

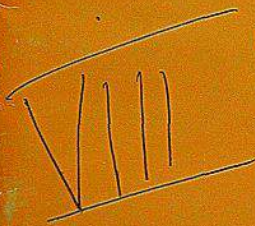
International Associations



LA REVUE MENSUELLE
DES ORGANISATIONS
ET RÉUNIONS
INTERNATIONALES

MONTHLY REVIEW
OF INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS
AND MEETINGS

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Proceedings of International Meetings

Analysis of a bibliography

by ANTHONY JUDGE

*Research Secretary, Union of
international Associations (*)*

Introduction

The following summary analysis is based on "Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings held in 1958" which has just been published by the Union of International Associations (**).

The bibliography contained 1587 reports produced in connection with 1161 meetings on all subjects. Material was included in the bibliography on the basis of the following criteria :

Proceedings : official report and/or working papers. Where these have not been located or published reference has been made to summary reports in periodicals. Every effort was made to provide a reference to some material descriptive of the meeting.

International : a meeting involving representatives of three or more countries where the participants are considered to be present on an equal basis and not as foreign guests at a national meeting. (Information on the proceedings of national meetings of this type is in principle covered by the national bibliographical and library services of the country concerned and thus does not fall within the scope of this bibliography.)

(*) Mr Judge is the editor of the " Bibliography of Proceedings of International Meetings held in 1958 "
(**) See details on page 493.

Meeting : conferences, congresses, symposia, roundtables, conventions, assemblies, etc. of international governmental and non-governmental organizations together with the international meetings organized by national organizations. This includes the specialist and technical meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Reports of meetings of the principle administrative and consultative bodies of the larger organizations have been included as many are fairly substantial volumes of more than internal interest.

Subject : material has been included under all subject headings.

Classification of Material

Descriptions of reports are classified according to the opening date of the meeting to which they refer. The bibliography includes three indexes : Universal Decimal Classification number, subject, author and organization responsible for meeting.

Analysis of Material

The material was analysed in two operations :

Operation I

A. Meetings were broken down into three groups :

Conference
Congress
Convention
Convengo
etc.

i.e. large general meetings in principle open to all interested parties and whose object is the discussion of a particular subject or range of subjects. Here referred to as "conference".

Symposium
Colloquium
Roundtable
Seminar
Study Committee
Meeting
etc.

i.e. specialist meetings in principle limited to a restricted group and/or by invitation and whose object is the discussion of a particular subject. Here referred to as "symposium".

Assembly
Plenary Meeting
Administrative bodies

i.e. meeting held to regulate the internal functions of a particular organization and to prepare and discuss future programmes of action. Here referred to as "administrative".

As indicated above the groups will be referred to in the following text by their main members (i.e. as "conference", "symposium", "administrative").

The placing of meetings in each group based simply on the title of the resulting report is not very satisfactory. Overlapping of the groups was bound to occur because the words themselves do not have precise definitions in practice. This is particularly true of the French word "congrès" which may imply either a meeting of purely administrative character or one at which technical material is to be presented. In many cases it was possible to avoid this difficulty by referring to the contents of the report.

B. Organizations and bodies responsible for the meetings were broken down into three groups :

- International inter-governmental organizations or sponsors;
- International non-governmental organizations or sponsors;
- National non-governmental organizations or sponsors ;

The second and third groupings were further split up on the basis of the manner in which the report was published :

- Commercial publishing house;

- Sponsoring organization;
- National committee (in the case of NGOs) ;
- Review of the organization;
- Review of some other body.

C. In each case account was taken of the number of publications and translations per meeting. Publication is to be considered in this case as meaning bibliographical entry—this conceals the fact that in some cases a number of publications produced in connection with the same meeting have been included in the same entry. It also conceals the cases where the main report is merely an article (included for lack of fuller information or in cases where the main report is not easily obtainable) though this is to a certain extent shown up by the second analysis.

D. In some cases where positive indication was obtained stating that no report was available or that the report was restricted to members only an entry was included to this effect. The number of these cases was noted in the analysis.

E. For each group "conference", "symposium" and "administrative" where the meeting formed part of a series of meetings (annual, biennial, etc.) the number of the meeting in its series was noted (i.e. 1st meeting; 2nd-5th meeting; 6th-10th 11th-15th; above 15th). The frequency of these meetings was also noted.

Operation II

A. The bibliographical material was broken down into five groups :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
| National reports | | i.e. material issued preparatory to the meeting and for discussion during the meeting. |
| Preparatory documents | | |
| Documents issued during meeting | | |
| Minutes | Final Acts | i.e. material produced as a record of the meeting; reports resulting from the conclusions of the meeting as a whole. Here referred to as "report". |
| Official records | Resolutions | |
| Procès verbaux | | |
| Comptes rendus | | |
| Summary reports | | |
| Proceedings | | i.e. technical material forming the basis for discussion. Here referred to as "proceedings". |
| Acts | | |
| Transactions | | |
| Text of reports | | |
| Summary records + documents | | |
| Abstracts | | |
| Summaries of communications | | |
| Miscellaneous | | i.e. material included for lack of anything better. |
| Programmes | | |
| Review articles | | |

As indicated above the two main groups will be referred to in the following text by their main member (i.e. as "report", "proceedings") Where material falling into different groups was available for the same meeting this was included under the most appropriate heading. Translations were not included except where they were published by different bodies.

B. The material was split up according to date of publication by year as indicated in the entry ie. 1957, 1958, 1963. 1957 was included to cover those cases where the preparatory material was published before the meeting.

Undated material was considered as having been published in 1958 - the year of the meeting.

C. The material was also split up on the basis of the number of pages per meeting (i.e. 1-20 pages; 21-50; 51-100; 101-200; 201-300; 301-500; 501-700; 701-900; above 901; unpagged).

	Intergovernmental sponsors	Non-governmental sponsors	National sponsors	Total
Conferences . . .	53	395	120	568
Symposia	148	121	141	410
Administrative	104	79	—	183
Total	305	595	261	1,161

TABLE I — MEETING AND SPONSOR

Results

A. Meetings

As the first analysis was done month by month it was possible to plot the information summarized in Table I.

The graph showed minima in each case (i.e. "conference", "symposium", and "administrative") for the meetings sponsored by the three types of organization considered (IGO, NGO, national). The minima occurred in the period December-February and less markedly around the month of August. The maximum in June-July and September-October occur for all meet-

ings but the September-October is most marked in the case of the NGO conferences (August 52; September 100; October 29). This effect is well known and has been remarked on in previous issues of *International Associations*. It is due to the attempt to organize meetings in the tourist season and at the same time to avoid interfering with the holiday period (IGO meetings show a minimum in August).

B. Reports

The distribution of the reports is shown in Table II. A distinction has been made between "single" reports (1 report per meeting) and "multiple" reports (several reports and/or translations per meeting).

ces" were either of the information type such as the United Nations conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy or convened under inter-governmental auspices to regulate such difficulties as the production of wheat, coffee, etc. This difficulty did not arise in the case of the NGOs where a distinction is usually made in the report between the business meeting and the technical meeting proper. It is for this reason that there are so few purely "administrative" reports under the NGO section.

C. Translations

30 % of the IGO reports listed were translations, generally English, French or Spanish. This figure is almost certainly not representa-

	Intergovernmental Sponsors		Non-Governmental Sponsors		National Sponsors		Totals	
	Single Reports	Multiple Reports/ No of Meetings	Single Reports	Multiple Reports/ No of Meetings	Multiple Single Reports/ No of Meetings	Reports/ No of Meetings	Meetings	Reports
Conferences	31	67/22	318	198/77	106	36/14	568	756
Symposia	75	195/73	106	30/15	137	8/4	410	551
Administrative	61	125/43	66	28/13	-	-	183	280
Totals. /	167	387/138	490	256/105	243	44/18	-	—
Meetings	305		595		267		1,161	-
Reports	554		746		287 1		1,587	

TABLE H — REPORTS AND SPONSOR

The reason for the greater number of IGO "administrative" reports in comparison with the "conference" section is due to the fact that most intergovernmental conferences are in fact plenary assemblies. It is only in the cases where the "conference" was convened expressly to consider the technical material presented and not to formulate internal policy on the basis of the material that the meeting was considered to be an intergovernmental "conference". In practice this meant that the "conferen-

tive of the true situation as in most cases it was only considered necessary to include the English or the French versions of IGO reports —many United Nations reports are published in four or more languages.

5 % of the NGO reports listed were translations. By contrast much NGO material contained bilingual text or communications in several languages (generally English, French, German, Italian or Spanish).

2 % of the "national" reports listed were translations. Here again material was often given in the language of the contributor but in many cases the material was translated into the language of the country concerned.

D. Publishers

Table III shows by whom the material was published for the three types of meeting. It can be seen that :

IGOs publish their own material. No separate column was made for commercial publishers in this case. NATO's Advisory Group on Aeronautical Research and Development (AGARD) publishes part of its AGARDograph series through a commercial publisher and is practically the only exception.

NGOs have 20 % of their material published by commercial publishers; 58 % is published by the NGOs themselves or through their jour-

	Inter-governmental sponsors	Non-Governmental Sponsors					National Sponsors				
		Commercial Publisher	NGO	National Committee	Journal		Commercial Publisher	National Committee	Journal		
					NGO	Other			National Commit.	Other	
Conferences	98	114	206	85	71	40	-	43	79	11	9
Symposia	270	29	48	15	28	16		35	74	17	19
Administrative ..	186	2	53	5	31	3		-	—	-	—
Totals	554	145	307	105	130	59		78	153	28	28

TABLE III — PUBLISHER AND SPONSOR

Number of Meeting	1	2-5	6-10	11-15	15+	Total in Series	Total Meetings	Series as % of Total
% Conference Series	12.6	39.7	22.1	12.1	13.4	411	578	71
% Symposia Series	22.7	50.6	17.5	5.8	3.2	151	392	38.5
% Administrative Series	4.4	24.0	25.3	14.5	31.6	155	191	81
Total						717	1,161	61.7

TABLE IV — MEETINGS IN SERIES (NUMBER OF MEETING)

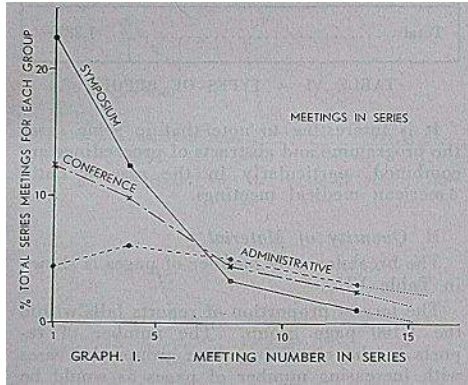
nais; 13 % through their national committees (i.e. the organizers of the meeting).

In the case of the nationally sponsored meetings 27 % of the material passes through the hands of the commercial publishers; 62 % is published by the organizations themselves.

E. Series

Analysis of the meetings forming part of a series produced the results shown in Table IV.

71 % of the "conferences"; 38.5 % of the "symposia" and 81 % of the "administrative meetings" formed part of a series; 62 % of the meetings as a whole formed part of a series.



The meetings in a series were split up into the number of the meeting in the series (i.e. 1st meeting; 2nd-5th meeting; etc.) and represented as a percentage of the total series meetings for each group ("conference", "symposia", "administrative"). This was plotted (see Graph I).

Interesting points are the considerably higher proportion of new "symposia" series starting and the fact that the established series are not very long (only 3.2 % of the meetings go above the 15th).

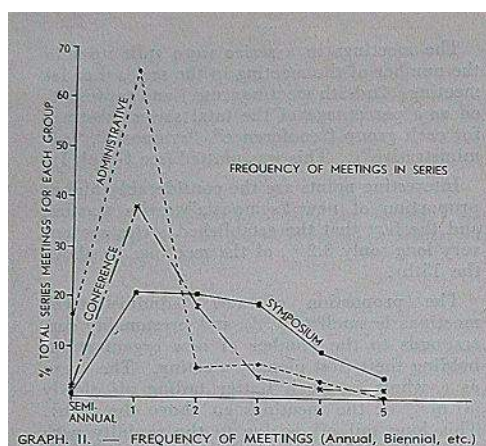
The proportion of new "administrative" meetings is small (4.4 %) and presumably corresponds to the number of new organizations holding their first plenary meeting. The curve as a whole is much flatter tailing off slowly (31.6 % of the meetings go above the 15th). This long tail off is due to the rapidity with which the "administrative" meetings reach the higher numbers as a result of their greater frequency.

The "conference" series is intermediate between the "symposia" and the "administrative" meetings. 12.6 % are new meetings and the tail off shows 13.4 % above the 15th.

It should be mentioned that only meetings specifically indicated as being part of a series by a number in that series have been taken into consideration. Many of the others may be part of a series or come to be considered as the "first" meeting as is shown by Table V.

Frequency of Meeting	Semi-annual	1 (annual)	2 (biennial)	3	4	5	5 +	Unknown frequency	Total in series	Total meetings	Series as % of total
% Conference Series . . .	0.5	21.1	21.1	18.6	9.1	4.7	1.5	23.5	405	572	71
% Symposia Series	1.3	37.8	17.9	3.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	32.4	150	395	38
% Administrative Series	16.3	64.9	5.8	6.5	2.9	—	—	3.5	169	194	87
% Total Series	4.4	34.8	16.8	12.7	6.2	3.0	1.4	20.7	724	1,161	62.2

TABLE V — MEETINGS IN SERIES (FREQUENCY OF MEETING)



F. *Frequency of Meetings in Series*

The results shown in Table V and Graph II show the frequency of the meetings in series for the three types of meeting. The totals differ slightly as the figures were obtained from a separate run which made it possible to include meetings known to be in series but whose number in that series was unknown. The shift between "conference" and "administrative" is indicative of the subjective judgement involved in choosing between the two categories in some borderline cases.

G. *Types of Material*

The breakdown of the material by groups is shown in Table VI. It proved difficult to allocate material to the first group because "documents" were usually combined with other material and could therefore be placed under "proceedings".

Type of report	Number
Preparatory	16
	418
Proceedings	744
Abstracts	29
Other.....	75
Total	1,282

TABLE VI — TYPES OF REPORT

It is interesting to note that in some cases the programme and abstracts of proceedings are combined, particularly in the case of Latin American medical meetings.

H. *Quantity of Material*

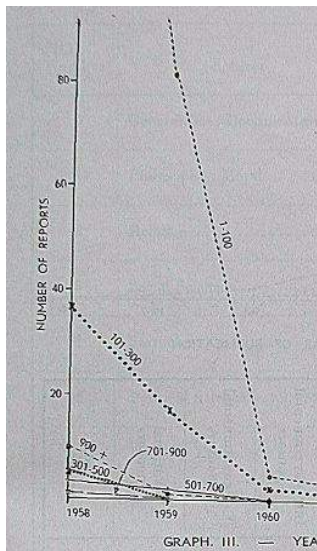
The breakdown by number of pages is shown in Table VII.

The largest proportion of reports falls within the 1-100 page group. The number of reports in the remaining page groups decreases with increasing number of pages as would be expected.

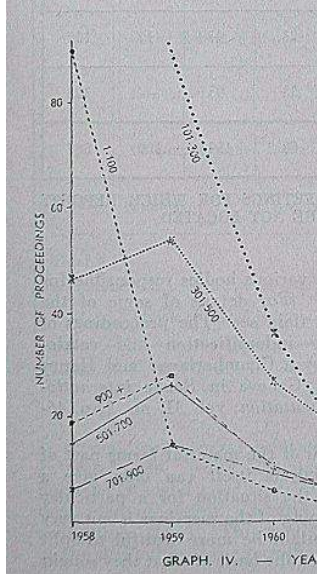
To obtain some guide to the quantity of material produced the "number of reports x number of pages" was determined for the main page groups. From this it appears that the bulk of the material falls within the 101-200 page group.

Number of pages .	1-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-500	501-700	701-900	900+	unpaged
Number of reports .	171	178	180	214	125	154	67	38	80	75
No of Reports X Average No of Pages		26,400 (basis 50 p.)		67,800		61,600	40,200	30,400	80,000 (1000p)	—

TABLE VII — NUMBER OF PAGES OF REPORTS



GRAPH. III. — YEAR



GRAPH. IV. — YEAR

I. Dale of publication

It is important to distinguish between the various types of material in indicating the date of publication. The length of the report has also to be taken into account. Plots have therefore been made of number of reports versus year of publication for various total numbers of pages. This has been done for the two main types of material "Reports" and "Proceedings", (see Graphs III and IV).

"Reports" : most of the "reports" (97 %) were published in the year in which the meeting was held or in the following year. Publication falls off rapidly thereafter as would be expected since from the practical point of view the record of the meeting must generally be available for consideration at the following meeting. 77 % of the minutes are in the range 1-100 pages.

"Proceedings" : the majority of proceedings less than 100 pages (79 %) were published in the year of the meeting. For the other page groups there is a maximum corresponding to the year following the meeting. Due to the greater number of publications with a higher number of pages the number of publications produced from three to four years after the year of the meeting is higher. In 1963 for example 6 195S "proceedings" were published—all in the higher page range.

In order to show the variation in the number of reports produced with date of publication a plot of percentage of total reports published versus year of publication for both the "reports" and the "proceedings" has been made see Graph V), This summarizes Graphs III and IV.

Coverage of Bibliography

A rough check on the card file on the 1958 meetings showed 1350 cards before information arising from bibliographical research was added to it. Reports were located for 730 of these cards and information that no report was available was obtained from the organizers of 30 meetings. The remaining 590 meetings were broken down according to Table I. (see Table VIII).

The main reasons for reports not being located in these cases are as follows,

- i. no reply to requests for information
- ii. no current address located
- iii. not located in bibliographies or libraries consulted
- iv. no report—meeting too small, "rally" type, private, etc.
- v. out of print, etc.

An estimate on the basis of the type of meeting involved is that 20-30 % resulted in reports of other than internal nature.

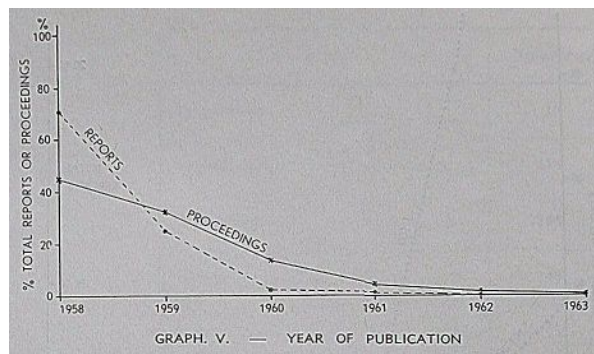
The bibliographical search itself lead to information on reports resulting from a further 430 meetings.

Conclusion

The main points arising from this analysis are :

- i. the small proportion of material published through the commercial publishing houses
- ii. the high proportion of meetings forming part of series - although the reports for a given series are very often published by the different national bodies organizing the meeting
- iii. 99.6 % reports resulting from the 1958 meetings located were published by 1963.

The presentation of the reports requires a comment. Many organizers publishing their own seem to assume that the report will not eventually find its way into a library. Efforts have been made in the past to suggest a standard form of presentation but it does seem important to include the name and date of the meeting giving rise to the report together with



	Intergovernmental sponsors	Non-governmental sponsors	National sponsors	Total
Conferences . . .	12	227	83	322
Symposia	23	97	17	137
Administrative .	33	95		128
Total	68	419	100	587

TABLE VIII — MEETINGS FOR WHICH REPORTS WERE NOT LOCATED

the names of the various bodies responsible for its organization. (For details of some of the problems in this field see "The proceedings of meetings : their identification and cataloguing" by N Joyce Chamberlayne and Henry Coblaus, CERN, Geneva in *Revue internationale de la documentation*, vol. 31, no. 2, p. 46-49).

Although much of the material forms part of a series the analysis itself can only give a general idea of the situation for a particular year. The grouping of the meetings is not very satisfactory. It might be more fruitful to split up the meetings on the basis of what they sought

U.D.C. Number	Subject	% Total	U.D.C. Number	Subject	% Total
0	Generalities ; Documentation . .	4.7	5		9.9
1	Philosophy ; Morals	1.8	6	Applied Sciences	—
2	Religion	2.8	61	Medicine	14.8
3		0.5	62	Engineering Technology	7.2
31	Statistics	0.9	63/64	Agriculture ; Domestic Science .	6.3
32	Political Sciences.	2.6	65	Communications ; Transport . .	5.1
33	Political Economy ; Economics .	10.7	66	Chemical Industries	3.0
34	Law	6.3	67/68	Manufactures	2.1
35		2.8	69	Building Industry	0.4
36	Social Relief, Welfare	2.8	Total 6		39.0
37	Education	6.8	7	Arts ; Entertainment ; Sport . . .	3.5
38	Communications ; Trade	2.1	8		1.1
39	Feminism	0.9	9	History ; Geography	0.9
Total 3		35.8			100.2
4	Philology ; Linguistics	0.7			

TABLE IX — DIVISION OF REPORTS BY SUBJECT; BASED ON ENTRIES IN UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION INDEX

to accomplish) general information on a range of subjects; study of a particular subject; publicise a social condition; organize a practical plan of action; establish or regulate a convention; etc.)- This would eliminate some of the difficulties over terminology.

The research work involved in the preparation of this bibliography would be much easier if the bodies responsible for the organization of meetings would take more care to ensure that the report of the meeting is not simply restricted to the participants at the meeting .This is

particularly true of meetings organized by the national committee of an international organization. In some cases the secretariat of the international organization was not even aware of the existence of a report of the meeting due to changes in personnel or because the publication of the report had been placed in the

hands of some other body. This bibliographical series has been undertaken in order to improve the situation, but to accomplish this redistribution of information effectively we need the co-operation of the organizers of the meetings to notify us of the publication of the reports of their meetings.

L'ORGANISATION REGIONALE DE L'ASIE ORIENTALE POUR L'HABITATION ET L'URBANISME

par C.S. Chandrasekhara, Secrétaire général

(Résumé de l'article en anglais pages 473-477)

Les différents pays de l'Asie Orientale ont réalisé depuis leur indépendance récemment acquise, la nécessité d'exploiter leurs ressources, de développer l'économie et ainsi d'amener les populations à un niveau de vie plus élevé. Les difficultés sont énormes malgré de nombreuses possibilités. Il reste encore des ressources à découvrir. Pour celles déjà exploitées, les méthodes nécessitent une modernisation radicale. Tout ce travail requiert des capitaux, du personnel.

En premier lieu, il est à noter le manque de voies de communications et de transport dans les régions d'Asie Orientale. Ceci est surtout dû au peu de contact des populations multiples et très différentes par leur idéologie, leurs coutumes. Nous retrouvons ici des problèmes déjà posés auparavant en Asie Occidentale.

Les échanges de renseignements, les contacts professionnels au niveau gouvernemental, sont limités par des considérations d'ordre politique et administratif. C'est ici que les organisations professionnelles non gouvernementales peuvent jouer un rôle important. Ces dernières patronnent, des débats, des conférences réunissant différents spécialistes, que ce soient des ingénieurs, des architectes ou économistes. Les discussions permettent les échanges d'idées, de connaissances, d'expériences.

Maints problèmes sont posés par la décision d'améliorer le niveau de vie. Ceux en rapport avec l'alimentation, l'habillement, sont relativement faciles à résoudre. Par contre, celui de l'habitation présente beaucoup plus de difficultés, car on ne peut envisager une quelconque

solution sans tenir compte de l'urbanisme. C'est pourquoi, en 1954, une assemblée d'experts en habitation et en urbanisme réunis à la Nouvelle-Delhi, en conférence régionale, sur l'initiative de la Fédération Internationale pour l'habitation, l'Urbanisme et l'Aménagement des Territoires a décidé de créer dans la région une agence dont le rôle est d'étudier toutes les possibilités de solution à ce problème. C'est ainsi qu'est née l'Organisation Régionale de l'Asie Orientale pour l'Habitation et l'Urbanisme (EAROPH).

Le but de l'association est de promouvoir dans la région, l'étude de l'habitation en fonction de l'urbanisme des villes et des pays.

Une seconde conférence régionale s'est tenue à Tokyo, en août 1958. Le thème était le suivant : Exécution des recommandations des séminaires et des conférences internationales tenues en Asie Orientale.

Le nombre des membres s'élève actuellement à 136, répartis dans 14 pays en 41 organisations et 95 particuliers. Le siège central est établi à la Nouvelle-Delhi. Tokyo et Bandoeng hébergent l'une et l'autre une agence régionale. Le siège central publie une revue mensuelle. L'association a bénéficié jusqu'ici de dons faits par les villes de Hong Kong et Singapour, par la Fondation Ford et l'Asia Foundation. Un service d'information en urbanisme fonctionne depuis peu auprès de l'association et on espère créer prochainement une bibliothèque. L'EAROPH bénéficie du statut consultatif auprès des Nations Unies. Tous les trois ans, un congrès régional est organisé. Le prochain est envisagé pour la fin de 1964.

East Asia Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing :

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO ITS ACTIVITIES

By C. S. CHANDRASEKHARA

Secretary-General



Mr. C.S. Chandrasekhara, Organising Secretary outlines the objects, scope and role of EAROPH at the inaugural session of the conference-

Planning and development is a universal activity in the countries of the East Asia Region. The new awakening, heralded by political freedom achieved by many countries of this region and a realisation of the necessity for economic development if self-sufficiency is to be achieved, has thrown this region into a hectic activity of economic planning, resource development and efforts to improve standards of living of the people.

The opportunity is very great, but the facilities are yet limited. Resources are yet to be discovered. Those which have been already discovered, are yet to be harnessed and in the case of those which have been harnessed, the methods that have been employed have to undergo a radical change. To bring fully into play the technical and scientific advance which the more advanced part of the world has made during this century, these efforts call for experimentation and research field trials. These require money, effort and personnel and it is quite often that administrations, faced with the problem of spending large sums of money on experimentation whose results do not provide always a good return, are reluctant to throw away money on such experimentation. Problems that have been faced by the countries of this region are not all new, nor peculiar to this region alone. Some of them have been tackled over and over again in other parts of the world ; problems of physical development especially, have been given a great deal of attention during the period between the two wars and recently in the post-war reconstruction period. Judicious application of the very same methods, keeping in view the limited objectives which these countries have to aim at should prove of great help in minimising expenditure on experimentation. It is in this context that exchange of experiences at expert level and efficient collection and dissemination of information at the appropriate levels and in the appropriate forms could be considered as most valuable and useful.

The East Asia region is notorious for its lack of transport and communications. Vast expanses of country have not been as yet traversed by human beings. Due to lack of close contact

between the peoples, information available in one country remains unknown to a country which is located next door. Political and ideological differences have not made this position easier. On the other hand, they have interposed obstacles even in the existing channels of intercommunication. Methods adopted in the West have been applied to problems met with in this region and have produced results, both good and bad. It is important that these results should be known as widely as possible and the success with which these methods have been applied should also be published widely, so that a repetition of the mistakes can be avoided and the experience of one country can be used as experience for all the countries in this region.

Exchange of information and professional contacts at governmental levels have limitations. They are useful and authoritative, but they are limited by political and administrative considerations. As such they are not always comprehensive or detailed. In technical and professional matters, it is not the exchange of information alone that counts, but a discussion of the methods to get acquainted with the limitations of the experience and knowledge of an individual expert, making him more competent and informed to tackle the complex problems he will come across.

It is in this sphere that non-governmental professional organisations play an important part. They provide the necessary opportunity for professional and technical people of all sorts to intermingle freely and to discuss their problems and their solutions under uncommitted professional auspices and thereby provide for exchange of experiences which individual experts have. They also provide a channel through which detailed information on specific topics can be collected, sifted, analysed and made available to anyone without difficulties of governmental restrictions. Besides, planning and developmental activities embrace not only governmental agencies, but also non-governmental agencies and specially individuals engaged in various professions, such as engineers, architects, economists, geographers, sociologists, statisticians, etc. The experience of such people can only be available through contracts and discussions in professional circles

and non-governmental professional organisations provide for such contacts.

Among the developmental activities directed towards improvement of living conditions of people, housing has occupied a very prominent place. Amongst food, clothing and shelter, the three main necessities aimed at, the problems relating to food and clothing are simple as compared to the complex problems of housing the millions of homeless people in this region. The efforts so far made in housing, can be barely said to have touched the fringe of the problem, the core of the problem still remains unravelled and untackled. Because of inter-connected nature of the housing with economic and social abilities and capabilities of man, housing is actually a part of physical planning, which is again a part of national, regional and town and country planning. Because the wider problems remain unattended, the efforts to solve the problems of housing have been thwarted. Against this background, the importance of making a comprehensive approach to the problem of housing and planning hardly needs to be emphasised and in this context every effort that is made to bring to the town planner or the housing specialist the experience of other countries, should be welcome.

It is in the realisation of these necessities and objectives, that in 1954, the August assembly of experts in housing and town planning, who had gathered together in Delhi for a Regional Conference organised by the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, in conjunction with the U.N. Seminar and International Low Cost Housing Exhibition, decided that a regional agency should be set up in this region. One which can serve the countries of this region, by collecting and convening periodically, congresses where housing and town planning experts from the several countries of the region could meet, discuss and find ways and means of getting over the problems which they face.

The East Asia Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing (EAROPH) was set up in consequence of this decision by a resolution unanimously adopted in the Conference and later on endorsed by a Working Party on Hous-



Issei Linuma, President City Planning Association of Japan (Elected President of EAROPH), presents a welcome address to the conference delegates on behalf of the participating organisations in Japan.

ing and Building Materials. This emphasised the importance role which non-governmental professional organisations could play in planning and development activities in this region. Recommendations were made to all the governments of this region, to support and actively participate in the work of such an organisation. The EAROPH born under such auspices, has already established an important position for itself among the several international and regional agencies operating in this region. It is to act as a consultative agency on housing and town planning matters to the ECAFE, UNESCO and other specialised international agencies established in this region. It will also cooperate fully with the national professional institutions in each of the countries of this region.

The objects of the EAROPH are — " To promote and to co-ordinate throughout the region the study and practice of housing and of regional, town and country planning and their development with a view to securing higher standards of housing, the improvement of towns and cities, and a better distribution of population, and to advance the knowledge of and secure improvements in the practice of the following matters : Housing for all Classes; Housing Cost; Financing for Working Class Housing; Rural Housing; Abolition of Slums; Housing for Special Groups; such as single or

aged persons; the use of Land; Town and Country Planning; Traffic problems in relation to Planning; Decentralisation of Industry; City Redevelopment; and the Preservation of Rural amenities and Beautiful and Historic Braidings, etc. "

EAROPH, in its role as a regional organisation, arranges periodic Congresses on Housing and Town Planning devoted to discussion on specific subjects of topical interest in different countries of this region and thereby establish close accord and communion among the housing and town planning experts in this region. These Congresses convened under non-governmental auspices, with the blessings and support of the various governments of this region, will provide the experts an opportunity at which they can express their views, without the fear of offending either persons or procedures and can hear without fear similar views expressed by their colleagues. The freedom and the uncommitted nature of the discussions will make it possible to obtain a frank and impartial view of the problems and their solutions and the potentiality of their applications to similar problems found elsewhere in this region.

Following the very successful first Regional Conference held in New Delhi in 1954, a Second Regional Conference was held in Tokyo in

August 1958 in conjunction with the U.N. Seminar on Regional Planning relating to Urbanisation and Industrialisation on the gracious invitation of the Government of Japan, who very kindly acted as hosts. The theme for the Conference was "Implementation of Recommendations of International Conferences and Seminars held in the East Asia Region". The various conferences that had been held until then had made a great number of recommendations. The EAROPH Conference considered how these could be implemented, what were the difficulties faced in implementing and what role non-governmental organisations like EAROPH could play in the effective implementation of these recommendations. The Conference once again proved useful and helped to establish contact between the planning and housing personnel in the different parts of the region.

EAROPH membership extends over 14 countries and has corresponding members in all these countries. Its present total membership is 136 (41 organisations and 95 individuals). Considering this vast region, one could expect that the membership must be far more numerous. However, the membership build up which faces a number of impediments, political, economic, underdevelopment, etc., is growing slowly. While it is possible for EAROPH to increase its membership in one or two countries very greatly, it has adopted a policy to promote the regional representative

character of EAROPH by having not too many members from any one country but at least some members from every country of this region. Though the organisation is called East Asian, it encompasses all the countries of East Asia, Australia and New Zealand and has about 30 countries within its purview.

The EAROPH has its central office in New Delhi and one sub-regional office at Tokyo and one at Bandung. The sub-regional office in Tokyo is managed by the Japan Society for Planning and Housing (JASOPH), and the City Planning Association of Japan. The sub-regional office at Bandung has not yet become active. One of the developmental activities of EAROPH is to make this office also active so that there are at least three key centres in the EAROPH region to promote the objectives for which EAROPH has been established.

The EAROPH Central Office publishes a monthly newsletter (*EAROPH News and Notes*), circulates a large number of journals, periodicals and country reports through this newsletter. It is also slowly building up a reference Library which could serve as the Centre of a Planning Advisory Service. When EAROPH was established, it was anticipated that the governments of this region will come forward with generous grants to help the EAROPH to establish a Library as soon as possible so that it could act as a Planning Information Consultant to all the planning and housing agencies of



Another view of the Conference in session.

would supply sifted information. Publishing reports on different aspects of developments, summarising experiences, and indicate new lines of thinking that have been broken through in this region of vast differences in climate, in resources, peoples, their economy and social customs. Accordingly, some countries such as Hong-Kong and Singapore, have come forward generously with periodic grants. With these grants, together with a generous grant from the Ford Foundation initially in 1953 and recently by another similar grant from Asia Foundation, EAROPH is being slowly expanded. Support in other countries is being built up by our corresponding members and by the time of the next Congress, it is hoped that most countries would be actively helping EAROPH in its activities.

EAROPH also acts as a Consultative Agency for both U.N. and U.N. Specialised agencies and to ECAFE in matters regarding planning and housing. It feeds these agencies with information collected from various countries on specific topics. It has published a " Report on Industrial Estates in India and Pakistan " for the U.N.

EAROPH is also engaged in compiling a Roster of Planning and Housing Personnel in this region. It is hoped that this Roster would give some idea of the availability of qualified experienced personnel in different parts of this region leading to a fuller utilisation of this manpower.

The EAROPH has now started, to a limited extent, a Planning Advisory Service. Any person seeking information on any problem re-

garding housing and planning can write to EAROPH Central Office and the Central Office. As soon as possible, he will be sent as much information as is available and with it sources from which such information can be procured. Further, if the problem is one for which a solution can be found, the Planning Advisory Service also suggest such solutions. It is hoped that this Planning Advisory Service will soon develop into a full fledged technical advisory activity similar to that given by the American Society of Planning Officials.

EAROPH is to hold a Regional Congress every three years and a Congress ought to have been held in 1961. Owing to reasons beyond the scope of the organisation, the Congress which were planned in Colombo (1961), Hong Kong (1962) and Lahore (1963) did not materialise. EAROPH hopes to realise a Regional Congress towards the end of 1964 and negotiations for suitable host facilities are now under way.

EAROPH has a great future and a great mission to fulfil. With the new expansion of activities in the ECAFE in the field of urban and regional planning and the new policies that has been adopted by various regional agencies, the increasing demand for developmental activities, and almost boundless untapped resources available in the countries of this region, EAROPH is in a position to rise to the occasion to fulfil the demands for information to bring together as often as possible planning and housing people who will gain through exchange of experience and knowledge, and thus provide an efficient planning advisory-service.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE

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Man is the only animal with a system of communication unrelated to survival (but it has been used for mutual destruction). Communication is a basic appetite of man. Men accuse women of talking most of the time but men are born of women from whom they have inherited the desire to communicate sense—and, nonsense. What good is a secret if you cannot share it with someone? And what joy is there in unlocking a secret of nature if others cannot learn of it? validate it? applaud its discovery, and discoverer? To spread the word by long-hand is tedious. It is no coincidence that the rise of science followed the invention of movable type, the large scale production and distribution of books. Scientific communication led to scientific meetings supported by the formation of appropriate societies. According to Dampier (1), the first of these was established at Napéis in 1560 as the Accademia Secretorum Naturae. The first medical congress was held at Rome in 1682. Garrison (2) places the first medical societies in Germany, France and Great Britain, but not until the eighteenth century. It was difficult to call international assemblies until reasonably rapid transportation became available. The century of the railroad

witnessed the first international medical conference at Brussels in 1857 (ophthalmology); the first great international congress of medicine took place ten years later in Paris.

Congressists complained that there was a void between international meetings and this led to the formation of interim societies. The first in the medical field was the International Society of Surgery, established in 1902. International medical meetings, except for periods during wars and immediately thereafter, have grown as fast as the population explosion. In 1957 there was published a bibliography of international congress proceedings—1427 of them (3). So important did international congresses become that a coordinating council was organized in 1949, and 10 years later more than 40 medical societies participated in the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS). The Council published a book in 1957 (3), *The Planning of International Meetings*, which gives excellent suggestions, many of which may be applied to advantage in the planning of national or even regional meetings.

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(1) Dampier-Whetham, *W.C. A History of science*. Cambridge University Press, 1929.

(2) Garrison, F. H. *Introduction to the History of Médecine*. Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders Company, 1929.

(3) C.I.O.M.S. *The Planning of International Meetings*, Paris, 1957.

Most international medical societies meet at four-year intervals. Although *congress* is a widely accepted word, international meetings have also been called symposium, seminar, meeting, even festival (of medical films). The CIOMS regards the word symposium as equivalent to a closed meeting, that is, by invitation only. Some meetings are called "world" instead of "international" and many international meetings are named after some part of the world—Latin American, Asiatic, Common Market, and so on. Although fewer than 60 societies of physicians belong to CIOMS, in 1963 at least twice that number have or would like to have regular meetings. Apparently, no segment of medical knowledge is too specialized to warrant an international meeting. For example, an International Society of Research in Stereoccephalotomy was founded in Philadelphia in 1960.

Why do physicians attend? The stated aim is usually to exchange information about technical advances across international borders. This was once true and to a certain extent still is. Honesty demands that we admit the chief reasons: 1) to meet, personally, fellow workers from other countries; 2) to travel, to see new places and practices, to compare, admire, or realize contentment. There are more than 5000 medical periodicals and more than half are available in many of the great medical libraries of the world. Few indeed are the papers at international congresses with importantly new ideas. When a man has something important to say he will not wait four years, he will offer it to the medical journal which will send his message as fast and as far as possible. Who may benefit most from congresses, that is, really benefit? It is the physician from countries with relatively few fellow-specialists—from the smaller countries of Asia, Africa and South America. This alone would make an international congress worthwhile if such countries were adequately represented. Most often, such countries are poorly represented if at all. The physician without "connections" or personal funds cannot attend meetings at a great distance. The CIOMS lists as a final goal the propagation of international friendships. Although this happens, it does not happen often enough, primarily because of language difficulties, but also, because each

nation practices medicine in its own way and the very equipment or criteria of neighboring countries may be so different as to discourage communication about them. There is also the centimeter versus the inch, political or ideological precaution, and semantics.

There are other reasons for the popularity of international congresses and these are seldom put into print since they are too true to look good in print. Travel, when civilized, is one of the most enjoyable activities known to civilized men—and their wives. In some countries, the travel of a physician to an international meeting is tax deductible; for many physicians in many countries, transportation to meetings is paid for by the government or an institution. International congresses are especially attractive to those who have attended at least one. The host country usually obtains the use of some hall, auditorium or museum not ordinarily open to tourists. In some countries it may be a palace or historical building; there is usually a reception by a government official. International meetings have been opened by kings, and presidents; physical medicine has had a ruling prince and a queen participate. The scientific sessions of any international congress usually attract many of the best known workers in the field. It gives the young man or the ordinary worker a chance to see, hear and even speak to the celebrities; it even gives celebrities a chance to talk to celebrities.

Since mid-century, simultaneous translations available at listener's choice have become increasingly convenient. At first, ear phones had to be plugged into a desk jack. Now, the listener can walk about with a portable radio receiver suspended from his neck and listen through comfortable headphones. For those interested in foreign languages, there is the added fun of timing in the same speech in some foreign tongue. Most scientific congresses decide on three or more languages. The chief deterrent to a meeting with many languages is the very high cost of translation since interpreters must not only know well at least two languages and how to speak technical words in each, but the work is tiring and they must be relieved periodically. Except for English-speaking physicians, many physicians can speak a second language and since this is often

English, mass communication at international meetings has become increasingly feasible.

CONGRESSES AND THE FUTURE OF
PHYSICAL MEDICINE

Of the many reasons for holding international congresses of physical medicine, the one which interests us most is its possible relationship to the advancement of physical medicine—advancement in all directions, so that more people in more countries may benefit from it, more schools of medicine will teach it, more hospitals budget for it; so that more research and education will result. Advancement depends not only upon hard work but on attention to details. Among these details are the design and operation of meetings which will reflect intelligence, imagination, industry and integrity in the men and women who make up the speciality.

Program.

Most program committees are open to suggestion, but, since they do not advertise the fact, the suggestions they do receive are concerned largely with obtaining favors for self or friends. We recommend that members of physical medicine groups write to the Program Committee chairman with positive suggestions for improving meetings. Here are a few examples :

Call for papers. The first call for papers should be at least 12 months before an international meeting, at least 6 before a national meeting. Everyone who wishes to give a paper should be willing to send a synopsis within the time set by the Committee. A synopsis must be received at least three months before a meeting so that it can be edited, printed, proofread, and published before the date of the meeting. The "call" should list the gamut of subjects or the names of subjects not acceptable. It should also list the time or word limit, but only if the officers have the courage, courtesy and honesty to enforce the limitations, will this be more than a gesture. Only those personally involved know the problem of extracting applications, synopses and abstracts on time. The reason is simple : secretariats, in their desire to be polite, accept with a smile the insult of after-the-last-minute compliance from 10 to 20 per

cent of bad citizens. Since these are the people who would usually rather part with their honor than their money, the solution is equally simple : do not list on the program those who have not complied with all the rules, which include sending a fee with the synopsis.

Acceptance of papers. In an international meeting all papers which originate from any continent other than the one in which the meeting will be held should be accepted, at least to be read by title. We cannot expect physicians in all countries to be equally conversant with what we think is currently acceptable, but we do want them to attend the meetings to hear our point of view, sometimes based on research expenditures greater than those their country spends on national health and welfare. Many physicians from smaller countries can attend meetings only if they may present a paper. Perhaps a special fund should be established for representatives from small distant nations (for example, no registration charge for two physicians from any country with a population under 5,000,000 and a distance of at least 5,000 kilometers from the conference). A quota should be set for the number of "local" papers. No more than half the papers should be from the nationals of the host country.

Invited speakers. Invitations are sent to two categories of speakers, plenary and discussants. Many people believe that the names of certain physicians on a program will attract an audience (and we agree) but there are some important-sounding names which will not attract an audience because they have had no new message for ten years, because their years are spent in speaking rather than in investigation. Since we believe in any honorable program device which will increase the number of countries represented and the number of representatives, we say yes to the invitation as plenary speakers of nationally or internationally famous physicians if for no other reason than that they will be seen and heard by the congressists who may have a chance to speak to them personally. It is most important that among the plenary speakers there also be active research workers. One of the finest ways to stimulate a desire in others to do research is to let them hear the enthusiastic words of someone personally engaged in meaningful investigation. Whereas

we believe that a limit of 20 minutes should be placed on self-invited speakers, we accept the inevitable 30 minutes for "big-name" plenary speakers, especially if they will present original work. There should be a limit to the number of plenary speakers from any one country so that as many countries as possible will be represented.

Programming. Most physiatrists have limited interests. It would be exceptional to find a balneotherapist who spends much time in electromyography or an electrotherapist who is equally occupied with underwater therapeutic exercises. In the past, most programs have not been well structured. Since at least 100 papers must be read during a "week," it would make most sense to group papers by interest category. All papers on ion transfer should be scheduled for Hall A, say on Wednesday morning and no papers on postural exercises should be presented in that Hall on that morning. A major error of the past has been inadequate estimation of the proper size of a conference room for each section. It is incumbent upon a program committee to communicate with the committee of the preceding Congress to discover which rooms were crowded and which virtually empty. Unfortunately, such statistics are seldom recorded but they should be. The secretariat should write to listed chairmen of each section for an estimate of attendance. There should be elasticity in the use of meeting rooms if the meeting manager learns that one large hall is virtually empty and another small room is overcrowded, he should direct the orderly transfer of programs at suitable times. There should be minimal overlapping of subject material.

Time allotments. Just as there is a tendency to build up a terminal reference list to a paper to intimate how many books and articles the speaker has been able to ferret out of indices (but not necessarily to consult) so is there a tendency to demand more time than is necessary to deliver the message. At an international meeting to which many people have come from great distances, time must be allowed not only for the presentation of papers but for discussion and questions. The reader of a periodical seldom bothers to write to an author, regardless of how burning a question the item raises. Besides, the astute listener

will rapidly learn from the manner in which the essayist answers questions whether the speaker has had first-hand knowledge of the subject, and many other bits of information by which the entire presentation may be judged. Chairmen should be selected who will keep the speaker to his promise. It is unjust for some speakers to agree to a delivery time and then ignore it while most of the others keep their word. Since a significant lengthening is at the least impolite, the chairman should be equally polite but more honorable by insisting that the speaker relinquish the floor when he has exceeded by 10 per cent the allotted time.

Discussion. If the discussant has nothing to add, he should limit his remarks to such a statement. If the discussant has had an experience at considerable variance from those presented, he should say so. Since at an international meeting, a discussant shall have received a copy of the talk (or at least a long synopsis) in advance he should "prepare" his remarks to keep them brief and to the point. The best discussion consists of questions aimed at clarifying any statements which require more detailed explanations than were given. Discussants should be selected for their known work in the area. The principle discussant should be allowed no more than five minutes. Subsequent speakers should be allowed only two minutes each. The chairman should announce the total time limit. It is not necessary to place this in the program since the size of the meeting, the interest in the field and the demand for discussion should enable the chairman to judge when the audience has had enough of the subject. The principal speaker should respond to questions with as much brevity as possible. A good chairman will summarize moot points in 60 seconds or less. Two types of statement should be outlawed in an international meeting. The speaker should not conclude that "the results are worthy of further investigation": the discussant should not say "the speaker is to be congratulated on this fine presentation." These are beginners' words spoken so often that their effect is opposite to their semantic content.

Who shall be on the program ? Just about everyone who has something to say which is of value. But what is of value ? Physical

medicine is perilously close to the "fringe" of scientific medicine. What is widely accepted in one generation may generate exceptions in the next. In the Third International Congress of Physiotherapy (1910) there was an entire session on the treatment of constipation by massage, faradism and exercise; there were papers on mineral water in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. At the time it seemed to be very appropriate. Even though there are a few left who might still think so, we must draw the line somewhere. There is always the criticism that a committee may be rejecting something which sounds absurd but which may later prove to be useful. A program committee in physical medicine must take the conservative position that it is better to have a slightly smaller but more critical audience. Few things can discourage the attendance of the best people more than embarrassing papers on a program.

Publication of Proceedings. Many people will save some of their best material for an international congress because of the opportunity to reach a wide audience. An even wider audience comes from the publication of the Proceedings. Almost any scientific article is like a man's head: it becomes gray and bald with age. The Proceedings of an international meeting should be published 12 months after the meeting. If all the papers have been written before the meeting (as should be part of the rules) the task of the editorial committee is simplified. If a contract can be made with a

printer in advance, and it should, a Proceedings can be published in less than a year—much less.

Importance of Congresses

There are many reasons for holding and supporting international congresses. Anything which arouses a sound interest in the field is good. The preparations by the committees, their announcements and mailings, all help to stimulate a greater interest among specialists and this spreads to others in and out of the specialty, locally and elsewhere. Physicians who will discuss papers begin to correspond with each other. Each physician who takes his job seriously will talk over the problems with members of his staff, basic scientists, clinicians and the reference librarian. Business and enthusiasm are infectious. At the meetings, exhibits are manned and explained by people with ideas. Viewers can ask questions directly. Sometimes the answers can lead to more questions, the germination of ideas and the continuation of mutual interests later, by mail. And then there is the growth of the "do-it-yourself" spirit. Most people put their best foot forward for a paper or an exhibit at an international congress. The quality of most aspects of an international congress evokes the best in everyone involved. It brushes off, some of its sticks, and some of it even grows.

There is no better method of communication between physicians than is possible at a medical meeting and no better organization for a meeting than the established format of the international congress.

CONGRESSALIA

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Pas si facile...

« Les responsables de firmes, associations, etc... pourront bientôt organiser des réunions partout dans le monde aussi aisément que dans leur propre ville. Un dirigeant d'association sera à même d'organiser un congrès à l'étranger avec à peine plus d'effort que s'il se tenait chez lui ».

Ces lignes publiées par *Sales Meetings* (revue publiée aux USA) et reproduite dans le magazine de la Centrale belge des Congrès ont attiré, de la part du Secrétaire général de la Fédération internationale de Laiterie, les remarques suivantes que nous sommes autorisés à reproduire :

« — Il n'est pas aussi aisé que *Sales Meetings* veut le faire croire d'organiser des réunions « partout dans le monde ».

» Notre Fédération vient de tenir ses 48^e assises annuelles du 4 au 9 novembre 1963 à Palmerston North en Nouvelle-Zélande. Certes, il n'a pas été difficile de trouver un bâtiment doté de plusieurs salles de réunions. En l'espèce, l'« Agricultural College » .situé à Palmerston a fort bien fait l'affaire. Mais cette étape franchie, des difficultés ont surgi :

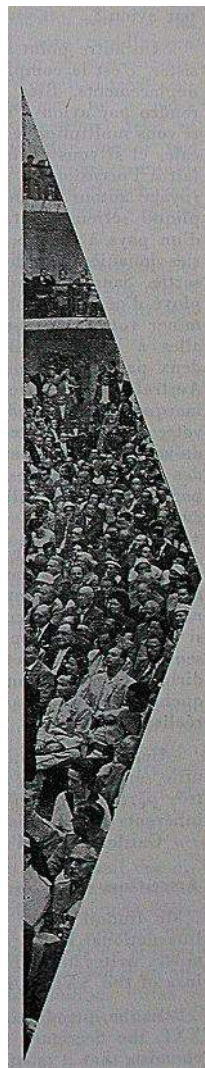
- pour l'hébergement des participants, l'industrie hôtelière néo-zélandaise n'en étant pas encore à un stade très avancé;
- pour la traduction simultanée : tant les interprètes que les installations font complètement défaut dans cet hémisphère où les congrès ou réunions antérieurs se sont déroulés jusqu'à présent en anglais seulement.

» Faire venir des interprètes compétents et du matériel approprié, des USA par exemple, aurait représenté des frais disproportionnés par rapport à l'importance de ces réunions : 200 personnes pendant une semaine. Il est évident qu'il n'en aurait pas été de même s'il s'était agi d'un Congrès de Laiterie que la FIL n'organise que tous les quatre ans et qui groupe 3.000 à 4.000 personnes. Dans l'immédiat, on fit appel aux bonnes volontés locales qui d'ailleurs ne manquaient pas. Mais l'on ne s'improvise pas interprète.

» Les deux grandes difficultés que je viens de signaler n'ont pu grosso modo être surmontées que grâce aux efforts des représentants de la Fédération en Nouvelle-Zélande et à la compréhension des délégués. Mais elles sont loin d'être négligeables et auraient pu très sérieusement compromettre le succès des réunions;

» Autre difficulté : l'acheminement en temps voulu des documents de travail nécessaires pour les réunions. Il faut en moyenne deux mois pour que les documents arrivent par bateau d'Europe

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en Australie ou Nouvelle-Zélande. Quelle organisation peut se permettre de dépenser de fortes sommes pour envoyer des paquets de papier par avion ?

» Un autre point sur lequel il convient d'insister, c'est la complexité de l'organisation des déplacements. Rien de plus facile que de se rendre par avion d'un point à un autre. Mais si vous multipliez les points de chute et les escales et si vous envisagez, comme nous l'avons fait à l'occasion de ces réunions annuelles, un voyage autour du monde, la question se complique sérieusement. Les formalités diffèrent d'un pays à l'autre, qu'il s'agisse de tracasseries douanières ou des formalités d'entrée et de sortie. Sans parler de la distraction d'un employé d'aérogare qui peut fort bien faire achever votre valise sur Manille alors que vous allez à Bangkok; il faut notamment remplir deux pages d'un questionnaire pour entrer en Australie et déclarer à la Nouvelle-Delhi la marque, le numéro de série, la valeur, etc... de votre caméra, de votre appareil photographique, de votre transistor, etc... Je ne parle même pas des vaccinations, des visas et des excédents de bagage ni des complications en cas de maladie en cours de route.

» Pour en revenir aux réunions proprement dites, je prétends, contrairement à *Sales Meetings*, qu'un dirigeant d'association n'est à même d'organiser des conférences à l'étranger que si l'organisation dispose sur place d'une représentation efficiente et expérimentée et que si le dirigeant en question peut se rendre sur place quelques mois à l'avance pour en étudier la réalisation.

» Une liste des hôtels et salles de réunions est utile certes mais ne représente qu'une réponse très partielle à l'un des nombreux problèmes inhérents à l'organisation de réunions.

» Gardons-nous d'un optimisme béat ! »

Attention : too many meetings

Mr Rudolf Morf, Secretary General of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry writes in the Introduction to the Proceedings of the XXII IUPAC Conference :

" In the introduction to the Comptes Rendus XXI, the Secretary General tried to convince chemists that it is still desirable that the International ASSOCIATIONS, 1964, No. 8

national Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry should organize each uneven year an International Congress so that as many active chemists as possible can profit by the stimulating atmosphere which can only be created in a big international gathering.

" This view I have continually stressed although I would not wish to detract from the value of small symposia with limited membership where workers in one particular field may meet and by discussion stimulate overall progress. At the same time, we must always remember that real progress in research comes essentially from thought and hard work in the laboratory and that indefinite multiplication of meetings and symposia all over the world is not without its dangers, in that they can occupy too much of the time of young scientists. Moderation should be the keynote and it is particularly desirable that meetings should be well and responsibly organized. As I have already indicated in my article in Information Bulletin No. 18, I believe that IUPAC should endeavour to rationalize things by having a "well planned programme of meetings for some years ahead and by confining its support to such activities as accord with it. Otherwise, we are likely to be plagued by an endless series of ill-considered conventions of little value except to the travel agents ".

la FIAV et les congrès internationaux

Nous avons publié dans notre numéro de février dernier (p. 70-72) un article sur les résultats d'une enquête menée par la Fédération internationale des agences de voyages (FIAV) sur les réductions accordées aux congressistes pour les transports par chemins de fer. Une autre étude est actuellement menée par la FIAV, en collaboration avec le ministère de la Marine marchande française sur les congrès-croisières. Cette étude comprendra une analyse des problèmes des organisateurs, un exposé des problèmes des armateurs et une mise au point sur les formalités d'embarquement et de débarquement aux ports d'escales.

New Technique

There is a new way to make certain that delegates arrive at conventions on time : airlift them there. This technique was employed by

the Jehovah's Witnesses to make certain that thousands of delegates arrived on time for their New York, June 30, 1964, " Everlasting Good News " assembly.

Normalisation

L'Institut Belge de Normalisation a soumis à l'enquête publique le 1^{er} février 1964 un projet de norme sur le « code de bonne pratique pour l'organisation des réunions ». Ce projet porte le numéro NBN 637.

Les recommandations prévues ont pour but de déterminer les règles essentielles de procédure qui rendent les délibérations des réunions plus rapides et plus efficaces.

Elles comportent à la fois les principes de travail et les documents normalisés indispensables aux réunions.

Les points suivants sont particulièrement abordés dans le projet : terminologie, convocation et bulletin-réponse, liste des membres et liste de présence, procès-verbal.

Through Telstar

On 3 June a five-man team of microwave engineers in Edinburgh took part in a conference being held 7,000 miles away in Los Angeles through Telstar.

The team were all members of Ferranti Ltd., and their combined paper " Novel microwave solutions to some elementary problems " features some of the tasks facing telemetry engineers. After the paper there was a period to answer questions put by the audience attending an after-lunch session of the 1964 National Telemetering Conference.

Nouvelle revue

Une revue spécialisée dans les questions d'organisation de congrès, en langue allemande a publié son premier numéro en janvier dernier. Intitulée « Kongress Revue-Internationale Fachzeitschrift für Planung, Durchführung und Technik bei Kongressen, Messen, Tagungen, Ausstellungen und anderen Groszveranstaltungen », ce nouveau mensuel est publié à Berlin. Le rédacteur en chef est M. Rolf Gersbaecker, 1 Berlin 21, Bartningallee 16.

The United Nations itself

During the last General Assembly of the United Nations the working methods of the Assembly were examined. Several points had been proposed in order that the work of the Assembly be accomplished more rapidly and efficiently : better utilisation of sub-committees and working groups for detailed treatment of agenda items and (subject to a close study of the financial implications) trial of electronic systems for voting for one or two years in one more conference rooms, compilation of calendars covering the work of each commission, development of the Secretariat's role of co-ordination.

Several delegates favoured the installation of an electrical voting system on trial, but others pointed out that this was outside the present financial means of the United Nations.

60 années

Ce n'est pas à proprement parler, une réunion internationale : cependant le développement actuel et le retentissement de ses assises annuelles dépassent largement les frontières nationales et nous autorisent à en parler ici. Les Semaines Sociales de France inaugurées en 1904 par Marius Gonin et Adéodat Boissard fêtent cette année leur soixantième anniversaire. La 51^e session s'est tenue à Lyon du 9 au 14 juillet sur le thème : « le travail et les travailleurs dans la société contemporaine ».

For the first time

The first African to preside — the first woman to represent her country, a record for the Council of the Catholic, International Education Office meeting in October 1963 in The Hague.

(Bull. documentaire de l'OIEC, 4^e trim. 63)

Charter

Le bulletin d'information du Conseil des organisations internationales des sciences médicales d'avril 1964 (n° 22) publie une courte documentation sur « les congrès et les voyages collectifs ». Cette note traite des tarifs de groupe, des voyages à forfait et de l'affrètement d'un appareil spécial (charter), informations utiles à tous les organisateurs de congrès internationaux médicaux ou non.

Chiffres

• Une enquête menée par la Canadian Tourist Association auprès des hôtels de 18 villes canadiennes a permis d'établir qu'en 1962 avaient eu lieu au Canada 1952 congrès et réunions de toutes sortes, avec la participation de 1.135.790 délégués. Le revenu, pour les 18 villes en question s'est élevé à 190 millions de dollars.

• En 1962, les participants aux différents congrès ont dépensé à New York 248 millions 485.675 dollars.

• A Munich, l'Office du Tourisme s'est occupé, en 1962, de 353 congrès qui groupèrent 110.000 participants. Le rendement des congrès à Munich a été évalué, pour l'économie de la ville, à 26,5 millions de DM soit 331 millions de francs belges.

(Discours de M. Arthur Haulot à la réunion des « villes de congrès » 27 novembre 1963, à Bruxelles)

Attendance

The XVIIIth World Congress of the Junior Chamber International was held in Tel Aviv. The total final registration was 923 delegates of

which 692 came from overseas, representing 49 national organisation members. At the last three congresses in Hong-Kong, San Juan, and Paris the registrations were 1,000, 827 and 1,320 respectively.

Le microphone sans fil

La liaison entre le microphone et l'enregistreur peut susciter quelques difficultés; désormais, il existe un appareil très curieux, sorte de microphone sans fil, qui permet de transformer le problème. Il s'agit d'un petit émetteur sans fil minuscule à transistors alimenté pendant 30 heures par une pile incorporée, et qu'on relie au microphone. L'ensemble peut être placé n'importe où, et il est facilement caché, même dans un arbre.

Cet émetteur transmet les sons captés par le microphone, sans l'aide d'un câble, à une distance qui peut être de l'ordre d'une centaine de mètres, à un petit récepteur convertisseur alimenté aussi par pile et qu'on relie tout simplement à un poste de radio d'un type courant à modulation de fréquence. Les sons peuvent être entendus à distance, ou inscrits de la manière habituelle sur le magnétophone.

(Ciné Amateur, décembre 1963.)

(suite de la page 491)

avancer suivant le besoin un tableau noir, un tableau-flanelle, un tableau indicatif ou un écran de cinéma dissimulés dans les cloisons.

Le rez-de-chaussée aussi bien que le premier étage sont dotés l'un et l'autre de vastes galeries. La « salle des pas perdus » du rez-de-chaussée couvre 2.000 m², celle du premier étage, y compris son aile, 2.300 m².

Il est prévu en outre pour l'organisation des congrès : des locaux pour le secrétariat, une salle de presse et de direction, un central téléphonique doté de 13 cabines, des kiosques et un comptoir d'information de 22 mètres de long, avec derrière 14 armoires disposant d'un total de 1.600 casiers pour les congressistes.

Le Palais des Congrès, qui se situe perpendiculairement au Palais des Expositions, se dresse libre de tous côtés dans un parc s'achevant sur un bassin. Il y sera aménagé un petit port, de sorte qu'il sera possible de visiter en vedette la ville d'Amsterdam ou de gagner par eau à partir d'un des nombreux hôtels situés sur les canaux de la ville le Palais des Congrès. Soulignons encore ce fait très important que 10.000 automobiles peuvent parquer dans un rayon de 500 mètres.

Ainsi, un ensemble d'aménagements conçus avant tout en vue de l'efficacité feront, sans nul doute en 1965 du Palais des Congrès d'Amsterdam, l'un des plus modernes d'Europe.

Une journée du Congrès s'est tenue le 25 mai 1964 à Namur (Belgique) pour l'inauguration de la Maison de la Culture de Namur. Celle-ci a été conçue pour faire face également à toutes les exigences d'organisation de réunions internationales. Le Centre d'action culturelle de la Province de Namur avait demandé au Secrétaire Général de l'Union des Associations internationales de parler lors de la séance d'inauguration, de l'utilisation rationnelle d'un bâtiment de congrès. Avec la permission de M. R. Rossijs, Directeur de la Maison de la Culture de Namur, nous reproduisons ci-après, le texte de son exposé.

L'utilisation rationnelle d'un bâtiment de congrès

par G. P. SPEECKAERT

*Secrétaire général
de l'Union des Associations Internationales*

La seule utilisation rationnelle est le plein emploi de l'outil.

Dans le passé, les réunions internationales se tenaient dans des bâtiments conçus et utilisés avant tout pour d'autres fins : auditoriums universitaires, palais d'académies, parlements. Les facilités qu'ils offraient étaient peu nombreuses, et se limitaient en fait aux dimensions, au confort, à la situation urbanistique, et au cachet architectural d'une salle, parfois de deux salles et de quelques bureaux.

1. Aujourd'hui, les responsables d'une réunion internationale peuvent trouver dans des pays dont le nombre va croissant, des bâtiments fonctionnels qui mettent de très nombreuses facilités à leur disposition.

Celles-ci sont le résultat à la fois de la complexité de plus en plus grande du mécanisme des réunions, des exigences de certains usagers particulièrement avertis et d'une étude attentive de ces données.

Lés administrateurs des bâtiments se basant sur des études, leur expérience pratique et celle de leurs collègues, ont porté leurs efforts sur quatre plans :

- 1) la construction et l'aménagement de locaux rationnels;
- 2) l'acquisition d'équipements perfectionnés;
- 3) l'organisation de services auxiliaires;

4) le recrutement et la formation d'un personnel spécialisé.

2. Le responsable de l'organisation d'une réunion internationale doit faire — et ceci est moins souvent le cas et plus difficile aussi qu'il ne le paraît à première vue — un plein emploi de tout ce qui est mis ainsi à sa disposition.

Pour cela, il faut qu'il évite les idées préconçues.

Il doit, dès avant même le choix définitif du siège de sa réunion, demander un plan détaillé du bâtiment, la liste des équipements, services et personnel, et le questionnaire fort utile que la plupart des palais des Congrès joignent au formulaire de demande de location.

3. Après un examen attentif de ces documents au regard des caractéristiques de sa propre réunion, il convient qu'il se rende sur place, non seulement pour une visite approfondie mais aussi pour exposer ses problèmes et idées à l'administrateur du bâtiment.

Cet examen en commun doit se faire à partir des éléments essentiels de la réunion : estimation raisonnable du nombre des participants — caractère et but de la réunion — durée — nombre et genre de séances de travail, avec prévision des participations respectives — documentation à produire et distribuer durant la réunion — interprétation simultanée, projec-

tion, enregistrement, qui paraît utile — expositions éventuelles — logement des participants — manifestations sociales.

Sur la base de ces données, il faut voir ce qui est disponible et qui s'avère nécessaire, des grandes salles aux plus petits bureaux, de la T.V. en circuit-fermé aux drapeaux et fleurs.

4. L'étape suivante consiste à chercher comment on pourrait au mieux implanter les séances et les services divers dans l'ensemble des locaux, en consignnant les conclusions sur les plans-terriers de chaque étage, dont le responsable doit demander plusieurs exemplaires. Il faut prévoir aussi les bureaux qui devraient être mis avant et après la réunion à la disposition des organisateurs,

5. Ceci fait, il faut examiner quel serait le personnel nécessaire pour faire fonctionner de manière efficace la réunion.

Il y a tout intérêt à recruter au maximum le personnel sur place et, de préférence, celui qui appartient ou travaille habituellement avec le Palais des Congrès.

Bien entendu, il est toujours à conseiller de prendre avec soi quelques personnes du secrétariat international et de recruter quelques interprètes, procès-verbalistes, etc... qui ont déjà travaillé lors des réunions précédentes de la même institution.

6. Les prévisions et possibilités en matière de locaux, de personnel, d'équipements, de décorations, d'organisation de réceptions et banquets, ayant été définies, il faut revoir, avec l'aide de la direction du Palais des Congrès, le budget de la réunion.

Ceci nécessitera parfois de modifier le programme, pour ajuster le coût aux possibilités.

7. Ayant dans son dossier le projet d'implantation des séances et services, une liste du personnel prévu avec origine de recrutement, une liste des équipements à utiliser, un projet de budget ordinaire (dépenses nécessitées par le programme de travail) et un budget extraordinaire (dépenses pour les distractions), le responsable de l'organisation de la réunion peut retourner devant son Comité.

8. Lès décisions finales ayant été prises par celui-ci, il faut établir en bonne et due

forme et de façon détaillée le contrat avec la direction du bâtiment. Il est souhaitable qu'à ce stade une nouvelle visite sur place puisse avoir lieu, car inévitablement des détails auxquels on n'a pas pensé avant, auront été soulevés par les membres du Comité ou les services du secrétariat international lors de l'examen du dossier ramené de la première visite. D'autres problèmes qu'il convient de trancher clairement surgiront lors de la rédaction du contrat de location.

Pour le recrutement de certaines catégories de personnel, il convient d'établir des contrats individuels, dûment signés par les intéressés aussi bien que par l'organisateur de la réunion.

9. Lors de cette seconde visite, le responsable de la réunion mettra au point sur place, avec les autorités compétentes que lui aura indiqué sa section locale ou la direction du bâtiment — c'est-à-dire les autorités communales, le service du tourisme, les agences spécialisées, etc. — la question primordiale du logement, celle des excursions ou des réceptions extérieures, des contacts avec la presse.

Bien souvent, le service des relations extérieures du Palais de Congrès pourra lui être d'une grande aide. Il peut être, pour veiller à l'exécution, son interlocuteur sur place.

Ces problèmes, comme d'autres : confection des serviettes et badges des congressistes, imprimés pour les invitations aux réceptions, impression en dernière minute de la liste complète des participants, constituent pour les services permanents du Palais de Congrès, une simple affaire de routine et il est précieux de pouvoir compter sur des personnes expérimentées.

Normalement, elles songeront mieux que d'autres, à rappeler à l'organisateur certains détails qui ont leur importance et à leur fournir les éléments nécessaires : par exemple les données techniques relatives aux appareils de projection, à mentionner à l'avance aux rapporteurs du congrès; les éléments de propagande indirecte pouvant favoriser les inscriptions, d'ordre touristique par exemple, avec fourniture des photos, clichés ou brochures à insérer ou joindre au programme.

10. Il faut prévoir qu'un contrôle détaillé des locaux, services, installations et équipements

aura lieu sur place avant l'ouverture de la réunion, et en temps utile pour remédier aux lacunes qui seraient constatées. Cette visite-contrôle ne doit pas être faite seulement par le responsable de la réunion et l'administrateur du bâtiment; il faut la présence des divers chefs d'équipes; le chefs-interprète, la directrice des hôtes, le technicien en chef des installations et matériels, le gérant du restaurant, etc.,

11. L'organisation d'une réunion internationale est une entreprise conjointe. Celle-ci demande une décentralisation et une bonne répartition des responsabilités soutenue par une pensée et un contrôle centralisés entre les mains d'une personne qui est nécessairement le dirigeant international, responsable de la réunion.

Elle exige aussi la création immédiate d'un esprit d'équipe entre les personnes du secrétariat de la réunion venues du secrétariat international et celles appartenant ou relevant du Palais de Congrès.

Tous ensemble doivent se mettre simplement au service de la réunion elle-même, de ses participants et de ses objectifs.

Les premiers n'agiront pas en clients qui paient et veulent appliquer sans changements ce qu'ils ont fait ailleurs, dans un bâtiment et des circonstances locales peut-être très différentes; les seconds éviteront les écueils de leur propre routine.

Une réunion internationale ne doit jamais être tout à fait pareille à une autre, même à une réunion précédente de la même institution.

Pour une institution qui a sa finalité propre et qui évolue d'ailleurs plus que ses dirigeants ne l'imaginent, la rotation de ses réunions dans des bâtiments fonctionnels mais différents, situés dans des pays variés et dirigés par des responsables qui ont, chacun, leur art et technique propre, est une occasion magnifique de se renouveler et de se perfectionner.

Pour la saisir, il faut que l'organisation de la réunion soit une entreprise commune inspirée en même temps par l'esprit de continuité et le désir de progrès.

*Une collection qui répond à une exigence croissante :
« La Science des Congrès », trois volumes parus :*

- N° 1 — Théorie et pratique de l'organisation des congrès internationaux.
Ce volume de 135 pages, 25 X 20 cm., présente les idées et conseils des meilleurs spécialistes; un ensemble systématique de suggestions pratiques classées par sujets; un mémento relatif au service d'interprétation avec indication des tarifs en usage et modèles de lettre d'engagement et de fiches techniques; un accord-type entre le secrétariat international et le pays-hôte précisant les responsabilités et obligations respectives; une bibliographie; etc.
1960, 25 X 20 cm., 135 p. Prix: 100 FB, 10 FF, 8,50 FS.
Existe aussi en édition anglaise: International Congress **Organization** - Theory and **Practice**.
- N° 2 — Manuel de l'organisateur de congrès, par Lucien R. Duchesne, Directeur administratif de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale.
Ce volume de 100 pages, 25 X 20 cm., est un véritable aide-mémoire, très détaillé, de toutes les opérations d'organisation d'un congrès international. Il se divise en 4 parties: préalables — structure du congrès — le congrès, en marche — programmation et contrôle.
Il contient divers tableaux, calendriers, fiches, modèles d'instruction, ainsi qu'un grand tableau mural encarté, directement utilisable pour la préparation de votre propre congrès. Il est complété par une bibliographie et un index analytique.
1961, 100 p., ill. Prix: 150 FB, 15 FF, 12,50 FS.
Existe aussi en édition anglaise: Congress **Organizers'** Manual.
- N° 3 — Compte rendu du 3^e Congrès des Organisateur et Techniciens de Congrès internationaux. Rome, 12-15 novembre 1962. — Les moyens audiovisuels. — Les Expositions associées. — Les Relations publiques. Les trois thèmes étudiés, pour la première fois, au cours de ce congrès vont prendre dans les années à venir une place de plus en plus grande dans les préoccupations des responsables de congrès.
Le volume contient les textes des rapports introductifs établis par Mr. Edmund J. Cooper (de Londres), le Dr. Rudolf Braun (de Cologne), Mr. Ch. A. Schussele (de Genève), la synthèse des discussions en séances de section et plénières; l'ensemble permet de connaître ce qui se fait, comment le faire et les tendances nouvelles en matière de méthodes d'organisation de congrès.
Il est complété par trois annexes de grande utilité pratique:
— Le texte de la Convention douanière de 1962 relative aux facilités accordées pour l'importation des marchandises destinées à être présentées ou utilisées à une exposition, une foire, un congrès ou une manifestation similaire.
— Le projet de code de signalisation des langues par les couleurs.
— La nomenclature applicable aux organes statutaires et aux réunions internationales.
1963, 25 X 20 cm., 116 p., ill. Prix: 150 FB, 15 FF, 12,50 FS.
Existe aussi en édition anglaise.

Publié par: UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES Palais d'Egmont - Bruxelles 1.



Le Congrescentram RAI Palais des Congrès d'Amsterdam

(Photo d'Oliveira, Amsterdam)

Amsterdam disposera au début de 1965 du premier Palais des Congrès des Pays-Bas. Les travaux de construction de cet édifice ont débuté immédiatement après l'ouverture en 1961 du nouveau palais des expositions RAI. Celui qui gagne aujourd'hui, quelques années plus tard, la place de l'Europe en venant du sud ou de l'est voit s'élever devant lui un palais des congrès presque entièrement achevé de l'extérieur.

La combinaison avec le palais des expositions, qui couvre 45.000 m², permettra d'organiser des réunions et des dîners groupant dans les 10.000 personnes. Il sera donc possible de lier à un congrès une exposition ou une démonstration.

Le Palais des Congrès comprendra les locaux suivants :

- 1 grande salle des congrès pour environ 1.500 personnes;
- 1 petite salle des congrès pour 300 personnes;
- 6 salles de commission pour 100 personnes chacune (pouvant être groupées deux par deux, chacune des trois salles ainsi créées offrant alors place à 240 personnes) ;
- 1 salle de commission pour 70 personnes;
- 4 salles de commission pour 30 personnes chacune;

La Salle de Verre, qui peut abriter des réunions de 500 à 900 personnes et qui se prête tout particulièrement à des manifestations spéciales : réceptions, parties et présentations de mode;

Il est possible de restaurer tous les visiteurs, aussi nombreux soient-ils.

La grande salle

La grande salle des congrès, située au centre de l'édifice, dessine un hexagone irrégulier, dont un côté, de 22 m de long, est entièrement occupé par la scène.

Le résultat en est que l'auditoire de la salle se trouve en contact direct avec ce qui se passe sur la scène, la salle et la scène constituant pour ainsi dire un ensemble. La largeur de la scène peut être réduite par une opération très simple si cela est nécessaire. L'avant-scène compte 5 m de profondeur jusqu'au rideau d'incendie.

Devant ce rideau d'incendie, cinq rideaux à enroulement électrique, ayant chacun 5 m de largeur, constitueront une toile de fond pratique pour les manifestations des congrès.

Les dimensions de l'écran de projection permettront la projection ordinaire, en cinémascope, sur grand écran et en cinérama. L'ensemble de la scène a 22 m de profondeur et peut être augmenté par des avant-scènes; il

est prévu à cet effet deux plateaux éleveurs à commande hydraulique, de 3 m sur 10 chacun. Le premier de ces plateaux peut encore être élargi des deux côtés par un ensemble de praticables comptant 7 m sur 3.

Ces aménagements sont très importants pour toutes les manifestations culturelles qui pourraient être organisées à l'occasion d'un congrès.

Dans le plafond de la salle se trouve aménagée la cabine du chef opérateur lumière, qui domine ainsi l'ensemble de la scène et peut en régler tout l'éclairage sur son pupitre de commande.

Les cloisons de la grande salle des congrès sont presque entièrement en verre, comme d'ailleurs les façades du bâtiment. On évite ainsi aux congressistes de se sentir enfermés dans une salle, les cloisons de verre les mettant en contact avec le monde extérieur. Ces cloisons pourront, par simple pression sur un bouton central, être obscurcies à volonté, par exemple pour la présentation de films.

Les façades seront dotées de pare-soleil à lamelles mobiles, en un ensemble jusqu'au haut de l'édifice, le premier étage se trouvant en retrait des façades.

La grande salle comptera 1.270 places, le balcon pouvant en plus contenir 250 personnes.

Les sièges du balcon sont tournants et peuvent donc être orientés vers la salle ou vers la scène.

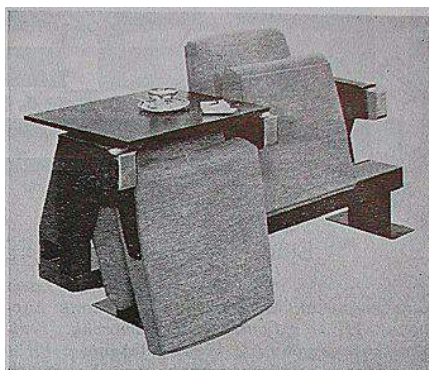
Au fond du balcon s'échelonnent sur 22 m de longueur les cabines d'interprétation, de projection, de télévision et de radio. Toutes sont dotées d'un conditionnement d'air distinct et silencieux. L'installation d'interprétation simultanée est à fils.

Les autres salles

Au premier étage du Palais des Congrès se trouve la « Salle Bleue », dotée comme la grande salle de sièges permanents et comptant 300 places.

Elle est pourvue d'une cabine de projection pour présentation de films de 16 mm et de 6 cabines d'interprétation, dont certaines peuvent aussi être utilisées différemment. L'installation d'interprétation simultanée de la salle est à fils.

La grande salle des congrès aussi bien que la salle bleue sont pourvues l'une et l'autre de divers points de raccordement pour microphones de débats.



Les sièges spécialement conçus pour le Palais des Congrès présentent plusieurs particularités. La plus remarquable est certainement que chaque siège peut se transformer en table de 57 cm sur 45 par abattement du dossier. On peut ainsi concevoir deux dispositions :

a) une table devant chaque siège — on compte alors plus de 650 places dans la grande salle (sans le balcon);

b) une table entre deux sièges — le nombre de places s'élève en ce cas à plus de 800 (sans le balcon).

Les bras des sièges comprennent des écouteurs, un régulateur de volume et sélecteur des canaux d'écoute (six). Le conditionnement de l'air ainsi que le chauffage sont assurés par le pied de chaque siège.

(Photo Teichmann, Bruxelles)

Les aménagements sont prévus pour un circuit fermé de télévision, pouvant servir de système de communication et permettant le raccordement de caméras de télévision et la retransmission par des récepteurs de télévision disposés dans les foyers et ailleurs. Notons aussi que l'enregistrement sur bandes magnétiques des manifestations ou débats est possible.

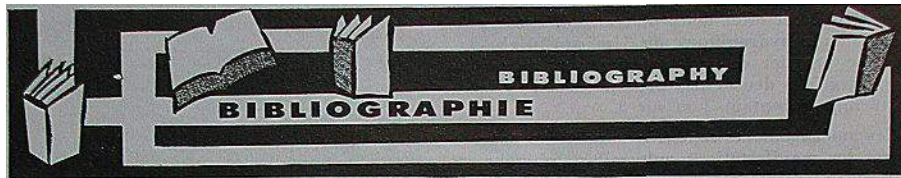
L'aile droite du bâtiment, qui rejoint le nouvel édifice du RAI, comprendra 6 salles de commission pour 100 personnes, qui pourront être transformées en 3 salles de 240 personnes chacune par l'ouverture de doubles cloisons pliantes.

Chaque salle de commission de 100 personnes est dotée de 4 cabines d'interprétation simultanée. De ces 6 salles 4 ont une installation d'interprétation simultanée sans fils et 2 une installation d'interprétation à fils.

Une de ces doubles salles est aménagée pour la projection de films de 16 mm ; l'arrière de la salle est doté d'un plancher en pente et l'ensemble de sièges fixes.

Dans chaque salle de commission, certains panneaux des cloisons avant seront escamotables : on pourra alors

(Suite page 486)



1. Research and Work by Intergovernmental Organizations

Etudes et Travaux des Organisations Intergouvernementales

347.44:5(6.001.5):539.1
 AGENCE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE. *AIEA : Contrats de recherche. Troisième rapport annuel.* Vienne, l'Agence, 1963, 24 X 16 cm., 85 p., tabl., graph., bibl., FF 4,—; FB 40,—; FS 3,50; \$ 1,00; 21,00 schill. Collection « Rapports techniques », n° 16.

613.2:547.96
 FRIDTHJOF, John. *Développons la consommation de protéines.* Par John Fridthjof, spécialiste de la propagande, Division de la nutrition. Rome, Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], 1963, 23 X 16 cm., X-106 p., illustr., \$ 1,00; FF 3,50.

Texte français; également édité en anglais. Petit guide utile à tous ceux qui participeront à des campagnes de lancement de la consommation de produits alimentaires riches en protéines.

613.2:547.96
 FRIDTHJOF, John. *Encouraging the Use of Protein-Rich Foods.* By John Fridthjof, Food Promotion Expert, Nutrition Division. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], 1962, 23 X 16 cm., X-103 p., illustr.. English text: also a French edition.

614.73
 AGENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE. *Normes fondamentales de radioprotection.* Vienne, l'Agence [11 Kärntner Ring, Vienne I. Autriche]. 1963, 21 X 15 cm., 59 p., tabl.

Collection sécurité n° 9.
 STI/PUB/26.
 Cet ouvrage est également publié en anglais, en espagnol et en russe.

619.636(100)
 FAO - WHO - OIE [FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WORLD

492 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1964, No. 8

HEALTH ORGANIZATION and INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EPIZOOTICS]. *Animal Health Yearbook. Annuaire de la santé animale. Anuario de sanidad animal. 1962.* [Rome. Italie], (FAO) [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], (1963), 34 X 24 cm., VIII-399 p., tabl., cartes, index alphabétique, \$ 3.00; FF 10,50.

Ce rapport mondial sur les maladies du bétail est le 6^e rapport annuel qui ait été publié. Il a été établi, sauf indication contraire, à l'aide des réponses au questionnaire que la FAO, l'OMS et l'OIE avaient adressé aux services vétérinaires de leurs Etats membres. Il contient les renseignements disponibles jusqu'au 31 décembre 1962.

622.9
 HAUTE AUTORITE DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER, COMMISSION DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE [et] COMMISSION DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DE L'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE. *Etude sur les perspectives énergétiques à long terme de la Communauté européenne.* « Bulletin de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier » [2, place de Metz, Luxembourg], décembre 1962, p. [1]-197, 64 tabl., 8 graph.

3^e Numéro hors série de l'année 1962.

Pour la première fois, à l'échelle européenne, une analyse des tendances fondamentales de l'énergie, articulées en termes de quantités, de coûts et de prix. Ce document ne constitue en aucune manière un programme, mais présente des perspectives à long terme, qui explorent plusieurs eventualités (le cadre économique d'ensemble, les perspectives de besoins d'énergie, l'évolution des conditions de l'offre d'énergie, l'équilibre entre offre et demande d'énergie en 1970, les principaux problèmes posés par l'équilibre énergétique à long terme).

Les annexes à ce document ne sont pas reproduites dans l'édition actuelle du « Bulletin ». Elles figureront dans une publication ultérieure qui contiendra l'ensemble de l'étude et de ses annexes.

621.039

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY. *Directory of Nuclear Reactors*. Vol. IV. Power Reactors (Revised and Supplemented Edition of Vol. I). Vienna, the Agency [11 Kartner Ring], 1962, 30 X 21 cm., 324 p., tabl., plans, alphabetical index, US \$ 5.00; Sch. 105,— ; 30 s. stg. ; FF 20,—; DM 17,50. STI/PUB/53.

621.039:061.1(4)

COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE. EURATOM. La Commission. *Sixième rapport général sur l'activité de la Communauté*. (mars 1962-février 1963.) (Bruxelles, la Communauté, 51, rue Belliard), 1963, 24 X 16 cm., 300 p., illustr., h. t. diagr., tabl., graph., cartes,

Le 6^e Rapport (Avril 1962-Avril 1963) retrace l'activité d'EURATOM; il s'agit du document qui, chaque année, conformément au Traité, est remis au Parlement Européen. Le document expose : 1. La recherche et l'enseignement. 2. Diffusion des connaissances. 3. Industrie et Economie. 4. Protection sanitaire. 5. Contrôle de sécurité. 6. Relations extérieures. 7. Administration et personnel. 8. Finances. 9. L'activité institutionnelle et la coopération interexécutive.

621.039.58:656.073

AGENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE. *Règlement de transport des matières radioactives. Note sur certains aspects du règlement*. Vienne I, l'Agence, (Kartner Ring), 1962, 21 X 15 cm., 113 p. illustr., 12 tabl., prix : 6 FF, 60 FB, 5,25 FS, S 1,50, £ 0.9.0. 31,50 s. Collection Sécurité n° 7.

Publié également en anglais, en espagnol, en russe.

Initiation au règlement de transport des matières radioactives établi par l'Agence Internationale de l'énergie atomique. A. H. K. SLATER. Tableau synoptique du règlement de transport des matières radioactives établi par l'A.I.E.A. G. E. ANDRE. Classement des radioisotopes pour l'emballage. A. FAIRBAIRN et N. J. DUNNING. Calcul des doges maximum admissibles pour la contamination radioactive des surfaces des récipients et véhicules de transport. A. FAIRBAIRN. Mise à l'épreuve des récipients destinés au transport des matières radioactives. A. GRANGE. Exemple d'évaluation de la radioexposition du personnel des transports.

621.38:539.1(213)

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY. *Nuclear Electronic Instruments in Tropical Countries. Technical Specifications for the Ordering by the International Atomic Energy Agency of Nuclear Electronic Instruments to be used in tro-*

A new publication

• proceedings of international meetings are difficult to locate

9 a comprehensive listing is provided in :

• the contents are not usually clear from the title

• a full contents summary is included in :

• meetings in series can pose complicated cataloguing problems

• the date and place for the preceding and following meetings are indicated in :

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS HELD IN 1958

Latest volume in the new series published by the Union of International Associations with the support of the National Science Foundation of the United States of America.

Contains references and contents summaries covering 1,600 reports produced in connection with 1,200 international conferences, congresses, symposia, round-tables, assemblies, conventions, etc. held in 1958. Includes 1958 material on all subjects published during the years up to and including 1963.

Only a quarter of the material listed passes through the commercial publishing houses. This volume helps you to locate the remainder which is only obtainable through the national and international bodies responsible for the meeting or as papers published separately in their journals.

Location of this material involves much preliminary research requiring prior knowledge of the place of the meeting and the current addresses of the bodies concerned. This type of information has been the special concern of the U.I.A. for the last 15 years.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. Bibliography of proceedings of international meetings held in 1953. Brussels, Palais d'Egmont, 1964, 21 X 16 cm., 400 p., subject, author and U.D.C., indexes. Price : paperbound US \$ 8; 45/- 320 BF clothbound US \$ 10; 55/- 400 BF.

pical countries. Vienna 1, the Agency [Kärntner Ring; 11], 1963, 24 X 16 cm., 29 p., map, US \$ 1.00 : Sch. 21,—; 6 s. stg.; FF 4,—; DM 3,20.

Technical reports series no. 13.

625.2:332.7(4)

EUROFIMA. *Rapport annuel 1962, sixième exercice social*, Bale, Société Européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire. (1963), 30 X 21 cm., 23 p., diagr. tabl.

63(100)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. *The State of Food and Agriculture. 1963*. Rome, the Organization [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], 1963, 29 X 22 cm., XI-227 p., tabl., graph., maps, réf., list of fig., \$ 3,00; 15 s.

C 63/7.

English text; also a French and a Spanish edition.

63(100)

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE. *La situation de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture. 1963*. Rome, l'Organisation [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], 1963, 29 X 22 cm., IX-251 p., tabl., graph., cartes, réf., liste des fig., \$ 3,00; FF 10,50.

C 63/7.

Texte français; également édité en anglais et en espagnol.

Situation et perspectives mondiales. Principaux facteurs influant sur le développement de la productivité agricole. L'utilisation des engrais : à la pointe du développement agricole.

63(100)

ORGANIZATION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACIÓN. *El estado mundial de la agricultura y la alimentación. 1963*. Roma, la Organización [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], 1963, 29 X 22 cm., XI-255 pág., illustr., cuadro, mapa, réf., lista de gráficas, \$ 3,00.

C 63/7.

Texte espagnol; également édité en français et en anglais.

63(100)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. *The State of Food and Agriculture 1962*. Rome, the Organization [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], 1963, 28 X 22 cm., IX-198 p., 12 fig.

CL 39/2

Contains : World review and outlook. The role of forest industries in the attack on economic

underdevelopment. The livestock industry in less developed countries.

631(4)

C.E.E. (COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE). *L'organisation de la recherche agronomique dans les pays de la C.E.E.* Bruxelles, C.E.E. [23-27, av. de la Joyeuse Entrée], 1963, 27 X 21 cm., 127 p., tabl.

Collection « Etudes », Série agriculture n° 9.

Sous le titre : Etude effectuée par la division

« développement de la productivité du producteur » sur la base de rapports nationaux élaborés

par des experts désignés par la Commission.

631.87:338.5(4)

ALBERS, Willi. *Situation du marché, prix et politique des prix des engrais dans les pays de la C.E.E. et leur influence sur les frais de production de l'agriculture*. Par le professeur Dr ... [Bruxelles], (C.E.E. Commission, Direction générale de l'Agriculture, Direction des structures agricoles — Division : Développement de l'équipement des exploitations agricoles), 1963, 29 X 21 cm., IX-240 p., 63 tabl., 20 schémas [graph., cartes], stencilé; couv. impr.

En tête du titre : Les structures agricoles dans

la C.E.E.

[Série] Informations internes, 17.

Edité en français et en allemand.

633.18(100)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. *FAO Rice Report. 1963*. Rome, the Organization, [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], (1936), 28X22 cm., IV-46 p., tabl., graph., stencilled, printed cover, \$ 1.00.

English text; also a French and a Spanish

edition.

633.18(100)

ORGANIZACIÓN DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACIÓN. *FAO informe sobre el arroz. 1963*. Roma, la Organización [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], (1963), 28 X 22 cm., IV-46 pág., cuadro, graph., estarcida.

Editions en français, en anglais et en espagnol.

633.18(100)

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE. *Rapport de la FAO sur le riz. 1963*. Rome, l'Organisation [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], (1963), 28 X 22 cm., IV-46 p., tabl., graph., stencile, couv. impr., \$ 1.00; FF 3,50.

Texte français; également édité en espagnol et en anglais.

Assemblée générale de l'UAI

La prochaine assemblée générale de l'UAI aura lieu à Bruxelles le mardi 10 novembre 1964. Nous rappelons que les Organisations Correspondantes de l'UAI peuvent y participer, sans droit de vote.

En plus des questions statutaires et administratives, l'assemblée générale comportera un échange de vues sur les deux

sujets suivants :

- a) la participation des branches nationales au travail des organisations internationales non gouvernementales;
- b) l'organisation de la diffusion systématique d'informations sur les travaux des organisations internationales non gouvernementales.

General Assembly of the UIA

The next General Assembly of the UIA will take place in Brussels on Tuesday 10th November 1964. We would like to remind Corresponding Organizations that they may participate but without voting rights.

Apart from the administrative and statutory questions, the General Assembly will include a discussion of the following

two subjects :

- a) the participation of national branches in the work of international non-governmental organizations
- b) the organization of the systematic diffusion of information on the work of international non-governmental organizations.

Quatorzième rapport annuel sur la situation mondiale du riz et sur les perspectives dans ce domaine.

639.2:351.72

HOLLIMAN, E. S. *Financial Assistance Policies and Administration for Fisheries Industries*. By ..., Assistant Chief Executive, White Fish Authority, London, FAO Consultant. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1962, 23 X 16 cm., VIII-121 p., S 1.00; 5 s.

FAO Fisheries Studies, no. 11.

English text; also a French and a Spanish edition.

639.2:351.72

HOLLIMAN, E. S. *La ayuda económica a las industrias pesqueras y su administración*. Por ..., Jefe ejecutivo auxiliar, White Fish Authority, Londres, Consultor de la FAO. Roma, Organi-

zación de las Naciones Unidas para la agricultura y la alimentación. 1963, 23 X 16 cm., 131 p., 5 1.00.

FAO : Estudios sobre pesca, n° 11.

Texte espagnol; également édité en anglais et en français.

639.2:351.72

HOLLIMAN, E. S. *Les systèmes d'assistance financière à l'industrie de la pêche et leur administration*. Par ..., Administrateur principal adjoint, White Fish Authority, Londres, Consultant de la FAO. Rome. Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture [Viale delle Terme di Caracalla], 1963, 23 X 16 cm., X-142 p.

Etudes de la FAO sur la pêche, n° 11.

Texte français; également édité en anglais et en espagnol.

2. Research and Work by international NGOs

Etudes et Travaux des ONG Internationales

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION.

*Complément à la publication 138 (1962).
Méthodes pour les mesures des propriétés électriques essentielles des antennes de réception*

ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES, 1964, N° 8 495

dans la gamme de fréquence de 30 MHz à 1.000 MHz. Supplément to Publication 138 (1962). *Methods of Measurement of Essential Electrical Properties of Receiving Aerials in the Frequency Range from 30 MHz (Mc/s) to 1.000 MHz (Mc/s)*. Première édition - First edition., 1963, 11 p., illustr., graph.. FS 4,50.

Publication 138-A.

Autres publications reçues :

— *Cellules, éléments, assemblages et groupes redresseurs semi-conducteurs monocristallins. Monocrystalline Semiconductor Rectifier, Cells, Stacks, Assemblies and Equipments*. Première édition - First edition. 1963, 111 p., tabl., FS 40,—.

Publication 146.

— *Supports de tubes électroniques. Première partie : Règles générales et méthodes de mesure. Sockets for Electronic Tubes and Valves. Part 1 : General Requirements and Methods of Test*. Première édition - First edition., 1963, 39 p., illustr., tabl., FS 15,—.

Publication 149-1.

— *Essai et étalonnage de générateurs d'ultrasons à usage thérapeutique. Testing and calibration of ultrasonic Therapeutic Equipment*. Première édition - First edition., 1963, 17 p., illustr., réf., FS 7,50.

Publication 150.

— *Mesures de caractéristiques électriques des tubes électroniques. 1^{re} partie : Mesure du courant d'électrode. Measurements of Electrical Properties of Electronic Tubes and Valves. Part 1 : Measurement of Electrode Current*. Première édition - First edition., 1963, 5 p., FS 2,—.

Publication 151-1.

— *Mesures des caractéristiques électriques des tubes électroniques. 2^e Partie : Mesure du courant de chauffage. Measurements of the Electrical Properties of Electronic tubes and Valves. Part 2 : Measurement of Heater or Filament Current*. Première édition - First edition. 1963, 5 p., FS 2,50.

Publication 151-2.

— *Mesures des caractéristiques électriques des tubes électroniques. 3^e Partie : Mesure des admittances équivalentes d'entrée et de sorties. Measurements of the Electrical Properties of Electronic Tubes and Valves. Part 3 : Meas-*

urement of Equivalent Input and Output Admittances. Première édition - First edition., 1963, 9 p., tabl., FS 3,75.

Publication 151-3.

— *Mesures des caractéristiques électriques des tubes électroniques. 4^e Partie : Méthodes de mesure du facteur du bruit. Measurements of the Electrical Properties of Electronic Tubes and Valves. Part 4 : Methods of Measuring noise factor*. Première édition - First edition. 1963, 13 p., illustr., FS 4,50.

Publication 151-4.

— *Interrupteurs d'amorçage (starters) à lueur pour lampes tubulaires à fluorescence. Glow Starters for Tubular Fluorescent Lamps*. Première édition - First édition., 1963, illustr.. FS 9,00.

Publication 155.

— *Méthode pour la détermination de la rigidité électrique des huiles isolantes. Method for the Determination of the Electric Strength of Insulating oils*. Première édition - First édition., 1963, 15 p., plans, FS 6,—.

Publication 156.

621.3.002.6

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE REGLEMENTATION EN VUE DE L'APPROBATION DE L'EQUIPEMENT ELECTRIQUE. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RULES FOR THE APPROVAL OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. *Spécifications pour les conducteurs et câbles isolants au polychlorure de vinyle. Spécification for Polyvinyl Chloride Insulated Cables and Flexible Cords*. Deuxième édition - Second edition. (Arnhem, Nederlands Comité voor de CEE [Utrechtseweg 310], 1963, 21 X 15 cm., 101 p., 6 fig., tabl.

Publication 13.

En tête du titre : CEE.

Première édition — First Edition : 1962.

621.396

UNION RADIO SCIENTIFIQUE INTERNATIONALE. U.R.S.I. *Conférence à la mémoire de R. Goldschmidt*. Bruxelles (Belgique), l'U.R.S.I. [7 place Emile Danco], s.d., 25 X 16 cm., 31 p., portr.

Conférence [Londres, 6 sept. 1960] dédiée au premier secrétaire général de l'U.R.S.I.

64.024.1

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'HOTELLERIE. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL ASSOCIATION. *Guide international des hôtels. 1964. International Hotel Guide*. Paris VIII^e, l'Association [98; Faubourg

St Honoré], 1964, 19 X 14 cm., 361 p., tabl., publ.

Sur la couverture : 17th Edition.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD. *Summary of Activities of Research and Development Units in 1960.* London, S.W. 1, the Board [Suite 6, 167 Victoria Street], s.d., 23 X 17 cm., 26 p., réf. Cover title.

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INTERNATIONAL RUBBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD. *Summary of Activities of*

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Research and Development Units in 1961.

London, S.W. 1, the Board [Suite 6, 167 Victoria Street], s.d., 23 X 17 cm., 27 p., réf.

Cover title.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FEDERATION FOR THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE. *Year Book 1963-64.* (Merges (Vaud), Switzerland, the Federation [c/o International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources]), [1964], 21 X 17 cm., 50 p., pl.

719

3. Miscellaneous — Divers

GUERRINI, Dominique. *Un système de classement universel.* Pour s'instruire, se documenter, se cultiver et travailler efficacement. Simple, pratique, complet. Valable aussi bien pour les idées que pour les données, les faits, les documents. Paris [VII^e], Nouvelles Editions Debresse [38 rue de l'Université], (1963), 22 X 14 cm., 511 p., tabl., 36 FF.

Ce système... peut être envisagé comme une technique du savoir et de réflexion et, une organisation du travail intellectuel ou encore comme un essai de formation et de culture dirigée.

Valable aussi bien pour les idées, que pour les données, faits ou documents, cet ouvrage assimilable à un dictionnaire ou à une encyclopédie peut intéresser tous ceux qui veulent s'instruire, se documenter, se cultiver ou travailler rationnellement.

025.4

VICKERY, B. C. *La classification à facettes. Guide pour la construction et l'utilisation de schémas spéciaux.* Rédigé par B. C. Vickery pour le « Classification Research Group ». Traduit de l'anglais par Paule Salvan. Paris, Gauthier-Villars [55 Quai des Grands-Augustins], 1963, 22 X 14 cm. VII-64 p., bibl., index, FF 9,—.

Documentation et information.

Titre anglais : Faceted classification : a guide to construction and use of special schemes.

Cette technique d'analyse par facettes s'inspire de la classification analytico-synthétique de S.R. Ranganathan. Elle décompose un domaine scientifique déterminé en divers objets d'étude à partir de « catégories » qui ne sont plus fixes mais qui s'inspirent de la nature du domaine envisagé. Le nombre et la qualité des catégories utilisées varient donc d'un domaine à l'autre et la distinction des catégories à retenir constitue l'une des

tâches les plus délicates des constructeurs de systèmes.

025.45(022)

DUBUC, René. *La classification décimale universelle (C.D.U.) Manuel pratique d'utilisation.* Par René Dubuc, délégué français au Comité central de classification de la Fédération internationale de documentation. Paris, Gauthier-Villars [55 Quai des Grands Augustins], 1964. 22 X 14 cm., VIII-211 p., bibl., index, FF 20,— ; \$ 4,—.

Documentation et information.
Ce manuel a pour but de rendre plus familier le système de la C.D.U., d'expliquer ses principes et son mécanisme et de permettre son application pratique. Il n'aborde pas les questions théoriques et s'inspire en de nombreux points du « Guide to the Universal Decimal Classification » publié par la British Standards Institution.

058(4)

PALUMBO, Marcello. *Agenda Europea 1964.* A cura di ... (con la collaborazione di Pietro Bulio e Mariano Maggiore). Roma, Editrice Europea [via Adélaïde Ristori 8], (1964), 22 X 16 cm., 855 p.

291.5/6

LEHMANN, Paul L. *Ideology and Incarnation. A Contemporary Ecumenical Risk.* Geneva-Switzerland, John Knox Association [Chemin des Crêts, Grand-Saconnex], (1962), 21 X 15 cm., 27 p.

Under the title : The Seventh Annual John Knox House Lecture. June 15th 1962.

371.03:17:373

VERNIERS. [Louis]. *Initiation civique ou le livre des droits et des devoirs de l'homme et du*

citoyen. Manuel destiné à l'enseignement normal, normal moyen, secondaire et technique. Cinquième édition. Bruxelles, Edition A. De Boeck [203 avenue Louise], 1964, 21X14 cm., 296 p., 19 illustr., tabl., bibl., table analytique des matières.

La coopération internationale ne pourra être pleinement efficace avant qu'on ait pu opérer une éducation du sens international; avant d'avoir pu créer une compréhension basée sur une connaissance suffisante des objectifs, du dispositif et des premiers résultats de l'effort de coopération entre les peuples.

Un rôle important peut être accompli à cet égard par les manuels d'initiation civique qui se publient dans de nombreux pays. On peut donner en exemple à cet égard la nouvelle et 5^e édition du manuel de M. Louis Verniers destiné à la formation du citoyen belge. Le 7^e chapitre est consacré aux organisations internationales, ainsi qu'à la compréhension et la coopération entre les hommes et les Etats. Le 8^e chapitre traite des devoirs du citoyen conscient d'appartenir à la

communauté mondiale, du civisme international. De même une place est faite dans les annexes à des textes et maximes concernant la vie internationale.

Comme l'écrit très justement M. Verniers « La clé du succès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies se trouve en réalité entre les mains des citoyens de chaque Etat membre, des citoyens conscients d'appartenir à la communauté mondiale en même temps qu'à leurs pays. Chacun de nous a pour obligation morale de s'intéresser à l'œuvre de compréhension et de coopération entre les peuples et de contribuer à son progrès, dans la mesure des moyens dont il dispose. Ainsi aux devoirs de citoyen d'une nation s'ajoutent — sans s'y substituer — les devoirs de citoyen du monde en vue de sauvegarder la paix. »

En réservant un tiers de son manuel à cette initiation au civisme international, en lui consacrant un exposé clair et de nature à stimuler l'intérêt du lecteur, qu'il soit professeur ou élève, l'auteur a fait une œuvre fort utile, qui mérite d'être prise en exemple et dont il convient de le féliciter.

'64-'65 Yearbook nears completion

A vast amount of revised and new material is in process of being turned into the 10th Yearbook (1964-65) of International Organizations at the UIA office; an editorial team is co-operating under E.S. Tew's guidance in assembling, checking and rechecking the ten's of thousands of details which make it such a helpful work of reference.

From the mass of information emerges a picture of continued and developing international co-operation among peoples of every nationality — transcending not only the barriers of frontiers, but of political systems. It sets a useful background to International Co-operation Year (1965) and demonstrates the importance of functional co-operation on a world scale. Although the devoted work of the editorial team helps to ensure a high quality: the assistance of the many (and usually overburdened) officials of the organizations themselves in helping to bring the information up to date must be acknowledged — without that, the work would be virtually impossible.

There are some hundreds of new entries and a "Who's Who" of all the names appearing in 1900 entries is also in preparation: a list of names in every language which could in itself be a delight for those so minded merely to read through it: but also pinpointing the organizations in which each person participates.

The pattern follows closely that of previous issues with sections on UN and Specialized Agencies, the European Communities and the many European non-governmental groupings; followed by all the other intergovernmental bodies, and the classified entries of other non-governmental organizations of all types.

Make sure of receiving your copies of the *Yearbook* and *Who's Who* now by placing an order with UIA Secretariat at the Palais d'Egmont, Brussels 1, immediately.

The annual International Congress Calendar ^{8th} supplement

The following supplement does not include details of the meetings scheduled in the 1964 edition of the annual « International Congress Calendar » (U.I.A., Palais d'Egmont, Brussels 1, Jan 1964, pp 124, \$ 4 or 21/-sterling) It only includes :

- New congresses announced after the annual Calendar closed (or press on 1 December 1963).
- **Amended** entries (marked •) where changes have been made in respect information already published.

Le calendrier ci-dessous mentionne uniquement :

- **les nouvelles** réunions internationales ne figurant pas encore dans l'édition 1964 du «Calendrier annuel des Congrès Internationaux»* ni dans les cinq premiers suppléments (janvier-mai 1964).
- **les modifications** (marquées ici •) survenues à propos des réunions annoncées dans cette édition. *

International Congress Calendar, U.A.I. Palais d'Egmont, Bruxelles 1. Janvier 1964
124 pages - 150 FB - 15 FF - 13 FS.

AOUT 1964, AUGUST

3-5 Aug — Int Symposium on Compounds of Interests in Nuclear Reactor Technology.

Boulder
(Colo. USA)

A : Mr. Donald A. Parks, The Metallurgical Society of AIME, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N. Y. 10017 - Bureau of Continuation Education, Extension Division, 352 Chemistry Building, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80304.

AU 1

• 3-12 Aug — Int Association for Plant Physiology — 10th int botanical congress.

Edinburgh

A : Int Botanical Congress. 5 Hope Park Square, Edinburgh 8.

AU 2

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)

1964 - AOUT- AUGUST			INDEX
• 3-13 Aug — World Alliance of Reformed Churches (World Presbyterian Alliance) — 19th quinquennial general council. Theme : Come, Creator Spirit. P : 2000.	Frankfurt/Main (Germany)	A : Rev. Karl Halaski, Bleichstr. 40, Frankfurt/Main. R : 1964/65. The Alliance. 17 route de Malagnou. Geneva.	Au 3
• 3-13 Aug — 6th World Assembly of the Israel Medical Association.	Haifa, Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv	A : S. Keisman, Medical Association of Israel. P. O. Box 6143, Haifa, Israel.	Au 4
5-15 Aug — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics — 12th int conference on high energy nuclear physics.	Dubna (USSR)	A : Prof. Blockinkev, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. B. Kaluzhskaya 14. Moscow.	Au 5
8-28 Aug — Int Conference oil European Tasks in German and English View.	Braunschweig (Germany)	A : Int Sonnenberg Centre, P.O.B. 460. Bruchtorwall 5, 33 Braunschweig.	AU 6
9-16 Aug — Int Commission for the Study and Improvement of Mathematical Instruction — 18th meeting.	Overwolfach (Germany)	A : Prof. F. Denk, Loewenichstrasse 10, 852 Erlangen, Germany.	Au 7
10-15 Aug — Int Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics — Symposium on atmospheric radiation.	Leningrad (USSR)	A : Prof. L. London, Department of Astrophysics and the Atmospheric Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. 80301, USA and Prof. M. I. Budyko, Main Geophysical Observatory, M. Spasskoya 7, Leningrad K-18.	Au 8
• 10-15 Aug — South American Union of Engineers' Associations — 10th convention. Pp : 54/9 (Asunción).	Rio de Janeiro	A : Federacao Brasileira de Associacoes de Engheneiros, Caixa Postal No. 1229, Rio de Janeiro.	Au 9
12-15 Aug — FAO — Working party on rural sociological problems.	Paris and Reims (France)	A : Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.	Au 10
12 Aug - 7 Sept — Int Seminar on Agricultural Training and Agricultural Extension Service in the Near East (by invitation only) .	Berlin (Germany)	A : German Foundation for the Developing Countries, Tagungsreferat, Agrippenstrasse 10, 53 Bonn.	Au 11
13 Aug — Int Symposium on Modern Concepts and Practices in Seed Testing and their Historical Development.	Edinburgh	A : Agricultural Scientific Services, East Craigs. Corstrorphine, Edinburgh, Scotland.	Au 12
13-23 Aug — Lutheran World Federation — Meeting of the commission on world mission.	Uppsala (Sweden)	A : 150 Route de Ferney, Geneva, Switzerland.	Au 13
14-20 Aug — 8th European Spectroscopy Conference.,	Copenhagen	A : Prof. Borge Bak, University of Copenhagen, Department of Chemical Physics, HC Orsted Instituted 5 Universitetsparken, Copenhagen 0, Denmark.	AU 14
• 15-27 Aug — World Council of Churches — Meeting of Faith and Order Commission. Pp : 500/50 (Montreal).	(Cyprus)	A : 160 Route de Ferney, Geneva, Switzerland.	AU 15
• 16-21 Aug — 2nd Quadrennial Int Congress of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry.	Frankfurt/Main (Germany)	A : Prof. T. H. Schiebler, Anat. Inst. der Universität, Koellikestr. 6, Würzburg, Germany.	Au 16
• 16-22 Aug — Int Law Association — 51st biennial conference. P : 350	Tokyo	A : Prof. Hidebumi Egawa, Daini Kowa Bldg, No 30 1-chome, Shiba-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo. R : 1985, The Association, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, London EC 4.	Au 17
• 16-23 Aug — Int Phonetic Association — 5th congress. Theme : The use of the phoneme.	Münster (Germany)	A : Prof. Zwirner, Steinfurterstrasse 107, Münster.	AU 18

1964 - AOUT- AUGUST			INDEX
16-23 Aug — 4th Conference of Latin American Schools of Medicine.	Posos de Caldas (Brazil)	A : Prof. Oscar Versiani Caldeira. Dean of the Medical School, University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.	Au 19
17-21 Aug — Int Congress on French-Speaking Africa.	Washington DC	A : Georgetown University, 37th and 0 Sts., NW, Washington DC 20007.	Au 20
• 17-22 Aug — Committee for Int Cooperation in Rural Sociology — 1st world congress.	Dijon (France)	A : Prof. M. Cepede, Institut National Agronomique, 16, rue Claude Bernard, Paris V.	Au 21
• 17-22 Aug — European Society for Rural Sociology — 1st world congress.	Dijon (France)	A : Dr. H. Kötter, Nussallee 21, Bonn, Germany or Prof. M. Cepede, Institut National Agronomique, 16, rue Claude Bernard, Paris V.	Au 22
• 17-22 Aug — Int Association of Social Psychiatry — 1st int congress.	London	A : Dr. Joshua Bierer, 7 Hollycroft Av., London NW 3.	Au 23
17-28 Aug — World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts — Regional training conference for West African countries.	Lagos	A : 132 Ebury St. Westminster, London, S.W. 1.	Au 24
• 18-22 Aug — Int Youth Hostel Federation — 24th annual conference with exhibition (Ex). P : 150.	Madrid	A : Red Española de Albergues Juveniles, Jose Ortega y Gasset 71, Madrid 6. R : Nov 1964, The Federation.	Au 25
18-22 Aug — 5th Nordic Symposium on the Use of Mathematical Machines.	Stockholm	A : NordSAM 64, Box 474, Solna 4, Sweden.	Au 26
18-23 Aug — Latin American Conference on Metallurgical Transformations.	Buenos Aires	A : Ing. Oscar Worthman, S.A.T.I., Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica, Avenida del Libertador 8250, Buenos Aires, Argentina.	Au 27
19-27 Aug — 2nd Afro-Asian Congress of Pediatrics.	Djakarta (Indonesia)	A : Dr. Sutedjo, c/o Pediatric Department, Medical School, University of Indonesia, Salemba 6, Djakarta.	Au 28
• 20-30 Aug — 1st World Congress of Jewish Pharmacologists.	Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv (Israel)	A : Dr. Joshua Kohlberg, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Israel, 23, Allenby St, Tel-Aviv.	Au 29
20-30 Aug — Int Conference on Waste Waters.	Tokyo	A : Abwassertechnische Vereinigung, Bertha von Suttner Platz 8, Bonn, Germany.	Au 30
21 Aug - 1 Sept — World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association — Meeting of world education services committee.	Paris	A : 475 Riverside Drive. New York 27. NY 10026, USA.	Au 31
21 Aug - 19 Sept — Int Seminar on Forestry in Tropical Countries in Africa (by invitation only).	Berlin (Germany)	A : German Foundation for the Developing Countries, Tagungsreferat. Agrippenstrasse 10, 53 Bonn, Germany.	Au 32
22-23 Aug — Int Astronomical Union / Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry / Int union of Pure and Applied Physics — Triple commission on spectroscopy.	Hamburg (Germany)	A : Dr. Harald H. Nielsen, Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio -43210. USA.	Au 33
22-23 Aug — Int Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies — Annual general assembly.	Philadelphia (Pa, USA)	A : Prof. T. Robert S. Broughton, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa 19010. USA.	Au 34
24-25 Aug — Int Colloquium on Algebraic Linguistics and Automata Theory.	Jerusalem (Israel)	A : Prof. Yehoshua Bar-Hillel, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.	Au 35

1964 - AOUT -AUGUST			INDEX
24-26 Aug — Chamber of Commerce of the Americas — 4th annual meeting.	Bogota	A : Frances Alvarez, 345 NE Second Avenue, Miami, Fla 33123, USA.	AU 36
24-28 Aug — 1st Int Conference on Preventive Cardiology.	Burlington (Vt. USA)	A : Dr. W. Raab. Preventive Heart Reconditioning Foundation, 206 Summit Street, Burlington.	AU 37
24-28 Aug — Int Mathematical Union — 14th Scandinavian congress.	Copenhagen	A : c/o Mathematical Institute, H. C. Orsted Institute, Universitetsparken 5, Copenhagen, 0, Denmark.	AU 38
• 24-28 Aug — 2nd Biennial Int Conference on Water Pollution Research. Pp : 1200 (London).	Tokyo	A : R. E. Fuhrmann, Water Pollution Control Federation, 4435 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., Washington, or Prof. Korokuro Hirota, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Tokyo University, Tokyo. R : Pergamon Press, Oxford.	AU 39
24-29 Aug — World Secret Service Association — Annual convention.	Baltimore (Md. USA)	A : Al de Vries, 4612 S. Anthony Blvd. Fort Wayne, Ind., USA.	AU 40
25-27 Aug — 4th Int Symposium on Structure and Function of the Bed Cells.	Berlin (Germany)	A : Gesellschaft für Experimentelle Medizin der D. D. R., Littenstr. 78, Berlin C. 2, Germany.	AU 41
26-30 Aug — World Boxing Association — Annual convention.	Norfolk (Va. USA)	A : Arch. Hindman, 402 N. Sycamore, Hagerstown, Ind 47346, USA.	AU 42
• 26 Aug - 2 Sept — Int Union of the History and Philosophy of Science — Division of the Philosophy of Science — General assembly.	Jerusalem (Israel)	A : Prof. Yehoshua Bar-Hillel, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.	AU 43
• 26 Aug - 2 Sept — 17th Int Meeting on Advancement of Science. P : 4000.	Southampton (UK)	A : Sir G. Alien, British Association, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1.	AU 44
28-31 Aug — European Teachers' Association — Int congress.	Darmstadt (Germany)	A : A. Bielder mann, 4 rue Brûlée. Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin), France.	AU 45
29-30 Aug — Int Peace Bureau / Int Confederation for Disarmament and Peace — Joint seminar for editors and staff of peace periodicals. P : 40.	Sormarka (Norway)	A : Rue de Zurich 41. Geneva, Switzerland.	AU 46
• 29 Aug - 5 Sept — Int Society of Urology — 13th triennial congress. P : 500.	London	A : D. Innés Williams, 61 Harley House, Marylebone Road, London NW 1. R : 1964, The Society.	AU 47
• 30 Aug - 5 Sept — Int Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade — Conference.	New York (NY, USA)	A : Robert Clancy, Henri George School of Social Science, 50 E 69th Street, New York 21, N. Y., USA, or 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW 1.	AU 48
• 31 Aug - 3 Sept — Collegium Internationale Neuropsychopharmacologicum.	Birmingham (UK)	A : Dr. P. B. Bradley, Dept. of Experimental Neuropharmacology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham 15.	AU 49
31 Aug - 4 Sept — Int Federation of Operational Research Societies — Congress.	Athens	A : Prof. Philio M. Morse, Room 6-107. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Cambridge 39. Massachusetts, USA.	AU 50
31 Aug - 4 Sept — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics — 9th int conference on low temperature physics.	Columbus (Ohio, USA)	A : Mr. J. G. Daunt, Dept. of Physics. Ohio State Univ., Columbus.	AU 51
31 Aug - 4 Sept — World Health Organization — Conference on the application of electronic computers in health administration (closed).	Geneva	A : Dr. Logan and Dr. Krohn, WHO Regional Office for Europe. 8. Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	AU 52
31 Aug - 4 Sept — World Health Organization — Seminar on the ecology, biology and control of the cules pipiens complex (closed).	Geneva	A : Mr. Wright. Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	AU 53

1964 - AOUT -AUGUST		INDEX	
31 Aug - 5 Sept — Int Federation of Automatic Control — Int symposium on sensitivity analysis.	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)	A : Yugoslav Committee for Electronics and Automation, P.O.B. 356, Belgrade.	Au 54
• 31 Aug - 5 Sept — Int Society for Cell Biology — 11th congress.	Providence (R. I., USA)	A : Prof. J. W. Wilson, Brown University, Providence 12, R. I. 02912.	AU 55
• 31 Aug - 9 Sept — Int Association of Soil Science — 8th quadrennial congress. -	Bucharest	A : Prof. N. Cernescu, Geological Institute, Soseaua Kiseleff 65, Bucharest, Rumania.	Au 56
31 Aug - 11 Sept — World Health Organization — 16th session of the regional committee for the Americas (closed).	Mexico City	A : 1501 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington 6, DC.	Au 57
Aug — Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association — Seminar.	(Fiji)	A : Dr. N. T. Burbidge, 76 Captain Cook Crescent, Canberra, Australia.	Au 58
Aug — Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students — 15th int seminar.	(Italy)	A : Post Box 36, Leiden, Netherlands.	Au 59
Aug — Int League of Children and Adults Education — Colloquium on the problems of secular education, particularly in Latin America.	Mexico DF	A : A. Jenger, 3, r. Récamier, Paris VII.	Au 60
Aug — Women's Int Union Label League — Meeting.	Saint-Joseph (Mo., USA)	A : Marion Burns Deuser, 802 E 47th Street, Kansas City, Mo., USA.	AU 61
Aug — Int Youth Hostel Federation — Int congress. P: 2000/34.	Tarragone (Spain)	A : Vesterbrogade 35, Copenhagen V.	Au 62
Aug — Pax Romana Int Movement of Catholic Students — Conference on problems of the church in the light of the ecumenical council.	Washington	A : 1 route de Jura, Fribourg, Switzerland.	Au 63
Aug - Sept — Annual Int Old Time Dance Congress.	(Isle of Man)	A: Mr. H. Ashworth, I.S. D. C. Studio, 120 Church St., Preston, Lancashire, England.	Au 64
Aug - Sept — Int Civil Aviation Organization — Meeting of the legal committee.	Montreal (Canada)	A : Int Aviation Building, 1080 University St., Montreal 3, Que., Canada.	Au 65
<i>SEPTEMBRE 1964 SEPTEMBER</i>			
1-4 Sept — Conference of Int Catholic Organizations — 14th world congress of the Apostolatus Maris. Theme: The church and the needs of the maritime world.	Liverpool (UK)	A : Atlantic House, Hardman Street, Liverpool 1.	Au 66
1-5 Sept — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics — Conference on nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation in solids — 13th colloque Ampere.	Louvain (Belgium)	A : Dr. L. Van Gerven, Naamsestr. 61, Louvain.	Au 67
1-6 Sept — Int Society for Folk Narrative Research — 4th congress.	Athens	A : Prof. Georgios A. Megas, c/o Greek Folklore Society, 13 Hippocrates Street, Athens (143), Greece.	Au 68
• 2-8 Sept — Soroptimist Int Association — 7th quadrennial convention. P : 2000-2500.	Lausanne (Switzerland)	A : M ^{me} M. Buttica, 10 rue de Bourg, Lausanne, R : Oct 1964, Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchatel.	Au 69
4-5 Sept — Int Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled — Meeting.	Tel-Aviv	A : Mr. D. V. Wilson, 701 First Avenue, New York 17, NY, USA.	Au 70
4-7 Sept — World Science Fiction Convention	Oakland (Cal., USA)	A : William L. Donaho, PO Box 1284, Berkeley, Cal., USA.	Au 71

1964 - SEPTEMBRE - SEPTEMBER		INDEX	
• 4-19 Sept — Int Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Int Monetary Fund and Int Development Association — 19th annual meeting of Board of Governors.	Tokyo	A : 19th and H. Street N W, Washington 25, DC.	Au 72
6-7 Sept — Int Academy of the History of Medicine — 1st meeting; symposium on materia medica in the 16th century.	Basle	A : Dr. N. Poynter, Wellcome Historical Library, Euston Road, London NW 1.	Au 73
6-10 Sept — Int Association of Geodesy — Int symposium on the use of gravitation anomalies for the determination of the shape of the earth and knowledge of the external field.	Prague	A : M. Bursa, Research Institute of Geodesy, Polytickych Neznu 12. Prague 1.	Au 74
• 6-10 Sept — Int Federation of Catholic Physicians — 1st European congress of Catholic Doctors. P : 600-700.	Valletta (Malta)	A : Dr. V. Tabone. 33 Carmel Street, St Julian's, Malta.	AU 75
• 6-12 Sept — Int Union against Alcoholism — 27th quadrennial congress.	Frankfurt/Main (Germany)	A : Archer Tongue, Case Gare 49, Lausanne, Switzerland.	Au 76
6-13 Sept — Int Federation of Public Health Technicians — 2nd int congress.	Barcelona (Spain)	A : Calle Bruch, 144, Pral., Barcelona 9.	Au 77
7 Sept — Int Bureau of Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers — Meeting.	Monte Carlo	A : 31 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris VIII.	Au 78
• 7-9 Sept — Int Symposium on Grafting of Haematopoietic Allogeneous Cells (myeloids, lymphoids).	Paris	A : Prof. Mathé, Hôpital Saint-Louis, Pl. du Docteur Fournier, Paris X.	Au 79
• 7-11 Sept — Int Pharmaceutical Federation — 20th Int congress and general assembly. P : 1400.	Amsterdam	A : M TM A. J. M. P. Visser-Edel, 94 Jan Luykenstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands.	Au 80
7-11 Sept — Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem — 14th annual general assembly.	Saint-Cergue (Switzerland)	A : P O B 34706, Vaduz, Liechtenstein.	Au 81
7-12 Sept — World Health Organization — Inter-regional conference on establishment of basic principles for medical education in the developing countries (closed).	Geneva	A : Dr. Etemedian, Palais des Nations. Geneva, Switzerland.	Au 82
• 7-12 Sept — Atlantic Treaty Association — 5th biennial Atlantic study conference on education. Theme : The treatment of the principal ideologies in the reaching of int affairs. Pp : -/15 (Strasbourg).	Washington DC	A : Mr. Ellsworth Tompkins, National Association of Secondary School Principals, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 36, D.C., USA. R : Jan 1965, in "The World and the School" by The Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers, Benjamin Franklin House, 36 Craven Street, London WC 2.	Au 83
7-18 Sept — World Health Organization — Seminar on advances in the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in infants and children (closed).	Kampala (Uganda)	A : Dr. Lowenstein, PO Box 6. Brazzaville. Republic of the Congo.	AU 84
7-30 Sept — World Health Organization — Travelling seminar on the control of environmental sanitation (closed).	(USSR)	A : Mr. Lanoix, Palais des Nations, Geneva. Switzerland.	Au 85

1864 - SEPTEMBRE - SEPTEMBER			INDEX
8-10 Sept — Pax Christi — Int congress on war and peace in the atomic era.	Bois-le-Duc (Netherlands)	A : 5 rue de l'Abbaye, Paris VI.	Au 86
8-14 Sept — Inter- Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization — 2nd extra-ordinary session of the assembly.	London	A : Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC 2.	Au 87
9-12 Sept — Int College of Surgeons — Meeting.	Chicago (Illinois, USA)	A : American College of Surgeons, 1516 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 60610.	Au 88
14-18 Sept — Int Scientific Radio Union / Int Union of Geodesy and Geophysics — World conference on radio meteorology.	Boulder Colo., USA)	A : Mr. J.W. Herbstreit, Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo., USA.	Au 89
• 14-18 Sept — Int Association for Analogue Computation — 4th int meeting. Theme : Theory and application of analogue and hybrid - computation. P : 400.	Brighton (UK)	A : BCS/AsICA Hon Secy, Ferranti Ltd, 36 Kingsway, London WC 1. R : Sept 1965, Presses Académiques Européennes, 98 ch de Charleroi, Brussels 6.	Au 90
• 14-18 Sept — Int Academy of Aviation Medicine — Biannual general assembly and 13th congress.	Dublin	A : Congress Office, Dublin Airport, Dublin.	AU 91
• 14-18 Sept — 5th Int Congress on Microwave Tubes.	Paris	A : B. P. no 20, Bagneux (Seine), France.	Au 92
• 14-20 Sept — Int Society for Research on Nutrition and Vital Substances — 10th annual int convention on vital substances, nutrition, civilization diseases.	Salzburg (Austria)	A : Bemeroder Strasse 61, Hanover-Kirchrode 3, Germany.	Au 93
• 14-21 Sept — WHO — Regional Committee for Africa — 14th session.	Geneva	A : C. Fedele, Palais des Nations, Geneva.	Au 94
15-18 Sept — Int Conference on Nuclear Photography.	Meyrin (Switzerland)	A : Miss E. W. D. Steel, Centre Européen de Recherches Nucléaires, Genève 23.	AU 95
• 15-19 Sept — WHO/FAO/IAEA — Symposium on radiochemical methods of analysis.	Geneva	A : Dr. Dobson, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	AU 96
15-19 Sept — 35th Int Congress on Industrial Chemistry.	Warsaw (Poland)	A : P. O. B. 26. Warsaw 86.	Au 97
16-17 Sept — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization — 9th session of the maritime safety committee.	London	A : Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2.	Au 98
• 16-23 Sept — Int Association for the History of Religions — Study conference.	Strasbourg (France)	A : Prof. Dr. C.J. Sleeker, 290 Churchill-laan, Amsterdam.	Au 99
• 17-22 Sept — WHO — 15th session of regional committee for the Western Pacific.	Manila	A : Dr. I.C. Fang, PO Box 2932, Manila.	Au 100
• 18-27 Sept — Int Scientific Film Association — 18th annual congress. Pp : 400 (Rome).	Athens	A : AICS, 38 av des Termes, Paris XVII.	Au 101
18-27 Sept — Int Orthopedagogy Conference on Vital Help for the Handicapped.	Braunschweig (Germany)	A : Int Sonnenberg Centre, PO Box 460, Bruchtorwall 5, 33. Braunschweig, Germany.	Au 102
• 20-25 Sept — Int League of Commercial Travellers and Agents — Congress.	Athens	A : Athens Association of Commercial Agents, c/o Greek Publicity Reporter, 4 Syngrou Ave., Athens 403.	AU 103
• 21-25 Sept — Latin-American Association, of Nuclear Biology and Medicine — Congress with exhibition (Ex). P : 160.	São Paulo (Brazil)	A : Sophia Angelides, C P 22022, Centre de Medicina Nuclear, São Paulo.	Au 104

1964 - SEPTEMBRE - SEPTEMBER			INDEX
• 21-26 Sept — World Federation of Parasitologists — 1st int congress.	Rome (Italy)	A : Prof. E. Biocca, Institute di Parasitologia. Universita di Roma, Rome.	Au 105
• 21-30 Sept — Int Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled — Int seminar on sheltered employment. P : 50.	Stockholm	A : Dr. Albert Bergh, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, National Labour Market Board, Stockholm 12, Sweden. R : 1965, The Society, 701 First Avenue, New York NY, 10017, USA.	Au 106
22-23 Sept — Inter- Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization — 13th council session.	London	A : Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC 2.	Au 107
• 22 Sept - 1 Oct — FAO — 37th session of committee on commodity problems. P : 110-120.	Rome	A : J. W. Evans, i. c. Commodities Division, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome. R : Oct 1964, FAO.	Au 108
23-25 Sept — 1st Int Congress on Instrumentation in Aerospace Simulation Facilities.	Paris	A : Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Box A, Lenox Hill Station, New York 21, NY, USA.	Au 109
26-27 Sept — European Meetings on Strabismic Studies.	Palma de Mallorca (Spain)	A : Dr. A. Arruga, Paseo Méndez-Vigo 3, Barcelona 9, Spain.	Au 110
• 26-28 Sept — Int Tourism Academy — 4th general assembly. P : 60.	Lausanne (Switzerland)	A : Gabriel Ollivier, 2A, bd des Moulins, Monte-Carlo.	Au 111
• 26 Sept - 3 Oct — Int Social Security Association — 15th triennial general assembly.	Washington	A : M. William L. Mitchell, Room 5320. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington DC 20025. R : end 1964, The Association, 154 rue de Lausanne, Geneva.	Au 112
27-30 Sept — Int Conference on Radiation Preservation of Foods.	Boston (Massachusetts, USA)	A : Mr. W. G. Parks, 2101 Constitution Ave, Washington, DC.	L Au 113
28-29 Sept — European Association of Poison Control Centres — 1st congress.	Tours (France)	A : Prof. J. Vacher, Institut National de Médecine Agricole, Faculté de Médecine, Tours (Indre-et-Loire), France.	Au 114
• 28-30 Sept — Committee of Professional Photographers of Europe — 1st general congress.	Burgenstock (Switzerland)	A : Heinrich Schellenberg, Case Postale 8021, Zurich 1, Switzerland.	Au 115
28-30 Sept — European Committee for Concrete / Int Federation of Prestressing — Joint meeting.	Istanbul (Turkey)	A : Y. Saillard, 9 rue de Pérouse. Paris XVI.	Au 116
28 Sept - 2 Oct — Int Union for the Protection of Industrial Property — Meeting of the interunion co-ordination committee.	Geneva	A : 32 Chemin des Colombettes, Place des Nations, Geneva.	Au 117
28 Sept - 7 Oct — FAO/WHO Programme of Food Standards — 2nd session of codex alimentarius commission.	Geneva	A : Dr. Aghte, Palais des Nations, Geneva. Switzerland.	Au 118
Sept — Int Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth — General assembly.	(Cameroun)	A : Diestse Vest 24. Louvain. Belgium.	Au 119
Sept — Int Conference on Catalysis.	Prague	A : Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society, Siroká 5, Prague 1.	Au 120
<i>OCTOBRE 1964 OCTOBER</i>			
• 4 Oct — Dairy Society Int — 18th annual meeting. P : 200.	Chicago (Illinois, USA)	A : 1145 Nineteenth Street NW. Washington 6 DC.	Au 121
• 4-7 Oct — European Association against Poliomyelitis — Symposium on vaccination and epidemiology of poliomyelitis and associated diseases. P : 250.	Warsaw	A : Prof. Przesmycki, Polskie Towarzystwo do Walkiz Poliomyelitem, Zarzad Glowny, ul. Chocimska 24, Warsaw. R : 1965, Dr. P. Recht, 56 rue Charles Legrelle, Brussels 4.	Au 122

1964 - OCTOBRE - OCTOBER			INDEX
• 4-10 Oct — Pan-American Association or Ophthalmology — 7th congress.	Montreal (Canada)	A : 921 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Term., USA.	Au 123
5-24 Oct — World Health Organization — Travelling seminar on the public health component in the training of medical personnel (closed).	(USSR)	A : Dr. Messinezy, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	Au 124
7-9 Oct — Int Dermatological Symposium. Theme : Structure and functions of epidermal barriers	Brno (Czechoslovakia)	A : Mr. Zd. Vlasin, Dermatological Clinic, 53 Pekarska, Brno.	Au 125
• 12-16 Oct — WHO Europe — Int symposium on the epidemiology and pathogenesis of certain chronic nephropathies.	Belgrade	A : WHO Regional Office for Europe, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen.	Au 126
12-17 Oct — FAO / WHO / Int Office of Epizootics — Meeting on basic principles for the control of int traffic in animals and animal products.	Berne	A : Dr. Kaplan, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	Au 127
13-15 Oct — 3rd Int Synthetic Rubber Symposium.	London	A : Rubber and Plastics Age, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW 1.	Au 128
13-16 Oct — Int Lubrication Conference.	Washington	A : Mr. C. M. Alien, Batelle Memoriam Institute, 505 King Avenue, Columbus 1, Ohio, USA.	Au 129
13-19 Oct — World Health Organization — Travelling seminar on epidemiological services and their role in communicable disease, control (closed).	(USSR)	A : Dr. Raska, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	Au 130
• 14-19 Oct — Permanent and Int Committee of Underground Town Planning — American congress on underground town planning.	New York	A : M. J. Coulter, Engineering Building 159, City College of New York, NY, USA. and 94 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris IX.	Au 131
• 15 Oct — Int Weightlifting and Physical Culture Federation — Olympic congress.	Tokyo	A : Oscar State, 4 Godfrey Avenue, Twickenham, Middx, England.	Au 132
15-18 Oct — Boy Scouts World Bureau — 5th European rover conference for head quarter commissioners. Theme : Civic education.	Ostend (Belgium)	A : Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Canada.	Au 133
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• 25-31 Oct — Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students — 15th annual student travel conference. Pp : 100 (Tel Aviv). P : 100.	Vienna	A : Mr. Per Helseth, c/o Studentenes Reisekontor, Universitetsentret, Blindern, Oslo 3, Sweden. R : Jan 1965, Euro für Studentenwanderungen, 1, Schreyvogelgasse 3, Vienna.	Au 137
26-31 Oct (prob) — World Health Organization — Conference on concepts of development regulations in the foetus and child (closed).	Geneva	A : Dr. Winnicka, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.	AU 138

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• 21-24 Nov — Int Federation of Women Lawyers — 13th annual world congress and general assembly.	New Delhi	A : Mrs. M. Lain, c/o F. P. A. I., Metropolitan House, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay, India.	Au 144
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- » 13-15 Apr — Ciba Foundation — Int conference on pre-implantation stages of pregnancy. London A : 41 Portland Place, London W 1. Au 164
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- 24-25 Apr — Federation of Int Music Competitions — Annual general assembly. Munich. (Germany) A : Henri Gagnebin, Conservatoire de Musique, Geneva. Au 166
- 27 Apr — 17th Int Symposium on Phytopharmacy and Phytiatry. Ghent (Belgium) A : Prof. J. van de Brande, Coupure Links 235, Ghent. R : « Mededelingen van de landbouwhogeschool en de opzoekingsstations van de Staat te Gent ». A : 808 17th Street. NW, Washington 25, DC. Au 167
- Apr — Interamerican Development Bank — 6th regular meeting of the board of governors. Asuncion Au 168
- Apr — Federation of European Biochemical Societies — 2nd council meeting. (Austria) A : The Biochemical Society. 20 Park Crescent, London W 1. Au 169
- 3-6 May — Int Union against Cancer — Meeting of the geographical pathology committee. Not fixed A : 3 rue du Conseil Général, Geneva. Au 170
- 10-14 May — Int Association 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 171
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• 24-26 Aug — Int Union of the History and Philosophy of Science — 11th Int congress.	Warsaw	A : Pr. M. W. Voisé, Académie des Sciences de Pologne, Polska Akademia Nauk Palac Kultury i Nauki, Varsovie, Pologne.	Au 183
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• Aug — Ciba Foundation — Int conference on the thymus : experimental and clinical studies.	Melbourne (Australia)	A : 41 Portland Place, London W 1.	Au 187
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• 22-27 Aug — Int Committee of Food Science and Technology — 2nd congress, P : 2000.	Warsaw	A : Dr. A. Borys, Instytut Przemyslu Miesnego, Rakowiecka 8, Warsaw 12. R : 1967, Gordon Beach Science Publishers, Inc. 150 Fifth Avenue. New York 11, NY.	Au 207
Sept — Int Federation of Operational Research Societies — 4th biennial conference.	(USA)	A : Dr. Philip M. Morse, Room 6-107, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass 02139, USA.	Au 208
• 23-29 Oct — Int Union against Cancer — 9th quadrennial congress.	Tokyo	A : Prof. K. Oota, Cancer Institute, Nishisugamo, 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.	Au 209
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LICATIO	
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