Ivoire	Pakistan
Guinée	Sénégal

de normalisation dans un pays, il s'efforce d'intéresser cet organisme à participer aux travaux internationaux de normalisation. Lorsqu'un correspondant particulièrement qualifié d'un pays non représenté à l'ISO (Service gouvernemental. Association d'ingénieurs, par exemple) demande d'être renseigné sur un point technique particulier, le secrétariat général fournit la documentation demandée et recommande la création d'un organisme national de normalisation. »

The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations :

« A l'occasion de journées d'informations régionales « une participation est demandée à des groupements déjà existants et susceptibles de servir de base à d'éventuelles organisations affiliées. Cette participation consiste à répondre à un questionnaire qui permettra, lors de la session, l'étude eu commun d'un problème également commun aux femmes de la région. Cette manière de procéder favorise l'affiliation d'organisations déjà existantes et la création de nouveaux groupements qui s'affilient ensuite ».

World Young Women's Christian Association :

" An extension of YWCA work always takes place by one or two women or a small group in a community having had some experience of the Association somewhere else deciding to form a YWCA of their own. This small group usually then requests advice and assistance from the world YWCA. Through the world YWCA Mutual Service Programme, whereby National Movements share funds and personnel to assist one another in the development of their work, these new movements have been given help.

Boy Scouts World Bureau :

« For some years past the Boy Scouts World Bureau has organised the provision of expert leaders who can train new leaders and thus absorb some of the boys who want to be scouts. Special training courses have been instituted in numerous countries, leaders and prospective leaders have been received in other countries for training purposes and special training courses for professional scouters have been organised in development areas, notably in Latin America and the Far East. "



(4.) WHAT ARE THE MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED?

To this question

7 organizations did not answer;

4 asserted that they do not encounter difficulties;

15 quoted one or more kinds of difficulty, which we have tried to sort into groups.

(a) Under different aspects finance is mentioned 9 times : sometimes it is a national organization which lacks funds to establish and develop itself, and sometimes it is the international secretariat which has insufficient funds to meet the growing administrative work involved on account of increased membership : staff needs to be enlarged, specialists recruited, and it is equally necessary for the latter to undertake long tours; furthermore the development of national associations at a very rapid rate implies a growing demand for aid of all kinds, both in number and size : particularly important is the training of leaders in record time. The two factors are, of course, interacting : on the one hand the incipient national organization can only make a feeble financial contribution, if any ; on the other hand the international secretariat has to face higher figures on the debit side, with nothing to offset them on the credit side.

Where it is actually possible to break the vicious circle, that is to say, where the international secretariat is able, through solidarity funds or mutual aid services, etc., to finance the establishment of national associations effectively, the problem arises as to whether this temporary assistance should not be converted into long-term or even permanent assistance. " There is a real question as to whether, in some countries, the potential does exist in the immediate future for the financial support needed to enable the ... to carry out the kind of programme which it is called upon to do ".

For another organization, however, the financial problem arising out of increase in the number of members does not exist, all the latter being able to participate in one form or another (regular contributions or acting as host to meetings) in the international work: for some years past this organization's budget has

## *A few examples of geographical expansion*

The membership of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage has grown from 19 countries in 1953 to 54 countries at present.

*Il y a une dizaine d'années, l'Institut International des sciences administratives ne comptait que 19 Etats Membres, dont 3 seulement hors d'Europe. La situation actuelle est la suivante : 8 en Afrique, 4 en Amérique, 7 en Asie et 20 en Europe, soit un total de 39 Etats.*

*Coefficients d'augmentation : 25 p. c. en Europe, 533 p. c. hors d'Europe.*

At the meetings of the Socialist International ten years ago, there was just a symbolic participation from the developing countries.

At its last Executive Committee in Copenhagen there were participants from 70 countries, 48 of them can be characterised as developing countries. The same number of countries participated in the International Camp in Copenhagen. Out of the 6,000 participants, close to 1,200 came from the developing countries. On all the policy-making bodies there is today an Afro-Asian majority. During the present Congress-period I.U.S.Y. has been in the position to give more than 500 scholarships to youth leaders from the developing countries for seminars and other sorts of training.

*La participation aux III<sup>e</sup>, IV<sup>e</sup> et V<sup>e</sup> congrès mondiaux de sociologie s'établit comme suit :*

	3 <sup>e</sup> Congrès Amsterdam	4 <sup>e</sup> Congrès Milan - Stresa	5 <sup>e</sup> Congrès Washington
	1956	1959	1962
Europe	406	695	297
Amérique du Nord	56	147	558
Amérique Latine	17	14	37
Afrique	9	4	4
Asie	33	30	36
Océanie	2	1	3
	523	884	935 (*)

	3 <sup>e</sup> Congrès Amsterdam 2956	4 <sup>e</sup> Congrès Milan - Stresa 1959	5 <sup>e</sup> Congrès Washington 1962
Europe	406	695	297
Amérique du Nord	56	147	558
Amérique Latine	17	14	37
Afrique 4			9
4			
Asie	33	30	36
Océanie 2	1	3	
	523	884	935 (*)

\* Il s'agit d'un total provisoire, le total définitif étant 1030 sur lequel la répartition géographique n'a pas encore été établie.

been increasing at the rate of \$ 20,000 *per annum*.

(6) Second in order of frequency of mention (8 times) comes the difficulty of finding responsible bodies or qualified individuals, acceptable locally, who could act as representative.

" Our main difficulty ... is to find out in the first instance, which are the organizations which really are based on and in practice pursue our principles " (an ideological organization). « En Asie, en Amérique latine et en Afrique, nos membres, (associations ou individus) deviennent parfois fantômes : ils ne donnent plus du tout signe de vie, du moins très sporadiquement et dès lors, les contacts sont difficiles à maintenir » (a scientific organization).

And a technological organization also gives differences in the nature of members' scientific specialization as an obstacle to good co-ordination of international work.

(c) Linked with the preceding problem, possibly causally, is that of the international organization's Constitutional requirements.

One particular organization, whose members are statutorily national committees linking several groups, is allowed to help in setting up such committees where groups or associations; already exist, but in countries where such groupings have not yet been formed the international organization has no competence or possibility of acting in any way, so for a long time no affiliation can be hoped for.

For one of the international technological organizations, countries which have not yet set up a national body can only do so after special legislation has been adopted for the purpose. Moreover they must have personnel qualified to undertake significant work on the national level.

(d) The inverse of the previous problem : legal difficulties arising from the national side. A women's organization lists several difficulties of this kind : in some countries the national laws do not allow associations to subscribe to Article I of the international organization's Constitution; some laws prohibit international

affiliations or individual affiliations of women's organizations; others insist on one women's group only.

(e) The difficulty of getting into touch with potential members is also mentioned (4 times). Mixed international organizations, whose membership includes both governments and private associations, explain the trouble they have in getting governments to understand the value of affiliating the appropriate departments and services to an international organization.

Some international organizations indicate that they encounter ignorance or even apathy, which constitutes a screen that can only be penetrated by special public relations efforts.

Among the difficulties less frequently pointed out, but which deserve to be listed, are the language question, communications problems, postal delays and irregularities, and refusal of passports for international meetings.

#### (5) HOW CAN THESE DIFFICULTIES BE OVERCOME ?

Several organizations did not answer this question, having given specific instances under No. 2. Hence here we propose to assemble both general ideas put forward in this connection and some practical suggestions that have not yet been tried out.

For some of the technological organizations their degree of specialization and its development often constitute prerequisites for their geographical extension.

Other kinds of movements (professional organizations, etc.), of a dynamic character, see the possibility of progress in two directions : intensified public relations and moulding of national public opinion on the one hand, and the adoption of a more flexible Constitution by the international organization on the other.

Here are some of the practical suggestions that were put forward :

Four organizations proposed different forms of co-ordination, either among NGOs or between NGOs and the UN.

« ... avantage que pourraient trouver les ONG ayant statut consultatif auprès de l'Unesco en la présence au sein des Centres régionaux de coopération scientifique de

l'Unesco d'un fonctionnaire jouant en quelque sorte le rôle de service S.V.P. et capable d'informer les ONG sur les noms des personnalités, services, etc., susceptibles d'être approchés par les ONG en vue de l'identification des personnes pouvant aider soit à des recherches dans les pays intéressés, soit même à la constitution de sections nationales dans ces pays. Ce rôle me paraît pouvoir être confié aux services du représentant régional des Nations Unies. »

" ... What would undoubtedly be of great assistance would be more active advocacy of (our NGO) membership by the U.N. agencies and their regional offices. "

"... more liaison between NGOs in planning subject, place and time of conferences. "

... en ce qui concerne l'Amérique latine, nous sommes en pourparlers avec trois autres ONG internationales ayant un intérêt dans le travail social sur la possibilité de nommer un représentant commun entre les quatre organisations ».

The international Federation of University Women lists a series of apposite facilities :

— " special travel facilities by rail, sea and air, suitable residential facilities, clubhouses, special arrangements for visas...

— " Already some governmental bodies allocate funds to help representatives of other countries see something of the life and customs of the country they visit, and gain experience of international meetings. Similarly some movements subsidise their own nationals to assist them to travel abroad and gain experience of international meetings, and perhaps also to act to some extents as unofficial ambassadors of their country.

" It would be helpful if this assistance, in both forms, could be extended and more governments would recognise the usefulness of this kind of subsidy not only in promoting international understanding but in carrying a certain prestige value. "

(6) TO WHAT DEGREE HAS THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENSION OF THE UN AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES INFLUENCED YOUR CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS?

Nineteen organizations answered this question.

(a) Five organizations (technological) noticed no direct incidence on their work nor on their consultative relations on account of the geographical expansion of the UN.

(b) Eight organizations considered that the influence of growth in membership of the UN was beneficial to them. Curiously enough, these answers attribute the fact to the pioneering role of the UN in the new countries. This is indeed a reversal of the situation, when we remember the historic part played by NGOs in opening up new areas of international co-operation in the early days. However, one organization wrote :

" In many instances, the International... is in touch with the individuals and organisations in (the newly established) countries even before they become members of the United Nations. "

Another organization states that its new members coming from countries recently admitted to the UN have generally pressed for closer contacts with the UN. Consultative relationships have on this account been strengthened; they have ceased to be left entirely in the hands of the liaison officers, the international secretariat sending a staff member whenever possible. In addition, such pressure has made it easier to collect funds to finance this extra work.

A third organization considers that the travelling entailed by geographically dispersed consultations has developed contacts with its own members and therefore increased its own effectiveness.

A fourth organization (technological) finds that several members of the various regional Economic Commissions are at the same time — and for that reason — the most important leaders in its special field. Their presence within the Economic Commissions enables contact to be made with the international NGOs, and applications for admission to it naturally follow.

The International Organization for Standardization quotes a specific case of co-operation with these -Commissions : in 1962 the Econo-

mic Commission for Europe adopted unanimously a resolution which included recommendations to its subsidiary bodies to co-operate as far as possible in the work of the ISO Technical Committees. This resolution was communicated to the other UN regional Economic Commissions. Several African countries consequently contacted the ISO Secretariat-General to find out by what means they could each set up a national standardization organization.

Another organization considers that the regional Economic Commissions have enhanced the importance of its own regional representation.

Other organizations have carried out joint projects at the regional level with one of the Specialized Agencies.

(c) Seven organizations have been faced with new difficulties because of the geographical expansion of the UN. For two of them the difficulties are to some extent compensated by advantages of another kind (some of which have been mentioned above).

The main difficulties encountered are those relating to the decentralization of the UN and to the proliferation of meetings, with the resulting repercussions on NGO staffs, which have only been slightly increased, if at all, on account of lack of fund.

The answer of the World Young Women's Christian Associations expands on this point :

The task of cooperation demands reciprocal information, on the one hand between the World YWCA and the UN, and on the other between the World YWCA and its national associations. This is part of the obligation assumed in accepting consultative status. Non-governmental organisations must speak and act knowledgeably on the subjects for which they have real competence, furnishing exact information based on the experience of their members, their own research, their social and scientific activities...

" The greatest difficulty appears to be the lack of leaders who are both well informed and capable of making the rapidly evolving work of the UN come alive;...

" The financial problem of being represented at so many different meetings and the task of preparing and briefing the people to represent the World YWCA, no matter how well qualified, are also major difficulties..."

One of the other question " is the relationship of the World Organisation to the growing number of intergovernmental regional organisations not related to the UN but touching on a number of questions which are of great importance to our movement, for instance the Council of Europe, the Organisation of American States, etc. "

Another related difficulty is pointed out in connection with UN meetings :

" The geographical expansion of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies has changed significantly the character of the meetings in which consultative organizations participate. The larger number of delegates and the wider range of issues considered have worked to reduce in relative importance the participation of non-governmental representatives. The opportunities to speak are fewer and the attention given to statements made is less significant. This, in our opinion, is an important problem and it is to be hoped that new procedures can be evolved which will enable the consultative NGO's to participate in a more meaningful way in the appropriate meetings of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. "

Two organizations also talk about NGO groupings within the framework of their consultative relations with the UN Specialized Agencies. They recognize the necessity for them, but they see them as additional burdens on their high-level staff, on their budget for travelling expenses, and on their general budget as well, since these Conferences, which are tending to have some degree of autonomy, now find themselves in the position of having to increase the subscription rates.

Going further into the causes of the difficulties, two organizations consider them to be due to the principle itself on which their national member-associations and the international NGO are related, namely the voluntary character of the tasks undertaken.

In the highly developed countries this type of activity is tending to decrease, whereas in the developing countries it is unknown and difficult to infiltrate. The new members of the UN want quick solutions to many problems, and they are not inclined to support the implantation of voluntary methods which are more or less completely strange to them.

Some slight degree of bitterness is perceptible in what another organization writes :

« ... je suis d'avis que, dans certains cas, la politique suivie par les organes des Nations Unies peut être préjudiciable à l'extension géographique des ONG. Il existe indéniablement à New York une tendance à croire — et aussi à faire croire — que l'ONU est à même de résoudre tous les problèmes qui se posent aux nouveaux Etats, ce qui incite parfois ceux-ci à négliger la collaboration que les ONG peuvent mieux que quiconque leur apporter, et ce qui conduit aussi parfois l'ONU à se retourner vers les ONG et à leur lancer des appels pressants pour qu'elles l'aident à résoudre ces mêmes problèmes...

» D'autre part, la participation aux Nations Unies représente une charge budgétaire relativement lourde. Le minimum de cotisation est, pour un gouvernement, de 4 dix-millièmes du budget de l'ONU. Cela paraît, peu de chose mais, pour 1963, cela correspond tout de même à quelque 36.000 dollars, sans compter les cotisations aux institutions spécialisées et les frais des délégations nationales. L'on comprend que, dès lors, les gouvernements intéressés ne soient pas vite tentés de consacrer des crédits supplémentaires à la collaboration internationale. »

Two paradoxical trends have been detected by another organization as regards the attitude of new member-States of the UN : a more and more negative position as regards participation

by international NGOs as partners whose advice can be requested or listened to ; but a growing appreciation of the importance of NGOs on the national level as creators or stimulators of public opinion.

\*\*

In drawing conclusions from this survey it is not our task to sort out the legion problems it evoked. As far as possible we have allowed the original texts to speak for themselves, and tried to give their essence without betraying them.

Here we only want to add a personal impression. Whatever facts or thoughts have been put forward, the answers we have analyzed reveal mixed feelings. Whereas the technological organizations have few or no fears, the ideological organizations and the mass movements have become extremely sensitive to the extent of the problems involved for them in the geographical expansion of the UN. For the most part, however, the latter express their satisfaction with or hopes for the regional structures they have adopted or planned.

Finally, we would like to thank heartily the officials who have managed to find time, in spite of already overburdened schedules, to answer questions calling for some thought. We are particularly grateful to the authors of some excellent original documents which deserve to be printed in full, but their size exceeds the space available for this survey. They have provided the essential background as well as valuable comments on each particular point that has been raised. It is a matter for rejoicing that NGO problems in general are being studied and pondered by experienced leaders who, while occupied in the daily round, do not lose sight of the broad developments which condition the world of today and tomorrow.

# LOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

by E. S. TEW

*Administrative Secretary,  
Union of International Associations.*

Of the 169 international organizations flourishing in the year 1906 just two had their headquarters outside Europe — one in Canada and one in Costa Rica. By 1938 the total had risen to 705, of which 36 were established outside Europe. 26 being in North America, 5 in Latin America, 4 in Asia and one in Africa.

Even by 1950 extra-European headquarters were only to be found in sixteen countries, totalling 124 headquarters between them out of the world total of 804. Their increase between 1938 and 1950 is attributable almost entirely to the development of the USA as a centre for international organizations (24 in 1938 as compared with 86 in 1950)\*.

The extremely rapid spread during the past two or three years means that no useful comparative tables can be drawn up incorporating figures for the earlier periods. Valid detailed comparisons can, however, be made in respect of the years 1960 and 1962. The distribution by continent has been set out in Table D. Within each continent the countries are listed in alphabetical order according to their French name. Perhaps the most striking feature which emerges is that whereas totals for Africa, America, Australasia and the Near East have remained more or less stationary, and Europe has increased by less than 4 per cent, the figure

LOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
IN 1962\* - TABLE A

Region	Head- quarters addresses	Subsidiary offices	Totals
Europe .....	1,465	353	1,818
North America .....	170	79	249
Asia .....	36	70	106
South America .....	32	66	98
Central America .....	26	28	54
Africa .....	20	28	48
Middle East .....	12	23	35
Australasia .....	4	14	18
U.S.S.R. ....	3	7	10
	1,768	668	2,436

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS LOCATED  
IN THE COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES,  
UK AND U.S.A. IN 1962\* - TABLE B

Country	Head- quarters addresses	Subsidiary Offices	Totals	Common Market NGOs
France .....	366	84	450	71
U.K. ....	221	61	282	
Switzerland .....	199	51	250	
Belgium .....	163	42	205	97
U.S.A. ....	157	67	224	
Netherlands .....	93	20	113	19
Italy .....	57	28	85	10
Germany (Fed. Rep.) ..	41	17	58	22
	1,297	370	1,667	214

\* Statistics derived from the geographical index to the 9th (1962/63) edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

\*\* Excluding the addresses of 47 NGO representatives to the United Nations, Geneva, and 91 to the United Nations, New York.

for Asia has gone up by no less than 35 per cent; here the increase is very largely shared between India and Japan.

The over-all picture of the position in 1962 is shown below in Table A. If it is compared with Table B, which lists the figures for the European Common Market countries plus the UK and the USA, the extent of concentration in these eight countries becomes at once apparent. From Table G it can be deduced that 45 per cent of all international offices are still to be found in just five towns.

(Table D overleaf)

Town	Headquarter addresses	Subsidiary offices	Totals	Common Market NGOs
	324	69	393	67
London .....	169	28	197	
Brussels .....	121	32	153	81
Geneva .....	94	76	170	
New York .....	53	25	78	
	761	180	941	148

\* Statistics derived from the geographical index to the 9th (1962/63) edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

\*\* Excluding the addresses of 47 NGO representatives to the United Nations, Geneva, and 91 to the United Nations, New York.

	1956	1962	Augmentation
	80	104	24
International Labour Organisation			
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	77	102	25
Unesco	80	105	25
World Health Organization	84	110	26
International Civil Aviation Organization	70	97	27
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	58	75	17
International Monetary Fund	58	76	18
Universal Postal Union	96	115	19
International Telecommunication	91	113	22
World Meteorological Organization	95	115	20
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	12	30	18
U. N. Children's Fund	74	100	26
General Agreement on Tariffs	35	40	5
Mean	70	97	21

# TABLEAU

## du total des sièges principaux et secondaires d'organisations

### Headquarters and secondary offices of international

TABLEAU D

Pays	1962			1960 sièges principaux et secondaires
	Sièges principaux	Sièges secondaires	Total	
AFRIQUE				
Afrique du Sud .....	1	2	3	9
Algérie .....	—	1	1	—
Cameroun .....	2	—	2	0
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	1	3	4	4
Congo (Léopoldville) .....	—	—	—	5
Dahomey .....	1	—	1	—
Ethiopie .....	—	1	1	2
Ghana .....	4	3	7	—
Guinée .....	—	—	—	1
Kenya .....	1	2	3	5
Libéria .....	—	1	1	—
Madagascar .....	—	—	—	1
Mali .....	1	—	1	—
Maroc .....	1	1	2	1
Nigeria .....	3	n	8	5
Ouganda .....	—	1	1	1
.....	3	1	4	3
Burundi .....	—	1	1	—
Sénégal .....	2	2	4	5
.....	—	2	2	3
Tunisie .....	—	2	2	2
Total .....	20	28	48	51
AMERIQUE DU NORD				
Canada .....	13	12	25	26
Etats-Unis .....	157	67	224	225
Total .....	170	79	249	251

pays	1962			1960 sièges principaux et secondaires
	Sièges principaux	Sièges secondaires	Total	
AMERIQUE DU SUD ET CENTRALE				
Argentine .....	7	12	19	19
Bolivie .....	1	1	2	3
Bésil .....	3	16	19	22
Chili .....	5	11	16	13
Colombie .....	3	4	7	7
Costa Rica .....	2	4	6	4
Cuba .....	1	3	4	9
Ecuador .....	1	—	1	—
.....	2	1	3	4
Haiti .....	—	—	—	1
Honduras .....	—	1	1	—
Jamaïque .....	—	1	1	1
Mexico .....	12	11	23	25
.....	—	—	—	1
Panama .....	1	2	3	—
.....	—	2	2	3
Pérou .....	1	9	10	10
Puerto Rico .....	4	1	5	1
Rép. Dominicaine .....	—	—	—	1
Salvador .....	3	3	6	—
Trinité .....	1	1	2	2
Uruguay .....	10	4	14	26
Venezuela .....	1	7	8	7
Total .....	58	94	152	166
AUSTRALIE				
Australie .....	3	13	16	14
.....	1	—	1	1
Nouvelle-Zélande .....	—	1	1	1
Total .....	4	14	18	16



# COMPARATIF

internationales hébergés par les différents pays en 1960 et 1962

organizations situated in different countries in 1960 and 1962

TABLE D

Pays	1962			1960	pays	1962			1960
	Sièges principaux	Sièges secondaires	H	Total des sièges principaux et secondaires		Sièges principaux	Sièges secondaires	Total	Total des Sièges principaux et secondaires
ASIE					EUROPE				
Afghanistan .....	—	1	1	1	Allemagne (Est) .....	2	—	2	2
Birmanie .....	3	2	5	3	Allemagne (Rép. Féd.) .....	H	17	58	49
Ceylan .....	2	3	5	3	Autriche .....	10	5	15	22
Chine (Rép.) .....	—	1	1	1	.....	163	42	205	206
Chine (Rép. Pop.) .....	—	1	1	1	Bulgarie .....	1	—	1	1
Hong-Kong .....	—	2	2	2	.....	22	8	30	26
Inde .....	13	21	34	23	Espagne .....	10	10	20	16
Indonésie .....	—	4	4	4	Finlande .....	2	2	4	4
Japon .....	7	13	20	11	.....	366	84	450	424
Malaisie .....	—	—	—	1	Grèce .....	—	3	3	3
Pakistan .....	3	2	5	4	.....	1	—	4	3
Philippines .....	3	5	8	6	Islande .....	1	—	1	1
Singapour .....	—	5	5	5	Italie .....	57	28	85	75
Thaïlande .....	4	7	11	11	Liechtenstein .....	2	—	2	2
Viet-Nam du Sud .....	1	2	3	2	.....	6	4	10	13
Total .....	36	69	105	78	Monaco .....	1	1	2	3
PROCHE-ORIENT					Norvège .....	4	3	7	6
Iran .....	—	1	1	1	Pays-Bas .....	93	20	113	104
Israël .....	4	—	4	5	Pologne .....	4	4	8	5
Jordanie .....	—	—	—	1	Portugal .....	4	1	5	6
Liban .....	2	6	8	3	Royaume-Uni .....	221	61	282	273
R.A.U. ....	5	12	17	17	Suède .....	19	4	23	28
Syrie .....	—	1	1	1	.....	199	51	250	250
Turquie .....	1	3	4	5	Tchécoslovaquie .....	14	3	17	17
Total .....	12	23	35	33	Yougoslavie .....	3	2	5	3
					Total Europe* .....	1.249	353	1.602	1.542
					U.R.S.S.				
					U.R.S.S. ....	3	7	10	6

\* A l'exclusion des groupements professionnels privés créés dans le cadre du Marché Commun.  
\* Excluding the European Common Market business and professional groups.

# NATIONAL REPRESENTATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

by E. S. TEW

*Administrative Secretary,  
Union of International Associations.*

A considerable volume of documentary material on international organizations has accumulated over the past sixty years. Unfortunately the data involved have been assembled and presented in so many different ways, and with such varying degrees of accuracy, that valid comparisons between one period and another cannot be made. It is only in recent years that the Union of International Associations has been able to develop standardized and comprehensive methods of collecting information on the subject, so that changing trends from year to year can be safely diagnosed.

A statistical analysis of the 1960-61 edition of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* was made by M<sup>lle</sup> Denise Salteur and published in the April 1962 issue of *International Associations*. A similar analysis of the 1962-63 edition has now been carried out.

Table E shows the percentage increase in national membership of international organizations by continent from 1960 to 1962, both

TABLE E  
Percentage Increase by Continent from 1960 to 1962

	NGOs %	IGOs %
Africa . . . . .	46	106
<i>America</i>	22	9
Asia . . . . .	23	20
Australasia . . . . .	19	15
Europe . . . . .	20	8

TABLE F

Percentage of Maximum Possible Membership achieved  
by each Continent in 1962

	NGOs %	IGOs %	Number of countries involved
Africa . . . . .	5	7	51
<i>America</i> . . . . .	18	19	29
Asia . . . . .	9	11	39
Australasia . . . . .	4	3	18
	36	26	36

as regards international non-governmental organizations and inter-governmental organizations. The upward trend is unmistakable, but table F reveals how much distance still remains to be covered before all countries are represented in all international organizations.

Table G lists, continent by continent and country by country, national representation in the total number of international NGOs (i.e. 1,026 in 1960 and 1,189 in 1962) and of inter-governmental organizations (i.e. 139 in 1960 and 160 in 1962). The countries are listed within the continents in descending order according to the 1962 total. A breakdown by sector according to the 18 divisions adopted in the Yearbook of International Organizations, of the 1960 figures, appeared on pages 258-262 of the April 1962 issue of *International Associations*. Table H, which lists in descending order the first fifty countries (regardless of continent), shows that every one of them increased its participation between 1960 and 1962, the increases ranging from 39 % in the case of Bulgaria to 3 % in the case of Cuba. (continued on page 500)

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - TABLE G

Member Countries in 1960 and 1962

Number of organizations	Non-Governmental		Inter-Governmental		Totals	
	1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962
Year	1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962
<b>EUROPE :</b>						
France	886	1,045	90	94	976	1,139
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	841	995	70	75	911	1,070
Netherlands	833	962	76	82	909	1,044
Italy	808	954	76	79	884	1,033
	835	950	78	81	913	1,031
U.K.	742	896	76	79	818	975
	750	883	46	55	796	938
Austria	656	789	52	60	708	849
Sweden	651	758	54	56	705	814
	611	713	61	62	672	775
Spain	541	635	52	62	593	697
Norway	546	638	56	58	602	696
Finland	511	593	37	43	548	636
Portugal	379	457	48	49	427	506
Greece	371	426	54	57	425	483
Yugoslavia	347	409	42	50	389	459
Luxembourg	353	393	57	56	410	449
Poland	322	380	35	40	357	420
Turkey	289	331	52	53	341	384
Czechoslovakia	286	342	31	35	317	377
Iceland	274	305	34	39	308	344
Hungary	225	272	30	33	255	305
U.S.S.R.	179	239	29	30	208	269
Roumania	180	209	30		210	
Bulgaria	138	192	29	32	167	224
Iceland	136	168	32	33	168	201
East Germany	102	123	4		106	128
Monaco	50	74	15	17	65	91
Malta	44	75	1		45	75
Cyprus	39	59		4	39	63
	18	32	14	15	32	47
Liechtenstein	23	35				39
Holy See	22	25	9		31	34
San Marino	11	20				
Ukraine			10	11	17	16
Byelorussia	6	3		10		
Gibraltar	11				11	13
Andorra		6		1		7
<b>NORTH AMERICA :</b>						
U.S.A.	612		59	63	671	790
Canada	492	597	43	47	535	644
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN :</b>						
Argentina	387	486	43		430	533
Brazil	412	485	46	46		531
Mexico	332	381	47	50	379	431
Chile	296	352	41	43	337	395
Uruguay	275	308	36	35		343
Venezuela	242	296	35	38	277	334
Peru	244	289	37	37	281	326
Colombia	230	272	35	39	265	311



	Non-Governmental		Inter-Governmental		Totals	
	1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962
Tunisia . . . . .	109	165	30	33	139	198
Ghana . . . . .	105	140	21	28	126	168
Nigeria . . . . .	81	138	3	26	84	164
Rhodesia-Nyasaland . . . . .	99	137	10	10	109	147
Congo (Leopoldville) . . . . .	85	105	9	18	94	123
Kenya . . . . .	72	107			73	110
Madagascar . . . . .	52	92	2	17	54	109
Sudan . . . . .	60	81	21		81	106
Algeria . . . . .	76	95	1	6	77	101
Senegal . . . . .	24	72	2	18	26	90
Cameroons . . . . .	35	66	3	18	38	84
	44	74	1	3	45	77
Ethiopia . . . . .	38	59	15	17	53	76
Tanganyika . . . . .	31	60	1	13	32	73
Liberia . . . . .	36	49	14	21	50	70
Ivory Coast . . . . .	19	41	1	15	20	56
Libya . . . . .	26	34	18	21	44	55
Sierra Leone . . . . .	29	40	—	13	29	53
Mauritius . . . . .	28	41	1	1	29	42
Guinea . . . . .	4	24	—	16	4	40
Congo (Brazzaville) . . . . .	12	27	1	12	13	39
Gabon . . . . .	8	24	1	15	9	39
Mozambique . . . . .	17	34	2	4	19	38
Togoland . . . . .	20	29	4	9	24	38
Angola . . . . .	25	33	2	3	27	36
Dahomey . . . . .	12	21	1	14	13	35
Mali . . . . .	2	17	1	17	3	34
	4	22	1	10	5	32
Central African Republic . . . . .	8	16	1	14	9	30
Upper Volta . . . . .	9	17	1	13	10	30
Chad . . . . .	8	15	1	13	9	28
Mauritania . . . . .	3	9		16	3	25
Ruanda . . . . .	14	21	1		15	21
Zanzibar . . . . .	8	17			8	17
Basutoland . . . . .	5	12	2	2	7	14
Other territories (17) . . . . .	39	65	5	5	44	70
AUSTRALASIA :						
Australia . . . . .	381	476	43	47	424	523
New Zealand . . . . .	255	310	30		285	347
Other territories (16) . . . . .	84	68			84	68

Compiled from data supplied for the 8th (French) and the 9th (English) editions of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* dated 1960/61 and 1962/63 respectively

HOW NATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL NGOs INCREASED FROM 1960 TO 1962 - TABLE H

	Number of Organizations		Increase %		Number of Organizations		Increase %
	1962	1960			1962	1960	
France .....	1,045	886	18	South Africa .....	388	335	16
Germany (Fed. Re)	995	841	18	Mexico .....	381	332	15
Netherlands .....	962	833	15	Poland .....	380	322	18
Italy .....	954	808	18	Chile .....	352	296	19
	950	835	14	Czechoslovakia .....	342	286	20
U.K. ....	896	742	21	Turkey .....	331	289	15
Switzerland .....	883	750	16	New Zealand .....	310	255	22
	789	656	20		308	275	12
Sweden .....	758	651	16	Ireland .....	305	274	11
U.S.A. ....	727	612	19		296	242	22
Denmark .....	713	611	17	Peru .....	289	244	18
Norway .....	638	546	17	U.A.R. ....	288	256	13
Spain .....	635	541	17		272	230	18
Canada .....	597	492	21		272	225	21
Finland .....	593	511	16	Cuba .....	241	234	3
Japan .....	515	412	25	Philippines .....	241	195	24
	486	387	26	U.S.S.R. ....	239	179	34
Brazil .....	485	412	18			207	
Australia .....	476	381	25			209	16
Portugal .....	457	379	21			196	154
India .....	451	391	15			194	14
	439						138
Greece .....	426	371	15			191	163
	409	347	18			183	
Luxembourg .....	393	353	11	Indonesia .....	175	163	7

If platings in the 1962 table are compared with those in the 1960 table it will be found that Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, U.K. and Yugoslavia each gained 1 place ; Argentina, Hungary, Philippines, U.S.S.R. and Venezuela gained 2 ; Bulgaria and New Zealand 3 ; and Morocco 4.

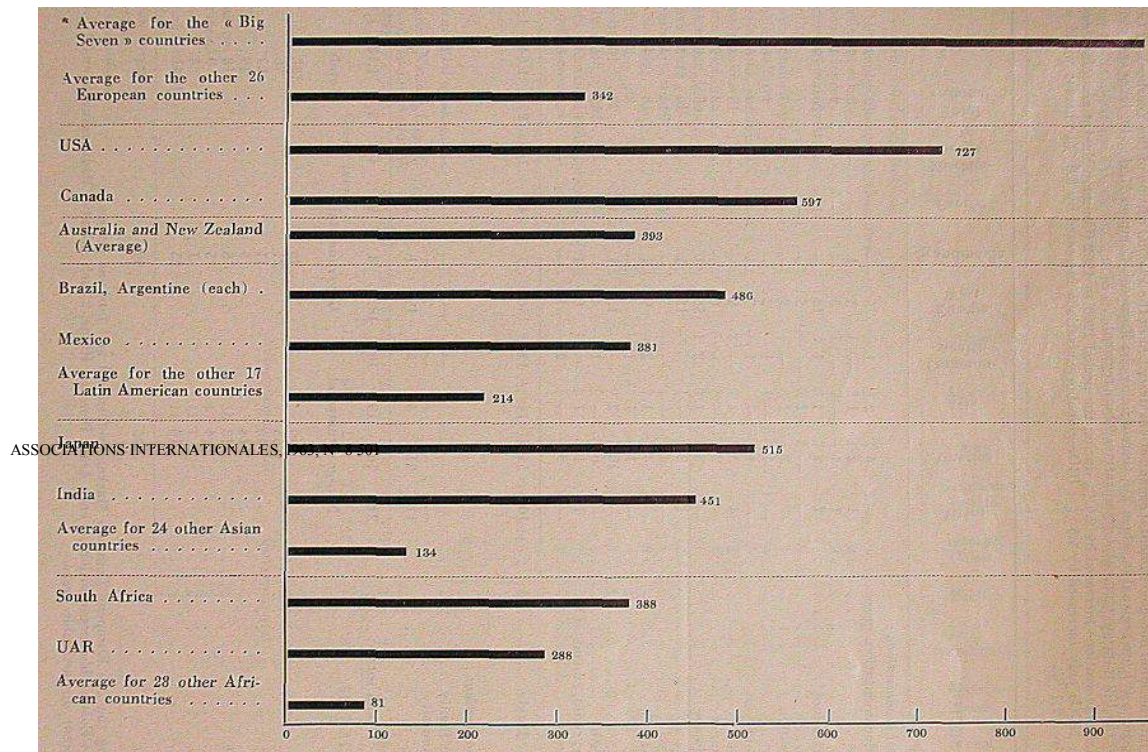
(continued from page 496)

Finally, Table J illustrates graphically the extent of the leeway that the extra-European countries still have to make up as compared with the seven Western European countries which may be said to constitute the backbone of international NGO membership. Whereas they are each represented in an average of 955 organizations, 28 African countries (excluding

South Africa and UAR), for instance, are each represented in an average of 81 organizations.

in all the foregoing statistics, both as regards 1960 and 1962. 110 attempt has been made to distinguish between the international organizations and the regional organizations. It will readily be seen from Tables K and L that the latter in many cases cut across the continental divisions.

NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS - TABLE J



The number of international non-governmental organizations in which the different countries are represented. Only those countries which are already members of the UN and/or Specialized Agencies are taken into consideration, i.e. those listed on pages 91-93 of the 1962/63 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

France, Germany (Fed Rep), Belgium, Netherlands, Italy, UK, Switzerland

THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN 1962 - TABLE K

Of the 1540 international non-governmental organizations described in the 1962/63 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations 491 are regional in scope, 216 thereof being the European Common Market business and professional groups. Of the 170 inter-governmental organizations 99 are regional.

NGO regional organizations increased by 9.6 % during the period 1960 to 1962 (Common Market groupings excluded) ; world-wide NGOs only increased by 4.5 % ; IGO regional organizations increased by 8.8 %, whereas world-wide IGOs' increased by 12.7 %.

SECTOR	Africa	America	Asia	Common-wealth	Europe West	Scandinavia	Pacific	Miscellaneous	Total regional	World-wide	Grand total	
<i>*Non-governmental organizations :</i>												
Bibliography, documentation, press . . . . .	—	4	—	1	5	—	—	1	13	28	41	
Religion, ethics . . . . .	1	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	8	78	86	
Social sciences . . . . .	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	9	48	57	
International relations . . . . .	2	2	1	1	13	—	1	6	26	73	99	
Politics . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	8	15	
—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	7	3b	42	
Social welfare . . . . .	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	60	64	
Professions, employers . . . . .	—	1	—	1	7	1	—	—	10	66	76	
Trade unions . . . . .	4	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	10	44	54	
Economics, finance . . . . .	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	22	30	
Commerce, industry . . . . .	—	3	1	3	55	1	—	2	65	95	160	
Agriculture . . . . .	1	2	—	—	12	1	—	—	16	39	55	
Transport, travel . . . . .	—	4	—	—	5	—	1	1	11	46	57	
Technology . . . . .	—	4	1	2	9	1	—	1	18	45	63	
Science . . . . .	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	8	84	92	
Health . . . . .	—	10	2	—	12	1	1	2	28	105	133	
Education, youth . . . . .	—	6	—	1	4	—	—	—	11	60	71	
Arts, literature, radio, cinema, TV . . . . .	1	1	1	—	6	1	—	—	10	47	57	
Sport, recreation . . . . .	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	6	66	72	
Totals . . . . .	10	55	14	13	156	7	4	16	275	1,049	1,324	
<i>Governmental organizations :</i>												
United Nations family . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	
European Community . . . . .	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	
Others . . . . .	11	21	5	5	19	1	5	25**	92	50	142	
Grand totals . . . . .	21	76	19	18	182	8	9	41	374	1,120	1,494	
	Non-governmental				Governmental				Totals			
<i>Summary :</i>												
Europe . . . . .	156				26				182			
America . . . . .	55				21				76			
Africa . . . . .	10				11				19			
Asia . . . . .	14				—				14			
Pacific . . . . .	4				5				9			
Scandinavia . . . . .	—				1				1			
Miscellaneous . . . . .	16				25				41			
	275				99				374			

\* Excluding the 216 European Common Market professional and business groups.

\*\*Namely 4 Eastern Bloc organizations, 3 each Arab, Benelux, Rhine, 2 each Atlantic, Mediterranean, and 8 covering different unclassifiable areas.



THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN 1960 - TABLE L

Of the 1255 international non-governmental organizations described in the 1960/61 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations 251 are regional in scope ; of the 154- inter-governmental organizations, on the other hand, 91 are regional.

SECTOR	Africa	!	Asia	Commonwealth	Europe, West	Pacific	Scandinavia	Miscellaneous	Total regional	World-wide	Grand total
<i>Non-governmental organisations :</i>											
Bibliography, documentation, press . . . . .	—	3	1	1	4	—	—	1	10	24	34
Religion, ethics . . . . .	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	81	87
Social sciences . . . . .	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	49	57
International Relations . . . . .	2	2	3	1	14	—	—	3	25	67	92
Politics . . . . .	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	8	9	n
Law, administration . . . . .	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	32	37
Social welfare . . . . .	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	6	50	56
Professions, employers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	7	66	73
Trade unions . . . . .	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	10	44	54
Economics, finance . . . . .	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	19	26
Commerce, industry . . . . .	1	3	1	3	56	—	1	—	65	98	163
Agriculture . . . . .	—	1	—	—	13	—	1	—	15	31	46
Transport, travel . . . . .	—	4	—	—	6	1	—	—	11	46	57
Technology . . . . .	—	2	1	—	8	—	1	—	14	46	60
Science . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	78	83
Health . . . . .	—	9	1	—	11	1	1	2	25	98	123
Education, youth . . . . .	—	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	10	58	68
Arts, literature, radio, cinema, TV . . . . .	1	1	—	—	7	—	1	—	10	47	57
Sport, recreation . . . . .	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	61	65
Totals . . . . .	8	47	11	11	156	4	7	7	251	1,004	1,255
<i>Governmental organizations :</i>											
European Communities . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21
Others . . . . .	5	22	5	4	19	3	2	24	84	42	126
Grand totals . . . . .	13	69	16	15	182	7	9	31	342	1,067	1,409
	Non-governmental					Governmental			Total		
<i>Summary :</i>											
Europe . . . . .	156					26			182		
America . . . . .	47					22			69		
Asia . . . . .	11					5			16		
Commonwealth . . . . .	11					4			15		
Africa . . . . .	8					5			13		
Scandinavia . . . . .	7					2			9		
Pacific . . . . .	4					3			7		
Miscellaneous . . . . .	7					24			31		
	251					91			342		

# INTERNATIONAL LEADERS AND THEIR NATIONALITY

by E. S. TEW

*Administrative Secretary,  
Union of International Associations.*

The following tables are based on data supplied by the 1,722 organizations described in the new Yearbook \* concerning the composition of their governing bodies and the nationalities of their leading officers. Comparisons have been made with similar statistics derived from the previous (1960-61) edition of the Yearbook.

*Developed and developing countries.*

The first glance will show that the proportion of international leaders who come from what are commonly referred to as « Western » countries has fallen, and that hence the representation of « Eastern » countries must have risen. But whether the rise of the East, in this context, necessarily implies the ' fall of the West is another question. The fact that East and West are getting together in the committee

rooms on more equal terms could well signify the possibility of more effective practical steps being taken in the direction of working out how a better world for all is to be secured. It must be emphasized that the terms West and East are not used here with their current political connotations; they are shorthand methods of designating Europe plus North America and the Rest of the World respectively, or, broadly speaking, the « developed » as opposed to the « developing » countries. -

Tables I and II summarize the distribution of international leaders according to continent of origin. If Europe still retains a long lead, it has nevertheless lost ground appreciably between 1960 and 1962. North America's slight gain in the non-governmental sector is to a certain extent offset by a loss in the inter-governmental. South and Central America, Asia, Africa and Australasia have between them gained 4.2 per cent, precisely half of which is claimed by Asia and nearly a quarter by Africa.

\* *Yearbook of International Organizations*, 9th edition, Brussels, December 1962, Union of International Associations. Pp. 1562, 9 x 6 1/2 in, \$ 16 or 95/- sterling.  
\*\* *L'extension géographique des organisations internationales*, by Denise Salteur, « Associations Internationales », April 1962, pp. 251-72.

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE I  
Numerical distribution by Continent

	Non-Governmental		Inter-Governmental		Totals	
	1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962
Europe . . . . .	4,844	6,269	424	486	5,268	6,755
America, North . . . . .	716	1,039	88	79	804	1,118
America, South and Central . . . . .	291	466	66	60	357	526
Asia . . . . .	245	508	42	71	287	579
Africa . . . . .	52	182	23	31	75	213
Australasia . . . . .	48	114	12	9	60	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,196</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>6,851</b>	<b>9,314</b>

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE II  
 Percentage distribution by Continent

	Non-Governmental		Inter-Governmental		Combined	
	1960 %	1962 %	1960 %	1962 %	1960 %	1962 %
Europe . . . . .	78.2	73.2	64.7	66	76.9	72.5
America, North . . . . .	11.6	12.1	13.4	10.7	11.8	12
America, South and Central . . . . .	4.7	5.4	10.1	8.2	5.2	5.7
Asia . . . . .	3.9	5.9	6.4	9.6	4.1	6.2
Africa . . . . .	0.8	2.1	3.6	4.3	1.1	2.3
Australasia . . . . .	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.3

The figures are broken down a step further in Table III, from which it can be deduced that in 1962 twenty-two countries contributed 8,298 of the 9,314 leaders whose nationality is given in the new Yearbook; no other country has more than 0.5 per cent of the 1962 world total. In 1962 the first five places were taken, as in 1960, by France, UK, USA, Belgium and Germany (Federal Republic) respectively. Netherlands ousted Switzerland from sixth place, and Austria ousted Denmark from 10th place, the order remaining unchanged otherwise. The greatest increases were recorded by Argentina (88 %), India (85 %), USSR (78 %), Japan (76 %) and Brasil (70 %).

*National stereotypes.*

Preconceptions about national stereotypes will have to be revised. The march of time has given the lie to a certain Frenchman who referred disparagingly to the shopkeepers of Albion. Table IV shows that it is now France and not the UK that displays disproportionate interest in commercial matters. (The USA is also feebly represented in this sphere).

The horizontal lines to the left of the perpendiculars in Table IV show the extent to which the number of French, UK and Belgian officers fall short in given sectors of their countries' overall representation on the governing bodies of international non-governmental organizations. The horizontal lines to the right of the perpendiculars show the extent to which the representation is higher than the overall ave-

rage. The norms are calculated on the basis of the figures for Europe only, that is to say, of the total number of officers coming from European countries in 1962, France supplied 18.4 %, the UK 16.5 % and Belgium 10.4 %.

If France, and to a lesser degree Belgium, are over-represented in commerce and industry, it will be seen that the UK is very much more heavily over-represented in the sphere of religion and ethics. And whereas the Anglo-Saxons are also over-represented in those organizations concerned with international relations, agriculture, science, and sport, in all four cases both France and Belgium are under-represented.

In the inter-governmental organizations France is somewhat over-represented, the UK very slightly over-represented, and Belgium considerably under represented.

*Spheres of influence.*

Tables V and VI are concerned with the fields of interest of the 9,891 officers under consideration (this figure includes 587 whose nationality is not known, and who therefore could not be included in Tables I, II and III).

Europe still retains its overall lead in all sectors — but only by the skin of its teeth in the case of religion and ethics, which constitute North America's special *forte*. Second place is taken by North America in 13 sectors, by Latin America in three, and by Asia in two.

(continued on page 508)

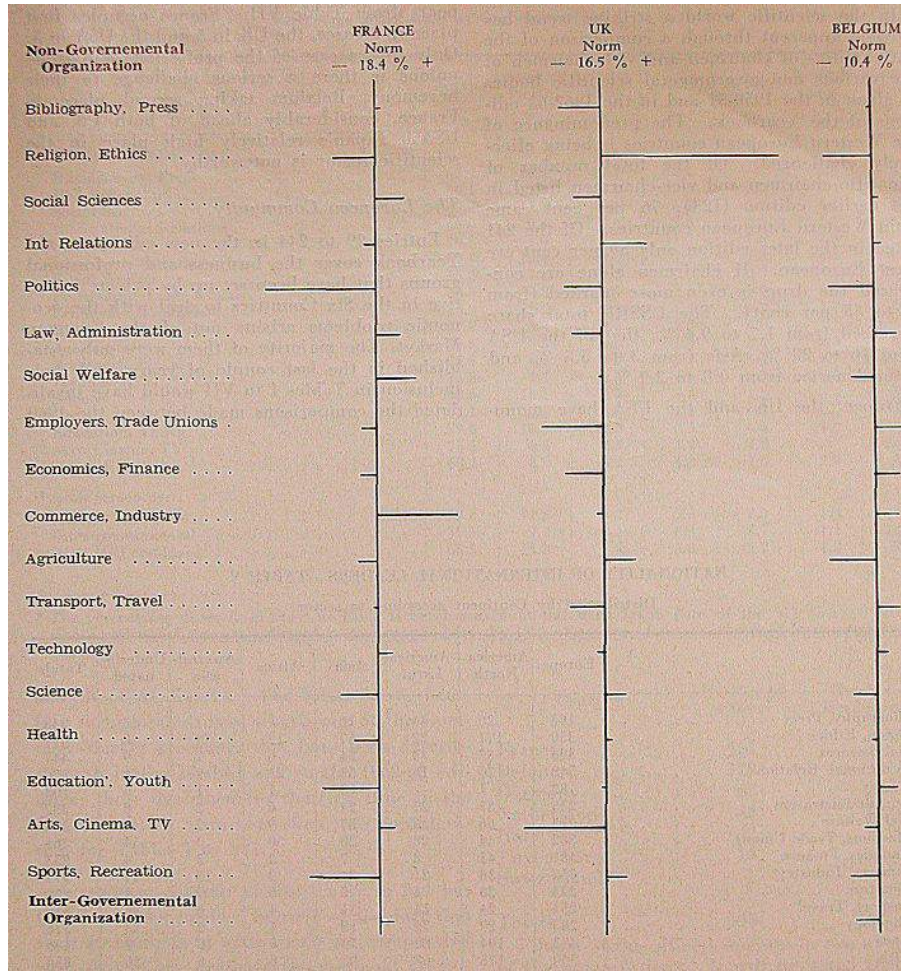
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE III

Distribution by Country

	Non-Governmental		Inter-Governmental		Totals		Percentage of 1962 world total *
	1960	1962	1960	1962	1960	1962	
EUROPE:							
	877	1,148	90	93	967	1,241	12.5
UK . . . . .	782	1,034	73	82	1,116	1,116	11.3
	573	660	33	40	606	700	7.1
Germany (Fed. Rep.) . . . . .	430	531	30	36	567	567	5.7
Netherlands . . . . .	406	513	37	38	443	551	5.6
Switzerland . . . . .	422	494	31	37	531	531	5.2
Italy . . . . .	370	466	32	46	402	512	5.2
Sweden . . . . .	168	247	11	11	179	258	2.6
Austria . . . . .	126	179	5	—	131	187	1.9
Denmark . . . . .	115	166	10	7	127	173	1.5
Spain . . . . .	117	140	10	8	127	148	1.5
U.S.S.R. . . . .	63	108	4	11	67	119	1.2
Norway . . . . .	68	85	7	3	75	88	0.9
Portugal . . . . .	48	57	4	2	52	59	0.6
Finland . . . . .	43	57	2	—	45	57	0.6
Other countries . . . . .	236	384	45	64	281	448	4.5
Totals . . . . .	4,844	6,269	424	486	5,268	6,755	68.3
AMERICA, NORTH:							
U.S.A. . . . .	607	894	76	64	683	958	9.6
	109	145	12	15	121	160	1.7
Totals . . . . .	716	1,039	88	79	804	1,118	11.3
AMERICA, SOUTH and CENTRAL:							
Brazil . . . . .	50	88	7	9	57	97	1.0
	44	87	7	9	51	96	1.0
Mexico . . . . .	36	58	10	7	46	65	0.6
Other countries . . . . .	161	233	42	35	203	268	2.7
Totals . . . . .	291	466	66	60	357	526	5.3
ASIA:							
India . . . . .	75	150	13	13	88	163	1.6
Japan . . . . .	56	104	10	12	66	116	1.2
Other countries . . . . .	114	254	19	46	133	300	3.0
Totals . . . . .	245	508	42	71	287	579	5.8
AFRICA . . . . .	52	182	23	31	75	213	2.2
AUSTRALASIA . . . . .	48	114	12	9	60	123	1.2
Nationality Undesignated . . . . .		468		109		577	5.8

\* No other country has more than 0.5 per cent of the 1962 world total.  
*The percentages in the final column differ from those in Table II because account has been taken here of the 577 (5.8 %) officials whose nationality was not indicated in data supplied for the 1962/63 edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.*

INTERNATIONAL LEADERS AND THEIR NATIONALITY - TABLE IV



The horizontal lines to the left of the perpendiculars show the extent to which the number of French, UK and Belgian officers fall short in given sectors of their countries' overall representation on the governing bodies of international NGOs. The horizontal lines to the right of the perpendiculars show the extent to which the representation is higher than the overall average. The norms are calculated on the basis of the figures for Europe only, i. e. of the total number of officers coming from European countries in 1962, France supplied 18.4 %, the UK 16.5% and Belgium 10.4%.

(continued from page 505)

In the scientific world a striking trend has become apparent through a comparison of the nationalities of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the various non-governmental scientific bodies as given in the 1950-51 and in the 1962-63 editions of the Yearbook. The predominance of the Western European countries is being effectively challenged. Of the total number of scientific chairmen and vice-chairmen listed in the earlier edition (123), 76 per cent came from Western European countries. Of the 241 listed in the later edition only 59 per cent are West European. If chairmen alone are considered the drop is even more marked (from 82 to 55 per cent). The USSR's total share increased from 1.7 to 9.6 %, that of the USA from 16 to 20 %, Asia from 3 to 5.5 % and Latin America from 0.8 to 2.9 %.

France, the UK and the USA have mono-

polized the leadership in all 18 sectors, as appears from Table VII. France occupies first place in 8 cases, the UK in 5 and the USA in 5. Only in the case of the professions and trade unions is there a serious challenge to their hegemony, Belgium taking second place to France, considerably ahead of both UK and USA. Japan's relatively high place in the scientific sector is noteworthy.

*The European Community.*

Entries 29 to 244 in the new edition of the Yearbook cover the business and professional groups that have been set up by private initiative in the Six Countries to deal with the economic problems arising out of the Common Market. The majority of them were only established in the last couple of years, and their inclusion in Tables I to VII would have invalidated the comparisons made between the 1960

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE V

Distribution by Continent according to sector

	Europe	America North	America Latin	Asia	Africa	Austral- asia	Undesignated	Totals
Bibliography, Press . . . . .	163	26	34	11		1	13	248
Religion, Ethics . . . . .	350	171	22	67	17	24	48	699
Social Sciences . . . . .	306	57	43	24	6	2	9	447
International Relations . . . . .	548	76	16	63	23	9	71	806
Politics . . . . .	82	1		12	1	1	6	103
Law, Administration . . . . .	235	35	27	24	6	2	8	337
Social Welfare . . . . .	213	66	16	37	9	2	41	384
Professions, Trade Unions . . . . .	582	44	28	20	30	3	54	761
Economics, Finance . . . . .	187	41	8	7	3	3	4	253
Commerce, Industry . . . . .	857	38	21	24	9	11	17	977
Agriculture . . . . .	224	23	4	5	6	7	9	278
Transport, Travel . . . . .	251	24	14	31	4	6	26	356
Technology . . . . .	283	29	32	18	1	2	13	378
Science . . . . .	443	104	22	50	8	10	9	646
Health . . . . .	540	173	68	35	8	6	26	
Education, Youth . . . . .	350	59		50	38			591
Arts, Cinema, TV . . . . .	316	28	11	6	5		64	
Sport, Recreation . . . . .	339	44	26	24	8	14	41	496
Totals Non-Governmental . . . . .	6,269	1,039	466	508	182	114	468	9,046
Inter-Governmental . . . . .	486	79	60	71	31	9	109	845
Grand Totals . . . . .	6,755	1,118	526	579	213	123	577	9,891

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE VI

Percentage distribution by Continent according to sector\*

	Europe %	America North %	America Latin %	Asia %	Africa %	Austral-Asia %	Undesignated %
NON-GOVERNMENTAL :							
Bibliography, Press . . . . .	65.7	105	13.7	4.4	—	0.4	5.3
Religion, Ethics . . . . .	501	24.5	3.1	9.6	2.4	3.4	6.9
Social Sciences . . . . .	68.5	17.7	9.6	5.4	1.3	0.5	2.0
International Relations . . . . .	68.0	9.4	2.0	7.8	2.9	1.1	8.8
Politics . . . . .	79.6	1.0	—	11.7	1.0	1.0	5.7
Law, Administration . . . . .	69.7	10.4	8.0	7.1	1.8	0.6	2.4
Social Welfare . . . . .	55.5	17.2	4.2	9.6	2.3	0.5	10.7
Professions, Trade Unions . . . . .	76.5	5.8	3.7	2.6	3.9	0.4	7.1
Economics, Finance . . . . .	73.9	16.2	3.2	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.6
Commerce, Industry . . . . .	87.7	3.9	2.2	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.7
Agriculture . . . . .	80.5	8.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.2
Transport, Travel . . . . .	70.5	6.8	3.9	8.7	1.1	1.7	7.3
Technology . . . . .	74.8	7.7	8.5	4.8	0.3	0.5	3.4
	68.6	16.1	3.4	7.8	1.2	1.5	1.4
Health . . . . .	63.1	20.2	8.0	4.1	0.9	0.7	3.0
Education, Youth . . . . .	59.2	10.0	12.5	8.5	6.4	1.9	1.5
Arts, Cinema, TV . . . . .	73.5	6.5	2.5	1.4	1.2	—	14.9
Sport, Recreation . . . . .	68.4	8.9	5.2	4.8	1.6	2.8	8.3
Overall percentage :							
Non-governmental . . . . .	69.3	11.5	5.2	5.5	2.0	1.3	5.2
Inter-governmental . . . . .	57.5	9.4	7.1	8.3	3.7	1.1	12.9
NGO/IGO combined . . . . .	68.3	11.3	5.3	5.8	2.2	1.2	5.8

\* The percentages differ from those in Table II because account has been taken here of the 577 (5.8 %) officials whose nationality was not indicated in data supplied for the 1962/63 edition of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

and the 1962 figures. The latter have therefore incorporated data arising out of the Common Market groupings that have been described both in the 1960-61 and in the 1962-63 editions: those described for the first time in the 1962-63 edition were not taken into consideration for Tables I to VII.

A separate analysis of Entries 29 to 244 has therefore been made. In view of the fact that their structure is in many cases not comparable with that of the ordinary international organizations, in most cases only the chairmen and secretaries were named in the Yearbook. The following table shows both how the officers and the headquarters are distributed among the six countries :

Country	Number of officers	Number of Headquarters
France . . . . .	151	71
Belgium . . . . .	128	92
Germany . . . . .	68	22
Netherlands . . . . .	48	19
Italy . . . . .	42	10
Luxemburg . . . . .	10	2
Switzerland . . . . .	1	
Totals . . . . .	448	216

Fifteen of the officers operate in two or more of the organizations. It will be noted that although Belgium houses the greatest number of headquarters, as might have been expected, nevertheless France supplies the greatest number of officers. How this comes about, and how the solitary Swiss gentleman managed to infiltrate the Community, are mysteries.

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LEADERS - TABLE VII

Distribution by sector of international non-governmental officers in 1962 in 22 countries\*

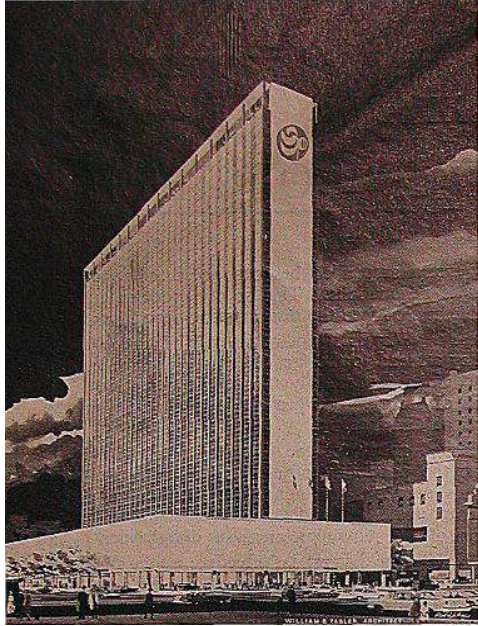
	Biogeography	Education	Scientific	Relations	Politics	International	Welfare	Transportation	Finance	Industry	Agriculture	Transport	Technology	Science	Health	Yachting	Cinema/TV	Recreation
France . . . . .	30	50	63	96	7	58	46	102	32	218	37	46	55	66	93	47	61	41
U.K. . . . .	21	113	43	113	11			65		133	43							
U.S.A. . . . .	24	156	51	62	1	32	55	38					23	87	151	39	22	
Belgium . . . . .	17	21	33	61	5	29			23		15	31						26
Germany (F.R.) . . . . .							15	52	20	83				42	38		29	
Netherlands . . . . .			21					76	23	25	25	25	30	39		16	17	
Switzerland . . . . .	12					10		51	21			29						
Italy . . . . .	11	9	23	45						63	16	23	18	30	52	26	38	23
Sweden . . . . .							6	20	5		10	5	9					
Austria . . . . .	6	3	12													12		
Denmark . . . . .	3	4	3	20	4	4	3	15	3	22	8	6	5	12	27	11	9	7
India . . . . .	2	21	12	22	1	3	19	6	1	6	2	2	6	17	7	15	—	8
Canada . . . . .	2	15	6	14	—	3	11	6	—	3	3	5	6	17	22	20	6	6
Spain . . . . .	2	5	6	3	2	16	3	12	4	20	8	6	7	6	16	12	4	8
U.S.S.R. . . . .	4	1	6	10	—	4	2	8	—	2	1	2	6	37	4	3	3	16
Japan . . . . .	4	5	6	11	2	4	3	1	3	5	2	3	4	20	12	5	3	11
Brazil . . . . .	5	4	6	6	—	11	*4	*/	1	2	1	2	4	9	14	5	1	6
Argentina . . . . .	5	11	9	6	—	4	2	2	—	3	2	4	2	5	14	9	2	7
Norway . . . . .	1	10	7	16	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	2	7	1	4	5	8	4
Mexico . . . . .	4	1	10	2	—	3	1	7	1	2	—	—	3	3	10	4	4	3
Portugal . . . . .	2	2	6	—	—	3	2	2	—	5	6	2	4	4	8	5	2	4
	1	3	-2	3	1	1	1	5	2	4	5	1	3	5	5	6	3	6

\* No other countries have supplied more than 50 officers each.

*Le texte français des rapports paraîtra  
dans notre numéro d'octobre*

UIA expresses its thanks for help in the preparation of this report : to the international organizations that have contributed information in the conduct of the survey; to Mr. Alexander Salzman of the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations for a contribution towards editorial costs; and to the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC for the costs of translation and off-print.





*Le New York Hilton Hotel, inauguré en juin 1963 et qui sera le siège, du 12 au 17 avril 1964, du Premier Congrès Américain sur les Réunions et Expositions Internationales.*

**PREMIER CONGRÈS AMÉRICAIN  
sur les réunions  
et expositions internationales  
New York, 12-17 avril 1964**

Personne ne mettra en doute le fait que le nombre de réunions internationales — et d'expositions associées — est considérable et qu'il n'est pas aisé de donner à ces manifestations des résultats qui atteignent ou dépassent les espoirs des participants et des organisateurs.

Elles mobilisent une telle somme d'intelligence, de temps et d'argent, qu'il vaut la peine, sur le plan général, d'en étudier et améliorer les méthodes et, sur le plan individuel, d'apprendre comment font les autres.

En cette matière, les Européens ont à apprendre des Américains comme les Américains ont à apprendre des Européens, sans oublier qu'en nombre croissant les uns et les autres organisent des réunions internationales dans l'autre continent ou y participent.

C'est la raison pour laquelle de nombreux Européens assisteront à ce Congrès « américain » organisé sous les auspices de l'International Convention Division of the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, en coopération avec l'Union des Associations Internationales et l'American Society of Association Executives.

*Programme provisoire du congrès*

*Secretary General* : James W. Muckel, American Congress on International Meetings, Inc., 342, Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

**Dimanche 12 avril :**

14 h. à 22 h. — Le bureau d'inscription, le service d'information, le salon des délégués et le centre d'accueil seront ouverts.

**Lundi 13 avril :**

*Journée dirigée par le Comité du Programme.*

**9 h. à 12 h. 30. — Séance plénière.**

Ouverture du Congrès par Mr. Royal W. RYAN, Vice-Président Exécutif du New York Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Discours de bienvenue par l'Honorable Mr. Robert F. WAGNER, Maire de la Ville de New York.

Exposés :

- La portée et l'influence des conférences et des expositions aux Etats-Unis », par Mr. Glenn B. SANBERG, Vice-Président Exécutif de l'American Society of Association Executives;

« L'importance des réunions internationales dans le monde d'aujourd'hui et leurs implications techniques », par Mr. Georges P. SPEECKAERT, Secrétaire Général de l'Union des Associations Internationales.

Discussion.

12 h. 30 à 14 h. 30. — Déjeuner-Conférence présidé par Mr. Charles S. ASCHER, ancien Président de la Conférence des Organisations consultatives non gouvernementales.

Allocution par une haute personnalité officielle.

14 h. 30. — Ouverture officielle de l'Exposition: l'après-midi est réservée à la visite de celle-ci.

Mardi 14 avril :

*Journée dirigée et animée par deux spécialistes :*

Mr. James O. RICE, James O. Rice Associates, Inc.  
Mr. Kenneth KNOWLES, Clapp & Poliak, Inc.

9 h. à 12 h. — Séance plénière.

Examen des méthodes actuelles, utilisées en particulier aux Etats-Unis, pour unir une exposition commerciale et une conférence en un ensemble qui puisse apporter le maximum de bénéfices aux visiteurs et aux participants de la conférence. La séance traitera des aspects spécifiques du développement et de l'organisation simultanée de la conférence et de l'exposition dans ses phases pratiques telles que la recherche préparatoire pour la mise sur pied de la conférence et l'estimation de son importance; l'emploi efficient des techniques visuelles; la participation active aux séances; l'assimilation aisée par le programme des séances et des présentations; les contacts avec les exposants; les méthodes d'enregistrement d'un nombre élevé de personnes; les méthodes efficientes pour augmenter la location des stands d'exposition et le nombre des visiteurs; le problème de la circulation; l'évaluation et le contrôle de la qualité des participants; les ventes; les auxiliaires de vente pour les exposants, etc. Le sujet sera entièrement traité du point de vue de l'organisateur de la conférence et du directeur de l'exposition et il sera tenu compte des problèmes pratiques amenés par la mise sur pied des programmes et des expositions.

14 h. à 17 h. — Plusieurs séances de sections sur des problèmes précis sont en cours de préparation, avec le concours de participants.

Mercredi 15 avril :

*Journée dirigée par le New York Convention and Visitors Bureau.*

Avant-première de l'Exposition Universelle de New York. Une étude « dans les coulisses » des techniques opérationnelles. Déjeuner avec vue sur l'Exposition.

Jeudi 16 avril :

*Journée dirigée par le Comité du Programme.*

9 h. à 12 h. 30. — Séance plénière.

*Examen des facilités et des méthodes pour l'organisation des conférences internationales et des expositions.*

Europe — Association Internationale des Palais des Congrès.

Etats-Unis — Mr. Voit GILMORE, Directeur, United States Travel Service, Washington, D.C.

Canada — Mr. Alan FIELD, Directeur du Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

Mexico — Confederacion de Camaros Industrials de Los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Amérique du Sud — Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Produccion.

Zone méditerranéenne.

*Evaluation des résultats du Congrès.*

Une présentation d'études sur la valeur du Congrès et de l'Exposition.

*Conclusions générales du Congrès, avec discussion.*

#### SESSION SPECIALE AU SIEGE PERMANENT DES NATIONS UNIES.

14 h. à 16 h. — Visite « dans les coulisses » des services de réunions et de documents des Nations Unies, la « machine » à conférence la plus vaste et développée du monde. Explications par les membres du Secrétariat sur les services généraux, de conférences et de documents.

16 h. à 17 h. — *Thème* : « Des organisations non gouvernementales plus effectives signifient des Nations Unies plus fortes — ceci peut seulement être accompli par des programmes de réunions efficaces et une organisation efficiente ».

S. Exc. Mr. Jonathan B. BINGHAM, Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis près les Nations Unies, Représentant auprès du Conseil Economique et Social.

Charles HOGAN, Chef de la Section des Organisations non gouvernementales, aux Nations Unies.

La session est suivie d'une réception dans la salle à manger des Délégués, au siège des Nations Unies.

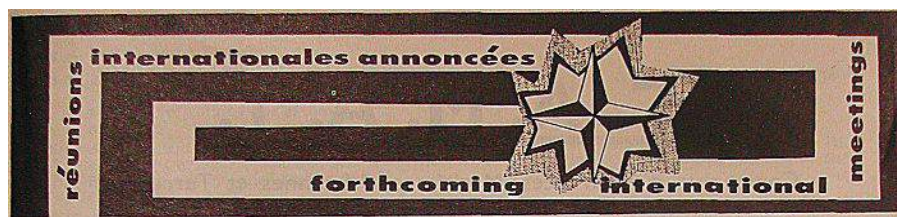
20 h. — Banquet officiel au New York Hilton Hotel. — Tenue de ville.

L'Honorable Nelson A. ROCKEFELLER, Gouverneur de l'Etat de New York, a été invité à prendre la parole et l'Honorable Luther H. HODGE3, Secrétaire du Commerce des Etats-Unis, prononcera la principale allocution.

Vendredi 17 avril :

*Journée dirigée par la New York Society of Association Executives, consacrée à la rencontre des partenaires.*

Réunion entre les chefs des groupements professionnels et industriels américains et leurs homologues étrangers. Ceci constituera une occasion unique pour les dirigeants des organisations internationales et des associations nationales de rencontrer leurs affiliés ou correspondants américains. La New York Society of Association Executives servira d'hôte pour faciliter ces contacts et organiser les visites aux associations industrielles et aux sociétés techniques et professionnelles.



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

The following list does NOT include any of the meetings scheduled in the current (1983) edition of the annual "International Congress Calendar" or in February-July 1963 issues of "International Associations", 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 five supplements was published in the June 1963 issue.

*Ce septième supplément au « Calendrier annuel des réunions internationales » édition 1963, ne reprend PAS les mentions déjà publiées dans le volume ou dans les numéros de février à juillet inclus de « Associations Internationales », 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 cinq premiers suppléments a été publié dans le numéro de juin.*

AOUT 1963 AUGUST			
1-10 Aug — Int Seminar on Techniques of Non-Violence.	Perugia (Italy)	A : Aldo Capitini, Centro di Coordinamento Internazionale per Ja Nonviolenza, Perugia.	Au 1
4-7 Aug — Int League of Esperantist Teachers — Conference.	Sofia	A : Boris Simenov. Sojuz na bolgarskiye uciteli pl Lenin 2, Sofia.	Au 2
4-8 Aug — Int Association of Y's Men's Clubs — 39th annual int convention. P : 1500.	Buffalo (USA)	A : R. Sherman, 5200 Tifton Drive, Minneapolis 24, Minn. USA.	AU 3
Organizer's address	A	adresse du secrétariat organisateur	
Associated exhibition	Ex	exposition associée	
Expected participation	P	nombre de participants attendus	
Publication of " Proceedings "	R	publication de comptes rendus	
Participation at preceding meeting/ number of countries represented (place)	Pp	participation à la réunion précédente : nombre de participants/nombre de pays représentés (lieu)	

1963 - AOUT - AUGUST			INDEX
• 4-10 Aug — Organization of American States — 3rd Inter-American meeting of Ministers of Education.	Bogota	A : Pan American Union, Washington 6 DC.	Au 4
5-8 Aug — 2nd Caribbean Symposium on Chemistry, Nuclear and Radio-Chemistry and Radiation Chemistry.	Puerto Rico	A : Dr. Ismael Almodovar, Puerto Rico Nuclear Center, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.	Au 5
5-10 Aug — UNESCO and Int Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works — African study meeting of copyright.	Brazzaville	A : Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 6
6-11 Aug — World Federation of Democratic Youth — 2nd Latin-American congress.	Santiago de Chile	A : Benezur Utca 34, Budapest VI.	AU 7
9-11 Aug — South American Billiards Confederation — Extraordinary general assembly.	Lima	A : Jorge Costa Prunell, Magallanes 1424, piso 7, dto. 14, Montevideo.	Au 8
11-12 Aug — World Jewish Congress — Global gathering on ramifications of int anti-semitism and neo-Nazi movements.	Montreux (Switzerland)	A : 55 New Cavendish Street, London W 1.	Au 9
11-13 Aug — Lutheran World Federation — Int consultation on Latin America.	Jarvenpaa (Finland)	A : Box 421 Helsinki.	Au 10
13-15 Aug — Int Lutheran Conference . on the Doctrine of the Church.	Cambridge (UK)	A : Evangelical Lutheran Church of England, c/o World Lutheran Federation, 17 route de Malagnou, Geneva.	Au 11
13-20 Aug — Int Commission for Maritime History — 6th int symposium, 1st session.	Lourenco Marques	A : c/o Michel François, CISH. 270 bd Raspail, Paris 14 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 12
13-20 Aug — Int Historical Association of the Indian Ocean — 11th congress.	Lourenco Marques	A : c/o Michel François, CISH. 270 bd Raspail, Paris. 14 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 13
• 14-15 Aug — Int Council on Education for Teaching — 6th annual meeting and representative assembly. Pp : 70/19 (Stockholm).	Bio de Janeiro	A : Dr. William J. Haggerty. State University College of Education, New Paltz, New York.	AU 14
15-17 Aug — Int College of Surgeons — European Federation congress. Pp : 286/20 (Amsterdam).	Helsinki	A : 1516 Lake Shore Drive. Chicago 10. Illinois, USA.	Au 15
19-31 Aug — Int Association of Scientific Hydrology — Symposium on evaporation and evapotranspiration.	Berkeley (Cal, USA)	A : 61 rue des Ronces, Gentbrugge, Belgium.	Au 16
21-26 Aug — Int Union of Geodesy and Geophysics — Upper mantle symposium.	Berkeley (Cal, USA)	A : Prof. David K. Todd, Univ. of California, Berkeley 4.	AU 17
23-24 Aug — European Confederation of Agriculture — Meeting of expert committee on economic aspects of agriculture.	St Wolfgang (Austria)	A : CEA, Brougg. Switzerland.	AU 18
• 25-29 Aug - 30 Sept - 4 Oct — Int Conference on Creep and Fracture.	New York, London	A : Inst. of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW 1.	Au 19
• 26-28 Aug — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics — Int symposium on superconductivity.	Schenectady (Ny, USA)	A : Dr. R. W. Schmitt, General Electric Research Lab., PO Box 1088, Schenectady.	AU 20
26-29 Aug — Int Conference of Students of Architecture.	Bucharest	A : UASR, Kirov Street 6-8, Bucharest,	AU 21

1963 - AOUT -AUGUST			INDEX
26-30 Aug — Int Organisation for Succulent Plant Research — Congress,	Vienna	A : Gesellschaft der Kakteenfreunde, Löwengasse 14/21, Vienna III.	Au 22
26-31 Aug — 1st Int Barley Genetics Symposium.	Wageningen (Netherlands)	A : Nude 66, Wageningen, Netherlands.	Au 23
26 Aug - 2 Sept — Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students — Int seminar on past, present and future int student co-operation. P : 80.	Leysin (Switzerland)	A : Verband der Schweizerischen Studentenschaften, Langgasse 7, Berne. R : Nov 1963, COSEC. Postbox 36, Leiden.	Au 24
27-28 Aug — European Union of Association Football — Conference of national association secretaries.	Copenhagen	A : UEFA, Case postale 16, Berne 15	Au 25
28 Aug - 2 Sept — Int Economic Association — Executive committee meeting and annual round table.	Geneva	A : 12 place du Panthéon, Paris 5 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 26
29-31 Aug — Int Symposium on Pollen Physiology and Fertilization.	Nijmegen (Netherlands)	A : Prof. H. F. Linskens, Dept. of Botany, Driehuizerweg 200, Nijmegen.	AU 27
30 Aug - 1 Sept — Int Symposium on the Structure and Metabolism of the Pancreatic Islets.	Uppsala (Sweden)	A : Prof. S. Brodin. The University, Uppsala.	AU 28
31 Aug - 7 Sept — Int Society for Human and Animal Mycology — 3rd European congress.	Glasgow (UK)	A : Dr. J. G. Manners, Botany Dept., The University, Southampton, UK.	Au 29
Aug (end) — Joint Institute for Nuclear Research — Int congress on atomic sciences.	Dubna (USSR)	A : Head Post Office Box No. 79, Moscow.	Au 30
<i>SEPTEMBRE 1963 SEPTEMBER</i>			
• 1-7 Sept — Int Federation of Library Associations — 29th annual council meeting. P : 150.	Sofia	A : V. Popov, Bibliothèque Nationale Vassil Kolarov, Tolbuchin 11, Sofia, R : Mar 1934. Martinus Nijhof, The Hague.	Au 31
• 2-5 Sept — Liberal International — Congress. P : 200-300.	St Gall (Switzerland)	A : Dr. Bieri. Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zurich. R : Dec 63, R. Moore, 45 Whitehall Place, London SW 1.	AU 32
-2-7 Sept — 5th Int Symposium on Space Technology and Science, with exhibition (Ex).	Tokyo	A : S. Nozawa, Japanese Rocket Society, Yomiuri Newspaper Bldg, 1-3 Ginza-Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. R : post-congress, The Society.	AU 33
3-8 Sept — World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention — Preparatory congress for a World Constitutional Convention. P : 100-200.	Denver (Col, USA)	A : Philip Isely, 8600 W. Colfax Avenue, Denver 15.	Au 34
4-12 Sept — 9th Conference of European Meat Research Workers.	Budapest	A : Hungarian Meat Research Institute, Herman Otto utca 15. Budapest 2.	Au 35
6-7 Sept — Scandinavian Neurosurgical Society — 17th annual meeting.	Helsinki	A : Dr. G. Björkstén. Neurosurgical Dept, University Central Hospital, Topeliusgatan 5, Helsinki.	• Au 36
8-12 Sept — UNESCO — Symposium on use and conservation of water resources.	Canberra	A : Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 37
• - 9 Sept — Int Federation of Social Workers — Meeting. P : 35.	Jerusalem (Israel)	A : 2 Park Avenue. New York. N Y.	Au 38
• 9-11 Sept — Int Union of Official Travel Organizations — 17th annual general assembly.	Rome	A : UIOOT, Case postale 7. Geneva 20.	Au 39

1963 - SEPTEMBRE - SEPTEMBER		INDEX	
• 9-13 Sept — Int Institute of Philosophy — Symposium.	Mexico City	A : Dr. Curiel y Benfield. Torre de Humanidades. 1 <sup>o</sup> Piso, Ciudad Universitaria. Mexico 20. R : 1964. The Institute, 173 bd Saint-Germain, Paris 6 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 40
• 9-21 Sept — Int Academy of Management — Meeting.	New York	A : Count P. Baruzi, 121 bd de Grenelle, Paris 15 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 41
9-14 Sept — UNESCO — 1st conference of African national commissions.	Kampala	A : 8 Sh. El Salamik. Garden City. Cairo.	AU 42
9-19 Sept — World Chess Federation — 34th annual congress.	Basle (Switzerland)	A : Hugo Björk, 16 Kungsträdgårdsgatan, Stockholm.	Au 43
10-13 Sept — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization — 7th session of Maritime Safety Committee.	London	A : Chancery House. Chancery Lane, London WC2.	Au 44
10-21 Sept — Int Social Science Council — Conference on use of statistics in comparative int research.	Newhaven (USA)	A : 6 rue Franklin. Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 45
11 Sept — Int Association of Philatelic Journalists — Reunion.	Istanbul	A : Edgar Lewy, 69 Colin Deep Lane, London NW9. "	AU 46
11-17 Sept — Pacific Dermatological Association — Meeting.	Honolulu	A : Dr. G. MacDonald, 4294 Orange Street, Riverside, Cal, USA.	Au 47
• 13-16 Sept — World Congress of Faiths — Yearly conference. P : 80-90.	Cambridge (UK)	A : Rev. L. Gillet, Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, London W 2. R : Dec 1963, the Congress.	Au 48
16-17 Sept — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization — 9th council session.	London	A : Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC 2.	Au 49
16 Sept - 5 Oct — UNESCO — Meeting of secretaries of national commissions.	Paris	A : Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 50
• 17-20 Sept — OECD — Trade union seminar on active manpower policy.	Vienna	A : 2 rue André Pascal, Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 51
• 18-20 Sept — Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry — Int symposium on chemistry of aliphatic and aromatic nitro-compounds and their biological activity. P : 200.	Warsaw	A : Miedzynarodowego Symposjonu o Nitrozwiakach, Palac Staszica, Nowy Swiat 72, Warsaw. R : 1964, Pergamon Press, Oxford.	Au 52
• 20-23 Sept — Int Union of Tourist and Cultural Associations in the Postal and Telecommunications Services — Congress, with exhibition (Ex). P : 40.	Paris	A : P. Criscullo, Ministère des P T T. 20 av de Ségur, Paris. R : end 1963.	AU 53
20-24 Sept — Int Commission for Maritime History — 6th int symposium, 2nd session.	Venice (Italy)	A : c/o Michel François, CISH, 270 bd Raspail, Paris 14 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 54
20-30 Sept — Int Congress on Food Industry Machinery, with 18th Int Fair on Canning and Packaging.	Parma (Italy)	A : 18 <sup>e</sup> Foire Internationale, Parma.	AU 55
23-26 Sept — Int Congress on Steel Refining.	Dunkirk (France)	A : IRSID, Station d'Essais. Maizières-lez-Metz, Moselle, France.	Au 56
• 23-26 Sept — 4th Int Scientific Conference on Cooperation. P : 700.	Vienna	A : Institut für Genossenschaftswesen der Universität, Wien.	Au 5T
23-27 Sept — Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development — Seminar on farm and home management.	Rennes (France)	A : 2 rue André Pascal, Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 58

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• 25-26 Sept — Int Computation Centre — Extraordinary general assembly. P : 25/30.	Rome	A : Palazzo degli Uffici, Viale della Civiltà del Lavoro 23, Zona dell'EUR, Rome. R : Nov 1963. The Centre.	Au 59
• 26-28 Sept — Int Union of Therapeutics — 8th congress. Theme : Teratogenes. dénutrition, arterial hypertension, P : 400.	Brussels	A : Dr. Bauduin, 115 bd de Waterloo, Brussels.	Au 60
26-28 Sept — 3rd Int. Symposium on Biology. Theme : Analysis by radioactivation and its applications to biological sciences.	Saclay (France)	A : CEN/S, Département de biologie, BP N° 2, Gif-sur-Yvette (Seine-et-Oise), France.	Au 61
28 Sept - 4 Oct — 5th Middle East Neurosurgical Conference.	Teheran	A : Prof. N. Ameli. 15 Khiaban Jami, Teheran.	Au 62
30 Sept - 9 Oct — Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees — 10th session of Executive Committee. P : 150.	Geneva	A : Palais des Nations, Geneva.	AU 63
30 Sept - 18 Oct — ILO — Preparatory technical conference on labour policy.	Geneva	A : BIT, Geneva.	Au 64
Sept — Int Hotel Association — Council meeting.	Brazil	A : 89 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 65
Sept — Int Catholic Press Union — Study sessions.	Rome	A : 43 rue Saint-Augustin, Paris 2 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 66
Sept — Int Ursigram and World Days Service — Formal meeting.	Tokyo	A : Col. E. Herbays, 7 pl Emile Danco, Brussels 18.	Au 67
• Sept - Oct — Caribbean Organization — 4th Council meeting.	Caribbean	A : Hato Rey. Puerto Rico.	Au 68
Sept - Oct — Int Amateur Rugby Federation — General essembly.	Paris	A : c/o FFR, 7 Cité d'Antin, Paris 9 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 69
<i>OCTOBRE 1963 OCTOBER</i>			
• 1-5 Oct — 6th Int Congress of Aviation and Cosmonautical Medicine and 12th European congress of Aeronautical Medicine.	Rome	A : Prof. Scano, Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches de Médecine aéronautique et spatiale. Via P. Gobetti 2a, Rome.	Au 70
• 3-4 Oct — Int Association of Constructors of Aerospace Material — 2nd general assembly.	London	A : Edward Bowyer, SBAC, 29 King Street, St James's, London SW 1.	Au 71
3-4 Oct — Int Conference on the Physics of Optical Glass.	Ormskirk (Lanes, UK)	A : Institute of Physics, 47 Belgrave Square, London SW 1.	AU 72
• 3-5 Oct — European Academy of Allergy — Meetings.	Bologna (Italy)	A : Prof. L. Rosa, 8 via del Monti, Bologna.	AU 73
5-6 Oct — Int Union of Resistance and Deportee Movements — Int meetings on concentration camps.	Paris	A : Roland Teyssandier, UNADIF, 8 rue des Bauches, Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 74
• 5-20 Oct — Int Meeting of Port Managing Authorities, with exhibition of world ports, in conjunction with Int Fair of Genoa (Ex).	Genoa (Italy)	A : ICHCA Italian Nat. Committee. Via Garibaldi 4, Genoa.	Au 76
• 7 Oct — ITU — Conference on space communications.	Geneva	A : Place des Nations, Geneva.	Au 76
7 Oct — Organization of American States — 7th session of Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.	Santiago de Chile	A : PAU, Washington 6. DC.	Au 7T

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7-19 Oct — World Assembly of Youth — Int Seminar for leaders of young workers' movements and young trade unionists.	Geneva	A : 66 rue Saint-Bernard. Brussels 6.	Au 78
8-10 Oct — Catholic Information Office on European Problems — Study sessions.	Strasbourg (France)	A : 6 rue Wencker. Strasbourg.	Au 79
8-11 Oct — 3rd Int Conference on Endodontics.	Philadelphia (Pa, USA)	A : Dr. Lester W. Burke, School of Dentistry, Univ of Pennsylvania, 4001 Spruce Street, Philadelphia 4.	AU 80
9-11 Oct — 4th Annual Int Bottling Congress. Pp : 400 (Stresa).	Strasbourg (France)	A : Centre technique de l'embouteillage, 3 rue La Boétie, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> . R. : in " Embouteillage Informations ".	AU 81
11-12 Oct — European Confederation of Executives — Int conference on training of executives.	Rome	A : c/o. CIC, 30 rue de Gramont Paris 2 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 82
12-14 Oct — 2nd Int Congress on Mechanical Reproduction (mécanographie).	Ferrara (Italy)	A : Gino M. Sequeri, CIIM, Via Borgoleoni 12, Ferrara.	AU 83
12-14 Oct — European Centre for Federalist Action — Int congress.	Luxembourg	A : Karlheinz Koppe. Stockenstrasse 1-5, Bonn.	Au 84
• 12-18 Oct — Int Federation of Travel Agencies — 37th Int congress. P : 1000.	Lisbon	A : 30 avenue Marnix, Brussels 5.	Au 85
• 13-19 Oct — World Medical Association — nth general assembly.	New York	A : 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19. NY.	Au 86
• 16-18 Oct — Int Conference on Design and Use of Microwave Valves, with scientific exhibition (Ex). P : 300.	London	A : Inst. of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC 2.	Au 87
16-18 Oct — European Conference on Preservation of Waterfowl.	St Andrews (Scotland)	A : c/o CIC, 38 rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris 1 <sup>er</sup> .	Au 88
• 16-19 Oct — Int Federation of Free Teachers' Unions — Congress. P : 30.	Geneva	A : B. Zofka, 18 bd James Fazy, Geneva. B : Dec 1963, the Federation, 87 av Sermon, Brussels 9.	AU 89
17-19 Oct — World Organization of Gastroenterology — Scientific meeting.	London	A : Dr. A. Froehlich. 29 av d'Amérique, Antwerp, Belgium.	AU 90
18-20 Oct — Int Union of Resistance and Deportee Movements — Int meeting on neo-nazism; meeting of executive council.	Paris	A : M <sup>me</sup> Marie Madeleine Fourcade, CAR, 10 rue de Charenton. Paris 12 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 91
• 20 Oct — Int Federation of Petroleum Workers — 4th congress.	Athens	A : 407 Denham Bldg. Denver 2, Colorado. USA.	Au 92
21-24 Oct — 4th Int Congress on Medical Records.	Chicago (Illinois, USA)	-A : Mary J. Waterstraat, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois.	Au 93
22-23 Oct — Int Union of Railways. Office for Research and Experiments — Annual plenary meeting.	Utrecht (Netherlands)	A : Maliebaan 1. Utrecht, Netherlands.	Au 94
23-25 Oct — 1st European Systems Engineering Symposium, P : 400.	Lausanne (Switzerland)	A : IBM, Av du Théâtre 7. Lausanne.	AU 95
• 25-27 Oct — European Association of Producers of Publications for Youth (Europressjunior) — Congress.	Brussels	A : Building Europe, 9-15 ave P.-H. Spaafc, Brussels 7.	Au 96
Oct — UN — Seminar on advanced education for social work personnel.	Amersfoort (Netherlands)	A : Nations Unies, Palais des Nations, Geneva.	Au 97



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Oct — Int Young Catholic Students — European conference.	(Europe)	A : Herman Van Den Haute. 27 rue Linné, Paris 5 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 98
Oct — Grand Order of European Tour Operators — Meeting.	Lisbon	A : E. H. Brandt. Agence Havas, Cannes (Alpes-Maritimes), France.	AU 99
Oct — Int Commission on Large Dams of the World Power Conference and RILEM — Int symposium on reduced models of dams.	Lisbon	A : J. Duffaut, 51 rue Saint-Georges, Paris 9 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 100
Oct — Int Union of Local Authorities — Conference of institutions providing technical advice and services to municipalities.	(Sweden)	A : Paleisstraat 5, The Hague.	AU 101
Autumn — Int Federation of Refugee and Exiled Christian Workers — 5th congress.	(Belgium)	A : c/o CISC, 148 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4.	Au 102
Autumn — Pax Romana — ICMICA — 7th regional meeting of north-west and central European federations.	(Switzerland)	A : 1 route de Jura, Fribourg, Switzerland.	AU 103
<i>NOVEMBRE 1963 NOVEMBER</i>			
7-8 Nov — Bureau Int de la Récupération (Salvage) — Autumn congress.	Brussels	A : 12 bis, Rue de Courcelles, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 104
7-24 Nov — Int Congress on Food and Agriculture with exhibition of food products (Ex).	Amsterdam	A : Ministry of Agriculture, Washington DC.	Au 105
• 13-14 Nov — Int Federation of the Periodical Press — Federal council meeting. P : 30.	London	A : H. MacDougall, PPA, Imperial House, Kingsway, London WC2. R : Dec 1963, The Federation. 45 rue de Lisbonne, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 106
13-15 Nov — GATT — Council meeting.	Geneva	A : Villa Le Bocage. Palais des Nations. Geneva.	Au 107
14-15 Nov — Int Federation of Agricultural Producers — 15th session of expert group on agricultural prices.	Paris	A : 1 rue d'Hauteville, Paris 10 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 108
14-15 Nov — Int Federation of Newspaper Publishers — 2nd technical conference. Pp : 140 (Paris).	Paris	A : 6 bis. Rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 109
14-16 Nov — Latin-American Committee for Collaboration with Europe — First meeting, p : 250.	São Paulo (Brazil)	A : c/o CECAL, 24 rue Hamelin. Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 110
• 18-22 Nov — General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs — 21st annual session of Contracting Parties. Pp : -/82 (Geneva).	Geneva	A : Villa Le Bocage. Palais des Nations, Geneva, R : not published.	Au 111
18 Nov - 2 Dec — UN Economic Commission, for Asia and Far East — Conference on development of fertilizer industry.	Bangkok	A : U. Nyun. Sala Santitham, Rajadarn Avenue, Bangkok.	AU 112
19-20 Nov — Int Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists — Symposium on toxicology of cosmetic materials.	Leamington Spa (UK)	A : Mrs E. Millman. 2 Lovers Walk, London N 3.	AU 113
21-23 Nov — Int Christian Union of Business Executives — European conference of young business executives on Europe in 1985-	Paris	A : CFPC, 24 rue Hamelin. Paris 16 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 114

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22 Nov - 8 Dec — World Methodist Council — Asian consultation. P: 120/13.	Fort Dickson (Malaya)	A : Rev. Max W. Woodward. 49 City Road, London EC 1.	Au 115
• 25-29 Nov — Int Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures — Symposium on behaviour and durability quality of building materials in hot countries.	Abidjan	A : RILEM. 12 rue Brancion, Paris 15°.	Au 116
25 Nov - 1 Dec — 37th annual Int Dental Sessions of Paris.	Paris	A : Dr. Georges Delbart, 7 rue Pierre Haret, Paris 9°. R : in Revue française d'odonto-stomatologie.	Au 117
26-30 Nov — Customs Co-operation Council — 24th session of Financial Committee.	Brussels	A : 183 av Louise. Brussels 5.	Au 118
Nov — World Federation of united Nations Associations — West African seminar on teaching about the ON.	(W Africa)	A : 1 av de la Paix. Geneva.	Au 119
Nov — Int North Pacific Fisheries Commission — 10th annual meeting, pp : 131/3 (Tokyo).	(Canada)	A : Roy I. Jackson. 6640 Northwest Marine Drive, Vancouver 8 BC, Canada.	Au 120
Nov — European Conference on Satellite Communications.	Rome	A : c/o Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place. London WC 2.	Au 121
<i>DECEMBRE 1963 DECEMBER</i>			
• 10-20 Dec — UN/Economic Commission for Asia and Far East — Regional conference on population.	New Delhi	A : Sala Santitham. Rajadamnern Avenue. Bangkok.	Au 122
13-20 Dec — 6th Central American Scout Camporee.	Panama	A : Camilo Chapman, Scouts de Panama, Apartado 3428. Panama.	Au 123
• 25 Dec — Theosophical Society — 88th annual world convention.	Banares	A : Adyar, Madras 20.	Au 124
Dec (poss) — Int Institute of Refrigeration — Meeting on co-operation with developing countries.	(Pakistan)	A : 177 bd Malesherbes, Paris 17°.	Au 125
Winter — Int Catholic Youth Federation — South American regional conference.	(S America)	A : Rodriguez Pena 846. Buenos Aires.	Au 126
<i>JANVIER-MARS 1964 JANUARY-MARCH</i>			
Jan — Int Dental Federation — Meeting of regional commission for Europe.	Cologne (Germany)	A : 35 Devonshire Place. London W 1.	Au 127
3-8 Feb — Int Weightlifting and Physical Culture Federation — Int coaching conference.	Paris	A : Oscar State, 4 Godfrey Avenue. Twickenham, mx. UK.	Au 128
Feb — UN Economic Commission for Africa — 6th annual session.	Addis Ababa	A : PO Box 3001, Addis Ababa,	Au 129
3-7 Mar — Inter-American Commission for Nuclear Energy — 5th meeting.	(Chile)	A : Jesse D. Perkinson. IACNE, Pan American Union, Washington 6 DC.	Au 130
• 21-31 Mar — Asian-Pacific Dental Federation — 4th triennial congress.	Singapore	A : B. B. Erana, Manila Doctors' Hospital. PO Box 373, Manila. Philippines.	Au 131

1964 - MARS - AVRIL - MARCH - APRIL			INDEX
28-29 Mar — Easter Gathering of European Catholics.	Strasbourg (France)	A : Conference of Int Catholic Organizations, 1 route du Jura. Fribourg, Switzerland.	Au 132
Mar — Int Study Sessions on Educational Television in conjunction with Int Television Programmes and Equipment Fair.	Lyons (France)	A : Conseil d'administration. Foire de Lyon, France.	AU 133
• 13-17 Apr — Int Chamber of Commerce, Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs — 12th annual session.	Teheran	A : Comité National Iranien de la CCI, 25 Kouye Ottagh Bazargani, Ave Jami, Teheran.	AU 134
26 Apr - 1 May — Lutheran World Federation, Department of World Mission — Int consultation on the Church and the Jewish People.	Loccum (Germany)	A : 17 route de Malagnou, Geneva.	AU 135
Spring — UN Social Commission — 16th annual session.	Geneva	A : Nations Unies. Palais des Nations, Geneva.	Au 136
Spring — European Broadcasting Union — 16th plenary session of technical commission. Pp : 48/25 (Edinburgh).	Hamburg (Germany)	A : 1-3 rue de Varembe. Geneva.	AU 137
Spring — Grand Order of European Tour Operators — Meeting.	Lucerne (Switzerland)	A : E. H. Brandt, Agence Havas, Cannes (Alpes-Maritimes), France.	AU 138
Spring — UNESCO — Executive Board Session.	Paris	A : Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 139
Spring — Inter-Parliamentary Union — Annual spring sessions. Pp : 187/42 (Lausanne).	Zurich (Switzerland)	A : 6 rue Constantin. Geneva. R : 1965 the Union.	Au 140
<i>Mai-Juin 1964 MAY-JUNE</i>			
5-7 May — Int Conference on Electron and Ion Beam Sciences.	Toronto (Canada)	A : M. E. Boston. Torvac Ltd., Histon, Cambs, UK.	Au 141
10 May — Permanent Int Association of Road Congresses — 12th world congress.	Rome	A : 43 av du Président Wilson, Paris 16-	. Au 142
• 11-16 May — European Cultural Foundation — 6th annual congress. Theme : Our heritage from Greek antiquity.	Athens	A : Singel 542, Amsterdam C.	Au 143
13-15 May (prob) — Bureau Int de la Récupération (Salvage) — Annual general assembly.	(Netherlands)	A : 12 bis rue de Courcelles. Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 144
25-29 May — Society of Physical Chemistry — 14th annual meeting. Theme : Structure of polyatomic radicals.	Bordeaux (France)	A : Prof. Guy Emschwiller. 10 rue Vauquelin, Paris 5 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 145
26-29 May — 17th Annual Int Sessions on Water Research.	Liège (Belgium)	A : CEBEDEAU, 2 rue A. Stévert. Liège.	. Au 146
• 28 May - 12 Jun — Universal Postal Union — 15th congress. P : 500.	Vienna	A : Post and Telegraph Dept, Postgasse 8. Vienna I. R : 1965, the Union, Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne 15.	Au 147
May — Int Hotel Association — 12th biennial general congress. Pp : 700/28 (Lisbon).	(Brazil)	A : 89 rue du Fbg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 148
May — Int College of Podology — 5th medico-surgical session.	Genoa (Italy)	A : Prof. Chiappara, Viale Brigate Partigiane 8/15, Genoa.	Au 149
May — European Chiropractic Union — Annual convention. Pp : 80/12 (Ostend).	(UK)	A - H. Gillet, 5 rue de la Limite. Brussels 3.	Au 150

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1864 - MAI - JOIN - MAY - JUNE		INDEX	
May — Int Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee — Int technical congress on textiles.	Vienna	A : 29 31 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 151
May — Int Audio-Visual Institute — Congress.	Not fixed	A : 8 av Simon Bolivar, Paris 19 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 152
May — Int Self-Service Organization — Members' general assembly (restricted).	Not fixed	A : Dr. Henksmeier, ISB. Burgmauer 53, 5 Köln, Germany.	Au 153
May - Jun — Int Order of <i>Good Templars</i> — Int conference.	(Greece)	A : C. G. Peet, Clover Rise, Tankerton, Kent, UK.	AU 154
• 8-12 Jun — European Federation of Corrugated Container Manufacturers — 8th biennial congress. P : 500.	Brighton (UK)	A : D. W. Payne, Fibreboard Packing Case Manufacturers' Assoc, 27 Chancery Lane, London WC 2. R : Nov 1964, FEFCO, 90 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 9 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 155
• 18-24 Jun — National Confederation of French Dental Trade-Unions — Int odontological conference (Ex).	Paris	A : Confederation Nationale des Syndicats Dentaires, 12 rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris 2 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 156
• Jun — Int Federation for Housing and Planning — 27th biennial congress.	Jerusalem (Israel)	A : Alexanderstraat 2, The Hague.	Au 157
Jun — Int Dental Federation — Meeting of regional commission for Europe.	Paris	A : 35 Devonshire Place, London W 1.	Au 158
• Jun - Jul — Int Union for the Liberty of Education — 7th biennial congress.	Paris	A : 121 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7 <sup>m</sup> .	Au 159
<i>JUILLET-SEPTEMBRE</i> 1964 JULY-SEPTEMBER			
• 6-11 Jul — Int Institute of Welding — 17th Annual assembly. P : 500-600.	Prague	A : Výskumný ústav Sváracsky, 135 Ul. Febr. víťaz, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.	Au 160
14-20 Jul — Int Symposium on the geography of resorts and tourism.	Southampton (UK)	A : G. W. S. Robinson, Dept. of Geography. The University, Southampton.	Au 161
• 21-28 Jul — Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers) — 9th triennial assembly.	Waterford (Ireland)	A : Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29, UK.	Au 162
Jul — Int Esperantist Naturist Organization — Congress.	(France)	A : André Bertin, INOE, 6, rue des Champs Blancs, Yerres (Seine-et-Oise), France.	AU 163
Summer — Int Federation of Esperantist Railwayman — 16th annual congress. Pp : 400/17 (Stoke-on-Trent).	Brussels	A : J. Lok, Orteliusstraat 108-111, Amsterdam.	AU 164
Summer — Organization for the Collaboration of Railways — 9th annual ministerial meeting.	Not fixed	A : Hoza 63/65, Warsaw.	Au 165
• 1-8 Aug — Universal Esperanto Association — 49th world congress. Pp : 1550/40 (Copenhagen).	The Hague	A : G. G. Pompilio, Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 2, Netherlands.	Au 166
5-14 Aug — Old Internationals Association of Florence Nightingale Scholars — Summer school on int nursing — An influence for world peace.	Edinburgh (Scotland)	A : Miss L. J. Ottley, 48 Wilbury Road, Hove. Sx, UK.	Au 167
• 24-28 Aug — 2nd Biennial Int Conference on Water Pollution Research. Pp : 1200 (London).	Tokyo	A : Prof. N. W. Eckenfelder, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Manhattan College, New York NY. R : Pergamon Press, Oxford.	Au 168

1964 - JUILLET - SEPTEMBRE - JULY - SEPTEMBER		I	INDEX
• 30 Aug - 5 Sept — Int Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade — Conference.	New York	A : 171 Vauxhall Bridge Road. London SW 1.	Au 169
Aug — Int Chiropractors Association — 38th annual convention. P : 3000.	Davenport (Iowa, USA)	A : 741 Brady Street. Davenport.	Au no
• 5-6 Sept — Socialist Int — Ceremonial centenary congress.	Brussels	A : 88A St Johns Wood High Street. London NW 8.	Au 171
• 6-13 Sept — Int Standing Committee on Physiology and Pathology of Animal Reproduction — 5th congress, with exhibitions and symposia (Ex). P : 1500.	Trento (Italy)	A : Prof. Telesforo Bonadonna, 35 Via Monte Ortigara, Milan. Italy.	Au 172
• 15-18 Sept — Int Association of Schools of Social Work — 12th world congress.	Athens	A : Room 615. 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N Y: or 14 rue Daru, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 173
• 19-26 Sept — Int Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics — 4th triennial congress.	Buenos Aires	A : Prof. G. di Paola. Fed. Arg. Ginecologia y Obstetricia. Santa Fé 1171. Buenos Aires.	Au 174
• 20-27 Sept — World Ploughing Organization — Annual conference, with exhibition and 12th world championship (Ex).	Vienna	A : G. Daghofer. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Landjugendfragen. Löwelstr. 16, Vienna.	Au 175
• 21-27 Sept — Int Society for Research on Nutrition and Vital Substances — 10th annual int convention on vital substances, nutrition, civilization diseases.	Trier and Luxembourg	A : Bemeroder Strasse 61. Hannover-Kirchrode. Germany.	Au 176
• Sept — ITU — African broadcasting conference for medium-wave and longwave broadcasting.	Madrid	A : Place des Nations. Geneva.	Au 177
Sept — Int Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Int Monetary Fund and Int Development Association — 19th annual meeting of Board of Governors.	Not fixed	A : 1818 H. Street N. W. Washington 25, DC.	Au 178
Sept — Int Finance Corporation — 7th annual meeting of Board of Governors.	Not fixed	A : 1818 H. Street N. W, Washington 25 DC.	Au 179
Sept — World Chess Federation — 35th annual congress.	Not fixed	A : Hugo Björk, 16 Kungsträdgårdsgatan. Stockholm.	Au 180
<i>OCTOBRE-DECEMBRE 1964 OCTOBER-DECEMBER</i>			
• 1 Oct — UNESCO — 13th biennial general conference.	Paris	A : Place de Fontenoy. Paris 7 <sup>e</sup>	Au 181
2-7 Oct — Int Recreation Association — Int congress on play, life and leisure.	(Japan)	A : Thomas Rivers, IRA, 345 Bast 46th Street, New York 17. N Y.	Au 182
• 5-10 Oct — Int Society for Research on Moors — 9th congress.	Keszthely (Hungary)	A : IGM. Hauptstrasse 26. Vaduz, Liechtenstein.	Au 183
• 12-17 Oct — Int Catholic Girl's Society — 15th congress.	Rome	A : 1 route de Jura, Fribourg. Switzerland.	Au 184
• 19-24 Oct — Int Christian Union of Business Executives — 12th world congress. P : 400-500.	Mexico	A : Pedro Zorilla, USEM, Bucareli 107, Desp. 201, Mexico 6 DF. R. : April 1966, UNIAPAC. 49 av d'Auderghem. Brussels 4.	Au 185
Oct — Int Council for the Exploration of the Sea — 52nd annual meeting. P : 150.	Copenhagen	A : Dr. Ami Fridriksson, Charlottenlund Slot, Denmark. R : Spring 1965, The Council.	Au 186

1964 - OCTOBRE - DECEMBRE - OCTOBER - DECEMBER		INDEX	
Oct — Int Committee of Scientific Management, European Council — 5th biennial European management conference.	Münich (Germany)	A : Rationalization Council of German Economy, 163-167 Gutleutstrasse, Postfach 9063, Frankfurt/Main, Germany.	Au 187
Oct — Int Automobile Federation — Annual autumn congress.	Paris	A : 8 place de la Concorde, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 188
Nov — Int North Pacific Fisheries Commission — 11th annual meeting. Pp : 131/3 (Tokyo).	(Japan)	A : Roy I. Jackson, 6640 Northwest Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, BC, Canada.	Au 189
Autumn — Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration — 3rd general assembly. Pp : -/11 (Bangkok).	(Asia)	A : Prof. Carlos P. Ramos, Inst. of Public Administration. PO Box 474, Manila.	Au 190
Autumn — Grand Order of European Tour Operators — Meeting.	Vaduz (Liechtenstein)	A : E. H. Brandt, Agence Havas, Cannes (Alpes-Maritimes). France.	Au 191
Nov — Int Committee of Scientific Management. Pan American Council — 5th biennial conference.	Lima	A : Peruvian Management Institute, 543 Avenida Tacna, Oficina 145, PO Box 4075. Lima.	AU 192
• 25 Dec — Theosophical Society — 89th annual world convention.	Adyar (India)	A : Adyar, Madras 20, India.	Au. 193
27 Dec — 9th Int Grassland Congress. Pp : 600/52 (Reading).	Sao Paulo (Brazil)	A : Manoel Xavier de Camargo, Departamento da Producao Animal, Avenida Francesco Matarazzo 455, Governo do Estado de Sao Paulo.	Au 194
<i>MOIS INDETERMINE 1964 MONTH NOT FIXED</i>			
— Int Pharmaceutical Federation — 20th biennial general assembly. Pp : -/19 (Vienna).	Amsterdam	A : 11 Alexanderstraat. The Hague.	Au 195
— European Motel Federation — Annual conference. Pp : GO (Athens).	(Europe)	A : Dapplesweg 17, Berne.	Au 196
— Int Society for Ski Traumatology — 6th biennial congress.	(France)	A : Prof. Baumgartner, W. Sonnenstr. 0, Innsbruck, Austria.	Au 197
— Int Hunting Council — Annual general assembly.	The Hague	A : CIC, 38 rue du Mont Thabor, Paris 1 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 198
— Int Federation of Newspaper Publishers — 17th annual congress. Pp : 140/18 (Paris).	(Italy)	A : G bis. rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10V	AU 199
— Society of Exploration Geophysicists — 34th annual int meeting with exhibition (Ex).	Los Angeles (Cal, USA)	A : Colin Campbell, 810 Shell Bldg, Tulsa 19, Oklahoma. USA.	Au 200
• — ITU — African long-and medium wave broadcasting conference.	Madrid	A : ITU. Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	Au 201
— South East Asia Treaty Organization — Tenth anniversary annual meeting.	Manila	A : SEATO, PO Box 517. Bangkok.	AU 202
— Public Services Int — 17th triennial congress. Pp : 162/22 (Stuttgart).	Stockholm	A : Transport House. Smith Square. London SW 1.	AU 203
— Council of Europe — European conference of local authorities. Pp : 130/18 (Strasbourg).	Strasbourg (France)	A : Avenue de l'Europe. Strasbourg.	Au 204
» — Pacific Area Travel Association — 13th annual conference. Pp : 300/30 (Djakarta).	Sydney (Australia)	A : F. Marvin Plake, 442 Post Street, San Francisco 8, Cal, USA.	Au 205

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Commonwealth parliamentary Association — 10th annual conference. Pp: 130 (Kuala Lumpur).	Not fixed	A : Offices of the General Council. Houses of Parliament. London SW 1.	Au 206
— Int Auschwitz Committee — Conference of writers and historians on Hitler's concentration camps.	Not fixed	A : Koszykowa 6. Warsaw.	Au 207
• — Int Catholic Migration Commission — 5th world congress. P : 250-350.	Not fixed	A : 65 rue de Lausanne. Geneva.	Au 208
Int Federation of Christian Trade unions — Congress.	Not fixed	A : 148 rue de la Loi, Brussels 4.	Au 209
Int Federation of Christian Trade unions of Salaried Employees, Technicians, Managerial Staff and Commercial Travellers — 15th biennial congress. Pp: 150 (Hamburg).	Not fixed	A : 26 rue de Montholon. Paris 9 <sup>e</sup> . R : 1934. the Federation.	Au 210
— Pan American Health Organization — 2nd Latin American seminar on dental education. Pp : 101/16 (Bogota).	Not fixed	A : 1501 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington 6, DC.	Au 211
1965			
Jan — Int Dental Federation — Meeting of regional commission for Europe.	Brussels or Liège	A : 35 Devonshire Place, London W 1.	Au 212
Jan — European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies — 3rd congress. Pp : 200/11 (Cambridge. UK).	Knocke (Belgium)	A : Philippe Denis. Soc. française des analystes financiers, BP 144-02, Paris RP.	Au 213
• 13-17 Apr — Int Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled — 3rd Pan Pacific conference.	Tokyo	A : 701 First Avenue. New York 17, NY	Au 214
Spring — Grand Order of European Tour Operators — Meeting.	Helsinki	A : E. H. Brandt, Agence Havas, Cannes (Alpes-Maritimes), France.	AU 215
• 17-21 May — Int Catholic Press Union — 7th world congress. Pp : 400/28 (Santander).	New York	A : 43 rue Saint-Augustin, Paris 2 <sup>e</sup> .	AU 216
• 26 Jun - 5 Jul — Int Dental Federation — 53rd annual session.	Vienna	A : G. H. Leatherman, 35 Devonshire Place. London W 1.	Au 217
Jun — Int Dental Federation — Meeting of regional commission for Europe.	Vienna	A : G. H. Leatherman, 35 Devonshire Place, London W 1.	AU 218
• Jul — Int Union of Architects — 8th congress.	Paris	A : 15 quai Malaquais, Paris 6 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 219
European Atomic Forum (FORATOM) — 2nd congress. Pp : 700 (Paris).	(Germany)	A : FORATOM. 26 rue de Clichy, Paris 9 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 220
— Mediterranean Medical Union — 4th biennial congress. Pp : 600/3 (San Sebastian).	(Italy)	A : Prof. Uzandizaga, Faculté de Médecine, Université de Barcelone, Barcelone, Spain.	Au 221
— Int Asn of Ports and Harbors — 4th biennial conference. Pp : 120 (New Orleans).	London	A : Room 715A, N.Y.K. Building, 20 Marunouchi 2, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	AU 222

1965			INDEX
— Int Federation for Housing and Planning — Council conference. Pp : 400 (Arnhem).	Orebro (Sweden)	A : Alexanderstraat 2, The Hague.	Au 223
— Int Federation of Surveyors — 11th congress.	Rome	A: Prof. Dr. A. Barvir, Krotenthaller-gasse 3, Vienna VIII.	AU 224
• — Pacific Area Travel Association — 14th annual conference. Pp : 300/30 (Djakarta).	Seoul (S Korea)	A : F. Marvin Plake, 442 Post Street. San Francisco 8, Cal, USA.	Au 225
— Bureau Int de la Recuperation (Salvage) — Annual general assembly.	(poss USA)	A : 12 bis, rue de Courcelles. Paris 8°.	Au 226
— Int Federation of Newspaper Publishers — 18th annual congress.	Vienna Not fixed	A : 6 bis, rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10°.	AU 227
— FAO — 14th biennial session of European Commission on Agriculture.		A : Viale delie Terme di Caracalla. Rome.	Au 228
— 2nd Int Tobacco Trade Congress. Pp : 232/38 (Salisbury. Rhodesia).	Not fixed	A : Michael F. Barford. PO Box 8334. Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia.	Au 229
	1966		
17-22 Oct — 3rd Int Exhibition and Congress of Laboratory Measurement and Automation Techniques in Chemistry (Ex).	Basle (Switzerland)	A : ILMAC. Schweizer Mustermesse. Basle 21.	Au 230
— Int Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists — Biennial delegates' congress.	Berlin	A : Miss Elisabeth Pletscher, Universitäts-Frauenklinik, Zürich 6. Switzerland.	Au 231
— Int Confederation of Midwives — 14th triennial congress. Pp : 1000/37 (Madrid).	Berlin	A : Miss Marjorie Bayes, Royal College of Midwives. 15 Mansfield Street. London W 1.	AU 232
— Bureau Int de la Récupération (Salvage) — Annual general assembly.	poss Helsinki	A : 12 bis, rue de Courcelles, Paris 8°.	Au 233
— Int Dental Federation — 54th annual session. Pp : 1300/40 (Stockholm).	(Israel)	A : Dr. G. H. Leatherman, 35 Devonshire Place, London W 1.	Au 234
— Int Federation of Automatic Control — 3rd triennial congress.	(UK)	A : 79 Prinz Georg Str., Düsseldorf. Germany.	Au 235
Int Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Salaried Employees, Technicians, Managerial Staff and Commercial Travellers — 16th biennial congress. Pp : 150 (Hamburg).	Not fixed	A : 26 rue de Montholon. Paris 9°. R : 1966, the Federation.	Au 236
— Pan American Health Organization — 2nd. Latin American seminar on dental education. Pp : 101/16 (Bogota).	Not fixed	A : 1501 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington 6, DC.	Au 237
— World Council of Churches — World conference on God. man. contemporary society.	Not fixed	A : 17 route de Malagnou, Geneva.	Au 238
	1967		
Summer — Int Association of Sedimentology — 7th quadrennial congress. Pp : 300/20 (Amsterdam and Antwerp).	(UK)	A : D. J. Doeglas, Postbus 37. Wageningen. Netherlands.	Au 239

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— All Africa Conference of Churches - 3rd assembly. Pp : 350/42 (Kampala).	(Africa)	A : Dr. D. G. S. M'Timkulu. PO BOX 1131, Kitwe. Rhodesia.	Au 240
- United Int Bureaux for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property / Swedish Government — Revision conference of the Berne Convention and diplomatic conference for establishment of Administrative Convention for the Berne and Paris Unions.	Stockholm	A : 32 chemin des Colombettes. Place des Nations. Geneva.	Au 241
— Int Assn of Ports and Harbors — 5th biennial conference.	(prob) Tokyo	A : Boom 715A. N.Y.K. Building, 20 Marunouchi 2. Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	Au 242
— world Council for the Welfare of the Blind — Quinquennial int conference of educators of blind youth.	Watertown • (USA)	A : OMPSA. 14 rue Daru, Paris 8 <sup>e</sup> .	Au 243
	1968		
Oct — 4th Triennial Int Exhibition and Congress of Laboratory Measurement and Automation Techniques in Chemistry (Ex).	Basle • (Switzerland)	A : ILMAC, Schweizer Mustermesse. Basle 21.	Au 244
— Int Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists — Biennial delegates' congress.	(poss Finland)	A : Miss Elisabeth Pletscher, Universitäts-Frauenklinik, Zürich 6. Switzerland.	Au 245
	1971		
Oct — 5th Triennial Int Exhibition and Congress of Laboratory Measurement and Automation Techniques in Chemistry (Ex).	Basle (Switzerland)	A : ILMAC, Schweizer Mustermesse. Basle 21.	Au 246

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