

International Associations



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Associations Internationales

18^E ANNÉE 11 18TH YEAR
NOVEMBRE 1966 NOVEMBER 1966

L'Union des Associations Internationales (UAI)

est une organisation internationale non gouvernementale, à but scientifique, fondée en 1910. Elle a pour but de servir de centre de documentation sur les organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, leurs activités et tout spécialement sur leurs réunions et publications; entreprendre et encourager les recherches, études et publications sur les problèmes juridiques, administratifs et techniques communs aux organisations internationales non gouvernementales; faire mieux connaître les travaux de ces dernières et faciliter leurs relations mutuelles; assurer auprès du public, des écoles et des universités une connaissance plus complète et une meilleure compréhension de l'effort contemporain de coopération internationale.

L'UAI bénéficie du statut consultatif auprès du Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies depuis septembre 1951 et auprès de l'Unesco depuis novembre 1952.

The Union of International Associations (UIA)

is a non profit making international non-governmental organization, founded 1910. Its aims are to : serve as documentation centre on international governmental and non-governmental organizations, their activities and meetings; undertake and promote research on legal administrative and technical problems common to international NGOs; publicize their work and encourage their mutual contacts; secure fuller understanding by the general public, schools and universities of present day efforts towards international co-operation.

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INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS
INTERNATIONALES

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DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE 4th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CONGRESS ORGANIZATION

Copenhagen 30 March - 2 April 1966

by G. P. SPEECKAERT

Secretary-General, Union of International Associations

Differing in this respect, as indeed on many other points, from the famous Congress of Vienna, of which it has been said that it had never been opened and never been closed, though in fact it lasted for nine months and attracted nearly a hundred thousand foreigners to Vienna, the 4th International Congress on Congress Organization was limited to five working sessions, three receptions, four joint lunches or dinners and one excursion. There were 339 participants with 47 family members.

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Mr Per Haekkerup, was President, and the Congress was very clearly and unmistakably opened and closed with thoughtful and inspiring speeches by Mr Frederick H Boland, IX D, former President of the United Nations General Assembly, Chancellor of Dublin University, and by Mr Georges Palthey, Assistant Director-General of the European Office of the United Nations.

Congresses and their function

These two speeches aimed at emphasizing the part to be played by international meetings, as well as the necessity and importance of international co-operation. The first one, given by Mr Boland at the opening session, took as its starting-point the present needs of human society, went on to consider the contribution of international organizations, and ended with an exposition of the value of international conferences and congresses. The second speech, given by Mr Palthey at the closing session,

started off with the past and present characteristics of international meetings, and included a reminder that congress techniques must not be thought of as ends in themselves. Finally Mr Palthey insisted on the value of international organizations and meetings in building peace and establishing political, economic and social justice to ensure the free development of the human personality everywhere.

The full text of these two remarkable disquisitions will, of course, be included in the Proceedings of the Copenhagen Congress to be published towards the end of the year in the UIA's « Congress Science » series. All of us will profit by studying them.

It was certainly exceedingly appropriate to have had such an introduction and conclusion for exchanges of view on particular aspects of how congresses and other international meetings function.

The subjects for discussion

What then were the items on the agenda ?

Under the general heading of " What is a successful congress : scientifically, organizationally, financially ? " five points were considered, namely :

- (1) the most satisfactory types of international meetings and the material arrangements for them;
- (2) the selection and training of speakers;
- (3) the behaviour of participants;

- (4) how can the practical and material organization of a congress be made to satisfy, in terms of their respective aims and contributions : the participants, the association which convenes the congress, the country and the host city, and the other interested bodies ?

Working papers and methods

Different systems were adopted deliberately, partly by way of experiment and partly because they were necessitated by disparity in the state of progress of research on the various subjects.

For the first subject, — the types of international meetings and the material arrangements for them — on which abundant and exact data existed already, the aim was to assemble the facts and present a coherent picture for the congress participants to study, so as to be able subsequently to publish and make widely available as comprehensive and clear a manual as possible.

Hence it gave rise to a working paper of 63 pages, including 47 illustrations, printed in both English and French (like the other congress working papers), which was distributed (like the other papers) to all participants a month in advance of the congress.

For the preparation of this document, which was entrusted to the writer of the present note, three consultative meetings were held in London, Paris and Brussels some months before the congress, with a total of some fifty officers of international organizations taking part. We should like to tender them our best thanks for their valuable comments and suggestions, and we should also like to express our appreciation to the managers of congress centres who kindly sent us photographs of premises and equipment, thus enabling us to complete the series of illustrations we had been able to collect from the documentation in the possession of the Union of International Associations.

The printed draft manual which had thus been compiled was discussed at a symposium held in Copenhagen during the two days preceding the congress and again during the congress itself.

Second subject, — the selection and training of speakers — was a theme that had not as yet

been explored. The aim was therefore simply to prepare the way for later research and action, and Mr Albert Cronheim, Director of the Holland Organizing Centre in The Hague, had been asked to draw up a very brief note outlining the problem and suggesting the broad lines of a possible programme.

Thus for the second subject there was ready to hand a printed two-page document which was also discussed during the symposium prior to consideration during the congress itself.

As regards the third subject, — the behaviour of participants — it had not been the organizers' ambition to carry out detailed sociological research work. The idea had been to put together a series of practical suggestions, of the kind that a good father would give to a son who was attending an international meeting for the first time.

For this purpose the writer of the present note was asked to compile a draft " Handbook for the Participant at International Meetings "; in preparing it he was able to make use of points mentioned by the officers of international organizations during the consultations on the first subject. The working paper distributed to congress participants — likewise discussed during the symposium — comprises twelve pages in pocket-size format.

During the congress the discussions — which were all held in plenary session — were opened, in the case of these three subjects, by the session chairman, Mr Robert R Braun (Peru), Secretary-General of the International Council for Scientific Management. After giving a brief outline himself, he called for concise supplementary accounts from the two rapporteurs, Mr Albert Cronheim (Netherlands) and Mr G.P. Speeckaert (Belgium), as well as Dr Paul Messerli (Switzerland), Executive Secretary of the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, and Mr Anthony de Reuck (UK), Assistant Director of the CIBA Foundation.

The fourth subject, — the differing and sometimes competing interests of people taking part in a congress, whether as organizers or hosts of one kind or another, or as fee-paying participants — did not involve the preparation of a working paper.

It was introduced by a Panel, after which participants put questions which were answered by members of the Panel.

The session chairman and leader of the Panel was Sir Thomas Lund (UK), Secretary-General of the Law Society and of the International Legal Aid Association. The other members of the Panel were Miss Gwen Buttery (UK), Deputy Executive Director of the International Council of Nurses; Mr Albert Cronheim (Netherlands), Director of the Holland Organizing Centre; Mr J H C Molenaar (Netherlands), Director of the International Union of Local Authorities; and Mr Alfons Hackl (Austria), Secretary-General of the Palais Palfy in Vienna, replacing at the last minute Mr Otto Zwicker (Austria), Vice-President of the International Association of Congress Centres, who had been recalled to Salzburg.

For the fifth and final subject. — the economic and financial aspect of congresses — a third method of preparation was used. For the purpose of the congress a survey and one year's research work were carried out by the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration, under the direction of the Head of the School's Institute for Transport, Tourism and Regional Science, Professor Ejler Alkjær, President of the Copenhagen Tourist Association, with the assistance of Mr Ericson.

Professor Alkjær drew up an 8-page working paper which summarized the data collected in the course of this extensive study of a very important question which, until then, had been practically unexplored. It will be the subject of an entire volume in the series of publications issued by the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration, and will probably be off the press towards the end of the year; the Union of International Associations will help to distribute it.

Discussions during the congress were introduced by a talk given by Professor Alkjær, statistics and graphs being projected on a giant screen placed on the platform. The session was chaired by Mr Paul Lightman (USA), director of the magazine « Sales Meetings », who asked Mr Raoul-Henry Touwaide (Belgium), to help with the many written questions put forward by participants and make a selection from them, there being unfortunately insufficient time to enable the Chairman to call upon every-

one to speak who wanted to do so.

For the closing session His Excellency Mr Per Hækkerup, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, took the chair, as he had done for the *opening session*. The latter had been held in the Copenhagen City Hall, and had started with some words of welcome by Mr Urban Hansen, Lord Mayor of Copenhagen, followed by two short addresses by Mr Alberto Casadio, President of the Union of International Associations, and Count Guglielmo Manucci, President of the International Association of Congress Centres, with musical interludes by the Copenhagen University Chorus under the direction of Mr Jørgen Ougård. The main speech at the opening session was given by Mr Frederick Boland, who, as we indicated above, provided an eloquent answer to the question " Why International Congresses " ? The Minister for Foreign Affairs then expressed thanks to the City of Copenhagen, the speakers and the participants, wished the congress every success, and declared it open.

It had been decided that at the closing session also there should be a speech on fundamentals, leaving aside purely technical considerations in order to bring participants face to face with the true end and aim of congresses. Mr Georges Palthey had been asked to give it, and he dealt in a fascinating way with the subject " Trends in International Congresses and their Future ".

This speech was preceded by some reflections from Mr Edmond Décanis, Secretary-General of the International Association of Congress Centres, and Mr G P Speeckaert, Secretary-General of the Union of International Associations, on what their respective organizations had hoped for from the congress and how they ought to approach follow-up studies on the subject of congresses, as well as an evaluation of the 4th congress and a summary of its conclusions by Professor Jean Herbert, formerly Chief Interpreter at the United Nations, who had been asked to undertake the task, which he carried out very effectively.

After Mr Palthey's speech the Minister for Foreign Affairs put forward some remarks about the 4th congress and about congresses in general, international non-governmental organizations and co-operation between the peoples. After these remarks, which constituted not only a treat for the listeners, thanks to this distin-

guished orator's easy and humorous style, but also a useful contribution to the work of the congress, thanks to the value of the ideas he expressed, with all the authority of his experience and his high office, Mr Hækkerup declared the congress closed.

The discussions

We do not propose to repeat here the details given above concerning the subjects on the agenda and the working papers and methods.

What we would like to mention here is first of all that the participants seemed to be in agreement both as regards the programme and the mechanism adopted, and secondly that they themselves played an extremely active part in the congress.

The great majority of participants were not only extremely regular in their attendance, but at every session more people wanted to speak than time would permit. This is doubtless regrettable in itself, and somewhat irritating for those who did not get a chance to talk, but indubitably it showed that the debates aroused their interest and that they had faced and thought about the problems.

In order to make the exchanges of view more informal and direct, and also to allow of a greater number of contributions, participants had been invited to speak from their place in the hall, the portable microphone being quickly put in front of them by the charming hostesses.

Nevertheless it is evident that the fact of only having plenary sessions meant that fewer persons could express their views than if part of the work had been carried out in sectional sessions held simultaneously.

This latter method had been discarded for four reasons. Primo, because many of the participants had indicated months beforehand that they were interested in all the proposed subjects. Secundo, because many participants who would have liked to follow everything and hear everything were disappointed at the previous congress, with its system of working in parallel sections. Tertio, because for subjects 2 and 4 it was rather a question of undertaking initial soundings, without wanting to arrive at solidly grounded conclusions; while for subjects 1 and 3 there was the substantial preparatory work

that had been carried out prior to the congress at the consultative meetings and the symposium; and for the 5th subject the organizers had wanted to present a fully documented study on a complex and unfamiliar matter. Quarto, because it had been decided that the Copenhagen congress ought to constitute an example of a modestly-framed congress, as regards structure, budget and operation, in spite of a degree of diversity in the methods of preparation for the discussions.

It will be remembered that much more complicated mechanisms had been adopted during the previous congresses.

At Lausanne in 1960 there were twelve subjects, twelve written reports, twelve sections, four at a time meeting simultaneously, and two plenary discussion sessions, in addition to the opening and closing sessions. In Rome there were three subjects, three general reports, three sections meeting simultaneously, and three plenary sessions, plus the opening and closing ones. For these two congresses a summary of the work of each section was drawn up, translated and distributed to all participants prior to the plenary sessions. All this meant a considerable amount of work on the part of the Secretariat, in co-operation with numerous interpreters, translators, rapporteurs and auxiliary staff.

However, reverting to the Copenhagen congress, it must be admitted that in their desire to secure participant reaction within the colder framework of plenary sessions, the organizers, chairmen, rapporteurs and panel members rather tended to monopolize proceedings.

The lesson to be drawn is that the principle should be adopted of limiting the introductory phases of discussions, including chairmen's syntheses and questions and answers by an initiating panel, to a quarter of the total time devoted to the subject.

The congress sponsors and organizers

The Copenhagen congress was arranged by the Union of International Associations and the International Association of Congress Centres, as had been the three previous congresses of congresses : that of February 1959 in Düsseldorf, that of March 1960 in Lausanne and that of November 1962 in Rome.

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The Berlingske Bogtrykkeri, Copenhagen.

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DIS Congress Service.

After place, dates and subjects had been approved by the UIA Executive Council and the IACC Directing Committee, detailed preparations for the congress were made by a small team consisting of the secretaries-general of the two associations, Mr Ingvar Blicher-Hansen, Director of the Falkoner Centre — the Copenhagen Congress Centre —, Mr Erik Friis, Director of the DIS Congress Service of Copenhagen, and Mr Albert Cronheim, Director of the Holland Organizing Centre of The Hague.

At five or six meetings held in Copenhagen and Brussels decisions were taken by mutual agreement on all matters. For executing the decisions a scheme of division of labour was adopted. The UIA took in hand everything concerning session chairmen and rapporteurs, working papers, despatch of invitations as well as preparations for the symposium and the subsequent publication of "Proceedings".

An Executive Committee comprising Mr Blicher-Hansen, Mr Cronheim and Mr Friis, together with Mr O. Scherfig, Director of the DIS Congress Service, took over full responsibility for everything involved with registration of participants, their accommodation, engagement of interpreters, arrangement of premises, all facilities and services during the congress, as well as receptions and excursions.

The general management of the practical side of the congress was undertaken by Mr Erik Friis. The Union of International Associations and the International Association of Congress Centres wish to express their sincerest appreciation of the extensive and remarkably efficient work he put in, on a purely voluntary basis, to ensure the success of the congress, success largely due to him and his Secretariat at the DIS Congress Service.

This 4th congress was in fact the first that the UIA and the IACC had entrusted as regards practical running to a professional body. In the upshot they could congratulate themselves on having thus adopted one of the recommendations put forward at their 2nd Congress of International Congress Organizers and Technicians.

We must also emphasize the extent to which the facilities afforded by the magnificent Falkoner Centre and the Hotel 3 Falke complex contributed to the success, not to mention the charm of Denmark and Copenhagen with their

tourist and hotel resources. When Mr Ingvar Blicher-Hansen invited the UIA and the IACC to hold the 4th Congress in Copenhagen, at the Falkoner Centre, he had given his assurance that it would be a good and fine congress. He was quite right, and all participants will be grateful to him for being able to create such a friendly atmosphere in the technically efficient framework in an excellent congress building.

Our recognition must also go to the members of the Comité d'honneur and the Advisory Committee, especially to the distinguished Danish members, to the Tuborg Foundation which made the congress possible, thanks to a generous grant, to the National Tourist Office and the Scandinavian Airlines System, both of which provided valuable help, as well as to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities for the brilliant receptions they gave on the occasion of the congress.

But above all the gratitude of everyone connected with the congress, whether as organizers, or participants, will be given to Mr Per Hækkerup, who, in spite of his high and exacting duties as Minister for Foreign Affairs, agreed to act as Congress President and who chaired the opening and closing sessions in masterly style.

The Congress participants

Stimulated perhaps by the fact that one of the points on the agenda and one of the working papers were devoted to the subject "Behaviour of congress participants", all present bore themselves in really friendly, active and constructive fashion.

Let us see in greater detail exactly who participated in the 4th International Congress on Congress Organization.

The number of participants present was 339, and they were accompanied by 47 persons, making a total of 386. In fact 423 had registered, but 37 were prevented at the last minute from attending.

Participants came from 36 countries, 22 of them being European, 6 American, 6 Asian and 2 African, subject to a few possible errors as regards origin on account of incomplete data supplied by some registrants.

. One of the appended tables shows the number of participants per country, and another the figures for the 14 towns which provided the biggest contingents. It will be seen that 2/3rds of the participants came from important cities, mainly European, which are particularly interested in congresses.

However, interest is clearly developing outside Europe also, for in spite of the inevitable obstacle of distance fourteen relatively far-distant countries were represented, namely Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Puerto Rico, Syria, USA and USSR. The United States team was especially strong, with 14 participants from New York, 5 from Chicago, 2 from Philadelphia, 1 each from San Francisco, Dayton and Moline.

For such an " interdisciplinary " congress we thought it would be interesting to analyse participants' professional backgrounds. A third table shows the numerical breakdown by category. It shows that representatives of international non-governmental organizations constitute the biggest category. The number of representatives of national organizations is significant, because they are mainly national branches which are preparing themselves for the task of running a future international congress. The three " organization " categories combined make up a quarter of the total number of participants.

The group concerned with the general promotion of congresses in a given country or town, that is to say Government Departments, Municipalities, Tourist Offices and Convention Bureaux, comprises more than 17 per cent.

Excluding the category of congress buildings, which for the most part belong to governments or municipalities, the sectors concerned with congresses from the commercial angle totalled 38 per cent. As for the miscellaneous, it is doubtless noteworthy that they include representatives of a dozen important industrial companies which organize " sales conventions ".

Social events

Participants were unanimously agreed that the leisure-time features had been brilliantly conceived and organized. All the credit must

go to our Danish friends. Briefly, the events took place as follows :

On the first day, following the opening session and in the same locale, namely the beautiful Copenhagen City Hall, a superb buffet-reception was given by the City Council.

On the second day the Falkoner Centre and the Hotel 3 Falke invited everyone to lunch together. " Meet the Danes at Home " was the watchword in the evening, when participants were welcomed in small groups into Danish homes. It is easy to guess how much work this necessitated on the part of the DIS Congress Service, but it was undoubtedly a complete success and showed that foreign participants derived a real pleasure from entering into ' family life in the host country. The evening ended with a get-together of participants and hosts in the Congress Viking Club at the Munkelæder in the Old University Building.

On the third day it was the visit to the Tuborg Breweries, with an enjoyable lunch to the accompaniment of a fashion show presenting Birger Christensen's sumptuous collection of furs; and the secretaries-general of the IACC and the UAI were ceremoniously inducted as Knights of the Order of Tuborg. Afterwards participants made a tour of the town by coach and visited the new exhibition centre, the Bella Centre.

For the fourth and final day of the congress, after a free morning, there was a buffet lunch in the Frederiksberg Town Hall given by the Municipal Council of the independent Borough of Frederiksberg, in which the Falkoner Centre is situated. In the evening, after the closing session, the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a reception at the Christiansborg Palace, from where the participants were taken by specially chartered taxis to attend an elegant ballet performance at the Theatre Royal. Following the ballet came the closing candle-light supper in the main hall of the Royal Exchange Building. As lavish as it was gay and lively, the banquet afforded an opportunity for speeches of thanks by the Presidents of the IACC and the UAI and a brilliant off-the-cuff talk by the Minister for Foreign Affairs : and then came dancing until the small hours.

On the next day participants made the excursion to Aalborg (limited to the first hundred

registrants) and were shown round the important congress centre there.

A very agreeable and not too strenuous programme had been arranged for members of participants' families. It included an excursion to castles in southern Zealand and optional visits to social institutions, the Royal Porcelaine Factory, or the Georg Jensen jewellery establishments.

Mention must be made of another detail which was much appreciated by participants and their families, namely a free pass given by the Congress Executive Committee to everyone, allowing unlimited use of all urban public transport services for the duration of the congress.

We have made a point of giving a fairly full account of this programme of events, because such a programme plays an important part at all congresses in bringing participants together and developing a happy atmosphere, conducive to successful work; and the programme devised by the Congress Committees and the Danish Secretariat was certainly a model of its kind.

Conclusions

In this brief description and summary analysis of the congress it has not been possible to enumerate the various conclusions or resolutions, nor even to make a synthesis of the main

principles or new ideas which developed during the discussions.

They will be incorporated in the Congress Proceedings. First, in the summary of speeches as they were given by participants. Second, in the considerations put forward at the closing session by the Secretary-General of the International Association of Congress Centres and the Secretary-General of the Union of International Associations respectively, on the subject of further research work or new activities to be undertaken by their organizations as a result of suggestion made during the course of the congress. Third, in the summary evaluation of the congress by Mr Jean Herbert, made with the experience derived from participating in some 20,000 international meetings during the past fifty years, as well as in his three resolutions, adopted by the participants, concerning the publication of the " Handbook for Participants at International Meetings ", the guide to " Material Arrangements for the most appropriate types of International Meeting ", and how to follow up Mr Cronheim's report on the " Selection and Training of Speakers ".

Number of participants by town

Paris - 36; London - 35; Brussels - 20; Copenhagen - 17; Stockholm - 14; New York - 14; Vienna - 13; The Hague - 12; Geneva - 11; Tel Aviv - 8; Barcelona - 7; Rome - 7; Madrid - 6; • Teheran - 5.

Number of participants by continent and country

EUROPE : 284 participants :
France - 45; England - 39; Netherlands - 30;
Belgium - 26; Germany - 25; Denmark - 20;
Switzerland - 18; Austria - 15; Spain - 14;
Sweden - 14; Italy - 10; Ireland - 4; Czechoslovakia - 4; USSR - 4; Norway - 3; Portugal - 3; Greece - 2; Hungary - 2; Finland - 1;
Poland - 1; Turkey - 1; Yugoslavia - 1.

AFRICA : 3 participants :
UAR - 2; Nigeria - 1.

AMERICA : 31 participants :
North : USA - 25; Canada - 2; Mexico - 1.
Central : Jamaica - 1; Puerto Rico - 1.
South : Brazil - 1.

ASIA : 21 participants :
Israel - 11; Iran - 5; Japan - 4; Lebanon - 2;
Hong Kong - 1; Syria - 1.

It will be seen that the Copenhagen Congress went a stage further than exchanging information on and taking stock of a sociological, administrative and economic phenomenon, whose importance is nowadays recognized on all sides. It reached the objective set for it by the organizers, namely to secure agreement on points of common interest, to indicate what can be contributed to the efficient organization of a congress by the various groups involved, and finally to develop better cohesion and internal structuration by such interested groups.

Indeed, if the congress revealed that people within these groups were paying very close attention to the congress movement, it also showed that in most cases there was no representative body able to speak for the particular

branch and that future progress in congress science depended on their being set up.

In his closing speech to the 4th International Congress on Congress Organization, as Chairman of the final session, His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Mr Per Hækkerup, after having thanked organizers and participants, emphasized that Governments could not face their heavy tasks without the aid of international non-governmental organizations and their facilities for securing joint examination of the different spheres of human activity by people from all countries who, under their auspices, can meet and learn to understand each other.

Participants' professional backgrounds	
Intergovernmental organizations	0
International non-governmental organisations	54
National organizations	24
Government departments	13
Town Councils and Tourist Offices	37
Convention Bureaux	24
Congress Palaces and other congress buildings	24
Professional congress organizers	29
Travel agents	30
Air, sea and rail transport companies	40
Hotels	38
Manufacturers of equipment and audio-visual apparatus	10
Miscellaneous	44

The Congress in pictures appeared in, our October issue

• How many international organizations ?

Now they are 2,134 :	25
UN Family	
European Community	9
Other intergovernmental organizations	165
International non governmental organizations	1,920
National NGOs in Consultative status	15

• Where are they located ?

	<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Secondary Offices</i>	<i>Total</i>
Europe	1 986	781	2.267
America	338	159	497
Asia	71	87	158
Africa	50	64	114
Australasia	7	16	23

These figures are found among the statistics compiled from the proofs of the XIth edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations, which will be off the press next December :

- Published in official collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat.
- Contains detailed entries incorporating the titles in all official languages, the addresses, history, aims, members, structure, officers, finance, activities, publications of each organization.
- For the first time, this edition is being presented in the form of an encyclopaedic dictionary which, in addition to the international organizations' entries, will include the names of the presidents and secretaries general as well as the initials of all the international organizations in one alphabetical series.
- The volume also contains lists classified according to field of activity.

Non Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council :

*The tenth General Conference...
... and beyond*

by Charles S. ASCHER

*International Representative,
Institute of Public Administration,
Past-President of the General Conference*

The Tenth General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of U.N., held in Geneva on 1 and 4 July, 1966, brought together over 120 representatives of nearly 90 non-governmental bodies. The President, M. Georges Eggermann of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, chaired the Conference. Dr. Alice Arnold of the World Young Womens Christian Association was elected vice-chairman by acclamation.

A highlight of the Conference was the participation of the Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant. He reminded the Conference that the most important objective of the U.N. was the preservation of peace — an objective expressed in the Charter in many ways. Reaffirmation of faith in the dignity of human worth, acting as good neighbors, were forms of movement for peace. He saw his own role as that of finding the common denominator by which the actions of all member states could be harmonized. He saw unmistakable signs of a march forward to a great human synthesis. It might take generations or centuries — a short span in human history. Thus there had been no religious tolerance till the XIX Century. Now the coexistence of Christianity and Islam was a fact of life. He saw an analogy in the political and ideological fields. He, for one, opted for parliamentary democracy, freedom of association and expression, individual liberty as the only system congenial to the flowering of human genius, but millions believed otherwise. He was a Buddhist and believed that to be a superior religion, but he was not blind to the knowledge that millions disagreed with him.

Socialism, communism would not be the same in a few generations: they were already different from a few decades ago. He urged the members of the Conference to work for the creation of non-governmental organizations in parts of the world where they did not exist; we all needed wide exposures, contacts and communications.

The Secretary General's message was attuned to the sentiments of the Conference, which had before it the report of a committee " to evaluate the consultative relationship in the light of present conditions " (10 GC/6). This " working group " had met several times in 1965-66. It included the President, M. Eggerman, Mme Baer (Open Door International), M. Cottier, (International Union of Local Authorities), M. Heyer (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions), Dr. Riegner (World Jewish Congress), M. Szmitkowski (Pax Romana), Mr. Duncan Wood (Friends World Committee for Consultation) and Mr. Horace Pereira (World Federation of United Nations Associations).

This report noted the strain upon NGO's arising from the doubling of the number of member states of UN. More governments demanded to speak in sessions of the same length, so that NGO's had less chance to be heard. Moreover, many of the new member states had no tradition of non-governmental activity and the governments were by nature ill-disposed toward independent movements and organizations. There was now a more general tendency to introduce political considerations in all U.N. discussions, including those about admission of NGO's to consultative

Status. Similarly, there was a visible tendency to delay action by ECOSOC so that a question might be decided in the supreme political organ, the General Assembly, where NGO's have no official status and cannot express their views.

Moreover, U.N. and its organs now have twenty years of experience, the report continued; they have their own body of expertise, they are active in fields where only a few NGO's have knowledge or experience. They may even resent the intrusion into these preserves of NGO's claiming to express public opinion, which, in the view of some experts, is not capable of contributing usefully to their work.

The committee report recognized that there was some substance in the view expressed by some delegates that the NGO's do not, as they claim, represent " world opinion " since the bulk of their members are drawn from only one part of the world.

In another aspect, NGO's had not responded to the increased demands imposed by the broader scope of UN activities. Their budgets had not grown to permit effective representation at meetings away from New York or Geneva, — not only meetings of regional organs of UN, but the large numbers of seminars, where an NGO was tempted to send a locally available representative not truly versed in substance.

Finally the committee report adverted to the need for fresh consideration of " accepted standards of diplomatic behaviour which apply as much to NGO's as to other delegates " — " a particularly delicate matter when an NGO representative feels that he has a valid criticism to make of a particular government's policy ", on which subject " a rather inconclusive report " had once been presented to the Conference.

In the light of this thought provoking report, the General Conference adopted unanimously a resolution (No. 4) instructing its bureau to give priority to the suggestions in the report, to study them, coopting others in subcommittees both in New York and Geneva, if it desired.

Particularly, the Conference recommended — that its new Bureau initiate a series of meetings among NGO's and delegates of governments represented on ECOSOC to explain

the nature and scope of NGO activity and interest,

- that the Bureau initiate plans for a seminar, with participation of representatives of governments, on the right and responsibilities of NGO's within the framework of UN, to be held under the auspices of U.N., the Conference or even an individual NGO invited by the Bureau;
- that the Bureau keep itself informed of programmes of research and training undertaken by U.N. institutes such as the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) dealing with the relationships among NGO's, the U.N. and governments.

The resolution also recommended that the Bureau set up a working party to examine that thorny question, the right of NGO's to make statements implying differences with policies pursued by governments.

The Conference also asked the Bureau to explore the possibility of expanding the consultative relationship to certain committees of the U.N. General Assembly, even though it had been pointed out in the Conference debates that this proposal would require a U.N. charter amendment. As one delegate remarked, a knowledgeable NGO will know how to get its views before delegations to the General Assembly.

Finally the Conference addressed itself to all NGO's in consultative status, urging them

- not to diffuse their interests too widely, but to specialize *so* that they could make an important and effective contribution at focal points of their interests, and
- to cooperate among themselves whenever possible to strengthen their influence by common action in matters of mutual interest. This recommendation was accompanied by the usual reservation of " fully respecting the need to preserve the independence of each organization "•

The Conference received another report, of a working group on " measures to secure further ratifications of international conventions ". (10 GC/9).

The report noted that governments were not inclined to give high priority to the ratification

of international conventions which often involved time-consuming legislative procedures; consequently some pressure from public opinion was often necessary. " Our group believes that a joint approach by a variety of NGO's is a good method of exerting such pressure. " Although this activity has been in the programme of the Conference for some four years or more, the report cited only two examples of such joint pressure. It seems to be much easier (though demonstrably less useful) for an NGO to adopt resolutions or address memorials to the Secretary General of U.N.

The Working Group saw that the proposed Human Rights Year in 1968 might afford leverage for ratification of conventions of UN, ILO or UNESCO touching human rights. The Conference accordingly adopted unanimously a resolution (No. 2) urging that the activities of the Working Group be continued. It also urgently requested the Secretary General of U.N. to publish regularly a complete list of conventions and the adhesions deposited — as ILO has done semiannually for years — as a device to encourage further adhesions. The Conference asked NGO's to intervene -with their national affiliates to induce the delegates of their governments on the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly to support a resolution authorizing the Secretary General to publish such a list. The Conference published such a basic list in 1962 and a supplement in 1964 — a task that strained its volunteer resources and one that could more readily be carried out systematically by the legal office of U.N .

A great majority of the NGO's in consultative status with ECOSOC find their major concern in the multiple aspects of the programme for human rights, which the Secretary General in his address characterized as one of the important forms of actions for the preservation of peace. Indeed, there has been a tendency to regard NGO's not so focussed as not really NGO's. It was therefore appropriate that the Conference adopted unanimously a resolution (No. 1) recommending that all interested NGO's " participate individually or collectively in the observance of the International Year for Human Rights, 1968 " (to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), and that " so far as possible such activities be coordinated in

order to secure their full effectiveness. " The Conference instructed the new Bureau to take appropriate steps as convenor to invite interested NGO's to join an *ad hoc* committee for this purpose which would elect its own officers and proceed under its own sail. The Bureau promptly convened a meeting in Geneva on 3 August, 1966, at which representatives of some thirty-three NGO's set up a Standing Committee to mobilize action by all interested NGO's. Mr. Séan MacBride (ICJ) was elected Chairman; other members are past presidents of the Conference of NGO's : MM. Georges Eggermann, Elfan Rees, Gerhard Riegner, T. Szmitkowski, Duncan Wood. Further information from International Commission of Jurists, 2 qui du Cheval Blanc, 1211 Geneva.

The Conference of NGO's with consultative status is a standing committee originally created to safeguard the privileges conferred on NGO's by ECOSOC Resolution 288B(X). It has on appropriate occasions made strong interventions when these privileges were threatened. In recent years the formal relationships with ECOSOC have been stable, with the understanding help of officers in the ECOSOC Secretariat. At the outset, it was asseverated and resolved that the Conference must never deal with substantive issues, for fear of disruptive effects that might tear the Conference apart. Over the years this fear has become less. It will be noted that the several resolutions of the Tenth General Conference call upon NGO's to work together (" fully respecting the need to preserve the independence of each organization. ")

The hesitancy of some NGO's to undertake minimal cooperation is baffling, if one is to believe that a major purpose of consultative status is to influence action by governments represented on ECOSOC. At each session, ECOSOC sets up a committee to hear statements by NGO's. (Only the handful in consultative status " A " have the privilege to address ECOSOC in plenary session.) Six or seven NGO's will inscribe themselves to speak before the Committee on the same item of the agenda, occupying most of an afternoon in repetitious statements. There may be one NGO with special competence in the matter, whose representative could make an authoritative statement, in which other NGO's could join, or to which they

could add brief supporting statements. Despite repeated pleas from officers of the Conference, representatives of NGO's have refused to join in this manner, pleading that they have no authority from their organization to do so. As a result heads of missions trying to cope with surcharged ECOSOC agendas often let junior members of their missions sit on this committee. A circle of frustration results. The representatives of the NGO's feel that their "right" to speak is not substantial, that they are not being heard effectively. One begins to ask whom they are trying to influence : delegates of governments or their own constituents ?

This hesitancy to cooperate substantively undoubtedly has been reflected in the lack across the years of a compelling programme of joint action. Membership dues of \$ 10. a year pile up about \$ 1200. a year; a Conference fee of \$ 10. brings in about \$ 300. a year. (Of the NGO's present at the Tenth General Conference, some 20 had not yet paid their dues.) The Treasurer, Begrūn Rani Mirza Khan (All Pakistan Women's Association) reported cash in the bank as of 15 June of over \$ 5800. (before the payment of some costs of the Tenth General Conference). The largest expenditure in years between the triennial Conference has been \$ 300. for a reception to the Secretary General of U.N. or ECOSOC.

Prior to the Tenth General Conference, some NGO's began to ask themselves why they should continue to pay dues for which there seemed to be no effective purposes of expenditure. With the stabilization of the formal consultative relationships with ECOSOC, questions were raised whether the structure of a Conference need be maintained : could there not be a small committee with a " watching brief ", ready to spring to action and summon up the body of NGO's if there were again an episode threatening the privileges bestowed by ECOSOC Resolution 288B(X).

The structure of this loose confederation of NGO's must be borne in mind. A President is elected à titre personnel by the triennial General Conference. A Bureau is elected of ten NGO's to act for the Conference between its sessions. Representatives of these NGO's are designated to sit both in New York and Geneva. On at least one occasion of crisis the Geneva section met in the morning and, because of the

time differential, could telephone its recommendations to the New York section which met the same afternoon. It has become almost a tradition that the presidents shall alternate between Geneva and New York; the other section selects a chairman who serves as vice-president of the Bureau.

The retiring President reported to the Tenth General Conference the impediment to action resulting from election to the Bureau of NGO's not effectively represented in both Geneva and New York. The Geneva section had met nine times during the three years, but often with representatives of only three or four of the ten member-NGO's present. (The New York section met twice in three years.)

Here again there may be an endless circle. If there is a challenging action programme, perhaps representatives of busy NGO's will respond with more eagerness. The director of one of the largest and most active international NGO's explained to me some years ago that his organization had its own world programme mandated by its governing organs; he had to weigh carefully how much time and energy of his staff could be devoted to matters of cooperation with U.N. Only if those matters touched the implementation of this NGO's basic programme would he feel justified in giving them high priority.

On this score, the prospect for the next three years seems encouraging. The resolutions summarized in this note instruct the new Bureau to concern itself with important matters of basic concern to all international non-governmental organizations, touching their ability to meet the changed conditions in the world reflected in the changed structure and agenda of ECOSOC itself. The new Bureau will be able to involve many NGO's not represented on the Bureau in the studies and actions needed in response to these changes. The resulting recommendations should benefit NGO's in carrying out their own world activities, whether or not directly in cooperation with the U.N. and its Specialized Agencies.

The Conference elected as President by acclamation à titre personnel Mrs. John S. Sheppard of New York, of the League of Red Cross Societies. Mrs. Sheppard has been chairman of the Conferences of NGO's in consultative status with UNICEF and of the Conference of NGO's

in relation with the Office of Public Information of UN, She thus brings long experience in achieving common action by NGO's. In a short and gracious speech of acceptance she pledged her efforts and those of the new Bureau to effective response to the mandates of the General Conference. Telex, the U.N. pouch, would be used to facilitate speedy communication between Geneva and New York. She looked forward to travel by officers of the Conference to centers in which NGO's maintained headquarters. Before we sought to " educate " governments, we must educate new presidents and secretaries general in the meaning of consultative status. She envisaged the stimulation by the Conference of travel grants and scholarships by NGO's. She proposed that the Conference sponsor a brochure on the history and evolution of consultative status over the twenty years since the adoption of Article 71 of the U.N. Charter. (The Conference heard from Mlle. Chaton, President of the parallel Conference of NGO's in Consultative Status with UNESCO, that her group was preparing a similar brochure.) • She stressed the responsibility of NGO's in shaping the pattern of activities for Human Rights Year in 1968 : it was such advance planning that had marked the success of International Cooperation Year.

The Conference elected the following NGO's to the Bureau : Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation; All-Pakistani Women's Association; Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations; Commission of the Churches on International Affairs; International Commission of Jurists; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; International Union of Official Travel Organizations; World Federation of United Nations Associations; World

Union of Catholic Womens Organizations,- World Veterans Federation.

This seems a balanced and representative group : some from Category A status, others from Category B; some familiar groups with experience in the programme of the Conference, some new NGO's with special concern with the proposed new programme. Also, for the first time, an open recognition that there are NGO's with " technical " or professional concerns and competence in active consultation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which should be represented as well as NGO's concerned with human rights, expressing " world opinion " through mass membership. Under the rules of the Conference, the immediate past president and past vice-president sit as members of the Bureau : M. Georges Eggermann (International Federation of Christian Trade Unions) and Mr. Alexander Salzman (Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations).

The new Bureau has selected the following officers, in addition to Mrs. Sheppard as President (New York). Dr. V. M. Kabes, vice-president (Geneva), International Commission of Jurists : Miss Alba Zissamia, Secretary (New York) World Union of Catholic Womens Organizations. Mr. R. C. Lonati, Secretary (Geneva) International Union of Official Travel Organizations: Begum Rani Mirza Khan, Treasurer (Geneva), All-Pakistani Women's Association.

With the programme mandated by the resolutions of the Tenth General Conference and the election of the new Bureau, there is the promise of significant action over the next three years to strengthen NGO's around the world, if the need for cooperation expressed at the Tenth Conference is recognized by the governing organs of the NGO's.

LA DIXIEME CONFERENCE DES ORGANISATIONS CONSULATIVES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES

par Charles S. ASCHER

Résumé de l'article en anglais pages 665-669

L'événement de cette Conférence a été la participation du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, U Thant. Il a affirmé sa foi dans une marche irrésistible de l'humanité vers une harmonisation et une synthèse des différentes forces idéologiques et religieuses qui divisent encore le monde. Il a demandé aux ONG internationales

de travailler à créer des groupements non gouvernementaux partout où ceux-ci n'existent pas encore. La Conférence avait notamment à son ordre du jour l'examen d'un rapport établi par un groupe de travail sur l'évaluation des relations consultatives actuelles. Ce rapport indique les tendances aux Nations Unies du fait

(suite
page 685)

LA CONFÉRENCE SUR LE SERVICE VOLONTAIRE EN AMÉRIQUE LATINE

15^{me} Conférence d'Organisateurs du Service volontaire International

Rosario (République d'Argentine) du 20 au 27 février 1966

par Carlos Alberto TOME

*Représentant de l'Association Argentine pour les Nations Unies,
auprès de la 15^e Conférence,*

(Traduction)

Données

Cette Conférence d'organisateur du service volontaire international est la 15^e réalisée par le Comité de coordination du service volontaire international (précédemment : Comité de coordination des chantiers internationaux de volontaires) dont le siège est à Paris.

La constitution de cette organisation internationale non gouvernementale date d'avril 1948, lorsque l'UNESCO organisa une conférence d'institutions intéressées par le sujet et aux fins d'établir un échange d'opinions. Cette conférence créa comme organisme permanent, le Comité de coordination. La 4^e conférence, qui eut lieu en 1951, autorisa le Comité de coordination à créer un secrétariat permanent pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations des conférences, collaborer avec l'UNESCO et maintenir des relations avec les organisations de service volontaire.

Le Comité de coordination jouit du statut consultatif auprès de l'UNESCO.

La conférence de Rosario

Des représentants de 64 organisations internationales et nationales de divers pays d'Asie, d'Afrique, d'Europe et d'Amérique assistèrent à cette conférence.

Y apportèrent leur contribution financière : l'UNESCO, le Gouvernement d'Argentine, la Municipalité de Rosario, l'Association argentine pour les Nations Unies, le Comité de coordination du service volontaire international et

le mouvement argentin de la jeunesse pour les Nations Unies (MAJNU), membre du Comité de coordination et responsable de l'organisation de la Conférence.

En outre, la Commission préparatoire obtint la collaboration de diverses institutions et entreprises.

La conférence eut lieu à Granadero Baigorria, localité proche de l'importante ville de Rosario, située à environ 300 km au Nord de Buenos Aires.

Grâce au Conseil National de l'Education, qui prêta les installations du Foyer-Ecole " Manuel Belgrano ", les participants se réunirent pendant toute une semaine, dans un climat de grande cordialité.

Les thèmes discutés furent les suivants :

- 1) Conditions dans lesquelles les volontaires à court terme peuvent contribuer à la promotion de dirigeants parmi la population locale.
- 2) Conditions dans lesquelles le service volontaire à court terme peut contribuer au développement des qualités de dirigeant chez le volontaire.
- 3) Conditions dans lesquelles les volontaires à long terme peuvent aider à promouvoir les qualités de dirigeant parmi la population locale.
- 4) Conditions dans lesquelles le service volontaire à long terme peut contribuer au développement des qualités chez le volontaire.

- 5) Programme général et budget du Comité de coordination pour 1966-67.
- 6) Coopération en Amérique latine. Programme de régionalisation du Comité.
- 7) Coopération en Europe - Afrique - Asie - Amérique du Nord. En outre, les documents de travail suivants furent présentés :
- XVC/1 Programme
- XVC/2 Liste des participants
- XVC/3 Règles de la Conférence
- XVC/4 Document de travail (Groupe 1) " Service volontaire à court terme et développement du leadership "
- XVC/5 Document de travail (Groupe 2) " Le Service volontaire à long terme développe le leadership parmi les volontaires "
- XVC/6 Document de travail (Groupe 3) " Le Service volontaire à long terme et l'éveil du leadership dans la communauté locale "
- XVC/7 Document de travail (Groupe 4) " Conditions dans lesquelles le service volontaire à long terme contribue au développement des qualités du leadership parmi les volontaires "
- XVC/8 Rapport général du Comité de coordination 1964-65 et liste des affiliés
- XVC/9 Rapport financier du Comité de coordination 1964-65
- XVC/10 Programme du Comité de coordination 1966-67
- XVC/11 Budget du Comité de coordination 1966-67
- XVC/12 Service volontaire : Principes, buts et méthodes
- XVC/13 Centre régional pour la préparation au service volontaire en Amérique latine (Projet de constitution)
- Les quatre premiers thèmes furent étudiés par quatre groupes différents et leurs conclusions seront publiées dans le rapport final de la conférence.



La XV^e Conférence Internationale du Service Volontaire International, Rosario, République Argentine, 20-27 février 1966. Séance plénière d'un groupe de travail.

- Nous pouvons toutefois affirmer que ces réunions de groupe apportèrent à la table de travail les précieuses expériences des diverses organisations représentées.

En ce qui concerne la formation de dirigeant du service volontaire, on peut dire que les organisations, spécialement celles d'Amérique Latine, ont besoin d'un plus grand nombre de dirigeants. Cette formation doit inclure des connaissances générales sur la théorie et la pratique du développement communautaire ainsi qu'une analyse des caractéristiques du Heu de travail.

Les projets à court terme comme ceux à long terme peuvent servir à la formation de dirigeants du service volontaire, étant entendu qu'une programmation adéquate est nécessaire-

Dans le rapport du Groupe IV à la Conférence sont citées quelques conditions pour le service volontaire que je crois nécessaire de transcrire ici :

- a) La première nécessité est peut-être celle d'avoir un bon projet.
- b) Le travail du volontaire ne doit pas être isolé mais doit s'intégrer dans un cadre plus vaste, selon les besoins et les exigences de la communauté.
- c) Il faut tenir compte de la personnalité du volontaire en face de l'individualité du projet pour essayer de les harmoniser.
- d) L'organisation qui envoie des volontaires à l'extérieur doit bien connaître les qualités de ceux-ci, et pour les sélectionner, elle doit tenir compte de leurs caractéristiques psychologiques, sociologiques et techniques : esprit équilibré, attachement, initiative, enthousiasme, responsabilité, compétence technique et art de communication.

Dans ce même rapport est évoqué un problème qui mérite une étude spéciale : la réintégration sociale du volontaire après la période de service, dans le cas des volontaires à long terme; il est cependant à espérer qu'après avoir assumé des responsabilités, le volontaire sera capable de jouer un rôle actif et dynamique dans la société.

Le Groupe II a formulé l'avis que les camps de fin de semaine peuvent servir à la formation

de « leaders » système employé par certaines organisations; il est bien entendu qu'une série de camps de fin de semaine sera nécessaire pour arriver à former de futurs dirigeants vraiment capables.

En étudiant les conditions dans lesquelles les volontaires peuvent contribuer à l'apparition de « leaders » du sein de la communauté, le Groupe II a conclu que quels que soient les projets on peut réaliser cette tâche qui contribue à organiser la communauté.

Le Groupe I, dans son rapport à l'Assemblée de la Conférence, indique que les volontaires peuvent contribuer à l'apparition de leaders dans la communauté dans la mesure où :

- 1) ils encouragent les personnes de la communauté à assumer des responsabilités,
- 2) ils sont disposés à collaborer, sous la direction des membres et groupes de la communauté, à la réalisation de projets choisis par ces derniers,
- 3) ils élargissent les horizons des gens au moyen d'actes culturels et éducatifs tels que : danses . folkloriques, théâtre, films, séances de cinéma, conférences, etc.
- 4) ils organisent des excursions éducatives en dehors de la communauté,
- 5) ils encouragent les jeunes les plus capables de la communauté à se préparer professionnellement à être plus utiles à celle-ci,
- 6) ils permettent une plus large participation des femmes de l'endroit à l'étude des problèmes de la famille et de la communauté.

Trois autres groupes furent formés pour étudier les points 5, 6 et 7 du thème de la conférence.

Le programme du Comité de coordination pour 1966-67 peut être résumé comme suit :

- A) Accroître le travail d'information du Comité et augmenter le nombre de langues de ses publications.
- B.) Susciter la coopération parmi les organisations qui tiennent des réunions afin d'étudier des problèmes déterminés.
- C) Diriger le programme de régionalisation dans lequel est engagé le Comité de coordination.



Une partie du bureau de la présidence de la Conférence. De gauche à droite : Juan Nilkanth Chaudhari (finde), Vice-Président de la Conférence; Jean-Michel Bazinet, directeur du Comité de Coordination et Guillermo Giacosa, Vice-Président, (Secrétaire Général du Movimiento Argentino de Juventud pro Naciones Unidas).

- D) Apporter une attention spéciale à la Décennie des Nations Unies pour le Développement, au programme mondial d'alphabétisation de l'UNESCO et à la demande de mobilisation des jeunes de la FAO pour la lutte contre la faim.

Centre régional

Sans aucun doute, un thème suscita un intérêt particulier chez les participants à la Conférence, spécialement ceux d'Amérique latine : le programme de régionalisation du Comité pour ladite zone.

A cette fin, la conférence a adopté un " Projet de constitution du Centre Régional pour la Promotion du Service Volontaire en Amérique Latine ". Ce projet a été élaboré en tenant compte des résolutions du " Séminaire International de Chantiers de travail volontaire pour Jeunes ", réalisé en 1964 à Manuel B. Gonnet, province de Buenos Aires, et organisé par la Commission Nationale Argentine pour l'UNESCO et l'Association Argentine pour les Nations Unies. (Voir Associations Internationales N° 2, 1965).

Le Centre sera géré par une commission régionale et un secrétariat général dépendant tous les deux du Comité de coordination. La commission régionale soumettra à la conférence du Comité le programme et le budget annuel et contrôlera les activités du Centre.

Le secrétariat régional devra mettre en œuvre les résolutions de la commission régionale et de la conférence du Comité de coordination.

Le financement du Centre sera assuré par les institutions latino-américaines, membres du Comité de coordination et • des subventions publiques et privées que l'on pourra trouver.

Le lieu et d'autres détails concernant l'établissement de ce Centre n'ont pas été fixés, ils ont été discutés au cours d'une réunion d'organisations latino-américaines qui eut lieu après la conférence, le dimanche 27 février.

Les organisations latino-américaines présentes décidèrent de recommander l'Argentine comme siège du Centre régional.

Comme premier pas vers la réalisation, une commission préparatoire composée de représentants des organisations suivantes fut insti-

sentants des organisations suivantes, fut instituée :

- Mouvement Argentin de Jeunesse pour les Nations Unies (MAJNU) affilié au Mouvement International des Etudiants pour les Nations Unies (ISMUN).
- Comité Argentin de Jeunesse affilié à l'Assemblée Mondiale de la Jeunesse (WAY)
- Association Argentin pour les Nations Unies, affiliée à la Fédération Mondiale des Associations pour les Nations Unies (FMANU).

La Commission devra faire les démarches auprès du gouvernement Argentin pour que soient exécutés les termes du contrat préexistant avec l'UNESCO, sur l'établissement d'un Centre régional de service volontaire et fixer la ville siège.

Considérations finales

Il est incontestable qu'en créant le premier Centre régional, cette 15^e conférence a posé un jalon dans l'histoire du service volontaire international.

L'Amérique latine a besoin de la contribution du service volontaire pour assurer son intégration au sein de la communauté mondiale.

En plus du progrès matériel qu'il peut apporter, le volontariat offre les possibilités d'une meilleure connaissance des hommes; l'échange de volontaires permettra que les pays dévelop-

pés prennent conscience des problèmes des pays en voie de développement et que ceux-ci comprennent les idées des autres.

Sur le plan local, le service volontaire permet que les jeunes prennent contact et se préoccupent des besoins de leurs concitoyens moins favorisés.

Sans aucun doute, le Centre régional contribuera à ce que les organisations de service volontaire améliorent leurs projets, connaissent d'autres expériences et établissent le dialogue, d'abord avec leurs frères du continent, et ensuite avec le reste du monde.

Certes, ce Centre, avant d'aller de l'avant, exigera un effort de la part du Comité de coordination et de tous ceux qui participent à ce projet.

Les activités du service volontaire créent dans la jeunesse un sentiment éthique, qui permet de démontrer que, en dépit de ce que certains groupes de jeunes se consacrent à la destruction, il en existent d'autres qui se penchent sur des tâches constructives.

Aussi, une telle entreprise ne peut que rencontrer l'assentiment et l'enthousiasme de toute personne de bien (*).

(*) Ceux qui désirent de plus amples informations, peuvent s'adresser au :
Comité de Coordination du Service Volontaire International, UNESCO, 6, rue Franklin, Paris 16^e (France).

CONFERENCE ON VOLUNTARY SERVICE IN LATIN AMERICA

by Carlos Alberto TOMÉ

Summary of the article in French on pages 670-674.

The conference, which was held at Rosario (Argentina) from 20th to 27th February, was the 15th to be organized by the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service, which has its headquarters in Paris.

The principal themes were : conditions, under which volunteers — short and long term — can contribute in finding leaders from among the local population; conditions under which these same volunteers can contribute in developing qualities of leadership in the local population.

Although the problem of leadership is universal it is particularly acute in Latin America.

Several problems were studied, notably the internal and external conditions likely to influence the efficiency of the volunteer, his social re-integration, etc.

During the discussion concerning the programme of activities of the Co-ordination Committee one point was raised which caused particular interest; that of the regionalisation of the Committee. A draft Constitution for a regional Centre for the promotion of voluntary service in Latin America was drawn up; the headquarters of the Centre will be in Argentina.

Une heureuse décision des chemins de fer européens

Nous avons le plaisir d'annoncer à nos lecteurs que les réseaux ferroviaires européens viennent de créer, dans le cadre du Tarif commun international pour le transport des voyageurs et des bagages (T.C.V.), de nouvelles dispositions qui sont entrées en vigueur le 1^{er} septembre dernier et qui permettent aux participants des Congrès internationaux en Europe ainsi qu'aux membres de leur famille de bénéficier de prix réduits pour les voyages d'aller et retour qu'ils effectuent par chemin de fer à l'occasion de ces Congrès. La plupart des réseaux accordent sur leurs lignes une réduction de 25 % sur le prix du plein tarif. Les billets à prix réduit sont délivrés aux congressistes dans tous les pays d'Europe sur présentation d'un fichet spécial qui leur est adressé par le Comité d'organisation du Congrès, celui-ci devant au préalable formuler une demande d'application du tarif à l'Administration des chemins de fer du Pays où se tient la manifestation.

Nous ne doutons pas que ces nouvelles dispositions soient accueillies avec intérêt par les organisations internationales et les responsables de congrès internationaux.

On trouvera ci-dessous le texte officiel de ces nouvelles dispositions.

Applicable à partir du 1^{er} septembre 1966

Extrait du Tarif Commun International pour le transport des voyageurs et des bagages (T.C.V.)

CHAPITRE E CONGRES INTERNATIONAUX

Champ d'application du présent chapitre

117 Les dispositions faisant l'objet du présent chapitre s'appliquent aux congrès internationaux répondant aux conditions suivantes :

- le congrès doit présenter un intérêt certain du point de vue économique, touristique, social, culturel, scientifique, sportif ou artistique ;
- il doit avoir un caractère international, c'est-à-dire que la participation de congressistes en provenance d'au moins 2 pays européens doit être assurée;

- il doit réunir au minimum 150 participants dont 50 au moins doivent être en provenance de l'étranger;
- la durée du congrès ne doit pas excéder 30 jours et aucune interruption ne doit se produire entre les dates de début et de fin de la manifestation.

118 Ces dispositions peuvent être appliquées par analogie à l'occasion d'une manifestation autre qu'un congrès (séminaire, colloque, symposium, table ronde, etc.) par accord entre les Administrations ferroviaires des pays intéressés à cette manifestation : des instructions sont alors données dans chaque cas particulier. Ces dispositions ne s'appliquent pas aux Foires, Expositions, Salons... et autres manifestations de ce genre.

Demande

119 Pour bénéficier de l'application du présent chapitre, le Comité organisateur du congrès doit en faire la demande au moins deux mois avant le début de celui-ci à l'Administration ferroviaire du pays où cette manifestation est organisée.

Cette demande devra mentionner :

- le lieu, les dates de début et de fin du congrès, la durée exacte ainsi que la nature et l'objet de la manifestation;
- le nombre total présumé des participants (y compris les personnes accompagnant les congressistes - voir chiffre 125) en précisant les pays étrangers représentés.

120 L'Administration qui reçoit la demande décide de l'application du présent chapitre; elle envoie à l'organisateur les fichets de congressistes (voir modèle ci-joint) permettant d'obtenir des billets à prix réduit et elle informe les autres réseaux intéressés en leur communiquant les renseignements suivants : désignation, nature, lieu, dates de début et de fin du congrès, nombre présumé de participants.

121 Il appartient à l'organisateur de faire parvenir lui-même aux intéressés les fichets de congressistes, dûment remplis par ses soins.

122 Les fichets de congressistes sont personnels et incessibles. Ils ne peuvent être émis qu'au nom d'une seule personne, pour un seul congrès, et ne permettent aux congressistes d'obtenir qu'un seul billet d'aller et retour réduit pour le parcours entre les gares desservant son lieu de résidence et le lieu où se tient le congrès.

123 Il peut être établi au nom d'un même congressiste à l'occasion d'un même congrès autant de fichets que l'intéressé désire effectuer de voyages d'aller et retour à l'occasion de cette manifestation entre les gares desservant son lieu de résidence et le lieu où se tient le congrès.

Réduction

124 Les réductions suivantes sont accordées sur le prix ordinaire d'un billet simple pour chacun des trajets d'aller et de retour effec-

tués sur les lignes des pays ci-après sur présentation des fichets de congressistes préalablement établis dans les conditions prévues ci-dessus :

Belgique	25 %
Bulgarie	25 %
Danemark (sauf parcours maritimes Esbjerg - Harwich (PQ); Frederikshavn - Oslo; Rønne - Ystad et Allinge-Simrishamn)	30 %
Espagne	25 %
France	25 %
Grèce	25 %
Hongrie	25 %
Italie	25 %
Luxembourg	25 %
Norvège	25 %
Pologne	25 %
Portugal	25 %
Suède (sauf parcours maritimes Stockholm - Turku, Stockholm - Helsinki, Norrtälje - Turku)	35 %
Suisse	25 %
Tchécoslovaquie	25 %
Turquie	20 %
Yougoslavie	25 %

Dans le cas où des billets pour congrès comprennent des parcours autres que ceux des pays visés ci-dessus, il est fait application, pour ces parcours, des prix ordinaires.

125 Peut bénéficier de cette réduction :

- le congressiste lui-même,
- son conjoint et ses enfants (autres que ceux qui bénéficient normalement du demi-tarif compte tenu de leur âge) à condition que chacun d'eux soit titulaire d'un liehet de congressiste).

126 La réduction ne s'applique pas au prix des suppléments prévus pour l'emprunt éventuel de trains rapides ou express, de trains T.E.E. ou pour l'utilisation de couchettes de wagons-lits.

127 Les Administrations des pays désignés au chiffre 124 se réservent le droit de suspendre pendant certaines périodes et pour certains trains ou bateaux, l'application des dispositions faisant l'objet du présent chapitre.

*Modèle du fichet à remplir par le Comité d'organisation
du congrès et à envoyer aux participants*

VERSO

Pour vous rendre à ce congrès, prenez le train, à prix réduit.

CONGRES/CONGRESS/KONGRESS


Contre remise de ce fichet, vous obtiendrez un billet aller et retour " avec réduction.
Uneseule formalité : faites apposer le timbre du congrès sur votre billet avant le voyage de retour.

Take advantage of the reduced rail fare to attend the Congress.

Tickets at reduced fares are available in exchange of this form. Kindly note that your ticket must be stamped at the Congress before your return journey.

Nutzen Sie die von der Eisenbahn gebotene Fahrpreismassigung für Kongressteilnehmer.

Gegen Vorlage dieses Scheines erhalten Sie eine Rückfahrkarte zum ermässigten Fahrpreis.
Bedingung : vor Antritt der Rückreise muss die Fahrkarte von der Kongressleitung abgestempelt werden.

RECTO	
<p style="font-size: small;">Fichet à remplir par l'organisateur du congrès et à retirer par le bureau d'émission du billet. Form to be filled in by the organiser of the congress and to be collected by the issuing booking office. Schein ist vom Veranstalter auszufüllen und von der Fahrkartenverkaufsstelle einzubehalten.</p>	
<p>Congrès Congress Kongress</p>	<p style="font-size: small;">Date de début du Congrès Commencing date of Congress Beginn des Kongresses</p>
<p>Lieu et Pays Town and Country Ort und Land</p>	<p style="font-size: small;">Date de fin du Congrès Terminating date of Congress Ende des Kongresses</p>
<p style="font-size: x-small;">Nom, Prénom, Adresse du Bénéficiaire Name, Christian Name and address of the holder Name, Vorname, Anschrift des Kongressteilnehmers</p>	<p style="font-size: x-small;">TIMBRE DU CONGRÈS Stamp of Congress Stempel des Kongresses</p>
<p style="font-size: x-small;">CONGRES/CONGRESS/KONGRESS 87 N° 000000</p>	

Catégories de billets

- 128 Contre remise du fichet de congressiste, il est émis des billets d'aller et retour. Ces billets sont incessibles.
- 129 Les billets doivent être établis par l'un des itinéraires communément utilisés entre la gare de départ et celle desservant le lieu du congrès; s'il existe plusieurs itinéraires habituellement suivis, ces billets peuvent être établis par un itinéraire différent à l'aller et au retour.
- 130 L'émission des billets aux conditions du présent chapitre n'est pas admise :
- lorsque la gare de départ du voyage de retour est différente de la gare de destination du voyage d'aller;
 - lorsque la gare de destination du voyage de retour est différente de la gare de départ du voyage d'aller;
 - lorsque le voyage comporte des interruptions de parcours par fer.
- 131 Si plusieurs congrès ont lieu simultanément ou se suivent immédiatement dans un même pays ou dans des pays différents, un seul billet à prix réduit pour l'ensemble du voyage peut être délivré :
- contre remise d'un fichet de congressiste pour chaque manifestation;
 - en faveur de la même personne lorsqu'elle participe successivement à ces congrès et à la condition que le voyage s'effectue par des itinéraires communément utilisés :
 - entre la gare de départ et le lieu où se tient le premier congrès,
 - entre chacun des lieux où se tiennent les autres congrès,
 - entre le lieu où se tient le dernier congrès et la gare de destination du voyage de retour.

Billets pour congressistes en cas de transports mixtes intercontinentaux

- 132 Dans le cas de voyages effectués à l'occasion de congrès et nécessitant l'utilisation de transports mixtes (avion ou navire de mer et chemin de fer), des billets d'aller et retour peuvent être émis aux conditions du présent chapitre pour les trajets effectués par fer entre la gare desservant un

aéroport ou un port de mer et le lieu du congrès, lorsque cette manifestation se tient dans un pays participant au présent tarif. Contrairement aux dispositions du chiffre 130, l'aéroport ou le port de mer peuvent être différents à l'aller et au retour.

Utilisation des billets

- 133 Le congressiste doit faire timbrer la couverture du billet par le Comité organisateur du congrès; à défaut de cette formalité, le billet est considéré comme non valable au retour.
- 134 En cas de participation successive à plusieurs congrès, la couverture du billet délivré aux conditions prévues ci-dessus (chiffre 131) doit porter le timbre de chacune des manifestations intéressées.
- 135 Si le voyageur ne se conforme pas aux dispositions prévues ci-dessus (chiffres 133 et 134), il devra acquitter pour les parcours effectués à l'aller et au retour sur les lignes de chacune des Administrations intéressées au transport, la différence entre les prix pour voyage d'aller et retour, calculés au tarif ordinaire, d'une part, et au tarif réduit pour congrès, d'autre part.

Durée de validité du billet

- 136 Les billets émis aux conditions du présent chapitre sont valables du 5^e jour avant le début du congrès au 5^e jour après sa fin. En cas de congrès successifs (chiffre 131), l'intéressé doit indiquer le premier et le dernier congrès auxquels il participe. La durée de validité du billet s'étend alors du 5^e jour avant le début du premier congrès jusqu'au 5^e jour après la fin du dernier congrès.
- 137 Le voyage d'aller doit être terminé au plus tard le dernier jour du congrès (dernier congrès dans le cas de participation à plusieurs congrès successifs). Le voyage de retour ne doit pas être commencé avant la date de début du congrès (dernier congrès dans le cas de participation à plusieurs congrès successifs).
- 138 Les validités sont inscrites sur les couvertures des billets.



La mention d'une organisation dans la présente rubrique n'implique en aucune façon une prise de position de l'UIA à l'égard de celle-ci, pas plus qu'elle ne préjuge de l'insertion de cette organisation dans la prochaine édition de l'« Annuaire des Organisations Internationales ».

Mention of an organization in these columns does not imply, in any way, a judgment of it by the UIA; nor does it necessarily mean that an entry on the organization will appear in the next edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations.

The organizations mentioned below are of recent creation. Certain of them do not appear in the 11th edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations which is now due for publication, as it closed for press last August/September. An index of the notices concerning new organizations (and projects) published in this magazine in 1966 (February, June and November issues) will be found in our December issue.

Centre for investment disputes :

The Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States were among the first countries to sign the convention prepared by IBRD establishing an International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. The required number of 20 governments having ratified the convention, it will now enter into force on 14th October 1966. The centre, "which will deal with disputes between states and nationals of other states, will maintain panels of specially-qualified persons from which conciliators can be selected, as well as providing facilities for the conduct of proceedings. Recourse to the centre will be entirely voluntary, but once

consent has been given by all parties concerned, such consent cannot be unilaterally withdrawn. All states contracting to the convention, whether party or not to the dispute, are required to uphold the decisions of the Centre, and to enforce any pecuniary obligations imposed by them,

Une convention internationale pour le règlement de différends concernant les investissements est entrée en vigueur le 14 octobre 1966.

• Développement industriel en Asie : La session inaugurale du Conseil asiatique pour le développement industriel s'est tenue à Bangkok du 2 au 7 septembre 1966. Le Conseil a été établi par la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Asie et l'Extrême-Orient (ECAFE) lors d'une conférence asiatique d'industrialisation qui s'est tenue à Manille du 6 au 20 décembre 1965. Les représentants de 19 pays et territoires de l'ECAFE ont pris part aux travaux de cette première session du Conseil qui sera corrélatrice à l'Organisation pour le développement industriel qui a été créée le 20 décembre 1965 par l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies.

Inaugural session of the Asian Industrial Development Council (established by ECAFE) took place at Bangkok from 2-7 September 1966.

African banks : At a recent conference in Addis Ababa sponsored by the UN's Economic Commission for Africa, the governors of 15 African Central banks agreed to set up an organization to be known as the Association of African Central Banks.

Une Association des banques centrales d'Afrique a été établie lors d'une conférence organisée par la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique.

• **African economics** : At an Interim Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa seven East African countries — Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania and Zambia — signed a

Les organisations dont il est question ici sont de création récente. Certaines d'entre elles ne figurent pas dans la 11^e édition du Yearbook of International Organizations qui paraît en décembre mais dont la mise sous presse a été faite au cours des mois d'août et septembre derniers. On trouvera dans notre numéro de décembre un index des notices concernant les nouvelles organisations (et les projets) publiées en 1966 dans cette Revue (numéros de février, juin et novembre).

co-operation agreement bridging a transitional period until an Eastern Africa Economic Community is created. Representatives of Somalia and the Sudan attended the meeting but did not sign the agreement.

Une première réunion du Conseil intérimaire des ministres de la Communauté économique d'Afrique orientale s'est tenue à Addis Abéba.

Recherche industrielle européenne : Un groupe de grandes firmes industrielles représentant 16 pays européens a mis sur pied, lors d'une conférence qui s'est tenue sous l'égide de l'OCDE, une Association européenne de direction de la recherche industrielle. Le professeur H. Casimir, directeur des laboratoires de recherches de la société hollandaise Philips a été désigné comme président. La session inaugurale de la nouvelle association, qui n'est pas gouvernementale, s'est tenue en mai 1966 au Château de Ménars en France.

At a meeting organized by the OECD a non-governmental independent organization — The European Industrial Research Management Association (EIRMA) — was formed.

B Latin American integration : A

Preinvestment Fund for Latin American Integration was created at the end of July 1966 by the Inter-American Development Bank to prepare multinational projects designed to spur Latin America's economic integration and accelerate its development.

Créé à la fin de juillet 1966 par la Banque interaméricaine de développement un Fonds de préinvestissement pour l'intégration de l'Amérique latine aura pour but d'accélérer le développement de cette région.

Popularisation de la science : Le Conseil international pour la popularisation de la science

(par le truchement de la presse, de la radio et de la télévision) dont le premier président est M. Stane Stanic, rédacteur de la rubrique scientifique du quotidien « Borda » (Belgrade), a été fondé en avril dernier à Strasbourg, où eut lieu, avec l'assistance de l'UNESCO, un colloque international sur la popularisation des réalisations scientifiques et la contribution de la science au progrès social. Il a été décidé que le Conseil international s'emploierait en faveur d'un échange plus efficace et plus rapide des informations scientifiques afin de faciliter le travail des responsables des rubriques scientifiques de toutes les rédactions du monde.

The International Council for the Popularization of Science (by means of the press, radio and television) was founded in April 1966 in Strasbourg. Mr. Stane Stanic is its first president.

H First Afro-Asian Scientific Conference : The first Afro-Asian Scientific Conference took place in New Delhi from April 25 to May 2, 1966. The next meeting is to be held in 1969. A permanent committee has been set up to organize the conferences and strengthen Afro-Asian collaboration in scientific matters.

La première Conférence afro-asiatique scientifique a eu lieu du 25 avril au 2 mai 1966.

Latin American solidarity : During a meeting presided over by Commander Pedro Medina Silva, Member of the National Liberation Front of Venezuela and Vice President for Latin America of the Tricontinental Conference under whose auspices the meeting was being held, it was agreed to establish the Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS), whose headquarters would be in Havana, and

whose first meeting — the First Latin American People's Solidarity Conference — would be held in 1967. The agreement was adopted by the national committees of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guiana-Cayenne, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

L'Organisation pour la solidarité des peuples d'Amérique latine, dont le siège sera à la Havane, vient d'être créée et tiendra sa première réunion en 1967.

H Programmes de formation pour administrateurs d'hôpitaux : La

séance inaugurale de l'Assemblée Générale de l'Association européenne des programmes de formation d'administrateurs d'hôpitaux et services sanitaires s'est tenue à l'Ecole de la santé publique de l'Université de Louvain, Belgique, le 14 mai 1966; y assistaient les directeurs de neuf programmes de formation de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Allemagne, des Pays-Bas et de Belgique. L'assemblée a élu comme Président M. Reeves, Directeur du Collège des Dirigeants hospitaliers à Londres, et comme Secrétaire Prof. Dr. J. Blanpain, Directeur du Service d'administration hospitalière et d'organisation des soins médicaux de l'Université de Louvain. Le siège social sera le même que celui de la Fédération internationale des hôpitaux, c'est-à-dire, 24 Nutford Place, Londres W 1.

Directors from Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland and Belgium were present at the inaugural meeting of the European Association of Training Programmes in Hospital and Health Services Administration held on May 14, 1966.

Medical terminology : An International Clearing House for Medical Terminology and Medical Lexicography has been formed, following a meeting of the Bureau of the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, Paris. Present at the meeting were representatives from WHO and UNESCO.

La création d'un Centre international de terminologie et de lexicographie médicales a été décidée par le Bureau du Conseil des organisations internationales des sciences médicales.

• Logopédie : Les 19, 20 et 21 avril 1966, l'Université de Louvain, en Belgique, a accueilli une centaine de participants au premier Congrès latin de Logopédie, dont S. Em. le cardinal Suenens a présidé le Comité d'honneur. C'est à l'initiative du professeur P. Guns, de l'Université de Louvain, assisté par le professeur G. Thines et du Dr. J. Van den Eeckhout, secrétaire général du Congrès, que cette « Societas Logopedia Latina » a été créée pour réunir tous ceux qui se préoccupent des recherches et thérapeutiques concernant les troubles du langage.

First meeting of the « Modelas Logopedia Latina » was held at Louvain University, Belgium, in April 1966.

Lawyers meet in Canberra : Lawyers from Afghanistan, Ceylon, the Republic of China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, S Vietnam, Nepal, V Samoa and Australia met in Canberra on August 18 1966 to form the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific. The conference and the first year's budget have been made possible by grants from

the Asia Foundation in the USA and from the Law Council of Australia. It is hoped to include as members not only practising lawyers but also judges, government lawyers and teachers of law.

Des juristes asiatiques réunis en congrès le 18 août 1966 ont créé une Association de juristes pour l'Asie et le Pacifique occidental.

• Bruxelles, siège d'un comité européen contre la lèpre : Réunies à Berne les 24 et 25 septembre 1966, onze institutions nationales ont créé un comité européen de coordination des associations de lutte contre la lèpre (ELEP). Le siège de l'ELEP sera établi à Bruxelles où un bureau fonctionnera sous la direction d'un secrétaire général, M. Pierre van den Wijngaert, des « Amis du père Damien » de Belgique.

A European Committee for the Struggle against Leprosy will be headquartered in Brussels.

International Studies : The Asian Institute of International Studies was recently established by the University of the Philippines College of Law and the Philippine Society of International Law with the co-operation of the Asia Foundation. Its aims are to promote understanding of the role of law in the effective relations of states and peoples, and to increase the capacity of government officers and law practitioners to recognise and deal professionally with international law questions, to improve the quality of teaching in this field, and to encourage scholarly enquiry, especially on regional problems. The first session in a series of annual programmes of lectures was held from June 13 to July 11, 1966. Executive Secretary : c/o Law Center, University of the

Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines.

Un Institut asiatique d'études internationales a été créé par la Faculté de Droit de l'Université des Philippines et par la Société philippine de droit international.

• La classe internationale : Au début de l'an prochain un Centre d'échanges technologiques internationaux, qui aura pour but de former des cadres à vocation internationale ou plus précisément des « managers » qui auront à travailler en pays étranger, s'ouvrira dans le vieux château de Mercuès (Lot, France). Sélectionnés par les firmes qui pour la plus grande part financent l'opération, les candidats y apprendront (ainsi que leurs femmes) pendant deux mois et demi à mieux résoudre les problèmes que posent la conduite des entreprises en pays étrangers et l'adaptation individuelle et familiale à un métier nouveau. Le président du conseil d'administration de cette association sans but lucratif est M. Davezac, président d'honneur du Syndicat général de la construction électrique française ; l'Université de Pittsburg, USA, collabore dans la préparation des programmes.

A Centre for International Technological Exchanges will open at the beginning of next year at the castle of Mercuès in Lot (France).

Christian broadcasting in Europe:

At a meeting of the World Association for Christian Broadcasting in New York Robert Geisendorfer of Munich, the German Evangelical Church's Commissioner for Television, was appointed director of the European Bureau which is to commence operations this year.

Un Bureau européen de l'Association mondiale pour la radio-télévision chrétienne sera ouvert à Munich.

• Latin American students : During a Latin American Students Congress (CLAE) held in Havana from July 28 - August 10, 1966 a Continental Organization of Latin American Students (OCLA-E) was formed. The permanent secretariat is headed by the Cuban Federation of University Students, while representatives from student unions of Venezuela, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Uruguay and Guadeloupe make up its members.

Une organisation continentale des étudiants d'Amérique latine a été créée lors d'un congrès des étudiants d'Amérique latine (CLAE) tenu, en août à La Havane.

Propriétaires de terrains lunaires: Après avoir rencontré des personnes qui comme elle, avaient acquis auprès d'une société new-yorkaise des terrains « rigoureusement cadastrés » sur la Lune, M^e Berthe Pourrière, ancienne présidente de l'Association France-USA, vient de créer l'Association de « propriétaires azuréens de terrains lunaires ». La préfecture des Alpes-Maritimes recevra prochainement les statuts de ce nouveau groupement constitué d'après la loi française de 1901.

Recently founded in France is an association for those who own territory on the moon.

• **Medical unit for the Grand Prix:** Under the direction of Mr. Louis T. Stanley an Interna-

tional Grand Prix Medical Service will be run as from the start of the 1967 European racing season with a panel of advisory councils from Britain, Monaco, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany Federal Republic, Italy, Austria, the United States and Mexico. Financial backing of £ 50,000 has been promised or given by the motor industry, oil, tyre and accessory companies, as well as others closely connected with the sport, and the Grand Prix Drivers' Association has agreed to contribute towards the running and maintenance costs.

The hub of the unit will consist of a £ 25,000 mobile hospital — an articulated vehicle 50' long, 8' wide and 10' high, with a 20' reception room extension, incorporating, among other facilities, surgical equipment, a tiltable operating table, a £ 1,000 casualty trolley, its own blood bank, plasma substitutes, piped oxygen, and anaesthetics. Treatment will extend to spectators as well as to the drivers themselves, but for those directly involved in the sport, personal medical data, including blood groups, will be compiled. Six ambulances equipped with radio telephones will be allotted to each unit. In addition, a helicopter service will be provided and a small commercial jet aircraft will be available to cover practice and race meetings. *Un service médical international pour le Grand Prix fonctionnera à partir de 1967. Il sera*

contrôlé par des représentants de Grande-Bretagne, Monaco, France, Belgique, Pays-Bas, République Fédérale d'Allemagne, Italie, Autriche, USA et Mexique.

Automobile trade union : The United Automobile Workers of America acted as hosts at the first meeting of the World Automobile Trade Union Council held from 31 May to 3 June 1966 in Detroit. In the chair was Walter Reuther, Vice-Président of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the meeting was attended by 33 trade union leaders from 14 countries in Europe, Asia, Latin America, N America and Australia.

La première réunion du Conseil syndical mondial de l'automobile s'est tenue du 31 mai au 3 juin à Détroit, Etats-Unis.

• **East Asia travel :** Representatives from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Macau, the Philippines and Thailand attended the inaugural meeting of the East Asia Travel Association (EATA) which was held in Tokyo from March 8-11, 1966. The aims of the Association are to stimulate more tourist traffic to East Asia by enhancing reception services as well as tourist facilities in the region. The President is Mr. Kenzo Horiki of the Japan National Tourist Organization.

L'Association touristique pour l'Asie de l'Est a été inaugurée à Tokyo en mars 1966.

Projets de Nouvelles Organisations Internationales Plans for New International Organizations

Common Market for Latin America: On 6th January 1965, Eduardo Frei, President of the Republic of Chile, invited four prominent inter-American leaders

to present their views regarding methods of speeding up the economic integration of Latin America; these views were soon after published by the Inter-

American Development Bank in a document entitled « Proposals for the Creation of the Latin American Common Market », One of these four, Señor Felipe

Herrera, President of the Inter-American Development Bank, reiterated his views in a speech in Washington on 22nd June 1966, when he declared that the time was ripe for Latin America to take specific steps to bring about a common market, which should include all the countries of the region and should have the necessary political, commercial and financial instruments to enable it to operate as an authentic community.

A positive step was taken to this end on 16th August 1966 when representatives from Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela signed a Declaration of Bogota, recommending that there should be greater co-operation between the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Common Market. The declaration calls for the setting up of a council of Ministers as a first step towards creating a community organization and strengthening LAFTA.

Cinq pays de l'Amérique latine ont signé une déclaration demandant l'établissement d'une communauté économique pour l'Amérique latine.

• **UNCAC propose**— que soit créé un Organisme mondial d'intervention (OMI) pour l'organisation mondiale du marché des céréales et de l'aide multilatérale. Un rapport à ce propos a été présenté par M. Lequertier, Directeur Général de l'Union Nationale des Coopératives agricoles et céréales (France) lors de ses Journées Internationales qui étaient organisées les 17-18 mai 1966. Par ce moyen, les pays importateurs solvables procèdent de façon permanente dans le cadre de l'OMI à une étude prospective du volume de leurs transactions; les pays importateurs à faible revenu expérimentent, pour une période quinquennale, leurs besoins à l'OMI afin qu'il ait possibilité de rechercher avec tous pays partie

à l'accord les moyens d'ajuster la production en fonction de l'évolution de la consommation; et les pays exportateurs ayant eu aussi connaissance des besoins solvables et non solvables débattent entre eux — dans le cadre de l'OMI — de l'orientation de leur production. Les pays partie à l'accord fixent dans le cadre de l'OMI un prix de référence mondial, qui sera le prix plancher des transactions commerciales sur le marché mondial.

Proposition in May 1966 for a reorganization of the world grain market and a multilateral relief programme.

A. Pugwash proposal : Scientists from more than 20 countries, attending the 16th Pugwash conference which was held in September 1966 in Sopot (Poland), have called for the establishment of a seismic « detection club » as a step towards a nuclear test ban treaty. General exchange of information between national seismic systems through the « detection club » would make high-quality data widely available, but the question of on-site inspection which would verify whether certain events were due to natural earth tremors or nuclear explosions, was a major cause of controversy.

La 16^e conférence Pugwash a demandé la création d'un organisme de détection des séismes provoqués par les explosions nucléaires souterraines.

• **Ingénieurs du inonde** : La création d'une Conférence internationale des associations d'ingénieurs (CIAI) a été proposée lors d'une réunion qui s'est tenue à la Maison de l'UNESCO. Cette Conférence, dont l'objectif serait de « promouvoir la coopération entre les organisations d'ingénieurs et d'autres organisations à l'intérieur et en dehors du domaine de l'ingénieur », serait composée d'orga-

nisations d'ingénieurs régionales et nationales. Les premiers membres régionaux seraient la Fédération européenne d'associations nationales d'ingénieurs, l'Union panaméricana de Asociaciones de Ingenieros et la Commonwealth Engineering Conference; les organisations professionnelles d'ingénieurs non représentées auprès d'un membre régional siègeraient à titre individuel.

The setting up of a world federation designed to unite regional and national engineering associations has been proposed at a meeting in UNESCO House.

Aspac : Ministers of nine Asian and Pacific countries meeting in Seoul in June of this year have agreed to hold annual meetings, the next of which will be held in Bangkok, in order to promote practical regional co-operation. Although the development of a more formal organization — the Asian and Pacific Cooperation Council (Aspac) — was anticipated, delegates were divided in their views as to how « formal » this should be. Other countries in the region are being encouraged to join the original nine — Australia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, South Korea, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Thailand and the Philippines. *On s'achemine vers la création d'un Conseil pour la coopération Asie-Pacifique.*

• **Centre de documentation** : La Fédération internationale de documentation et l'Association internationale de documentalistes proposent l'établissement d'une organisation autoritaire qui pourrait délivrer les « agréments techniques » pour les procédés nouveaux de stockage, de sélection, de reproduction des documents, applicables dans divers organismes de documentation et d'information. Une telle coopération fédérative internationale avait été réalisée dans le passé par la création de l'Insti-

tut international de bibliographie à Bruxelles, mais elle nécessite actuellement un complément opératoire.

On peut estimer que le cadre nécessaire pour le fonctionnement de cette organisation serait d'environ cent personnes; le capital nécessaire pour le fonctionnement pourrait être réuni par les contributions des fondateurs et d'autres organismes intéressés; le siège serait, selon toute probabilité, à Paris (Paris étant aussi le siège de l'UNESCO); un comité consultatif pourrait être constitué par des représentants de l'UNESCO, de la FID, de la AID, de la FIAB, par des fédérations internationales d'éditeurs et de producteurs des moyens techniques de la documentation, etc.

The International Federation for Documentation and the International Association of Documentalists propose setting up an International Institute for Documentation.

City for audio-visual material :

Representatives from 60 countries and observers from international organizations attended an international conference convened in Rome on March 22-28 1966 by the Italian Ministry for Scientific and Technical Research for the purpose of discussing the creation of an International City where audio-visual material for mass education would be produced. This material, in the form of films and radio or television programmes, would be used mainly by developing countries for teaching illiterate adults without having to resort first to the long and costly process of teaching them to read and write. An 11-member Bureau, together with a scientific advisory panel, was set up for the interim period of one year. Senator Arnaudi, Minister of Scientific and Technical Research (Italy), was nominated President, with Professor Gilbert

Cohen-Séat (France) as Executive Vice President. Other members of the Bureau include representatives from Brazil, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal, Syria and Vietnam. When the documents are ready, it is expected that about 30 nations will ratify the convention and provide the financial means; the setting up of the City, for which a site at Magenta in the Po Valley has been offered by the Italian government, will then actively commence.

La création d'une cité internationale pour la production de matériel audio-visuel pour l'enseignement a été discutée à Rome. Le siège en serait établi à Magenta, Italie.

• Invitation aux gouvernements

des Six : Adoptée à l'unanimité par le Parlement européen en mai 1966, à Strasbourg, une résolution invite les gouvernements des Six pays à créer un office européen de la jeunesse, fondation de droit public gérée par les représentants des Etats membres et de l'Exécutif européen, assistés par un conseil général de la jeunesse européenne; cet office ne pourrait contrarier les activités des offices bilatéraux déjà existants.

The governments of the Six have been invited by the European Parliament to form a European Youth Office.

Training centre for leprosy rehabilitation workers : At a meeting of the Committee on Leprosy Rehabilitation of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled held on 28th April 1966 in Carville (La), USA, the main topic of discussion was the proposed establishment of an African training centre for leprosy rehabilitation workers. Taking into account the fact that the Ethiopian Ministry of Health was in wholehearted support of the scheme, and that Addis Ababa already

had facilities of which use could be made, it was agreed that that city would be the most favourable for the setting up of such a centre. Financial support is being sought from inter-governmental and governmental agencies as well as from voluntary organizations in order to raise funds to meet the capital expenditure and maintenance costs.

Eventuel établissement d'un centre africain de formation en vue de la réadaptation des lépreux.

• Fusion de FIAV et OUATT : Le

Conseil d'Administration de la Fédération internationale des agences de voyages, lors d'une réunion en juin 1966 à Leninsgrad, a approuvé un projet concernant sa fusion avec l'Organisation universelle d'associations d'agents de tourisme, et a adressé ce projet aux associations nationales qui seront appelées à se prononcer lors de la prochaine Assemblée générale à Athènes en novembre.

Le siège social de la nouvelle organisation, dont le titre sera « Union confédérale d'opérateurs de tourisme » (UCOT), sera à Montréal; il y aura un bureau annexe à Bruxelles, avec un département au service des membres individuels. Un Conseil Directeur provisoire de 0 membres (3 de FIAV, 3 de OUAAT) dirigerait l'UCOT en attendant la première Assemblée générale appelée à élire le Conseil directeur définitif de 10 membres.

Proposed merger of the International Federation of Travel Agencies and the Universal Organization of Travel Agents Associations in November.

Youth leaders : Although a temporary European youth centre was set up in October 1963, which organizes courses for youth leaders from 20 European countries, a call for a permanent centre was made at a recent

meeting of the Council for Cultural Cooperation in Strasbourg. The C.C.C. is responsible to the Council of Europe for its educational and cultural programme. This call was made as a result of demands from national youth organizations all over Europe, who want a centre which could take 1,000 students annually. Last year's intake at the temporary centre was 147.

Les organisations nationales européennes de jeunesse demandent un centre pour la formation de chefs de jeunesse.

H Noblesse : L'Association de la Noblesse de Belgique suggère

qu'il serait souhaitable que soit publié un annuaire international de la noblesse, contrôlé par une commission permanente composée de représentants de chaque association nationale, et des représentants des organismes officiels dans les pays où ils existent. Parmi les associations intéressées se trouvent celles de Belgique, France, Allemagne (République Fédérale), Irlande, Italie, Suède et Russie.

It has been suggested that national associations of nobility should set up a permanent commission for the publishing of an International Yearbook of Nobility.

Latin American Lutherans : Preparations for the establishment of a Lutheran Council in Latin America have reached an advanced stage. A seven-member co-ordinating committee, with Pastor Robert F Gussick of the Good Shepherd Church in Mexico City as executive-secretary, has drawn up a draft constitution, and it is hoped that the consequent assembly will take place before the end of 1966.

La création d'un Conseil luthérien en Amérique latine est à l'étude.

(suite de la page 669)

de l'augmentation du nombre des membres, la politisation des discussions, le peu de crédit accordé aux opinions ONG, le doute sur la représentativité de ces ONG, etc... Le rapport mentionne également les difficultés croissantes rencontrées par les ONG. A la suite de la discussion, la Conférence a adopté plusieurs recommandations et notamment celle d'organiser un colloque avec la participation des délégués gouvernementaux sur les droits et devoirs des ONG au sein des Nations Unies. La Conférence a également adressé des recommandations aux ONG elles-mêmes en vue d'une plus grande efficacité du statut consultatif.

Un autre rapport présenté à la Conférence concernait les mesures en vue de favoriser les ratifications de conventions internationales. La résolution adoptée demande notamment au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies la publication régulière d'une liste des conventions internationales adoptées et des adhésions à celles-ci.

Enfin un Comité spécial a été établi par la Conférence en vue de la célébration, en 1963 du 20^e anniversaire de la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme (voir notre numéro de septembre p. 529).

M. Ascher se penche ensuite sur la mission de la Conférence elle-même et le mandat qui lui est confié par les organisations membres. Il regrette l'individualisme ONG dans l'utilisation du statut consultatif. Cette difficulté à coopérer en matière de substance rend difficile pour la Conférence la mise sur pied d'un programme d'action. Il rappelle la structure de confédération très lâche qui régit la Conférence avec la représentation biphale à Genève et à New York.

M. Ascher y voit un cercle vicieux : sans un programme d'action, les ONG ne se sentent pas très concernées par la Conférence et sans intérêt de la part des ONG, il n'y a pas moyen d'élaborer et de réaliser un vrai programme d'action.

M. Ascher indique ensuite les résultats des élections aux postes de direction de la Conférence et la nouvelle composition du Bureau jusqu'à la prochaine session qui se tiendra dans trois ans.

Look at the bottom of this page

There you will find, as on every other page of this magazine, the title of the magazine and the year and number of the issue, printed alongside the page number.

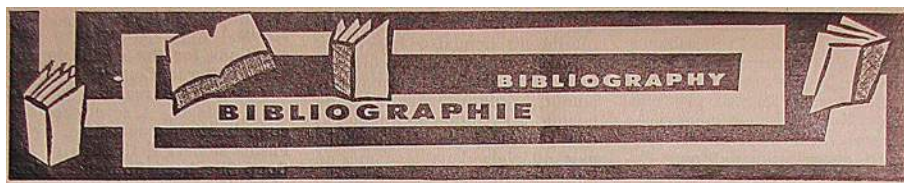
Perhaps you have already noticed it, as this system of reference has been used for our magazine since 1954.

If you have not already adopted (his practice for your own periodicals, why not do so, starting with the first issue of the coming year ?

The idea was given to us in 1953 by someone in Geneva who was making frequent use of our magazine by taking numerous cuttings from it, and who was heartily wishing that he did not have to write the source references on each cutting. This idea which is as simple as it is effective — and to which we had never given a thought before — has saved us countless working hours in the utilization of our own magazine,

As we work a great deal with the magazines of other international organizations — of which about a thousand are regularly examined by us — we are always overjoyed when handing those where there is an indication on each page of the complete reference (title, year, name or number of month and page and not just title and page, or year and page, or number of the month and page) and we are irritated when having to write this ourselves in order to preserve a text which would be of special interest to us.

FOLLOW, IN YOUR TURN, THE GOOD ADVICE WHICH WAS GIVEN TO US.



This bibliography does not mention the proceedings of international meetings. These are given by the UIA in its "Bibliographical Current List of Papers, Reports and Proceedings of International Meetings" (12 issues a year of 20-28 pages each) and its annual bibliographies of proceedings of international meetings.

Cette chronique bibliographique ne mentionne pas les comptes rendus des réunions internationales. Leur description est donnée par l'UAI dans sa « Bibliographie courante des documents, comptes rendus et actes des réunions internationales » (12 numéros par an, chacun de 20 à 28 pages) et ses Bibliographies annuelles des comptes rendus des réunions internationales.

1. Research and Work by Intergovernmental Organizations

Etudes et Travaux des Organisations Intergouvernementales

UNITED NATIONS - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Annual Report (30 March 1965-4 April 1966)*. New York, United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva, 1966, 27,5 X 22 cm., Economic and Social Council. Official Records : Forty-First Session. Supplement n° 2 - E/4180/Rev. 1 - E/CN.11/739/Rev. 1, VII + 334 p. Price : \$ US 4.50.

NATIONS UNIES. CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL. *Quatrième rapport biennal sur la mise en valeur des ressources hydrauliques*. New York, les Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York on Genève, 1966, 28 X 21,5 cm., E/4138 - supplément n° 3, 101 p. Prix : \$ US 1.50.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *International Labour Conference. Fiftieth Session Geneva, 1966. First Item on the Agenda - Report of the Director-General - Part, 1 : Industrialisation and Labour*. Geneva, International Labour Office, Genève, 1966, 24 X 16 cm., Report I (Part I), 94 p. Price : \$ 1; 7 s.

UNESCO. *International Indian Ocean Expedition. Collected reprints I*. Published upon the recommendation of the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Paris, Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, Paris VII^e, 1965, 27 X 21

cm., NS 64/D 37/IA, XVI + 915 p., bibl., cartes, photos, tabl.

Texte en russe, anglais, allemand et français.

UNESCO. *International Indian Ocean Expedition. Collected reprints II. Marine Biology* Published upon the recommendation of the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Paris Unesco, 1966, 27 X 21 cm., NS.64/D.37/2A, IX + 672 p., bibl., dessins, graph., tabl. Texte en russe, anglais, français et allemand.

HELY, A. S. M. *Les instituteurs et l'éducation des adultes*. Paris, Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, Paris VII^e, 1966, 21 X 13,5 cm., ED.65/XIII.5/F, 52 p., photos. Prix : S 1.25 - 6/- (stg.) - 4 F.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Official Bulletin Supplément. Reports of the Governing Body Committee on Freedom of Association. Eighty-Fifth Report*. Genève, International Labour Office, 1966, 24 X 16 cm., vol. XLIX, n° 1, V + 104 p.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Official Bulletin. Special Supplement. Report of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association concerning Persons Employed in the Public Sector in Japan*. Genève, International Labour Office, 1966, 24 X 16 cm., vol. XLIX, n° 1, XVII + 536 p., index.

AGENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE. *Radioactivité, Commission internationale des unités et mesures radiologiques (CIUMR)*. Vienne, AIEA, Kärntner Ring, 11, Vienne I, Autriche, 1965, 24 X 15,5 cm., Collection « Rappports Techniques », n° 47, XVI + 131 p., tabl., graph. Prix : 1,60 FF, S 0.40.

UNICEF - FISE. *Les carnets de l'enfance. Enfance, Jeunesse et plans de développement. Planification de l'éducation. Préparation des jeunes à un métier. Formation de base dans les services de santé. L'enfant d'âge pré-scolaire*. Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance, 24, rue Pauline-Borghèse, Neuilly-sur-Seine (France) (Office Européen), 1965, 21 X 13 cm., n° 4, 139 p., photos. Existe également en anglais, sous le titre : Assignment Children.

Les 86 premières pages sont consacrées au Colloque tenu au Centre international de l'Enfance du 14 au 21 mai 1965 et qui avait pour but de préciser les objectifs et le cadre des enseignements qui permettront aux planificateurs en fonction et à ceux en cours de formation, d'intégrer une politique pour l'enfance et la jeunesse dans les plans nationaux de développement.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. *Annual Report of the Secretary General. Fiscal Year 1964-*

1965. "Washington, Pan American Union. General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, Washington DC, USA, 1965, 27 X 20,5 cm., OEA/Ser.D/III. 16 (English), VIII + 184 p., tabl., graph., abbrev., index. Price : \$ 2.00.

ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS. *Informe anual del Secretario General al Consejo de la Organización. Correspondiente al año fiscal 1964-1965*. Washington, Union Panamericana, Secretaría General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, Washington DC, USA, 1965, 27 X 21 cm, Documentos Oficiales de la OEA, OEA/Ser.D.111.16 (español), VIII + 183 p., tabl., graph., indice, siglas. Price \$ 2.00.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. *Sixth Annual Report - 1965*. Washington, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC 20577, 1966, 26,5 X 20,5 cm., 157 p., tabl., graph., cartes, photos.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. *Social Progress Trust Fund. Fifth Annual Report 1965*. Washington, Inter-American Development Bank, 1966, 23 X 15 cm., XI + 626 p., tabl., cartes.

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

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES INTERPRÈTES DE CONFÉRENCE. *Guide pratique à l'usage des utilisateurs de services d'interprétation de conférence*. Bruxelles, Union des Associations Internationales, 1, rue aux Laines, Bruxelles 1, 1966, 25 X 20 cm., 24 p., ill. Prix : 50 FB, 5 FF, 4,25 FS, etc...

L'auteur de ce guide est l'Association internationale des Interprètes de Conférence. Il traite du recrutement des interprètes et des contrats; du choix du mode d'interprétation; de l'interprétation consécutive, simultanée et des dispositions techniques; de l'organisation des services d'interprétation. En annexe : extraits du Code professionnel, tarif, modèles de lettre d'engagement, modèles de lettre aux participants, modèles de fiches techniques.

English Edition : Practical Guide for Users of Conference Interpreting Services.

This guide has been compiled by the International Association of Conference Interpreters. It deals with the engagement of interpreters and their service contracts; the choice of method of

interpretation; working arrangements for consecutive and simultaneous interpreting; organizing the interpreting service. Appendices include : extract from Professional Code, scale of fees, specimen letter of appointment, specimen letter to participants, specimen instruction cards.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES INTERPRÈTES DE CONFÉRENCE - INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONFERENCE INTERPRETERS. *Annuaire AIIC. Yearbook 1966*. Association internationale des Interprètes de Conférence, 33, rue des Archives, Paris IV^e, 1966, 13,5 X 10,5 cm., 239 p.

La liste alphabétique et géographique des 598 membres de l'A.I.I.C., appartenant à 33 pays, avec indication de leurs langues de travail.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'INFORMATION SCOLAIRE UNIVERSITAIRE ET PROFESSIONNELLE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL INFORMATION. *L'aide sociale aux étudiants dans le monde*. Paris, l'AIISUP,

29, rue d'Ulm, Paris V^e, s. d. (1965), 27 X 21 cm., 122 p., bibl.

CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES. *International Yearbook of Catholic Charities 1965*. Rome, Caritas Internationalis, 15, Via della Conciliazione,

Practical guide to the national Caritas organizations existing in 71 countries. Rome, 1965, 21 X 14,5 cm., 187 p., alphabetical index, photos.

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE - INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION. *Annuaire 1966 Handbook*. Genève, Bureau Central de la Commission électrotechnique internationale, 1, rue de Varembe, Genève, 1966, 30 X 21 cm., 62 p.

L'annuaire contient les noms et adresses des dirigeants de la Commission, les noms et adresses des Comités nationaux de la Commission, les renseignements relatifs aux Comités d'études et aux Sous-Comités de la CEI.

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE. *Rapport du bureau central 1965*. Genève, Bureau Central, 1, rue de Varembe, Genève, 1965, 21 X 29,5 cm., 123 p. Prix : FS 21.

Existe également en langue anglaise : " Central Office Report 1965 ".

COMITÉ DE LIAISON DES PRATICIENS DE L'ART DENTAIRE DE LA CEE. *Etude sur l'équivalence des diplômes et la qualification professionnelle des praticiens de l'art dentaire dans les six pays de la CEE*. Paris, le Comité, s. d., 21 X 15,5 cm., 94 p.

COMITÉ DE LIAISON DES PRATICIENS DE L'ART DENTAIRE DE LA CEE. *Etude relative à l'harmonisation de l'enseignement odonto-stomatologique dans les six pays de la CEE*. Paris, le Comité, s. d., 21 X 15,5 cm., 11 p.

COMITÉ DE LIAISON DES PRATICIENS DE L'ART DENTAIRE DE LA CEE. *Etude sur l'harmonisation des codes professionnels odonto-stomatologiques dans les six pays de la CEE*. Amsterdam, le Comité, 1965. 21 X 15,5 cm., 12 p.

EKESBO, Ingvar. *Disease incidence in tied and loose housed dairy cattle and causes of this incidence variation with particular reference to the cowshed type*. Stockholm, Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Hovslagargatan 2III, Stockholm C, 1966. 24 X 17 cm, Supplementum 15, 74 p. Prix : Swedish Crowns 40.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF REFRIGERATION ENTERPRISES. *Annual Report of the Board of Directors (Year 1964) presented at the General Assembly held on May 8th, 1965 at Aix-en-Provence*. Paris (?), AEEF, 5, Avenue de l'Opéra. Paris I^{er}, 1965, 26,5 X 20,5 cm, 9 p., tabl. mimeogr.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION. *This is the EBU European Broadcasting Union*. Bruxelles, l'Union, 32, Avenue Albert Lancaster, Bruxelles 18, 1965, 25,5 X 20,5 cm., 51 p., illustr., maps, graph.

FÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE D'ASSOCIATIONS NATIONALES D'INGÉNIEURS. *Registre européen des professions techniques supérieures*. Paris, FEANI, 1, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris VIII^e, 1965, 21 X 15 cm, 9 p. texte français et 9 p. texte allemand.

FÉDÉRATION EUROPÉENNE DE LA CORROSION - EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF CORROSION - EUKOPAEISCHE FOEDERATION KORROSION - FEDERACION EUROPEA DE LA CORROSION - FEDERAZIONE EUROPEA DELLA CORROSIONE. *Jahresbericht 1964 - Annual Report for 1964 - Rapport annuel 1964*. Frankfurt (Main), la Fédération, the Federation., die Föderation, Theodor-Heuss-Allee 25, Postfach 7746, 6 Frankfurt (Main) 7, 1965, 29 X 21 cm, IV + 206 p., mimeogr.

Texte en français, anglais et allemand.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION. *Handbook 1965*. Edition française. Zürich, la Fédération FIFA-House, 8032 Zürich Hitzigweg 11, 1965, 15,5 X 21,5 cm., édition française, 159 p., graph.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LAITERIE - INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION. *1966 Annual Bulletin Annuel. Part III - Partie III - Milk Vending - Les distributeurs automatiques de lait*, par - by J. Ridley Rowling and International Milk Promotion Group of IDF. Bruxelles, le Secrétariat Général de la FIL, 10, rue Ortélius, Bruxelles 4, 1966, 24 X 15,5 cm., 48 p., tabl.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES INGÉNIEURS-CONSEILS. *Annual Report 1965 and FIDIC Forum 1965*. The Hague, la FIDIC, Jan van Nassaustraat, 91, The Hague, 1966, 21 X 14 cm., 97 p.

FINEGOLD, Donaldine, S. *International Guide to Directories on Resources in International Devel-*

opment. *Operational Organizations and Institutions. Research and Training Institutes. Expert Personnel.* Washington, Society for International Development, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington D C 20036 USA, 1965, 20 X 12,5 cm., V + 26 p., index. Price : Single copies : SID Members \$ 1 and Non-Members \$ 2.50.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE TEACHING OF HISTORY. *World History Teachers in. Conference. Index of References.* Material assembled by Eckert, G. - Cottaz, Y. - de Launay, J. Preface by Emile Lousse. Pergamon Press : Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, Frankfurt, 1964, 21 X 14 cm., Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 63-23076, XIII + 208 p.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES. *National Reports of Member Associations 1965.* Foreword by Alice Clamageran, President. London, The International Council of Nurses, 1 Dean Trench Street, London S W 1, 1965, 24,5 X 18,5 cm., 127 p. Price : 15 shillings (sterling) or US \$ 2.25.

INTERNATIONAL GRAPHICAL FEDERATION. *Report on Activities for the period 1st January, 1961, to 31st December, 1963.* Introduction by E. Leuenberger. Berne, International Graphical Federation, Amthausgasse, 22, Berne, s. d., 21 X 17 cm., 234 p.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. *Annual Report 1965.* The Hague, International Union of Local Authorities, 5, Paleisstraat, The Hague, 1965, 23,5 X 15,5 cm., 46 p.

Existe également en langue française, sous le titre : Rapport Annuel 1965.

JUNIOR CHAMBER INTERNATIONAL. *How to organize a JCI Conférence.* Miami Beach, the Secretary General, Junior Chamber International, Miami Beach, Florida, USA, s. d., 28 X 21,5 cm., 0865-14186, 62 p., miméogr.

A présentation as simple as it is practical and clear; an excellent handbook prepared for the use of local organizers by an international, non-governmental organization which holds some ten conferences a year.

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The annual International Congress Calendar supplement



The following supplement does not include details of the meetings scheduled in the 1966 edition of the annual « International Congress Calendar » (U.I.A., 1, rue aux Laines, Brussels 1, Jan 1966, pp 124, \$ 4 or 21/-sterling) It only includes :

- New congresses announced after the annual Calendar closed for press on 1 December 1965.
- Amended entries (marked •) where changes have been made in respect of information already published.



Le calendrier ci-dessous mentionne uniquement ;

- les nouvelles réunions internationales ne figurant pas encore dans l'édition 1966 du « Calendrier annuel des Congrès Internationaux »* ni dans les dix premiers suppléments (janv.-oct. 1966)
- les modifications (marquées ici •) survenues à propos des réunions annoncées dans cette édition.*

* International Congress Calendar, U.A.I. 1, rue aux Laines, Bruxelles 1. Janvier 1966. 124 pages - 150 FB - 15 FF - 13 FS.

DECEMBER 1966 *DECEMBRE*

5-9 I	Dec — Int Wool Study Group —	London	A : V. H. French, 1 Victoria Street. Lon-	No 1
S	th session. P : 200.		don S.W. 1.	
20-22	Dec — Int Council for Philosophy	Athens	A : Jean d'Ormesson, 6 rue Franklin,	No 2
I	and Humanistic Studies — 23rd		75-Paris 16.	
	meeting of the Bureau.			
• 27 Dec	: - 3. Jan 1987 — World Organi-	Münster	A : Uwe Joachim Moritz, Hafenstras-	NO 3
(sation of Young Esperantists /	(Germany F.B.)	se 75, 41 Münster, Germany F.B. R : Feb	
]	German Young Esperantists —		1967, TEJO.	
	10th int youth seminar. P : 100.			

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)

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967 *JANVIER-FEVRIER*

5-9	Jan — Int Commisison of Jurists — 2nd congress of French-speaking African jurists. Theme : Function of the law in evolution of human communities.	Dakar	A : 2 quai du Cheval-Blanc, 1211 Geneva 24. B : mid. 1967.	No 4
5-20	Jan — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization — Int conference on Simla rules.	New Delhi	A : 22 Berners Street, London W.	No 5
12-13	Jan — Scandinavian Council for Applied Research — 3rd symposium on surface chemistry. P : 100.	Fredensborg (Denmark)	A t Elin Törnudd, Ørnevej 30, Copenhagen N.V.	No 6
• 16-21	Jan — FAO — Advisory committee on marine resources research — 4th session.	Rome	A : Via délie Terme di Caracalla, Rome.	No 7
17-28	Jan — Customs Co-operation Council — Committee of Chemists — 13th session.	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington, Brussels 5.	No 8
• 17 Jan	a - 7 Feb — World Health Organization — Executive Board — 39th session. P : 24.	Geneva	A : Dr. M. G. Candau, OMS, Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva. R : End Feb 1957, Official Records.	No 9
18-21	Jan — Int Institute of Ibero-american Literature — 13th congress — Session I. Theme : Poetry and Ibero-American culture.	Los Angeles (Cal., USA)	A : Prof. Anibal Sanchez-Reulet, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese University of California, Los Angeles, Cal., USA.	No 10
. 24 Jan	1 - 2 Feb — FAO — 8th regional conference for the Near East.	Khartoum	A : Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.	No 11
7-17	Feb — Customs Co-operation Council — Valuation Committee — 41st session. •	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington, Brussels 5.	No 12
14-17	Feb — FAO — 13th annual conference of int organizations for the joint study of programs and activities in agriculture in Europe. Pp : 150.	Paris	A : I. Moskovits, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome,	No 13
16-18	Feb — Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers — General meeting. Theme : Afro-Asian mutual aid in insurance, regional reinsurance institutions. P : 100.	Karachi	A : Pakistan Insurance Corporation, P.O. Box 4777, Bunder Road, Karachi 2.	No 14
20	Feb — Int Committee of the Silent Sports — 19th biennial congress. P : 200/36.	Berchtesgadener (Germany F.R.)	A : 6 Welt-Winterspiele der Gehörlosen Kurdirektion, 824-Berchtesgaden, Bayerische Alpen, Germany F.R. K : CISS Bull., 2 rue Waleffe, Liège, Belgium.	NO 15
20 Feb	3 - 3 Mar — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization Maritime Safety Committee — 15th session.	London	A : 22 Berners Street, London W. 1.	No 16
23-26	Feb — Grand Order of European Tour Operators — Annual general meeting. Theme : Order's business and professional questions. P : 80.	El Arenal-Majorque (Spain)	A : G. Barcelo, Avenida Alejandro Rosello 102, Palma de Mallorca, Spain.	NO 17
MARCH-APRIL 1967 <i>MARS-AVRIL</i>				
6-10	Mar — World Meteorological Organization — Advisory committee on atmospheric sciences and World Weather Watch.	Geneva	A : 41 av Giuseppe-Motta, P.O. Box 1. CH-1211 Geneva 20.	NO 18

MARCH - APRIL (continued) 1967	MARS - AVRIL (suite)	IJ	NDEX
7-17 Mar — Customs Co-operation Council — Permanent Technical Committee — 55th/56th session.	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington, Brussels 5.	No 19
• 8-22 March — UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East — 5th regional cartographic conference.	Canberra	A : Horacio M. Ureta, c/o Division of National Mapping, p. o. Box 667, Canberra City,	No 20
10-12 Mar — Federation of Mazdaznan Women — Open session. Theme : Family life and education. P : 250.	Francfort (Germany F.R.)	A : Mrs. Elizabeth Ecker-Lauer, 4 Römerstrasse, 798 Ravensburg-Wttbg, Germany F.R. R ; The Federation.	No 21
20-25 Mar — West African Science Association — 6th biennial int conference. Themes : Physical sciences and mathematics; Earth sciences; Biological sciences; Human sciences, P : 250.	Abidjan	A : Dr. J. A. Braun, c/o Association Scientifique de Côte d'Ivoire, B.P. 4322, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.	No 22
30 Mar — Special Committee for the Int Biological Programme — 4th meeting.	Paris	A : Dr. E. B. Worthington, IBP Central Office, 7 Marylebone Road, London N.W.1.	No 23
3-7 Apr — Int Federation for Documentation — Int conference on education for scientific information work.	London	A : 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands.	No 24
5-7 Apr — Int Congress of Africanists — Meeting of the permanent bureau.	Dakar	A : Prof. Alassane N'Daw. Faculté des Lettres, University of Dakar.	No 25
• 8-13 Apr — Int Society for Stereology — 2nd int congress. Themes : Stereology, morphometry. P : 200 (Ex).	Chicago (Ill. USA)	A : Prof. Hans Elias, Dept. of Anatomy, Chicago Medical School, 710 South Wolcott Avenue, Chicago 12, Ill., USA. R : Springer-Verlag, New York - Heidelberg, 1967.	No 26
8-14 Apr — Int Society for the History of Pharmacy — General assembly and congress. P : 200.	Athens	A : Prof. Dr. P. G. Kritikos, Hippokratous 20, Athens 144. R : Apr 1967, Postfach 40, D 7 Stuttgart 1, Germany F.R.	No 27
10-13 Ppr — Asian Productivity Organization — Governing body — 8th session. P : 50.	Seoul	A : Dr. S. K. Rau, Aoyama Daiichi Mansions, 14-102go, No. 4-8 chôme, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo. R : May 1967, APO.	No 28
• 10-15 Apr — Inter-American Bar Association — 15th conference on legislative, judicial cooperation toward uniform laws. P : 600.	San Jose (Costa Rica)	A : William Roy Wallace, 704 Federal Bar Building, 1815 H. Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20006. R : Equity Publishing Corp. Oxford, New Hampshire, USA.	No 29
10-20 Apr — European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations — Plenary assembly. P : 250.	Rome	A : CEPT, Via del Seminario 76, Rome. R : CEPT.	No 30
• 13 Apr — Int Chamber of Shipping — Annual meeting on int shipping problems. P : 50.	London	A : R. G. Malloch Brown, 30/32 St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 3.	No 31
15-17 Apr — 17th meeting of foreign trade experts. P : 251.	Arezzo (Italy)	A : Centro Italiano per lo Studio delle Relazioni Economiche Estere e Mercati, Via Nomentana 251, Rome. R : Jun 1967, « Mondo Aperto », Via G.A. Guattani 8, Rome.	No 32
17-29 Apr — Customs Co-operation Council — Nomenclature Committee — 18th session.	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington, Brussels 5.	No 33

23-29	Apr — Lutheran World Federation — Conference on World missions, P : 150.	Baden (Austria)	A : 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20.	No 34
24-28	Apr — Inter-American Development Bank — 8th meeting of the Board of Governors. P: 1300 (Ex).	Washington DC	A : IDB. 808 17th Street N.W., Washington D.C. 20577, USA. R : Aug 1967.	No 35
25-28	Apr — Int Rice Research Institute — 6th scientific symposium. Theme : Virus diseases of rice. P: 30.	Los Banos (Philippines)	A : S. H. Ou, Plant Pathologist, IRRI, Manila Hotel, Philippines. B : after meeting, The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., USA.	No 36
28 Apr	r - 1 May — Student Circle of the University of Nicolai Kopernik — 3rd int seminar. Theme : Eighty years of Esperanto in science. P : 100.	Torun (Poland)	A : Studenta Sciencs Rondo de Esperantistoj, str. Moniuszki 16-20, Torun, Poland. B : Sept 1967, the organizers.	No 37

MAY 1967 MAI

• 1-5	May — World Meteorological Organization — Executive Committee — 19th session.	Geneva	A : 41 Avenue Giuseppe-Motta, 1211 Geneva 20.	No 38
• 1-5	May — European Association of Direct Mail Houses — 8th congress. Theme : Methods of media study. P : 70.	Paris	A : Emile Alder, P.O. Box 4000, Basle 25, Switzerland.	No 39
o 4-6	May — Int Road Federation — Regional conference. Theme : Roads and road transport.	Beirut	A : Lebanese Road Association, P.O. Box, Beirut.	No 40
6-9	May — Int Olympic Committee — 65th annual session. P : 300.	Teheran	A : Amir A. Amin, Iranian Olympic Committee, Kakhe Varzesh, Teheran.	No 41
• 6-27	May — ITU- Administrative Council — 22nd annual session. P : 75.	Geneva	A : ITU, Place des Nations, Geneva.	No 42
8-10	May — Int Federation of Gummed Paper Manufacturers — 11th annual congress. P : 100.	Scheveningen (Netherlands)	A : H. F. L. Wensink, Lange Voorhout 25, 's Gravenhage, Netherlands. B : Jun 1967 (for members).	No 43
8-12	May — Association of European Jute Industries — Congress. P : 150.	Madrid	A : 33 rue de Miromesnil, 75-Paris 8. R : Dec 1967.	No 44
8-13	May — Customs Co-operation Council — Finance Committee — 32nd session.	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington, Brussels 5.	No 45
8-14	May — Int Federation of Journalists — Executive committee. Theme : Freedom of press, audiovisual methods, training of journalists in developing countries. P: 40.	Athens	A : D. Stamatopoulos, Union des Rédacteurs de journaux quotidiens d'Athènes, 8 rue Hermou, Athens. B : Aut 1967, FIJ, Sofadi, Brussels.	No 46
• 12-13	May — World Ploughing Organisation — 14th world contest and soil cultivation conference (Ex).	Christchurch (New Zealand)	A : Evan Fairhall, New Zealand Asn., 15 Horopito Road, Waikanae, North Island, New Zealand; or Alfred Hall, 12A Oxford Street, Workington, Cumberland, UK.	No 47
16-19	May — European Work Study Federation — 5th biennial congress. Theme : Work study in the smaller firm; Social and psychological aspects of work study. P : 500.	Hamburg (Germany F.R.)	A : REFA, Huelstrasse 16, Darmstadt, Germany F.R.	No 48

* 16-20	Int. Union of Bailiffs and Law Officers — 6th int congress on judicial procedure standardization. P : 600.	Bad Godesberg (W. Germany)	A : R. Grenée, 28 rue Royale, Annecy, Haute-Savoie, France. R : Dec 1967, Rev. Int. Huissiers de Justice. 44 rue de Douai, 75-Paris 9.	No 49
16-20	May — Int Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association — 35th annual general meeting. P : 500.	Monte-Carlo	A : J. G. M. Richards, ISMA, 121 Gloucester Place, London W. 1.	No 50
17-2	May — Customs Co-operation Council — Valuation Committee — 42nd session.	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington, Brussels 5.	No 51
18-19	May — Int Credit Insurance Association — 24th general meeting. P : 70.	Wiesbaden (Germany F.R.)	A : Hermes Kreditversicherungs-Aktien Gesellschaft, Hallerstrasse 1, 2000 Hamburg 13, Germany F.R.	No 52
21-27	May — CUNA Int (formerly Credit Union National Association) — Annual meeting of int board and committees. P : 1200.	Dallas (Texas, USA)	A : Tom Hefter. P.O. Box 431, Madison, Wise 53701, USA. R : 15 Jun 1967.	No 53
22-25	May — Int Commission of Agricultural Engineering — Study sessions. Theme : Disposition, construction and upkeep of rural roads.	Madrid	A : M. Carlier, 15 avenue du Maine, 75-Paris 15.	No 54
JUNE 1967 <i>JUIN</i>				
• 5-9	Jun — Int Life-Boat Conference — 10th quadrennial conference. Pp: 100/17 (Edinburgh).	Dinard and Saint-Malo (France)	A : Société centrale de Sauvetages des Naufrages, 1 rue Aristide Briand, 75-Paris 7.	No 55
* 5-9	Jun — Int Federation of Automatic Control — Symposium on digital computer applications to process control.	Cannes (France)	A : Dr. Ing. G. Ruppel VDI, Postfach 10250, Düsseldorf 10, Germany F.R.	No 56
5-10	Jun — Collaborative Pesticides Analytical Committee — Int committee meeting. Theme : Agreement on int methods of analysis for pesticides. P : 20.	London	A : Dr. R. de B. Ashworth, Plant Pathology Laboratory, Hatching Green, Harpenden, UK. R: FAO Plant Protection Bull.	No 57
6-9	Jun — Customs Co-operation Council — Council — 29th/30th session.	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington, Brussels 5.	No 58
6-9	Jun — Int Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Transport Workers — 15th congress.	Evian-les-Bains (France)	A : G. Roelandt, 50 rue Joseph II, Brussels 4.	No 59
6-10	Jun — Comparative Education Society in Europe — General meeting. Theme : Higher education. P : 100.	Ghent, Brussels	A : Prof. Plancke, University of Ghent, Gent, Belgium. R: 1969, CÉSE.	No 60
• 6-10	Jun — World Association of Women Executives — 18th annual congress. Theme : Contractor's right to salary and the enterprises remuneration. P : 300.	Montreal	A : Mrs. Jutras, 276 rue Saint-Jacques, Chambre 510, Montréal.	No 61
7-9	Jun — European Association of Exploration Geophysicists — 29th annual technical meeting on applied geophysics. P : 400.	Stockholm	A : H.J. Hoogeveen, 30 Carel van Bijlandtlaan, The Hague, Netherlands,	NO 62

	JUNE (continued) 1987 <i>JUIN (suite)</i>		<i>IN</i>	NDEX
8-51	Jun — Int Cotton Advisory Committee — 26th plenary meeting. P: 300.	Amsterdam	A : So. Agriculture Bldg., Washington DC 20250. R : Nov 1967, Int Cte.	NO 47
• 11-16	Jun — zinc Development Association / European General Galvanizers Association — 8th conference on hot dip galvanizing. P: 550.	London	A : F. C. Porter, c/o Zinc Development Association, 34 Berkeley Square, London W.1.	No 64
• 12-15	Jun — Int Federation of Automatic Control — Symposium on identification of automatic control systems.	Prague	A : Dr. G. Ruppel VDI, Postfach 10250, Düsseldorf 10, Germany F.B.	No 65
• 12 Jun - 14 Jul	Jun — United Int Bureaux for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property — Diplomatic conference for the Revision of the Paris convention on protection of industrial property and the Berne convention on protection of literary and artistic works.	Stockholm	A : Royal Ministry of Justice, Stockholm; Bureaux Réunis, 32 chemin des Colombettes, Place des Nations. 1211 Geneva 20.	No 66
n	Jun — European Cattle and Meat Trade Union — Annual general assembly.	Copenhagen	A : 29 rue Fortuny, 75-Paris 17.	No 67
17-23	Jun — Confederation of Tourist Organizations of Latin America — 10th annual congress on tourism. P: 600 (Ex).	Quito	A : Renato Perez Drouet, Manuel Larrea 1317, Quito.	No 68
19-23	Jun — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization — Council — 18th session.	London	A : 22 Berners Street, London W. 1.	No 69
21-29	Jun — European Federation of Chemical Engineering — European meeting.	Frankfurt (M.) (Germany F.R.)	A : DECHEMA Deutsche Gesellschaft für chemisches Apparatewesen, 6 Frankfurt (Main) 7, P.O.B. 7746, Germany F.R. <i>(continued on page</i>	No 70 <i>703)</i>

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« Associations Internationales »

ANNEE 1967.

Le Calendrier des Congrès internationaux qui paraissait jusqu'ici, partie en fascicule séparé au début de chaque année, partie sous forme de suppléments dans la revue « Associations Internationales » sera désormais entièrement incorporé dans cette dernière.

Le numéro de janvier de la revue comprendra désormais le Calendrier Annuel qui donnera toute les informations disponibles au moment de sa parution. Les nouvelles informations et [es modifications paraîtront, comme par le passé, sous forme de suppléments dans les onze numéros suivants de la revue.

LE PRIX POUR L'ENSEMBLE RESTE INCHANGE A 450,— FB; 45,— FF; 40 FS.

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22-25	Jun — 1st int symposium and 32nd Belgian congress on urology.	Liège (Belgium)	A : Dr. Timmermans, Clinique Urologique de l'Université de Liège, Hôpital de Bavière, Liège, Belgium.	No 71
25-29	Jun — Kiwanis Int — 52nd annual convention.	Houston (Texas, USA)	A : Don. S. Vaughn, 101 East Erie Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611, USA.	No 72
26-30	Jun — Int Whaling Commission — 19th annual meeting of commissioners. Theme : Regulation of int whaling, P : 80/16.	London	A : Boom 611, Whitehall Place East, London S.W. 1.	No 73

JULY 1967 JUILLET

8-16	Jul — Int Society for Business Education — Int course on economics and economic education in Austria, P : 120.	Vienna	A : Hof rat Dr. Homolka, Bundeshandelsakademie, Linz, Austria. R : SIEC.	No 74
• 16-22	Jul — Int Federation of Youth and Music — 21st annual congress and 22nd general assembly. P : 2000.	Montreal (Canada)	A : Jeunesses Musicales du Canada, 430 Ouest, Boulevard Saint-Joseph, Montréal 8. Que. R : Annual, Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels 1.	No 75
» 17-27	Jul — Int Union of Geological Sciences — Sub-Commission on Jurassic Stratigraphy — 2nd symposium.	Luxemburg	A : Dr. P. L. Maubeuge, 141, Avenue Carnot, Saint-Max (Meurthe-et-Moselle), France.	No 76

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19 Ju	1- 10 Aug — Int Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth — 6th general assembly. Theme : The future of young agriculturists and their professional training. P : 120 (Ex).	Asuncion (Paraguay)	A : Ernst Pietsch, Cerrito 475, Montevideo. R : Sept 1967, MLJARC, 24 Diestsevest, Leuven, Belgium.	No 77
22-26	Jul — Federation of Mazdaznan Women — Congress. Theme : The responsibility of the women in the World. P : 250.	London Not fixed	A : Mrs. Elizabeth Ecker-Lauer, 4 Römerstrasse, 798 Ravensburg-Wttbg, Germany F.R. R : the Federation.	No 78
22-29	Jul — Christian Esperantists Int Association — 20th annual int congress. P : 200 (Ex).		A : Miss T. Putto, Schaapsweg 139, Ede, Netherlands.	No 79
23-29	Jul — Int Federation for Archery — Congress and 24th World championships. P : 300-	Amersfoort (Netherlands)	A : G.A.H. Everts, P.O. Box 53, Amersfoort, Netherlands. R: Aug 1967, FITA.	No 80
• 24-28	Jul — Int Psycho-Analytical Association — 25th congress. Theme : On acting-out and its role in the psychoanalytic process. P : several hundreds.	Copenhagen	A : Danish Ps. An. Society, Dr. E. J. Linnemann, Montebello, Gentofte, Copenhagen, R : End 1967, Int Journal of Psycho-Analysis.	No 81
27 J	ul - 3 Aug — World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations — European conference. Theme : We must change. P : 500.	Southampton (UK)	A : 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva.	No 82

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