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Formal versus informal relationships among inter-governmental organizations

by Lawrence L. WHETTEN, Ph. D.

We have already published works of this author in previous issues of International Associations : " The relations of IAEA with Non Governmental Organizations ", " The mechanics of inter organizational consultations in the field of atomic energy ", " Methods of association among international organizations : IAEA and the UN Special Fund ". We are pleased to include here a new study by Mr. Whetten.

Atomic energy has been an intriguing technological breakthrough in man's attempt to understand nature with potentialities that have captured the imagination of scientists and statesmen alike. The military applications of this new source of power were readily apparent after Hiroshima, and efforts to control this power on the international level began as early as 1946. Unfortunately, attempts to achieve effective measures of international control have been frustrated by the involvement of atomic energy in matters of national security, which has plunged the entire issue into the labyrinths of the Cold War. Proposals to develop the purely peaceful uses of atomic energy through international cooperation were initially made by President Eisenhower in 1953, and were culminated in the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1956. It is within the context of such a major new technological field, beset by the enormous difficulties of exploring, exploiting and harnessing the unknown properties of a new aspect of nature, that this paper will discuss some of the problems involved in relations among international organizations with interests in atomic energy.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), with its universal membership, is endowed with a primary responsibility for promoting the international development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The specific objectives of IAEA are to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. To these ends, the Agency is authorized to supply ma-

terials, equipment, and services for reactors and other nuclear facilities; to establish and maintain an adequate system of safeguards designed to insure that materials and services originating from the Agency are used exclusively for peaceful purposes; to foster the exchange of technical and scientific information; to encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts; to establish and adapt standards of safety for the protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property; and to encourage pure research and establish its own laboratory. In accomplishing these objectives, the Agency was specifically directed to cooperate with all other international organizations which were interested in atomic energy.

After the preliminary proposal in 1953, other Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) began to devote increasing attention and funds to exploring those aspects of atomic energy which were directly applicable to their statutory responsibilities. The regional organizations that had been created to deal with a clearly defined set of problems, confined to issues that were common to homogeneous geographic regions, were able to establish programs in atomic energy more easily than the universal organization, which was forced to adopt a program that would transcend the varied interests and problems of all groups of states, regardless of their degree of technological advancement or their industrial needs. This complex task prompted the suggestion from representatives of states that were members to numerous organizations

engaged in activities in atomic energy, that each organization make every effort to harmonize its individual program with those of others. It was considered essential by the governments which were paying the assessments to these organizations that overlap in functions and duplication of effort should be eliminated. Furthermore, for the most efficient utilization of the limited resources available to international organizations, the governments insisted that every means available for cooperation in planning and operations be utilized by these IGOs. Methods of association among international organization fall into two general categories : formal and informal relationships. In formal relationships, both parties undertake specific commitments to which they are legally bound. These commitments are usually designed to afford mutually satisfying assurances that the vested interests of both parties will be respected. Such agreements invariably define those activities that are to be implemented and the channels to be utilized in any efforts made to explore problems of mutual interest. Informal associations, on the other hand, are not legally binding; they are voluntarily extended, when it is considered that certain inter-organizational contacts will serve the best interests of both parties. It is these means of inter-organizational association, both the legal, more rigid form and the expedient, more flexible methods, that will be considered in this paper.

Proposed Channels for Inter-Organizational Contacts

During the three years of arduous negotiations which produced the fourth revision of the draft statute of the Atomic Energy Agency that was finally presented by the twelve sponsoring powers to a general international conference to debate (1), the concepts of inter-organizational association had not taken concrete form. However, the debates at the Conference indicated that two basic principles were unanimously endorsed. First, that the operations of the Agency should not compete with or interfere with the current programs and future plans of the various regional units. The consensus of the dele-

(1) The twelve sponsoring powers were : Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Portugal, Union of South Africa, UK, US, and USSR.

gations was that membership in IAEA should in no way prejudice a state's participation in atomic energy matters through its association either with bilateral programs or other multilateral organizations (2).

The second general principle that was accepted by the Conference was that the new Agency should actively assist those regional units dealing in atomic energy in every possible way. Several practical suggestions were made for the institutionalization of this cooperation, including a proposal for the Agency to channel all its aid and services through existing regional organizations. However, it was considered doubtful that such intimate operational contact could be feasible without the degradation of the prestige of the central body, probably to such an extent that the programs of both regional and universal organizations would suffer severely (3).

Article XVI A of the Statute of IAEA states : "The Board of Governors, with the approval of the General Conference, is authorized to enter into an agreement or agreements establishing an appropriate relationship between the Agency and the UN and any other organization, the work of which is related to that of the Agency". In further defining the original intent of these "appropriate relationships" there are more than twenty-five references in the Statute to "parties to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement" or "group of states", all in contexts which clearly establish the Agency's authority to deal with various groupings of states on as broad an operational level as those envisaged between IAEA and a single member state (4).

With this interpretation, the Preparatory Commission, which was charged with examining and recommending to the First General Conference the framework for the initial operations of the Agency, considered the total problem of inter-organizational relations and agreed that the Commission only had the authority to negotiate a recommended relationship agreement with the UN. Other agreements were to

(2) IAEA/Conference on the Statute (CS)/ORs 12/p 12 (Fahmy, Egypt); ORs 8/p 23-25 (Sandier, Sweden); ORs 12/p 36-37 (Leger, Haiti) ; and ORs 22/p 27 (Urguia, El Salvador).

(3) *Ibid.*, Ors 5/p 27-30 (Vidai, Spain).

(4) Statute of IAEA, Articles III A-1, 2, & 6; XI D: XIV B 1 & C.

await the formal establishment of the Agency. This decision was strongly re-enforced by the attitude of the specialized agencies toward the new organization, which they felt was bound to encroach upon their vested interests. The ensuing debate, the most vigorous during the entire experience of the Commission, resulted in all eighteen Governments represented on the Commission siding unanimously against the major specialized agencies on the relationship issue—whether the Agency was to be considered the primary organization in the field of atomic energy. Such an interpretation, it was feared by the specialized agencies, would place IAEA in a position to coordinate the activities of the other organizations. Despite the unanimity of the member governments, the exact terms of IAEA's relationship with the specialized agencies was defined only after two years of hard bargaining, with major concessions being made by IAEA.

The relationships with the regional IGOs were dependent upon the terms of the agreements with the members of the UN Family; farther consideration of formal associations with the regional bodies lagged behind those of the specialized agencies. However, this did not preclude informal contacts. Several regional IGOs assumed the initiative and approached the Preparatory Commission, expressing an interest in the proceedings of the General Conference. A highly disruptive debate developed on the question of extending invitations to IGOs for the public meetings of the Agency was immediately submerged into the larger torrents of the Cold War (5). It was finally decided to extend invitations for the First General Conference of IAEA to the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in the USSR (JINR), the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) of OEEC, and the Nordic Organization for Theoretical Nuclear Physics (which declined).

Politics and Inter-Organization Contacts

During the First General Conference, the distinction between formal and informal rela-

(5) IAEA/Preparatory Commission (PC)/ORs 12/p 12 (Jolies, Executive-Secretary); ORs 64/p 10 & 13 (Emelyanov, USSR); ORs 65/p 5 & 7 (Vedeler, USA); OKs 65/p 6 (Fahmy, Egypt).

tionships among international organizations began to crystallize. Taking advantage of the absence of a representation from EURATOM, the Soviets insisted upon granting permanent observer status immediately to the three IGOs that were present. The West objected stating that before such formal relations could be considered, the Board must first be authorized to determine the principles upon which such relationships should be based. Furthermore, it was the general opinion that it was premature to enter into formal relations with IGOs until the Agency had more clearly defined its own program. This was especially true since so many organizations had recently come into being that a detailed study of each was required, including the alleged proximity of its interests to those of the Agency. Some organizations' activities would undoubtedly be too remote to be of concern to IAEA; others, such as the Dubno Institute in the Soviet Bloc, might contain political considerations which would have a bearing on the Agency's association with other bodies.

The Board of Governors, acting on the authority granted by the General Conference, decided to endorse the principle of formal relationships, but maintained that such contacts at that time would still be premature. However, it was suggested that the Director General endeavor to establish informal contacts with the regional IGOs in an effort to obtain background information about their activities and responsibilities. By seeking to create such a channel for the exchange of information, the Agency would also be able to inform these bodies of its activities and plans, in the expectations that they would curtail those functions that duplicated the Agency's operations.

With the delay in establishing formal relationships, the informal contacts assumed an increasing importance. These informal contacts received a major additional dimension when the issue of invitations to be extended to the IGOs gained the stature of a primary agenda item. Either the General Conference or the Board, upon the Conference's authorization, has the power to extend invitations to other international organizations to send representatives to the public meetings of IAEA. When the proposed list of invitations was introduced for the Board's consideration, the debate cen-

The improvement of rice crops is one of the foremost problems in the struggle against hunger in large parts of the world. The International Atomic Energy Agency has embarked on an international programme to use nuclear energy in rice cultivation research.

Jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, IAEA is promoting rice tests carried out by Hungarian scientists at Szarvas (Hungary).

Taking samples of rice plants from an experimental plot, 10 days after radioactive fertilizer has been applied.

(Photo IAEA)



tered on the eligibility of EURATOM. The Soviet Bloc insisted that this organization was closely related to NATO and, therefore, was not solely devoted to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The West replied that such was not the case and that since EURATOM was undoubtedly one of the largest bodies in this field, the Agency would be unwise in excluding it from its general proceedings (6).

The issue was so bitterly contested that the Soviet Governor complained, "the political discussion which has been forced upon the Board has seriously endangered the unity that has been maintained throughout the work of the Preparatory Commission and, so far, through that of the Agency itself" (7). The Governor from Egypt voiced the same feelings when he asked the Board to defer the consideration of this "untimely, unwise and pointless item", since this "...political issue introduced into the current debate was the first blow that has been dealt to the harmony of the Agency since its

(6) GOV/ORs 49/para 71-72 (Zamyatin, USSR); ORs 74/para 2-5 (Zamyatin, USSR); and ORs 74/para 28-31 (Michaels, UK).

(7) GOV/ORs 74/para 25 (Zamyatin, USSR).

inception" (8). Nonetheless, a decision was required, and the Board divided fifteen in favor, three against, and three abstaining, in extending an invitation to EURATOM.

During the Second Session of the General Conference, the Soviets attempted to take advantage of the presence of the general membership, including the large bloc of uncommitted nations, by discussing the question of EURATOM more comprehensively than previously. This organization had become operational in 1958. It has been created partially in response to the potential dangers raised by the Suez Crisis to Europe's sources of power. To relieve Europe's potential fuel shortages, the Treaty of Rome stipulated four primary objectives : One, to stimulate and coordinate scientific research; two, to exchange and pool information on licenses and patents; three, to formulate an efficient system to protect the health of research and nuclear industry workers; four, to formulate a common nuclear market among member states. All of these aims fall within the statutory responsibilities of the Agency, The budget

(8) GOV/ORs 74/para 34 (Fahmy, Egypt).

for the initial five-year program for EURATOM was 214 million dollars. For the next period, from 1963-1967, the Community estimated that the budget would be 480 million dollars, or approximately twelve to fifteen times greater than the prospective budget of the Agency for the same period. Whereas the first five-year program provided for the establishment of four research centers and the awarding of 250 research contracts, the program for the next period proposes to concentrate on more specific projects : \$60 million on fast reactors (as compared to \$6 million during first period), and \$30 million in the field of biology (as compared to \$3.5 million during 1958-1963) (9).

These plans dwarf the ambitions of the Agency. EURATOM's achievements have become the actuality of the expectations of the delegates at the Conference on the Statute of IAEA. For its members, EURATOM has become what it was hoped IAEA would become for the entire world. Under such circumstances, the Agency could ill afford not to establish and maintain the closest association possible with this organization—whether on a formal or informal basis. However, the Soviet Bloc raised a list of charges against this body which included : "...The Treaty contained no mention of a ban on military uses and EURATOM's inspection system could not be extended to cover fissionable materials used for military purposes of stocks in military establishment..." Furthermore, it was claimed, that EURATOM had not accepted the principle of IAEA's supervisory functions (10).

The Six attempted to counter the list of charges by pointing out, among other things, that the members of EURATOM had not renounced their freedom of action in the military sphere anymore than the Soviets had done in becoming a member of the Agency. The safeguards mentioned by the Soviets were considerably more extensive than those of the Agency, since EURATOM insured that all nuclear materials in the possession of members states that were used for non-military purposes were under EURATOM supervision. The acceptance of the principle of IAEA's supervision was a difficult

(9) *London Times*, 24 January 1962

(10) GC (II) COM 2/ORs 10/para 14 (Samokish, USSR), para 11 (Czechoslovakia); para 18 (Ukraine); para 19 (Poland).

proposal since this principle was, as yet, undefined, and no other organization had felt the need for considering this external control. Finally, the research and training program of this organization for the first Five-Year Plan, COBSing \$43 million annually, contained no projects relating to the military application of atomic energy (11). So effective was the riposte of the Six on the presence of EURATOM at the Agency's public meetings, that subsequent Soviet objections have been sufficiently less spirited to permit this aspect of the Agency's informal associations with regional units to function more satisfactorily.

Informal Associations

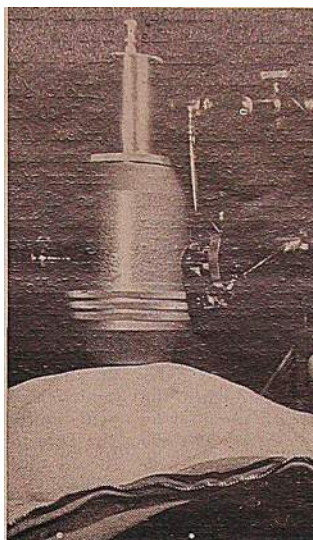
Each year invitations have been extended to the major regional units : The European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), EURATOM, European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) of OEEC, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa south of the Sahara (CCTA), and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR). The need for establishing some means of association with these bodies, which have many interests that are similar to those of the Agency, became increasingly urgent as IAEA grew in stature. However, since the Board realized that it would be ruinous for the Agency to consider formal contacts with such organizations as EURATOM, it authorized the Director-General to establish any form of contact, short of formal relations, that might be effectively utilized to intensify the cooperation between IAEA and appropriate organizations (12). For some organizations these were considered as interim measures, for others, the only possible solution.

The Director-General later reported to the Board that a practice of inter-secretariat consultations and the exchange of information had been established. These arrangements provided for the safeguarding of confidential material and reciprocal consideration of each organization's interests. In this manner the Agency was attempting to keep itself informed of all pro-

(11) GC (II) COM 2/para 16 (Goldschmidt, France); para 20-25 (Errera, Belgium).

(12) GOV/97 "Liaison with Regional Inter-Governmental Organizations".

Work on the use of radioactive chromium, in the diagnosis of a type of anaemia, being conducted at the Radioisotope Laboratory of the Republic Hospital in Baghdad, Iraq, under a research contract awarded by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The lifespan of the red blood corpuscles affected by haemolytic anaemia is measured with a scintillation counter. The red cells are labelled with the radioisotope, chromium 51, and the fate of these tagged cells is determined by external counting of the radioactivity of various organs. This permits a diagnosis of the origin of the disease not only by measuring the shortening of the lifespan of these cells but also by ascertaining the role which liver and spleen play in the increased rate of red cell destruction, which is characteristic for this disease.



jected activities in the field. For instance, in December 1958, the Secretariat had requested that these organizations supply the Agency with information on their programs for conferences and symposia, thus enabling the Agency to make more accurate recommendations for comprehensive coverage of conferences for the entire field of atomic energy.

These informal contacts had allowed the Agency to send representatives to working groups of regional organizations such as the group of experts of the ENEA on Third Party Liability, and on Norms for Protection against the Dangers of Ionizing Radiation, and to an OAS meeting on Radiation Protection. In a similar vein, the Agency had circulated draft copies of various proposed publications to interested regional organizations. It was considered appropriate that in an entirely informal manner, the secretariats of these bodies be invited to send observers or consultants to panels and working groups sponsored by the Agency whenever it would be of assistance in their work.

However effective these informal contacts might have been, the presence of representatives of certain organizations, in any capacity, at Agency functions was so objectionable to various member states, that absolute reciprocity could not be expected in all cases. This jeopardized the application of the informal means of consultation and cooperation, and added a sense of urgency to the more informal methods of association.

However, before plans for formal relations could materialize, the Director-General suggested to the Board that the Agency be allowed to widen its informal contacts to include other organizations than those exclusively engaged in activities in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. As a result of the Board's approval, the Agency's informal contacts have increased until they now include EURATOM, CERN, CCTA, the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, the Nordic Organization for Theoretical Nuclear Physics, the European Conference of Ministers of Transport, the Customs Cooperation Council, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures,

the Central Office for International Railway Transport, the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine, the Danube Commission, as well as the various Economic Commissions of ECOSOC.

These IGOs have made valuable contributions to the Agency's program by participating on numerous IAEA panels and working groups, thereby permitting full consultation with all interested bodies on various recommendations and conventions concerning third-party liability, health and safety standards, waste disposal, transport of fissionable materials, customs tariffs and procedures for customs clearance of radioactive materials, and radiation protection. Since most of these organizations are directly concerned with the application of these codes and conventions, their presence during the drafting stage has been considered essential by the Agency. Also, the representatives of these IGOs have been helpful in pointing out conflicting national legislation and the prevailing climate of opinion among governmental, industrial, and labor groups regarding proposed standards and codes. The informal contacts established and maintained with these organizations have been beneficial in the promotion of the Agency's program.

Formal Relationships

Due to the frustration caused by the political hostilities, the conflicts with the specialized agencies, and the difficulties of a ITCW organization defining the precise contents and perimeters of its activities, formal negotiations with the regional organizations could not commence until four years after the establishment of the Agency. The European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) was the first to assume the initiative and approach the Agency, informing the Director-General that it had been authorized by its parent organization, OEEC, to explore the possibility of establishing more formal relations with IAEA. The basic purpose of ENEA is to further the development of the production and uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the participating countries, through promoting cooperation between those countries and harmonizing measures taken at the national level. This organization has broad powers of coordination and supervision of nuclear materials,

and its interests in research, training, production of materials, and national legislation coincided closely with those of the Agency.

More specifically, the program for ENEA for 1960 included the formulation of radiation protection norms, regulations for the transport of fissionable materials, and procedures for the nuclear waste disposal; it was engaged in studies of radio-active sampling and standardization of methods, and the means of establishing a system of hazards control and international warning in case of nuclear accidents; it established and operated three large-scale nuclear laboratories and had drafted an international convention in third-party liability for nuclear materials (13). These were all projects in which the Agency was also similarly engaged, and in order to present national governments with uniform estimates and recommendations, the Director-General of IAEA suggested to the Board that every means of association be exploited.

The extensiveness of the common interests of the two organizations warranted the formalization of their association, and the representatives of the two bodies drafted an agreement that was subsequently adopted. This relationship agreement, similar to those of other organizations, provided for the principle of prior consultation before commitment—a concept of axiomatic importance in the problem of harmonization of efforts—(Article I) ; reciprocal representation at appropriate meeting of various organs and bodies of both organizations (Article II) ; the exchange of information and the necessary safeguarding of confidential documents (Article III) ; inter-secretariat cooperation (Article IV and V) ; and the methods of financing of special services (Article VI).

The second regional body to approach the Agency seeking formal association was the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa south of the Sahara (CCTA), which had been created in 1950 by the colonial powers of Europe, their African dependencies and the independent African states. In promoting tech-

(13) Statutes of ENEA, Articles 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11; see also IAEA/INFCIRC/25 part I, " Agreement Relating to Cooperation between IAEA and the European Nuclear Energy Agency ".

nival cooperation this organization is empowered to convene technical conferences, make recommendations to member governments pertaining to the formulation of joint requests for technical assistance from other international organizations, and advise member governments on matters in the fields warranting technical cooperation. These fields include medicine, agricultural research, pest control, soil conservation, hydrology, nutrition, and oceanography—all of which are becoming increasingly concerned with the numerous adaptations of atomic energy in research and technology. Since 1957, CCTA has created channels for an increased exchange of information between the member states of the Commission on the uses of radioisotopes in these fields of research, and it has attempted to coordinate certain areas of national research, codes of practice and training in the use of radioisotopes.

The Commission has sought from the Agency such information as could be exchanged within the limits of the informal working level contacts. The Agency has assisted CCTA in organizing a training course in the medical uses of radioisotopes held in Leopoldville. IAEA has consulted CCTA on such matters as conferences, symposia, and other questions of mutual interest.

When the recommendation was made to explore the possibilities of formal relations with CCTA, however, serious opposition was encountered. Led by the Governor from India, the former colonial territories represented on the Board denounced the Commission as an instrument of imperialism unworthy of formal contact with the Agency. The Board was unable to recommend a relationship agreement to the General Conference. Many of the observers at the Fourth General Conference felt that regardless of the charges of imperialism, the crescendo of African nationalism would doom the Commission to failure. Therefore, to tie the Agency to an organization with such hapless prospects was not considered at the time to be wise. Finally on 6 February 1964, a formal relationship agreement was signed by IAEA and CCTA.

In 1959 the OAS created the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC). This

organization was the third to request formal relations with the Agency. IANEC's most important tasks are to assist the American republics in developing a coordinated plan in research and training in nuclear energy and to supply those administrative services that would aid in the formulation of such a plan. The Commission is directed to develop its activities in collaboration with other IGOs engaged in similar operations.

During its first year of operation IANEC had collaborated very closely on an informal basis with the Agency. It had conducted a number of seminars with IAEA's assistance, and had allowed the Agency to use its various administrative facilities in connection with such activities in Latin American countries as the holding of training courses and the preparation of regional seminars. The Secretariat of IANEC had also rendered considerable assistance to the Agency's resources and survey missions and had publicized IAEA's conferences and programs in its own publications. IANEC had invited the Agency to send observers to its meetings and to be represented at the second and third Inter-American Symposia on Peaceful Applications of Nuclear Energy; both were major conferences in this field. According to the Director-General, in the development of its initial program IANEC had specifically taken into account the work of the Agency on health and safety protection and third-party liability and had asked for guidance from the Agency on the subject of the transportation of radioactive material (14).

This profitable association had been conducted entirely on an informal basis and prompted the Director-General to enthusiastically endorse the request by the Commission for formal contacts. The Board duly authorized the negotiations of a formal relationship agreement, which was almost identical to the previous agreement with ENEC and was subsequently adopted by the Fourth General Conference.

The conclusion of these formal agreements with other organizations imparts specific re-

(14) IAEA/INFCIRC/25 part II, "Agreement Relating to Cooperation between IAEA and the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission".

sponsibilities. Both organizations exchange proposed agendas and are invited to send observers to the general membership assemblies, as well as the public meeting of the executive boards. Both organizations are allowed to submit brief statements to the other organization on matters of mutual concern, and both bodies have access to all unrestricted documents and other facilities that serve their mutual interests. Each organization undertakes to avail itself of full consultations at the secretariat level and to invite representatives of the other organization to attend appropriate meeting of panel, conferences, and working groups which it convenes. These responsibilities, however, are legally confined to only three of the many IGOs with which the Agency deals.

Conclusions

The fundamental reasons for inter-organization associations are to eliminate duplication of effort and to insure the maximum utilization of available resources. The duplication of activities between the Agency and the regional IGOs, especially the European organization, has been enormous. Each organization has researched and formulated its own set of health and safety codes, third-party liability conventions and security safeguards. Regional training programs and scientific meetings have often overlapped with the Agency's activities in these fields. This situation raises at least two questions: Does the desired maximum efficiency require some form of central control and coordination, or can program harmonization be achieved through consultation and cooperation? And should these methods be administered through legally defined, formalized channels?

The advantages of universal and regional approaches to technical international problems seem to warrant multilateral organization at both levels, and to emphasize the question of the appropriate methods of harmonization of activities within each level—control and coordination or consultation and cooperation. These two forms of harmonization have emerged in the field of international atomic energy. The first form is found in the supra-national IGOs in Europe which have the authority to exercise

strict regulatory controls and to coordinate the activities of member states and the dependent organizations which deal in atomic energy. The second form is the practice of voluntary cooperation and consultation exercised without coercion or restraint to the mutual satisfaction of organizations with similar interests. It remains to be seen whether the flexibility and autonomy of the cooperative system will prove more satisfactory than the control and supervision of the integrated system.

The desire for the harmonization of programs on the regional and universal levels has produced some novel innovations in the methods of association. The presence of political considerations in the decision-making framework of a technical organization, such as IAEA, has had a marked impact on the manner of its association with other organizations. The divisions that are characteristic among the states of our age—East-West, donor-recipient, colony-metropolitan—have produced wide chasms between nations on the numerous controversial issues related to atomic energy. The resulting impasses have prevented the Agency—the universal body—from establishing the normal formal relations with many of the IGOs, including several that are making significant contributions to the advancement of the field. The advantages of establishing these formal relationships are two fold: By clearly and legally defining the machinery to resolve any grievance that might arise, they provide more concrete assurances that the interests of one party will not be usurped by the other. It further reassures member governments that, maximum efforts have been taken to insure harmonization of international efforts, thereby utilizing available resources most economically. Such formal agreements are highly desirable in areas of intense competition.

The frustration, however, caused by conflicting political interests of member states forced the Agency to deal with most of the IGOs on an informal basis. In most cases these, informal contacts were gradually developed to such a productive level that little distinction could be made between informal and formal association, other than the legal character of the latter.

This pragmatic evolution in inter-organizational associations has greatly reduced rivalry and has inspired a sense of voluntary cooperation and consultation that has had the cyclical effect of prompting mutual confidence and further consultation—an essential ingredient in effective inter-organizational relations. It is significant that the Agency's member states were sufficiently flexible in their attitudes toward international cooperation to allow such major alter-

ations in the accepted methods of inter-organizational relations. These relations have developed into the primary means of inter-organizational association of the principal international body dealing with atomic energy. Such adjustments have proven sufficient to accommodate conflicting political interests and the demand for efficient international administration—a continual challenge in inter-state affairs.

RELATIONS OFFICIELLES ET OFFICIEUSES ENTRE ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

par Laurence L. WHETTEN.

Résumé de l'article en anglais, pages 74-82

Les organisations internationales, tout comme les états nationaux, développent des relations avec leurs semblables dans le but de protéger les intérêts—en cause et favoriser les activités mutuellement profitables.

Il y a plusieurs formes de contact : bilatéral et multilatéral; ce dernier pouvant être sur un plan soit limité, soit régional, soit universel.

Les méthodes d'association au sein de ces différentes formes de contact se répartissent sous trois catégories : officielles, quasi officielles, officieuses. Il y a des avantages et des limitations à l'application de chacune des méthodes; les particularités de chacune dépendent souvent des circonstances politiques qui les ont fait naître.

Les relations officielles entre deux organisations internationales sont généralement définies en détail par des accords officiels auxquels est conférée une valeur juridique liant les deux parties. Le but de ces accords officiels est de fournir un cadre légal pour le développement de contacts mutuellement bénéficiaires entre les deux organisations. Ce cadre donne aux gouvernements membres l'assurance que les doubles emplois et les gaspillages de ressources peuvent être réduits au minimum; il donne en même temps à chaque organisation un appareil légal suffisant pour protéger ses intérêts d'une éventuelle usurpation du partenaire. Atteindre ces deux objectifs est essentiel pour une pleine participation des états membres et le développement d'un esprit de coopération entre tous les organes intéressés, ce qui permettra ensuite un rendement maximum des responsabilités statutaires de chaque organisation.

Ces accords imposent aux deux parties des responsabilités spécifiques. On échange les projets de programmes, les observateurs aux assemblées générales aussi bien

qu'aux réunions publiques et aux réunions de l'exécutif. Chaque organisation est autorisée à soumettre à l'autre des questions du ressort commun et toutes deux ont accès à tous les documents non réservés et aux facilités qui peuvent servir leurs intérêts communs. Chaque organisation s'efforce de tirer le maximum de profit des consultations au niveau du secrétariat; elle invite les représentants de l'autre partie à assister aux réunions qu'elle convoque.

Dans certaines circonstances cependant lorsqu'une partie attache trop d'importance aux engagements formels, la fluidité des contacts au niveau pratique que donne une association d'un type moins officiel peut donner des résultats plus rapides. En effet, la solution de problèmes de pratique administrative et d'organisation courante peut être souvent facilitée par des voies officieuses.

- Les relations officieuses ne se fondent pas sur des accords juridiques mais sur le bon vouloir des parties intéressées. Les relations de ce type sont caractérisées par une coopération volontairement et unilatéralement étendue projet par projet. Il n'y a ici aucun mécanisme de protection contre d'éventuels accrocs aux intérêts établis. De telles relations sont particulièrement efficaces au niveau du travail pratique et des secrétariats entre organisations solidement établies dont les intérêts sont peu compétitifs.

L'exemple historique des relations entre l'Agence Internationale de l'Energie Atomique (AIEA) avec les nombreux organes intéressés à l'énergie nucléaire jette un peu de lumière sur le mécanisme de ces différentes formes de relations.

(suite page 94)



(Cliché YMCA)

LES ONG ET LA LUTTE CONTRE L'ANALPHABÉTISME

Elaboré sur la base d'un document préparé par le secrétariat de l'Unesco, ce texte a été examiné et approuvé par le Groupe de travail des organisations non gouvernementales sur l'alphabétisation, au cours de sa dernière réunion le 16 novembre 1965.

Il fait le point de la participation des O. N. G. au programme d'alphabétisation de l'Unesco.

Le succès du Programme expérimental mondial d'alphabétisation dépendra dans une large mesure de la coopération intense, permanente et multiforme des organisations non gouvernementales. La réalisation de ce programme crée des conditions particulièrement propices à une telle coopération.

La dernière conférence bi-annuelle des organisations non gouvernementales auprès de l'Unesco avait inscrit à son ordre du jour un point spécial sur l'alphabétisation. Après discussion de ce point, elle a décidé de constituer un groupe de travail composé de représentants

d'organisations témoignant d'un intérêt particulièrement actif pour la lutte contre l'analphabétisme. Ce groupe s'est réuni au mois de février 1965 et a pris un certain nombre de décisions sur la base d'un document préparé par le Secrétariat de l'Unesco qui présentait des suggestions pour l'action des organisations non gouvernementales. Le groupe s'est prononcé sur les types d'activités à mener dans le domaine de l'alphabétisation et a communiqué ses conclusions à toutes les organisations non gouvernementales. Ces recommandations ont été partiellement mises en œuvre et c'est là un résultat positif.

Au mois d'août dernier, le Secrétariat de l'Unesco a envoyé à 58 organisations non gouvernementales une lettre d'invitation pour la réalisation du programme d'assistance aux ONG. La date limite pour l'envoi des réponses était le 31 octobre. Sur les 58 organisations invitées à prêter leur concours, 11 seulement ont répondu à l'appel de l'Organisation.

Cependant, dans le même temps, un certain nombre d'organisations non gouvernementales (syndicats, associations féminines ou à caractère confessionnel, organisations d'enseignants et de jeunes) ont élargi leurs propres activités et ont manifesté un intérêt accru pour la lutte contre l'analphabétisme. Le Secrétariat de l'Unesco a participé activement à plusieurs réunions internationales d'organisations non gouvernementales et s'est efforcé d'encourager cet intérêt et ce dynamisme accrus de la part de ces organisations non gouvernementales.

Néanmoins, il n'est pas possible de considérer l'action menée jusqu'à présent comme totalement satisfaisante. Deux lacunes essentielles dans la coopération entre l'Unesco et les organisations non gouvernementales, en ce qui concerne l'alphabetisation, sont à signaler :

- a) le manque de continuité;
- b) le manque de diversification et d'individualisation de cette coopération en fonction du caractère propre à chaque organisation non gouvernementale.

Continuité de la coopération

L'établissement de contrats pour des projets définis (séminaires, études, publications, rédaction de manuels, etc.) est une des formes bien établies de la coopération entre le Secrétariat et les organisations non gouvernementales.

Dans le but, dont la nécessité est reconnue, d'établir des contacts beaucoup plus réguliers, il conviendrait d'obtenir des réponses aux questions suivantes :

1. Dans quelle mesure les réunions tenues régulièrement par les organisations non gouvernementales (congrès, conférences annuelles, assemblées régionales ou nationales, etc.) pourraient-elles être utilisées pour l'examen des différents aspects de la lutte contre l'alphabet-

tisme à tous les niveaux et quel rôle le Secrétariat pourrait-il jouer à cet effet ?

2. Quels sont les moyens pour encourager les branches nationales des différentes organisations non gouvernementales à prendre une part plus active à la lutte contre l'alphabetisme ?

3. Dans quelle mesure et de quelle manière les publications périodiques des organisations non gouvernementales (internationales et nationales) pourraient-elles être utilisées de manière systématique pour la dissémination des informations fournies par l'Unesco et des résultats et des enseignements des expériences nationales ?

4. Dans quelle mesure les organisations non gouvernementales pourraient-elles apporter une contribution régulière aux publications de l'Unesco dans ce domaine ?

Le début de la mise en œuvre du Programme expérimental mondial d'alphabetisation de l'Unesco constitue une base concrète pour une activité accrue des organisations non gouvernementales dans les pays intéressés. Le caractère permanent et la longue durée du Programme expérimental impliquent la nécessité de la continuité des efforts des organisations non gouvernementales de même qu'ils créent les conditions favorables à une telle continuité.

Diversification de la coopération

Malgré certains traits communs, la participation des différentes organisations non gouvernementales à la lutte contre l'alphabetisme doit présenter un caractère diversifié qui corresponde à leur vocation propre, à leur champ d'activités et à la composition de leurs effectifs. À titre d'exemple, on pourrait esquisser de la manière suivante le rôle spécifique des organisations syndicales, féminines, d'enseignants et de jeunesse.

a) Les organisations syndicales

Les liens établis entre les programmes d'alphabetisation et les priorités du développement accroissent l'importance du rôle des entreprises dans la lutte contre l'alphabetisme; ils soulignent la nécessité de l'alphabetisation fonctionnelle des ouvriers et de la corrélation entre alphabetisation rudimentaire et formation professionnelle. Cette orientation met en évidence

la participation nécessaire des organisations syndicales au niveau national et dans les entreprises. Dans un grand nombre de pays, les syndicats sont les organismes les plus appropriés pour stimuler l'intérêt des ouvriers et tirer profit des programmes d'alphabétisation; ils sont également les mieux placés pour : 1) revendiquer la stimulation financière des nouveaux lettrés; 2) étudier le contenu nouveau de l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle et inclure cet élément dans leurs revendications et leurs activités; 3) développer l'intérêt et la compréhension des cadres syndicaux pour tous les problèmes relatifs à l'éducation des travailleurs, en commençant par les analphabètes, et 4) participer à la sélection des cadres enseignants les mieux qualifiés.

b) *Les organisations d'enseignants*

Le caractère à la fois intensif et massif des programmes d'alphabétisation dans de nombreux pays met en relief l'importance particulière de la contribution des organisations d'enseignants. Au cours des prochaines années, les pays intéressés auront besoin de centaines de milliers et probablement de millions d'enseignants pour les programmes d'alphabétisation. Les organisations d'enseignants (associations, syndicats, etc.) auront la responsabilité d'entreprendre systématiquement la mobilisation de leurs cadres sous diverses formes (rémunération à temps plein, à temps partiel, travail à titre bénévole, etc.). Les organisations d'enseignants sont peut-être les mieux placées pour procéder à la formation complémentaire des professionnels de l'enseignement dont les connaissances pédagogiques s'appliquent principalement aux enfants et sont moins adaptées à la spécificité du travail en milieu adulte. Enfin, les organisations d'enseignants seront appelées à apporter leur concours pour la préparation des volontaires non spécialisés qui devront être recrutés dans un grand nombre de pays.

c) *Les organisations féminines*

Elles ont notamment les tâches particulières suivantes : 1) sensibiliser l'opinion dans les cercles officiels et privés, lettrés et illettrés, à la nécessité de réduire l'analphabétisme parmi les femmes; 2) étudier comment l'analphabétisme affecte la femme dans ses fonctions de responsable du foyer, de mère, de citoyenne, d'épouse, de productrice et de consommatrice;

3) donner aux programmes d'alphabétisation fonctionnelle un contenu qui corresponde aux besoins des femmes; 4) offrir aux femmes illettrées ou semi-lettrées les possibilités de s'organiser pour rattraper leur retard; 5) faire de leurs cadres les promotrices de l'alphabétisation de leurs adhérentes; 6) faciliter la concentration des efforts en faveur des groupes de femmes dont le besoin d'alphabétisation est le plus urgent et le plus grand, et 7) renforcer leurs activités contre les différentes formes de discrimination qui privent encore les femmes et les filles des mêmes possibilités d'éducation que celles dont jouissent les hommes.

d) *Les organisations de jeunesse*

Dans les pays qui souffrent encore de l'analphabétisme, ces organisations ont de nombreuses et importantes fonctions à remplir, notamment: 1) encourager les jeunes illettrés ou semi-lettrés à assister aux cours d'alphabétisation et à participer aux activités des clubs de jeunes et organisations locales comptant parmi leurs activités l'alphabétisation et autres programmes éducatifs; 2) fournir aux jeunes une éducation extrascolaire en liaison avec l'alphabétisation, la formation professionnelle et l'aménagement de la communauté; 3) contribuer à faire prendre conscience à leurs membres de la nature et de l'importance du problème de l'analphabétisme, et 4) convaincre les jeunes de la nécessité de se porter volontaires en tant que maîtres, instructeurs et organisateurs de la campagne d'alphabétisation dans leur pays ou région, et contribuer à assurer leur formation en tant que tels. Dans les pays où l'analphabétisme n'est plus qu'un problème résiduel, les organisations de jeunesse peuvent apporter une contribution précieuse au Programme mondial d'alphabétisation en mobilisant l'opinion publique, en collectant des fonds, des livres, de l'équipement, destinés à des projets d'alphabétisation dans d'autres pays, et en organisant l'envoi de volontaires à long terme pour les programmes d'alphabétisation à l'étranger.

e) *Les organisations religieuses*

Les organisations religieuses peuvent jouer un rôle extrêmement important dans les programmes d'alphabétisation qui peuvent être pour elles d'un intérêt vital. Les ministres des cultes (imans, moines, pasteurs, rabbins, prêtres

(suite page 94)

CONNAISSANT DE LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE

Liste de quelques études documentaires et articles publiés dans la revue
"Associations Internationales" de 1949 à 1965

STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Select list of documentary studies and articles published
in the review "International Associations" from 1949
to 1965

La Coopération internationale International co-operation

- Considérations sur le développement des relations
internationales, par le Dr René Sand
m 1951, Janv., pp. 4-6
- L'organisation internationale et l'enseignement
universitaire, par G. P. Speeckaert
m 1959, Juill...pp.449-504
- International Co-operation in Action*, by David
Mitrany in 1959, Sept., pp. 644-648
- International Organization and University Educa-
tion*, by G. P. Speeckaert
in 1960, Feb., pp. 89-93
- Les organisations internationales en Afrique, par
G. P. Speeckaert m 1960, Mars, pp. 153-155
- General Theory of International Organization*, by
Raymond Spencer Rodgers
in 1961, Feb., pp. 8.8-93
- Tableaux descriptifs des organismes d'assistance
financière internationale, par J. Pirenne
in 1961, Oct., pp. 657-670
- Aspects of Defining International Scientific Or-
ganizations*, by Dr. Péter Vas-Zoltan
in 1965, Apr. pp. 198-205
- Les travaux de l'Union des associations interna-
tionales dans le domaine de la documentation
internationale, par G. P. Speeckaert
in 1965, Oct., pp. 574-577

*A Preliminary Empirical Study of an International
Integrative Subsystem*, by Paul Smoker
in 1965, Nov., pp. 638-646

La Coopération internationale non gouvernementale

International non-governmental co-operation

- Peace by Pieces*, by M. Lyman C. White
in 1949, July, pp. 103-107
- Les différents types d'ONG
m 1951, Févr., pp. 36-39
- Messages de 16 ONG in 1953, Janv., pp. 3-14
- The rôle of NGO's in the Implementation of the
principles of UN*, by Yusuf Buch
in 1953, Oct., pp. 375-378
- NGO's and Democracy*, by Lyman C. White
in 1953, Nov., pp. 437-441
- An Advance in Democratic Representation*, by
David Mitrany in 1954, March, pp. 136-138
- La fonction des ONG dans la société internationale
organisée, par Vittorino Veronese
in 1954, Sept., pp. 398-400
- Le rôle du secteur privé de la coopération inter-
nationale, par Georges Langrod
in 1954, Oct., pp. 466-467

Afin de satisfaire de nombreuses demandes, nous, pu-
blions ici une nouvelle liste, mise à jour, des études pu-
riées dans notre revue, le numéro de janvier 1965
dans lequel cette liste a paru ayant été rapidement épuisé.

*In response to mimerons requests we are giving below
an up-to-date list of the studies published in our magazi-
ne, as the January 1965 issue in which such a list was
given is now out of print.*

- Un progrès en matière de représentation démocratique, par David Mitran
m 1954, Oct., pp. 469-472
- Assemblée Générale UAI, Paris 1955
in 1955, Août, pp. 490-515
- UAI's General Assembly, Paris 1955
in 1955, Aug., pp. 524-536
- Assemblée Générale UAI, Bruxelles 1958
in 1958, Sept, pp. 566-607
- UAI's General Assembly, Brussels 1958
in 1958, Sept., pp. 608-644
- Vers l'universalité des ONG, par V. Hercik
in 1958, Oct., pp. 669-077
et 1962, Avril, pp. 273-274
- Unofficial Groups in International Relations, by Donald C. Blaisdell
m 1959, June, pp. 436-440
- Evolution des rapports entre les pouvoirs publics et les ONG, par V. Hercik
in 1960, Févr., pp. 78-98
- Messages de membres de l'UAI
m 1961, Janv., pp. 14-39
- NGO's Viewed by a Political Scientist, by Pitman B. Potter
m 1962, June, pp. 403-405
- Les ONG et les nouveaux Etats membres des Nations Unies, par G. P. Speeckaert et G. Devillé
in 1963, Oct., pp. 615-634
- Méthodes de diffusion des résultats obtenus par les organisations internationales dans leurs activités, par G. P. Speeckaert
m 1964, Avril, pp. 202-214
- Methods of Dissemination of Results Achieved in the Activities of International Organizations, by G. P. Speeckaert in 1964, July, pp. 398-406
- Quelques réflexions concernant le secteur privé de la coopération internationale, par Georges Langrod
in 1964, Dec., pp. 735-741
- Assemblée générale UAI, Bruxelles 1964
m 1965, Janv., pp. 15-18
- Some Reflections on the Private Sector of International Co-operation, by George Langrod
in 1965, March, pp. 134-138
- UAI's General Assembly
in 1965, April, pp. 206-212
- International Organizations and Public Opinion. The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations, by James E. Knott
in 1965, June, pp. 322-330
- Les plans des organisations internationales non gouvernementales pour l'année de la coopération internationale, par G. P. Speeckaert
in 1965, Juill., pp. 399-401
- NGO Action vis-à-vis Developing Countries
in 1965, Dec., pp. 716-717
- Coopération entre organisations internationales**
- Inter-organisational co-operation**
- Possibilities and limitations
in 1952, Oct., pp. 374-377
- Les efforts systématiques de coopération entre ONG
m 1957, Janv., pp. 29-36
- The Mechanics of Inter-Organizational Consultations in the Field of Atomic Energy, by L. Whetten
in 1964, Jan., pp. 6-11
- Methods of Association among International Organizations. IAEA and the UN Special Fund, by Lawrence L. Whetten
in 1965, Jan., pp. 19-22
- Les emblèmes des organisations internationales — Emblems of international organizations ...et leur protection — and their protection
in 1965, Juill., pp. 402-406
- La Cooperation internationale par secteurs**
- International co-operation by subject**
- Cinéma de 1910 à 1950
in 1950, Nov., pp. 246-249
- Les organisations commerciales internationales en 1953
in 1953, Août, pp. 325-330
- Aviation de 1910 à 1954
m 1954, Avril, pp. 202-218
in 1956, Nov., pp. 688-754
- Chemins de fer — Railways
in 1955, Mai, pp. 279-321
- Navigation maritime — Maritime navigation
in 1955, Oct., pp. 635-684
- Energie nucléaire — Nuclear Energy
in 1957, Sept., pp. 527-665
- Agriculture
m 1958, Nov., pp. 728-815
- Organisations techniques internationales — International Technical Organizations
in 1958, Dec., pp. 849-929
- Les organisations internationales et les sources de l'énergie — International Organizations and the Sources of Energy
in 1962, Janv., pp. 11-82
- Relations consultatives**
- Consultative relations**
- Tableau comparatif des relations des ONG avec l'UNESCO, la FAO, l'UPU
in 1949, Mars, pp. 36-43
- l'UIT, l'OACI, l'OIT m 1949, Avril, pp. 56-61

- Co-operation between IGO's and NGO's*
in 1952, Nov., pp. 411-435
- Méthodes de consultation développées par les Nations Unies in 1953, Oct., pp. 379-383
- With WHO in 1953, Dec., pp. 500-503
- With UN High Commissioner for Refugees in 1954, Nov., pp. 532-537
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De 1950 à 1956 *in* 1957, Mars, pp. 145-151
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in 1953, Oct., pp. 385-392
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Organisation des congrès

Congress organization

Voir la bibliographie publiée dans les volumes 1 et 2 de la collection UAI «La Science des Congrès Internationaux».

See the bibliography published in Volumes 1 and 2 of UIA's series «International Congress Science».

Voir aussi — *See also :*

Documentation de l'Union des associations internationales sur les réunions internationales *in* 1965, Dec., p. 741
Chroniques — *Surveys* « Congressalia » — «Who went where» (participation aux réunions internationales)

Un index analytique détaillé et complet, en anglais, des matières contenues dans les dix années 1949-58 d'Associations Internationales, établi et commenté par E. S. Tew, a été publié en 1962; Publication UAI no 175, 40 p.

An analytical index of articles and surveys which appeared in the first ten volumes of the magazine International Associations, with statistical introduction and commentary, compiled by E. S. Tew, has been published in 1962, UIA's Publication no. 175, 40 p.

<p>DOLDER GRAND HOTEL ZURICH</p> <p><i>Vue magnifique sur la ville, le lac et les Alpes 650 m. s. m.</i></p>	<p>Golf - course - Tennis - Minigolf - Piscine à vagues artificielles - Situation tranquille dans le quartier résidentiel - Nouvelle aile de 64 appartements de grand luxe avec balcon ou terrasse. - Salles de conférences et de congrès (arrangements spéciaux durant l'hiver) - Service de voiture avec le centre de la ville (6 min.).</p>	
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(Suite de la page 86)

et autres) peuvent en particulier exercer une influence des plus importantes sur les membres illettrés de leur religion en les encourageant à suivre les classes et à persévérer dans leurs efforts pour apprendre à lire et à écrire. Ils peuvent également organiser des programmes spéciaux d'alphabétisation et peuvent eux-mêmes enseigner dans une classe ou participer directement à la formation des enseignants et les guider dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions. Dans le domaine de l'éducation morale, sociale et civique, tout comme dans d'autres domaines, ils peuvent apporter une aide valable à la production de matériel de lecture pour nouveaux alphabétisés ainsi qu'à la direction d'autres programmes fondamentaux d'éducation. Dans les pays où le problème de l'analphabétisme a été en grande partie résolu, les organisations religieuses peuvent jouer un rôle important en in-

formant l'opinion publique et en suscitant un large appui au Programme mondial d'alphabétisation. Des groupes particuliers, tels que ceux qui sont énumérés ci-dessus (femmes, jeunes, etc.) peuvent naturellement, dans le cadre des organisations religieuses, jouer un rôle plus spécifique dans les programmes d'alphabétisation.

Le principe de la diversification et de la spécificité des activités des organisations non gouvernementales dans la lutte contre l'analphabétisme, illustré par les exemples ci-dessus, s'applique nécessairement à toutes les organisations non gouvernementales qui s'intéressent à l'alphabétisation. Cette diversification ne se reflète pas seulement dans les activités des organisations non gouvernementales, mais aussi dans les formes de la coopération entre celles-ci et l'Unesco.

(Suite de la page 83)

L'AIEA a fait l'expérience de nombreuses difficultés dans son effort pour établir des relations officielles avec d'autres organisations. L'amère rivalité avec les institutions spécialisées onusiennes, le conflit politique Est-Ouest intervenant dans l'association avec Euratom, et en outre les difficultés inévitables que rencontre une nouvelle organisation à définir le périmètre précis et la nature de ses activités, ont retardé de quatre ans l'établissement de relations officielles avec la première organisation régionale. Dans l'intervalle, des relations officielles ont été mises sur pied valant virtuellement les contacts officiels établis avec les Nations Unies. L'AIEA cependant a maintenant des liens officiels avec les institutions spécialisées de l'ONU et avec trois des principaux organes régionaux. Ceci, assure-t-on, fournit la garantie que les intérêts peuvent être protégés et qu'un sentiment de coopération mutuelle pourra à long terme naître et se développer.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE SÉLECTIVE SUR L'ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE (1885-1964)

par G. P. Speeckaert.

Cette bibliographie, publiée comme contribution à l'Année de Coopération Internationale 1965, mentionne, en les classant dans diverses catégories, 350 titres d'ouvrages consacrés à l'organisation internationale en général et 730 titres d'ouvrages consacrés à des organisations internationales déterminées (214 organisations). La sélection couvre les années de publication de 1885 à fin 1964. Indes des auteurs et des organisations.

Paru septembre 1965, 160 pages.

Prix : 150 F. B., 15 F. P., 13 P. S.



La mention d'une organisation dans la présente rubrique n'implique en aucune façon une prise de position de l'UAI à regard de celle-ci, pas plus qu'elle ne préjuge de l'insertion de cette organisation dans la prochaine édition de V « 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.

Lists of new inter-governmental and non-governmental international organizations set up since the 10th (1964-65) edition of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*: closed for press were published last year in our February, May, August and November issues. A keyword index to all entries appeared on pages 660 and 661 of the November issue.

Here is a fifth list.

Methodism in America : A new independent body to be known as the Methodist Church of the Caribbean and the Americas has been authorised and will become effective in May 1967. Plans • have been reported to the executive committee of the World Methodist Council by the Rev. Hugh Sherlock, OBE (Jamaica), President-Designate.

About 800 widely-scattered churches on most of the major West Indian islands, on the South American continent, and in Central America will combine their districts to form the new Conference. There are 170 mi-

nisters serving 80,000 communicant members and a constituency of 400,000 within its bounds. Headquarters will be in Antigua, where the Government has given a site for residences for the President and Secretary and an office building.

Un nouvel organisme autonome entrera en fonctions en mai 1967: l'église méthodiste des Caraïbes et des Amériques. Son siège sera à Antigua.

H Loisirs : Le colloque international « Loisirs et monde moderne » organisé à Houthalen (Belgique) en novembre 1965 par le Centre international d'étude du loisir et l'Institut pour les problèmes humains du travail et présidé par M. E. Marcel Guiton et M. Léo Schevenhels a adopté, à l'unanimité, les résolutions suivantes :

1. Chaque individu doit pouvoir choisir librement ses loisirs, décider lui-même comment il utilisera son temps libre.
2. Un bureau international d'étude du loisir (BIEL) sera créé et aura son siège à Namur (Belgique).
3. Le thème du prochain congrès, qui se tiendra en 1966,

sera « La formation des animateurs et des cadres qui assureront la promotion du loisir », tant en ce qui concerne les loisirs d'activités physiques, les loisirs culturels et artistiques, les loisirs utilitaires et de repos et les loisirs intellectuels considérés comme moyens de promotion sociale et de promotion hiérarchique des travailleurs.

Le Secrétaire général du BIEL est M. Emile Dave, 9, rue Delvaux, Namur (Belgique).

An International Bureau for Research on Leisure is being set up with headquarters in Namur (Belgium).

Des listes de nouvelles organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales créées depuis la parution de la 10^e édition du *Yearbook of International Organizations* (1964-65) ont été publiées en 1965 dans nos numéros de février, mai, août et novembre. Un index de toutes ces notices a paru pp. 660 et 661 de notre numéro de novembre 1965.

Gaelic languages : At the Celtic Congress of 1965, held in Glasgow in August, and attended by 150 delegates from Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Brittany, Cornwall and the Isle of Man, it was decided to establish a coordinating committee to supervise the formation of new technical words. The object is to ensure that new words taken into the six languages shall be on similar lines. Prohibition on the celebration of Mass in Breton in Brittany and in Erse in some parts of Ireland appeared to the congress to contradict the recent papal ruling on the celebration of Mass in the vernacular. Approaches are to be made to the church authorities concerned.

Mr Per Denez (Brittany) was reappointed president of the movement and the Rev. Dr T. M. Murchison (Scotland) treasurer. Miss Frances Davidson (Isle of Man) was elected secretary.

Au congrès celtique tenu en août 1965 à Glasgow, il a été décidé de créer un comité de coordination chargé de contrôler la formation de nouveaux mots techniques et leur introduction dans les langues celtiques.

Développement de la télévision :

Un Centre international pour le développement de la télévision va être créé à Cannes (France) sur l'initiative de M. Bernard Chevry, commissaire général du marché international des programmes de télévision, qui s'est tenu au Palais du Festival de Cannes (et au cours duquel ont été présentées mille heures de programmes) pendant le mois d'août 1965.

Relié par télex à une quinzaine de correspondants à travers le monde, ce centre devrait faire de Cannes, selon M. Chevry, «la capitale du monde de la télévision ». Outre un bulletin,

le centre prépare diverses publications, dont la première sera un catalogue international des films en couleurs disponibles pour la télévision.

An International Centre for the Development of Television is being set up in Cannes (France).

West African Free Trade : At a Ministerial Conference held in Freetown (Sierra Leone) in the summer of 1965 it was agreed to create an interim organisation in connection with a proposed West African Free Trade Area which would include Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia and Ivory Coast.

Une conférence ministérielle en été 1965 a décidé l'établissement d'une organisation provisoire en vue du projet de marché commun de l'Afrique occidentale.

Les laïcs et l'Eglise : A Aix-la-Chapelle, fin 1965, a été établie l'Union mondiale des laïcs au service de l'Eglise (Unio mundi laicorum in servitio Ecclesiae). Son but est de réunir, ou de promouvoir la création d'organisations nationales de gens d'église catholiques (sacristains, organistes, bedeaux, etc.). Elle envisage la formation religieuse et professionnelle de leurs membres, la défense de leurs intérêts sociaux, leur soutien et leur essor.

La présidence a été confiée à l'archevêque-coadjuteur de Vienne, Mgr Franz Jachym.

A World Union of Lay Church Workers has been set up with Mgr Franz Jachym, Archbishop of Vienna, as President.

Alpine guides : An international Union of Alpine Guides, with headquarters at Sion in the canton of Valais, was founded on

17 October 1905. Its members will include associations in Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and its objects are the standardization of guides' fees, the defence of members' interests and the furtherance of their ideals, the organization of training courses and the international coordination of rescue work.

The first President is Mr Roger Frison Roche, the French guide and writer; the Vice-President is Mr Toni Gobi, and Mr Xavier Kalt (Switzerland) is in charge of the secretariat.

L'Union internationale des guides de montagne a été fondée à Sion (Valais).

fi Alimentation : D'après le Moniteur belge du 8 septembre 1965 la personnalité civile a été accordée à l'association internationale « Groupement européen des maisons d'alimentation et d'approvisionnement à succursales (GEMAS) », dont le président est M. Ferdinand Bellet (France) et le secrétaire général le Dr F. Kempchen (Belgique). Font partie du Conseil d'administration, outre M. Bellet, le docteur Jean-Baptist Felten (Allemagne), M. Jean de Cooman d'Herlinckhove (Belgique), le docteur Paolo Savini (Italie) et M. Simon de Wit (Pays-Bas).

L'association a pour but : de faire toutes recherches, de recueillir et de diffuser toutes informations scientifiques touchant le statut légal économique et social ainsi que l'organisation sur le plan national et international des maisons d'alimentation et d'approvisionnement à succursales, et plus particulièrement sur le plan de la Communauté économique européenne; de représenter les intérêts professionnels de ses membres dans ou auprès de tous organismes communautaires ou internatio-

naux, officiels ou non, de la Communauté. Seule peut être admise comme membre l'organisation nationale des maisons d'alimentation à succursales de chaque Etat de la CEE, jouissant de la personnalité civile dans son pays d'origine, à l'exclusion des entreprises elles-mêmes. Son siège est établi rue Martin Lindeken 6, Woluwe-Saint-Pierre, Bruxelles.

National associations in the European Economic Community countries have set up a European Group of Chain Stores for Food and Provisions.

Caribbean Free Trade : Following a conference in Georgetown (British Guiana) in October 1965, attended by delegations from British Guiana, Antigua and Barbados, and a meeting of the Heads of Government of the three territories in Antigua in December 1965, broad agreement was reached on the establishment of a Caribbean free trade area from January 1966. A convention was to be concluded after an examination of technical problems. Representatives of St Vincent were present as observers at the Georgetown meeting.

Une conférence à Georgetown en octobre 1965 a décidé Rétablissement d'un marché commun pour les Caraïbes en 1966.

La vie communautaire : La vie communautaire dans l'Eglise est un des sujets que le Concile de Vatican II a débattus jusqu'à ses dernières congrégations générales consacrées à la discussion des schémas qui lui étaient soumis. En fait, le mouvement communautaire s'étend de plus en plus dans les paroisses. Un peu partout naissent et se développent des groupes de laïcs mariés ou non, présentant des caractéristiques communautaires. L'Eglise les encourage, car ces réalisations constituent une

forme de vie authentiquement évangélique et répondent d'ailleurs à l'attente de beaucoup.

C'est pourquoi huit évêques, dont Mgr Himmer, évêque de Tournai (Belgique), ont décidé de soutenir la fondation d'un Centre communautaire international pour l'étude et l'enseignement de la vie communautaire sous tous ses aspects. Il a son siège à Mons (Belgique), avenue Reine Astrid 14.

Catholic bishops have set up an International Centre for Community Living, with headquarters in Mons, Belgium..

Cyclist : During the September 1965 sessions of the International Cyclists' Union, in accordance with suggestions put forward by the International Olympic Committee, steps were taken to constitute an International Federation of Amateur Cycling. Mr Adriano Rodoni (Italy) was elected President, Vice-Présidents being Mr Alexei Kouprianov (USSR), Mr Louis Daugé (France), Mr Maurice Moyson (Belgium) and Mr Antonio Elorza (Spain). Mr René Chesal (France) will act as Secretary-General. The new Federation's headquarters are in Rome.

An International Federation of Professional Cycling was founded simultaneously with the amateur body. The headquarters of the professional body are in Brussels, its President being Mr Josse Duchateau (Belgium); with Mr Aurelio Manzoni (Italy), Mr Henri Hégésippe (France), Mr Arie Van Vliet (Netherlands), Mr Willi Denzer (Germany. FR) as Vice-Présidents. The Secretary-General will likewise be Mr René Chesal.

Les assemblées générales constitutives de la Fédération internationale amateur de cyclisme

et de la Fédération internationale du cyclisme professionnel ont été tenues à Saint-Sébastien le 3 septembre 1965.

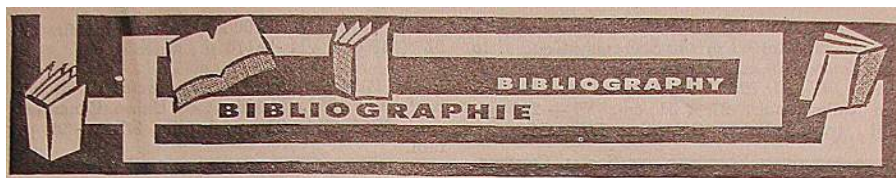
Films en Asie : Un Comité pan-asiatique provisoire a été désigné par l'Assemblée de l'Office Catholique International du Cinéma. Les membres de ce Comité représentent les pays suivants : Hong-Kong, Inde, Japon, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Thaïlande et Vietnam.

A provisional Pan-Asiatic Committee has been set up by the International Catholic Film Office.

Catholic Bishops : Cardinal Heenan, the Archbishop of Westminster, announced in Rome on 28 November 1965 the formation of a European Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference. He said it would be in the nature of a spiritual Common Market, but without political boundaries. The move was decided by European cardinals at a meeting held a week earlier. It would be a purely consultative body which would meet once or twice a year to discuss common problems. Bishops from all European countries, including East Europe, would be represented. The spiritual care of migrant workers and tourists was among the common problems on which European bishops could confer.

Cardinal Heenan said English-speaking Roman Catholic bishops of the world had also formed a joint consultative body, to be called St Paul's Conference. It would issue a quarterly bulletin.

Une conférence des évêques européens de l'Eglise catholique romaine a été fondée en 1965. Des évêques de tous les pays européens y compris des pays de l'Est seront représentés « cette Conférence qui se réunira une ou deux fois par an.



1. Research and Work by Intergovernmental Organizations

Etudes et Travaux des Organisations Intergouvernementales

- ASSOCIATION EUROPÉENNE DE LIBRE ECHANGE. *Examen annuel des échanges agricoles 1965*. Genève, AELE, 32, chemin des Colombettes, Genève, 1965, 24 X 16 cm, 44 p., tabl.
- CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE. *Conseil de la coopération culturelle et fonds culturel. Rapport annuel 1964*. Strasbourg, Conseil de l'Europe, 1965, 23 X 15 cm, 150 p., tabl., illustr. hors texte.
- COUNCIL OF EUROPE. *Council for cultural co-operation and cultural fund. Annual report 1964*. Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1965, 23 X 15 cm, 138 p., tabl., illustr. out of text.
- COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU. *Progress of the Colombo Plan 1964*. Colombo, the Colombo Plan Bureau P. O. Box 596 Colombo, 1964, 24 X 17 cm, 101 p., illustr., cartes.
- MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT. *Technical Co-operation under the Colombo Plan. Report for 1964-1965 of the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia. Colombo, October 1965*. London, published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC. 1, 1965, 24 1/2 X 15 cm, 91 p., tabl. Price : 6 shillings.
- THE COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU. *Thirteenth Annual Report of the Consultative Committee*. London, The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, 12 Melbourne Avenue Colombo 4, Ceylon, 1964, 24 1/2 X 15 cm, XVI + 311 p., tabl.
- ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE. *Rapport annuel 1964*. Genève, CERN, Genève 23 (Meyrin), 1965, 10^e rapport annuel, 29 1/2 X 21 cm, 174 p., graph., tabl., illustr.
- BANQUE DES RÈGLEMENTS INTERNATIONAUX. *Trente-cinquième rapport annuel — 1^{er} avril 1964 - 31 mars 1965*. Bâle, la Banque, 7 Centralbahnstrasse. Bâle, 1965, 29 1/2 X 21 cm, 207 p.
- SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE POUR LE TRAITEMENT CHIMIQUE DES COMBUSTIBLES IRRADIÉS. *Deuxième rapport d'activité de la Société Eurochemic. 1962-1964*. Paris, Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques. Agence européenne pour l'énergie nucléaire, 1965, 27 X 20 cm, VIII + 306 p., duplic., graph., tabl.
- SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE POUR LE TRAITEMENT CHIMIQUE DES COMBUSTIBLES .. IRRADIÉS. *Premier rapport d'activité de la Société Eurochemic. 1959-1961*. Paris, Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques et Agence européenne pour l'énergie nucléaire, 1963, 27 X 20 cm, 401 p., duplic., graph., tabl.
- INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION. *Salmon of the North Pacific Ocean. Part V. Offshore Distribution of Salmon*, by J. I. Manzer. T. Ishida, A. E. Peterson and M. G. Hanavan. Vancouver, International North Pacific Fisheries Commission 6640 Northwest Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B. C. Canada, 1965, Bulletin number 15, 26 1/2 X 20 1/2 cm. 452 p.. graph., maps, tabl.

PAN AMERICAN UNION. *Organization of American States. Report of the Secretary General to the Council of the Organization. January 1, 1963 - June 30, 1964.* Washington, Pan American Union, s.d.. 27 X 21 cm, VI + 230 p., tabl., graph., index, OEA/Ser. D/III.15.

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. *The Alliance for Progress : its Third Year 1963-1964.* Third report on the progress of economic and social development in Latin America and prospects for the future. Washington, Pan American Union, 1965, 27 1/2 X 21 cm, IV + 149 p., tabl.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS. *Human rights and representative democracy.* Washington, Pan American Union, General Secretariat, Organization of American States, Washington DC, USA, 1965, 23 X 15 1/2 cm, 15 p. Price : S 0.10.

UNION PANAMERICANA. *Carreas Universitarias. Titulos que Otorgan las Instituciones Latino-americanas de Ensenanza Superior.* Volumen IV, Brasil. Washington, Union Panamericana,

Washington DC 20.006, 1965, Volumen IV, 21 X 27 cm, VII + 178 p., index géogr.

UNION PANAMERICANA. *Estudio social de America Latina 1962.* Washington, Union Panamericana, 1964, 28 X 21 cm, duplic., XXII + 384p., tabl.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT - CIDA. *Inventory of information basic to the planning of agricultural development in Latin America - Bolivia.* Washington, published by the Pan American Union — General Secretariat, Organization of American States, Washington DC, 1963, 27 X 21 cm. III + 75 p., maps, tabl. Price : S 0.50.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT - CIDA. *Inventory of information basic to the planning of agricultural development in Latin America - Brazil.* Washington, published by the Pan American Union — General Secretariat, Organization of American States, Washington DC. 1964, 27 X 21 cm, II + 156 p., maps, tabl. Price : S 0.50.

2. Research and Work by International NGOs

Etudes et Travaux des ONG Internationales

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE. INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION. *Commission internationale de réglementation en vue de l'approbation de l'équipement électrique - CEE - Spécifications de la CEE. Publication 1. Troisième édition 1965. Règles de sécurité pour les appareils électroniques et appareils associés à usage domestique ou à usage général analogue, reliés à un réseau. International Commission on rules for the approval of electrical equipment - CEE - CEE specification. Publication 1 - Third edition 1965. Safety requirements for mains operated electronic and related equipment for domestic and similar general use. Publication 65. Deuxième édition - Second edition, 1965, Bureau Central de la Commission Electrotechnique Internationale, 1, rue de Varembe, Genève, 99 p., 29 1/2 X 21 cm, dessins. Prix : FS 60,—.*

CONFÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DES ORGANISATIONS DE LA PROFESSION ENSEIGNANTE. *Rapport annuel de la CMOPE, 1965, y compris un compte rendu succinct des travaux de la XIV^e Assemblée des délégués.* Addis-Abeba, juillet-août 1965, Washington, CMOPE, Thomas House, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue N. W., Washington DC 20005, 1965, 23 X 15 cm, 74 p.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION. *Directory of Member Associations.* Washington, D C, the Confederation (1227 Sixteenth Street, N W), 1965, 23 X 15 cm., non pag.
Cover title.
C : Introduction in English, Arab, Spanish and French.
The World Confederation. Membership list. Descriptions of National Members, Constituent Federations.

WORLD UNION OF JEWISH STUDENTS. *Annual Report of the General Secretariat of WUJS: September 1964 - September 1965*. London, S.W 1, Publication Office of the WUJS, Rex House, Room 220, 4-12, Regent Street, [1965], 27 1/2 X 22 cm., 18 p., mimeogr.

UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION — RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE. *Basic facts about the International language esperanto*. Report published on the occasion of the International

Co-operation Year. (Edited by Prof. Ivo Lapenna). (Wembley, Middlesex, UK) the Centre (77, Grasmere Avenue) ; Rotterdam, 1965, 26 X 20 cm., 9 p.

Cover title.
Doc. RDC/7.

Special edition in English, Original: Esperanto.

ENTRAIDE UNIVERSITAIRE MONDIALE. *Edition du 45^e anniversaire*, in l'EUM en action, octobre 1965, vol. I, n° 2, EUM, 13, rue Calvin, 1204 Genève, 29 1/2 X 21 cm, 20 p., illustr.

3. Miscellaneous — Divers

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRONOMY, *florid Population and Food Supplies, 1980*. ASA Special Publication. A symposium sponsored by the American Society of Agronomy. Madison, Wisconsin, American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin, 53711, 1965, vol. 6, 22 1/2 X 15 cm, IX + 50 p., graph., tabl.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. *A survey of the teaching of international law in political science departments*. Washington DC, the American Society of International Law, 2223 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, 1963, 25 1/2 X 17 1/2 cm, 113 p., tabl., graph.

ASSOCIATION TECHNIQUE MARITIME ET AÉRONAUTIQUE. *Annuaire, 1965*. Statuts. Règlements-Conseil. Liste des Membres. Mémoires publiés. Paris, ATMA, 47, rue de Monceau, Paris 8e 1965, 17 1/2 X 13 cm, 219 p.

BACESCU, Mihai. *Bibliographie roumaine de la Mer noire*. Bucarest, Commission Nationale de la République Populaire Roumaine pour l'Unesco, 1965, 24 X 17 cm, 122 p., index des auteurs.

BISCOMPTE, Henri. *Pedagogische aanbevelingen ten behoeve van het kleuter, lager en buitengewoon onderwijs*. I. — Inleiding. Aanbevelingen van de internationale conferenties voor het openbaar onderwijs bijeengeroepen door de Unesco en het BIE (keuze van artikelen). Brussel, Ministerie van Nationale Opvoeding en Cultuur, 1964, 21 X 13 1/2 cm, 95 p., bibliogr. Belgische Nationale Commissie van de Unesco.

CHAUDHURI, Sanjib, M A, L L B. *A Constitution for United Europe*. 1965. Calcutta, Published by Sri Ramanath Ghosh, from World Congress Office, 43, Sankaritella Street, 22 X 14 cm., 36 p.

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS. *XXV Aniversario de la Fundacion del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas de Espana*. Madrid, the Consejo. 1965- 24 1/2 X 17 cm, 137 p., illustr.

DOHERTY, Kathryn B. *Jordan Waters Conflict*. (New York 17), Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United Nations Plaza at 46th Street), 1965, 20 X 14 cm., 66 p., tabl. map. International Conciliation n° 553, May 1965.

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The annual **International Congress Calendar** ^{2nd} 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 le 1^{er} supplément (janvier 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.
100 pages - 150 FB - 15 FF - 13 FS.

FEVRIER 1966 FEBRUARY

1-6 Feb — Asian Productivity Organization — Symposium on small business development, p : 20.	Madras (India)	A : Mr. Kwan Hi Lie, Aoyama Daiichi, No. 11, 4-chome, Akasaka Omote-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo. R : Apr 1966.	F 1
2 Feb — Int Fur Trade Federation — Council meeting.	London	A : K. B. Webster. 69 Cannon Street, London E.G. 4.	F 2
4-5 — Young Lawyers' Int Association — Study Session. P : 40.	Köln (Germany, W)	A : Int Vereinigung Junger Rechtsanwälte. Dr. Henning Rasner, Burgmauer 10. 5 Köln, Germany West.	F 3

5 Feb — League of Arab States — Meeting of the committee entrusted with the study of the unification of the harbour systems in Arab countries.	Cairo	A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo.	F 4
5 Feb — League of Arab States — Meeting of the committee entrusted with the study of the unification of traffic rules in Arab countries.	Cairo	A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo.	F 5
5 Feb — League of Arab States — Meeting of the execution and contact committee of the Arab postal federation.	Cairo	A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo.	F 6
5-8 Feb — World Council of Churches Executive Committee.	Quito	A : 150 route de Ferney, Geneva.	F 7
7 Feb — League of Arab States — 1st meeting of the board of the Arab company for maritime transport.	Cairo	A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo.	F 8
Feb (1st week) — League of Arab States — Permanent bureau for Arab information — Arab information permanent committee — Arab information Ministers' conference.	Not fixed	A : Midan A3 Tahrir, Cairo.	F 9
8 Feb — League of Arab States — Meeting of the committee entrusted with the study of the loading and unloading operation at Arab harbours.	Cairo	A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo. A : Osmond Dyce, 53-55 Frederick Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies. B : Mar 1966. •	F 10 F 11
8 Feb — Caribbean Congress of Labour — Administrative Committee Meeting. P : 6.			
14-19 Feb — Int Catholic Association for Radio and Television — 9th meeting on the best religious TV films. P : 100.	Monte-Carlo	A : Palais des Congrès, Mr. R. Novella, Avenue des Beaux-Arts, Monte-Carlo. R : UNDA, revue n° 2 1966, Case Postale 211, Fribourg, Switzerland.	F 12
15-20 Feb — North-Pacific Fur Seal Commission — Standing Scientific Committee - Meeting.	Ottawa (Canada)	A : A. F. Rollins, c/o Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington D.C. 20240.	F 13
16-17 Feb — European National Road Associations — 3rd meeting.	Geneva	A : c/o R.O. Swain, Int Road Federation, 1023 Washington Bldg., Washington D.C. 20005.	F 14
16-17 Feb — Int Road Federation — General assembly.	Geneva	A : R. O. Swain, 1023 Washington Bldg., Washington D.C. 20005.	F 15
20-27 Feb — Coordinating Committee for Int Voluntary Service — 15th conference of organizers of int voluntary camps.	Rosario (Argentina)	A : 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16.	F 16
22 Feb — North-Pacific Fur Seal Commission — 9th annual meeting.	Ottawa (Canada)	A : A. F. Rollins, c/o Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington D.C. 20240.	F 17
24 Feb - 4 Mar — World Assembly of Youth — Congress of executive committee.	Brussels	A : Service de la Jeunesse, 158, av de Cortenberg, Brussels 4.	F 18
23 Feb - 1 Mar — Nordic Ship's Officers Congress — Executive committee. P: 8.	Copenhagen	A : Gunaar Sjöbris, c/o Sveriges Fartygsbefälsförening, Stålbergsliden 10, Göteborg V, Sweden.	F 19
28 Feb - 4 Mar — Int Society of Photogrammetry — Symposium on aerial triangulation.	Urbana (Ill., USA)	A : Mr. Marvin B. Scher, 9701 East Light Dr., Falls Church, Va., USA,	F 20

MARS 1966 MARCH

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1-4 Mar — UN — Economic Commission for Europe — Meeting of Government Rapporteurs on Automation.	Geneva	A : ECE, Vladimir Velebit. Palais des Nations, Geneva.	F 21
1-26 Mar — General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — 23rd plenary session of Contracting Parties.	Geneva	A : GATT, villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva.	F 22
1 Mar - 1 Apr — Commonwealth Telecommunication Board — Conference.	London	A : G. P. Pocock, General Post Office, Alder House, 1 Aldersgate St., London E.C. 1.	
3-13 Mar — Int Ice Hockey Federation — Congress.	Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)	A : J. F. Ahearne, Empire House, 175 Picadilly, London W. 1.	F 24
5-10 Mar — Int Academy of Proetology — 18th annual convention.	Miami Beach (Fla., USA)	A : Dr. Alfred J. Cantor, 147-41 Sanford Av., Flushing N.Y. 11355, USA.	F 25
6-9 Mar — Int Academy of Pathology - 55th annual meeting.	Cleveland (Ohio, USA)	A : Dr. F. K. Mostofi, c/o Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C. 20305.	F 26
7-11 Mar — Council of Europe — Conference on commercial distribution of cultural films.	Bern (Switzerland)	A : Av de l'Europe, Strasbourg. France.	F 27
12-13 Mar — Int Session of the Belgian Movement of Young Bleachers and Dyers.	Brussels	A : Mouvement des Jeunes Blanchisseurs et Teinturiers, Bd Walter de Marvis, Tournai, Belgium.	F 29
14-19 Mar — Inter-American Children Institute — 2nd Inter-American Regional seminar on professional teaching for adolescents and young people.	Caracas	A : Rafaël Sajón, Avda. 8 de Octubre 2882, Montevideo, Uruguay.	F 30
Mar (2nd week) — League of Arab States — Conference of the Arab federation of automobile clubs.	Cairo	A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo.	F 31
15-20 Mar — Int Society for Photogrammetry — Meeting.	Lausanne	A : c/o Eidgenössische Landestopographie, Seftigenstr. 264, Bern-Wabern, Switzerland.	F 32
17-19 Mar — Int conference of the Int School of Brussels.	Brussels	A : Château des Fougères, Brussels 17.	F 33
17-19 Mar — Int Astronomical Union — Colloquium on blanketing effect.	Heidelberg (Germany, W)	A : President of the Commission 36, Observatoire de Nice, Le Mont-Gros, Nice (A.-M.), France.	F 34
21-24 Mar — Inter-American Children Institute — Managing council — 46th meeting.	Caracas	A : Rafael Sajón, Avda. 8 de Octubre 2882, Montevideo, Uruguay.	F 35
23-27 Mar — European Fraternity of Youth union Leaders — 10th assembly. Theme : To serve is to live.	Wen gen (Netherlands)	A : Gilbert Zbären, 22 rue de l'Encyclopédie, 1204 Geneva.	F 36
27 Mar - 3 Apr — Inter-American Children Institute — 2nd Inter-American regional seminar for determining protective measures of minors in the Held of development.	Tegucigalpa	A : Rafaël Sajón, Avda. 8 de Octubre 2882, Montevideo, Uruguay.	F 37
28-30 Mar — European Federation of Tile and Brick Manufacturers — Managing committee and technical commissions. P : ca. 80.	Lisbon	A : Gremio dos Industriais de Ceramica, Artilhario Um 104, 2° Dt°, Lisbon 1.	F 38

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30 Mar - 2 Apr — Int symposium of industrial radiography.
30 Mar - 2 Apr — Universal Organization of Travel Agents Associations — Annual general assembly. P : ca. 100

Antwerp (Belgium)
Vienna

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A : GEVAERT - AGFA, Anvers, Belgium. F 39
A : Hans Naschitz, c/o Cosmos International Travelling and Tourist Office Ltd., Kaertner Ring 15, Vienna 1. R ; for members only. F 40

AVRIL 1966 APRIL

L Apr — European Atomic Forum — Executive and managing committees — General assembly.

Madrid

A : P. Torresi, 26 rue de Clichy, Paris 11. F 41

1-3 Apr — Int Amateur Basketball Federation — 11th annual session of standing conference for Europe and the Mediterranean.

Tunis

A : 19 Rugendas Strasse, Munich/Solln, Germany. F 42

1-6 Apr — League of Arab States — 10th pharmacists' conference.

Jerusalem (Jordan)

A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo. F 43

1-8 Apr — Universal Esperanto Association — Int cultural week. Pp : 90 (Bauge).

Bauge (Maine-et-Loire, France)

A : Esperantista Kulturdomo, Grésillon, Bauge (Maine-et-Loire), France. F 44

1-24 Apr — UNESCO / Society of African Culture / 1st world festival and congress of negro arts.

Dakar

A : Allassane N'Daw, Av du Barachois, B.P. 3201, Dakar, Senegal. F 46

4-8 Apr — Int Federation of "Ecole Moderne" Movements (Freinet) — 22nd pedagogic congress. Theme : Examinations. P : 1200 (Ex).

Perpignan (France)

A : M^{me} Th. Vigo, Ecole Maternelle Léon Blum, Perpignan. R : L'Educateur, May 1966. F 47

6-7 Apr — 6th Int Sessions on phlebotomy.

Aix-en-Provence (France)

A : Dr. F. Beurier, 94 cours Sextius, Aix-en-Provence, France. F 48

8-11 Apr — Int Society of Toxinology — Symposium on animal toxins. Theme : Venoms and poisons of animals. P : 100.

Atlantic City (USA)

A : Prof. F. E. Russel, Box 323, 1200 N^o State Street, Los Angeles, USA. R : Jun 1966, Pergamon Press. F 49

17-21 Apr — Caritas Internationalis, Int Conference of Catholic Charities — 3rd regional congress for Latin-America. Theme : Formation, of social consciousness in Latin-America reality. P : 150.

Buenos Aires

A : Caritas Argentina, Mansilla 2446, Buenos Aires. F 52

13-20 Apr — Asian Productivity Organization — 7th governing body meeting. P : 30.

Tokyo

A : Dr. S. K. Rau, Aoyama Daiichi Mansions, No. 11, 4-chome, Akasaka Omotemachi, Minato-ku, Tokyo. R : Jul 1966. F 53

18-21 Apr — Int Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations — 5th annual conference.

Rome

A : G. Monck, 40 Park House Gardens, East Twickenham, Midd., UK. F 54

18-23 Apr — Int Council of Museums / Association of Museums of Tropical Africa — Museums experts symposium. Theme : Conservation of wooden objects in African museums. P : 20.

Dakar

A : Mr. Félix Brigaud, Musée Saint-Louis. B.P. 382, Saint-Louis, Senegal. R : 1966. F 55

18-24 Apr — Association des Universités partiellement ou entièrement de Langue française — 2nd general assembly. Theme : Permanent mission and new tasks of the university. P : 400 (Ex).

Liège (Belgium)

A : Mr. Claude Renard, Conseil d'Administration de l'Université de Liège, 7 Place du XX Août 19, Liège. R : Dec 1966. FP 56

AVRIL (suite) 1966 APRIL (continued)

19-20 Apr — Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission — Annual meeting.

« 19-21 Apr — 7th Int pulp and paper instrumentation symposium. P: 1000 (Ex).

» 21-23 Apr — European Union on Social Medicine — Meeting.

21-23 Apr — Asian Productivity Organization — 6th workshop meeting of directors of productivity centres. Theme: Methodology of the implementation of APO programmes and coordination between the APO and member countries. P: 25.

21-25 Apr — Int College of Surgeons — Congress of the North-American Federation.

29 Apr — Int Corrugated Case Association — General assembly.

MAI 1966 MAY

2-13 May — Int Labour Organisation — Committee for work on plantations — 5th session.

3-6 May — Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration — 27th session — Executive committee. P: 9 (plus observers).

4-13 May — Int Astronomical Union — Symposium on instability phenomena in galaxies.

5-7 May — Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurochirurgie / Nordisk Neurokirurgisk Forening / Vereinigung Schweizer Neurochirurgen — Combined meeting. Theme: Diseases and disturbances of the cerebral circulation.

5-7 May — 4th Int Sculpture Casting Conference.

5-8 May — 14th annual colloquium on protides of the biological fluids.

May (1st week) — Int Olive Growers Federation — General and managing committees.

» 9-11 May — Int Vine and Wine Office — Meeting. Theme: Analysis methods — Wine microbiology. P: 60.

9-15 May — Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration — Council — 25th session. P: /30 (plus observers).

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Brussels	A: Inst. d'Hygiène de l'U.L.B., Prof. Millet, 7 rue Héger Bordet, Brussels 1.	F 59
Tokyo	A: Dr. S. K. Rau, Aoyama Daiichi Mansions, No. 11, 4-chome Akasaka Omotemachi Minato-ku, Tokyo. R: Jul 1966	F 60
Houston (Texas, USA)	A: Mr. Stanley E. Henwood, 1516, Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60610, USA.	F 61
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16-21 May — United Bible Societies — World council meeting (triennial).	Buck Hill Falls (USA)	A : Olivier Béguin, 101 Queen Victoria Street, London E.G. 4.	F 74
17-18 May — Int study days on plant improvement in the world anti-hunger- campaign. P : 1000.	Paris	A : Union Nationale des Coopératives Agricoles de Céréales, J. C. de Precigrout, 29 av Mac-Mahon, Paris 17. R : end 1966.	F 75
17-21 May — Customs Co-operation Council — Finance committee — 30th session.	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington, Brussels 5.	F 76
20-28 May — Int Labour Organization — Governing Body — 165th session.	Geneva	A : ILO, Geneva, Switzerland.	F 77
23 May - 3 Jun — Permanent Central Narcotics Board / Drug Supervisory Body — Private meeting. Theme : Int licit trade in narcotic drugs. P: 12.	Geneva	A : Dr. A. Lande, Palais des Nations, Geneva. R : Dec 1966.	F 78
25-27 May — European Seed Trade Union / Grain and Feed Trade Committee of the EEC — Annual congress.	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	A : Vereniging " De Nederlandse Graanhandel ", Pasthoornstraat 21, Rotterdam, Netherlands.	F 80
27-30 May - Int Federation of Podology — 4th Int congress of podology.	Brussels	A : c/o Belgian Organizing Centre, 15 bd de l'Empereur, Brussels 1.	F 81
30 May - 4 Jun — North-Atlantic Treaty Organization — Council of Ministers-	Brussels	A : Service de Presse du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, rue aux Laines, Brussels 1.	F 82

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7-10 Jun — Customs Co-operation Council — Council. 28th session.	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington. Brussels 5.	F 83
8-9 Jun — Int Symposium of geology . and physical geography.	Liège (Belgium)	A : Prof. P. Macar, Institut de Géologie de l'Université de Liège. 7 Place du XX Août 19, Liège.	F 84
13-17 Jun — Int Astronomical Union — Colloquium on late type stars.	Trieste (Italy)	A : Dr. M. H. Hack. Astronomical Observatory, Via Tiepolo 11, Trieste, Italy.	F 85
14-24 Jun — Customs Co-operation Council — Valuation Committee — 39th session.	Brussels	A : 40 rue Washington. Brussels 5.	F 86
16-22 Jun — Int Fertility Association — 5th triennial world congress on fertility and sterility. Pp : 2000 (Rio de Janeiro).	Stockholm	A : Prof. Jorge Ascenzo-Cobello or Prof. Dr. Björn Westin, Sabbatsberg Kvinno-kliniken. Stockholm 6.	F 87
20-22 Jun — 14th Int astrophysical symposium on gravitational instability and the formation of stars and galactic structures.	Liège (Belgium)	A : Prof. P. Ledoux, Institut d'Astrophysique de l'Université de Liège, Cointe-Scelessin. Belgium.	F 88-
20-24 Jun — Int Astronomical Union — Symposium on the determination of radial velocities.	Toronto (Canada)	A : Dr. B. M. Petrie, Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., Canada.	F 89

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4-8 Jul — Int Computation Centre — Int Symposium 011 mathematical and computational methods in the social sciences.	Rome	A : 23 Viale Civiltà del Lavoro, Roma E.U.R.	F 90
8-12 Jul — Int Computation Centre — Study sessions on theory of graphs.	Rome	A : 23 Viale Civiltà del Lavoro, Roma E.U.R.	F 91
10-15 Jul — Int Council for Children's Play — Conferences on play and toys for the handicapped children. P: 50.	Paris	A : Nat. Cte., Bureau de Recherche et de Sélection du Matériel Educatif, 46 rue Madame, Paris 6.	P 92
12-15 Jul — Int Atomic Energy Agency — Joint Commission of Applied Radioactivity — Symposium on the use of isotopes and radiation in dairy science and technology. P: ca. 200.	Vienna	A : IAEA, 11 Kärntnerring, Vienna I, Austria. R : 6 months after meeting.	F 93
• 14-22 Jul — Theosophical Society — Int world congress. Theme : A world in transition. P : 1000.	Salzburg (Austria)	A : Mr. John Coats, The Old Rectory, Poulshot near Devizes, Wiltshire, U.K. R : Oct 1966.	F 94
16-26 Jul — Int Commission CV-AV Catholic Movement for Children — 2nd int meeting. P : 120.	Rome	A : Commission Internationale CV-AV, 31 rue de Fleurus, Paris 6.	F 95
18-23 Jul — 7th congress of the int association of juvenile court magistrates. Theme : The judicial protection of children by the juvenile court magistrates.	Paris	A : Association des Juges des Enfants de France, Palais de Justice, Paris.	F 96
23-30 Jul — Christian Esperanto Int Association — 19th annual conference. Pp : 153 (Boldern, Switzerland).	Debrecen (Hungary)	A : T. Putto, Schaapsweg 139, Ede, Netherlands.	F 97
• 24-30 Jul — Int Ornithological congress. P : 800/40.	Oxford (UK)	A : Dr. N. Tinbergen, F.R.S., Dept. of Zoology, Parks Road, Oxford, U.K. R : Vol. I congress; Vol. II 3 months later.	F 98
25-28 Jul — Int Federation of Teachers' Associations — 35th congress. Theme : School and the child's social environment.	Berlin (Germany, W)	A : Kongresshalle, John-Forster-Dulles-Allee 10. Berlin NW 21, West Germany.	F 99
• 27 Jul - 6 Aug — Union of Latin-American Evangelical Youth — 5th congress. Theme : Living between the times. P : 60.	San Juan (Puerto Rico)	A : Miss Winnie Allende, Apto 21530, San Juan, Puerto Rico. R : Sept 1966, ULAJE.	F 100

AOUT 1966 AUGUST

6 Aug — League of Arab States — 10th Arab engineers ¹ conference.	Amman	A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo.	F 101
7-12 Aug — 6th Scandinavian congress for secondary school teachers of mathematics, physics and chemistry. P : 600.	Copenhagen	A : Stig Obei, Mollebakken 36, Hillerod, Denmark.	F 102
21-28 Aug — 1st Int workshop of teratology. P: 150.	Copenhagen	A : Birthe Palludan, Den kgl. Veterinaer of Landbohojskole, Afdeling for Fysiologi, Bülowsvej 13, Copenhagen V.	F 103
• 23 Aug - 1 Sept — Int Astronomical Union / Int Scientific Radio Union — Symposium on radio-astronomy and the galactic system.	Noordwijk (Netherlands)	A : Prof. J. H. Oort, University Observatory, Leiden, the Netherlands.	F 104

AOUT (suite) 1966 AUGUST (continued)

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|--|----------------------------|--|-------|
| 25-26 Aug — Int Council of Scientific Unions — Inter-Union Commission on Solar and Terrestrial Relationships. | Belgrade | A : Prof. E. J. Vassey c/o IAU, 250 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5. | F 105 |
| 25-27 Aug — Int Research Group on the Psychology of Destiny — Symposium on criminality, education and ethics. P : 200. | Zürich (Switzerland) | A : Frau Dr. med. U. Studer, Steinwiesstr. 2, 8032 Zürich, Switzerland. | F 106 |
| 29 Aug - 1 Sept — Regional Science Association — Annual Int meeting. Theme : Regional science, regional economics, regional planning. P : 200. | Vienna | A : Mr. Richar Gisser, Österreichisches Institut für Raumplanung, Reichstratsstrasse 17, Vienna I. | F 107 |
| 29 Aug - 2 Sept — Int Astronomical Union — Symposium on evolution of double stars. | Uccle - Brussels (Belgium) | A : Dr. J. Dommaget, Observatoire d'Uccle, 3 avenue Circulaire, Brussels 18.
R : 1967. | F 108 |

SEPTEMBRE 1966 SEPTEMBER

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|---|---------------------|---|-------|
| 4-8 Sept — Int Association of Music Libraries — Congress. | Warsaw | A : <i>M.^{me}</i> Chamera, Université de Varsovie, Bibliothèque, 28 rue Krak Przedm. Warsaw. | F 109 |
| 4-9 Sept — Christian Family Movement — 4th Latin-American meeting. Theme : Social mission of the family. P : 400 (Ex). | Caracas | A : Marcelo y Julie te Carvallo, Avda Urdaneta, Edificio Luz, Piso 7°, Caracas. | F 110 |
| 5-10 Sept — Int Society of Soil Science — Symposium on soil chemistry and soil fertility. | Aberdeen (Scotland) | A : Dr. J. Tinsley, University of Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Scotland. | F 111 |
| 9-12 Sept — UNITEX — Benelux Textile Days. | Liege (Belgium) | A : Mr. De Cuyper, 38 Savaanstraat, Gent, Belgium. | F 113 |
| 11-17 Sept — Study week on urban core and inner city. P : 100 (on invitation only). | Amsterdam | A : Dr. M. van Hulten, Sociographical Department, University of Amsterdam, Waterlooplein 24, Amsterdam-C. | F 114 |
| 11-19 Sept — Int Society for General Semantics — Int conference. | Warsaw | A : Institut de Recherche littéraire. Académie des Sciences. 72 rue Nowy Swiat, Warsaw. | F 115 |
| 12-17 Sept — French-Speaking Psychiatrists and Neurologists — 64th congress. Theme : Linguistics and psychiatry; diabetes; accidents in use of anti-epileptics. P : 300 (Ex). | Grenoble (France) | A : Prof. Eau, 18 rue Thiers, Grenoble, France. R : Apr 1967, Masson, Paris. | F 116 |
| 12-17 Sept — Int Society of Soil Science — Symposium on soil classification and genesis of Mediterranean soils. | Madrid | A : J. Garcia-Vicente, Institute de Edafologia y Biologia Vegetal, Serrano 113, Madrid 6. | F 117 |
| 14-16 Sept — Int Institute of Public Finance — 22nd annual congress. Theme : Efficiency in government spending. P : 120. | York (UK) | A : Institut Int de Finances Publiques, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken 15, Germany (FR). R : 1967. | F 118 |
| 14-17 Sept — Int Federation of Roofing Contractors — Int congress. | Liege (Belgium) | A : Fédération Belge des Installateurs Couvreur, 19 rue Faider, Brussels 5. | F 119 |
| 15-19 Sept — Int Astronomical Union — Executive committee — 28th meeting. | Prague | A : Observatoire de Nice, Le Mont-Gros, Nice (A.-M.), France. | F 120 |

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19-24 Sept — Int Society of Social Defence — 7th congress. Theme : Professional prohibition and the banning of some activities. P : 400.	Lecco (Italy)	A : M. Beria Di Argentine, Centre de prévention et de défense sociale, Palais de Justice, Milan, Italy. E : after congress.	F 121
19-26 Sept — Int Federation of the Gastronomic and Wine Press — 9th int congress. Theme : Gastronomy and leisure. P : 100/17 (Ex).	Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons	A : Maurice Blesteau, 114 rue du Bac, Paris 7.	F 122
26 Sept — 8 Oct — Int Labour Organisation — Petroleum committee — 7th session.	Geneva	A : ILO, Switzerland.	F 123
29-30 Sept — Liaison Group for the European Engineering Industries — Executive committee, presidential committee — Annual meeting. P : 65.	Munich (Germany, FB)	A : Orgalime, 13 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5.	F 124
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1-4 Oct — Int College of Surgeons — 15th int biennial scientific congress. Theme : Accidents; cancer; teaching. P : 3000 (Ex).	Mexico City	A : Dr. Guillermo de Velasco Polo, Zacatecas N° 117, DF.	F 125
3-17 Oct — Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council — Technical meeting. P : 65.	Honolulu	A : J. A. Tubb, PAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand. R : IPFC 3 sections issued during the 2 years following the session.	F 126
10-15 Oct — Inter-American Federation of the Construction Industry 5th congress (Ex).	Santiago de Chile	A : Camara Chilena de la Construccion, Huérfanos 1052, 90 piso. Santiago de Chile. R : Nov 1966.	F 127
10-21 Oct — Int Committee for Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Officers — 6th annual meeting.	The Hague (Netherlands)	A : Mr. J. J. Hillen, Octrooiraad 6, Willem Witsenplein, The Hague, Netherlands. R : Jul 1967.	F 128
Oct (mid) — Int Union of Geological Sciences — Meeting of the commission for a world geochronological scale — Symposium on geochronology of phanerozoic eon.	Kiev (USSR)	A : Mr. M. Roudault, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, B.P. 682, Nancy - Van Dœuvre, Prance.	F 129
17-22 Oct — Ant Potash Institute — 8th potassium symposium and congress. Theme : Potassium and the quality of agricultural products. P : 250.	Brussels	A : Zieglerstrasse 30. 3000 Berne 14, Switzerland. R : Spring 1967.	F 131
18-22 Oct — Int Computation — 3rd general assembly.	Rome	A : 23 Viale Civiltà del Lavoro. Roma.	F 132
18-28 Oct — Int Labour Organisation — 11th conference of labour statisticians.	Geneva (Switzerland)	A : ILO, Geneva, Switzerland.	F 133
21-22 Oct — Int conference of paranthology.	Gdansk (Poland)	A : Instytut Medycyny Morskiej, Ic. Hibnera, Gdansk- Wrzeszcz, Poland.	P 134
23-29 Oct — Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies — 9th convention. Theme : Inventory of natural resources of America. P : 200.	Mexico City	A : Eng. Carlos López Rivera, Plateros No. 7-102, Mexico D.F. R : Dec 1966, UPADI.	F 135

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- 24-25 Oct. — North-West European Regional Conference — Statutory general assembly — Study day, Theme : Measures of change in the field of conversion of mineral regions. Luxembourg A : I.B.F. Kormoss, Djiver 11, Bruges, Belgium. F 138
- 24 Oct - 11 Nov — Permanent Central Narcotics Board / Drug Supervisory Body — Private meeting. Theme : Int licit trade in narcotic drugs. P : 12. Geneva A : Dr. A. Lande, Palais des Nations, Geneva. R : Dec 1966. F 137
- 31 Oct - 4 Nov — Int Air Transport Association — 22nd annual general meeting. Mexico City A : 1060 University Street, Montreal 3. PQ. F 138

NOVEMBRE-DECEMBRE 1966 NOVEMBER-DECEMBER

- 2-6 Nov — Int Federation of Roman Catholic Physicians Guilds — 11th world congress. Theme : The doctor and the population problem. P : ca. 600. Manila A : Prof. Alimurung, University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines. F 139
- 7-11 Nov — Int Atomic Energy Agency — Joint Commission of Applied Radioactivity — Symposium on radiation and recovery from radiation effects in biological systems. P : 200. Budapest (prob) A : IAEA, 11 Kämtnering, Vienna I, Austria. R : 6 months after meeting. F 140
- 7-11 Nov — Int North-Pacific Fisheries Commission — 13th annual meeting. P : 100. Vancouver B. C. (Canada) A : W. G. Van Campen, 6640 NW. Marine Drive, Vancouver, BC, Canada. F 141
- 7-18 Nov — Int Labour Organisation — Governing Body and its commissions — 167th session. Geneva A : ILO, Geneva, Switzerland. F 142
- 12 Nov — League of Arab States — 6th Arab congress on petroleum. P : 1000. Bagdad A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, Egypt. F 143
- 13-18 Nov — Int Union of Physiological Sciences — Int conference. Lublin (Poland) A : Société Polonaise de Physiologie, 9 rue Dymitrowa, Lublin. F 144
- 14-18 Nov — Int Atomic Energy Agency — Joint Commission of Applied Radioactivity — Symposium on the use of isotopes in hydrology. P : ca. 200. Not fixed A : IAEA, 11 Kämtnering, Vienna I, Austria. R : 6 months after the meeting. F 145
- 21 Nov - 3 Dec — Int Labour Organisation — Inland transport committee — 8th session. Geneva A : ILO; Geneva, Switzerland. F 146
- Dec (1st week) — League of Arab States — Arab economic council. Cairo A : Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo. F 147

JANVIER-JUILLET 1967 JANUARY- JULY

- 30 Jan - 2 Feb — Int Astronomical Union — Symposium on the zodiacal light and interplanetary matter. P: 100. Honolulu A : Dr. J. L. Weinberg, Geophysical Institute, University of Hawaii, Honolulu. F 148

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21-25 Mar — Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers — Int convention with exhibits. P : 15000 (Ex).

27-30 Mar — Permanent Int Committee for the Study of Life Assurance Medicine — 9th int congress of life assurance medicine. Themes : Diabetes, coronary insufficiency, drug addiction, medicine of the Mediterranean area. P : 350.

25-27 Apr — European Atomic Forum — 3rd congress. Theme : Industrial aspects in high-speed reactors.

19-23 Jun — 13th int conference on spectroscopy. P : 900 (Ex).

13-21 Jul — Int Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides — General assembly and camp. P : 150.

25 Jul - 3 Aug — Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers) — 4th world conference.

30 Jul - 4 Aug — Int Diabetes Federation — 6th congress. P : 2000 (Ex).

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(USA)

Tel Aviv
(Israel)

London

Ottawa
(Canada)

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(UK)

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A : Miss Emily Sirjane, IEEE, 345 East 47th St., New York, NY 10017, USA. F 150

A : Dr. Steinitz, P.O.B. 240, Tel-Aviv, Israel. R : after congress, Masson & Co. F 151

A : F. Torresi, 26 rue de Clichy, Paris 9. F 152

A : Mr. D. S. Russell, Canadian Association for Applied Spectroscopy, Ottawa 7, Ontario, Canada. F 153

A : The College of the Venerable Bede, Durham, U.K. F 154

A : Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29, U.K. F 155

A : Bolt Luft, Bo Andersson, Södersjukhuset, Stockholm 38. Reso Congress Service, Fack, Stockholm 1. R : Excerpta Medica. F 156

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AOÛT-DECEMBRE 1967 AUGUST-DECEMBER


14-19 Aug — Int Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering — 7th int conference. P: 1000.	Stockholm	A : Mr. B. Jacobson, M.D., dept of Medical Electronics Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm 60, Sweden. R : 14 Aug 1967. F 154
27 Aug - 2 Sept — Int Society for the Study of Mediaeval Philosophy — 4th int congress. Theme : Liberal arts and philosophy in the middle ages.	Montreal	A : Appartement 23, 2910 avenue Maplewood, Montréal 26, P.Q., Canada. F 158
Aug - Sept — League of Red Cross Societies — Board of Governors — 29th session.	The Hague (Netherlands)	A : 17 Chemin des Crêts. Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland. F 159
2-7 Sept — Int Astronomical Union — Symposium on the structure and development of • solar active regions.	Budapest	A : Prof. K. O. Kiepenheuer, Fraunhofer Institut, Schöneckstrasse 6, Freiburg i.B., West Germany. F 160
3-9 Sept — Int Astronomical Union — Symposium on physics and dynamics of meteors.	Tatranska Lomnica (Czechoslovakia)	A : Dr. L. Kresak, Astronomical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 1122, Ul. Obrancov mieru 41, Bratislava 1, Czechoslovakia. F 161
3-9 Sept — Int Astronomical Union — Symposium on planetary nebulae.	Tatranska Lomnica (Czechoslovakia)	A : Dr. M. J. Seaton, Department of Physics, University College, London, Gower Street, London W.C. 1. F 162
5-9 Dec — Int Air Transport Association — 23rd annual general meeting.	Manila	A : 1060 University Street, Montréal 3 PQ. F 163

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Spring — Int Centre of Research and information on Collective Economy — 8th congress. P : 1000.	Athens	A : M. Stratis D. Someritis, 62 A, rue Sina, Athens. R : Oct/Nov 1968 CIRIEC, dans « Annales économie collective ». F 164
Spring — Institute of Management Sciences — Joint meeting with ORSA.	Los Angeles (Cal., USA)	A : Harold H. Cauvet, P.O. Box 273, Pleasantville, NY 10570, USA. F 165
15-19 Apr — Int Organization for the Study of the Old Testament — Triennial congress, r : 300.	Rome	A : Prof. Dr. J. Alberto Soggin, Via Pietro Cossa 42, Rome 6. R: Jan 1969, Brill Leiden; ed. P.A.H. de Boer. F 166
21-27 Apr — Inter- American Society of Cardiology — 8th congress. P : 1500.	Lima	A : Ave Cuaautémoc 300, Mexico 7 D.F.; or Dr. Augusto Mispireta, Cervantes 290, Lima. F 167
Jul - Aug — Int Council of Museums — 8th general conference.	Köln (Germany, W)	A : Maison de l'UNESCO, 6 rue Franklin, Paris 16; or Prof. von der Osten, Wallraf-Richartz Museum, An der Rechtschule, 5 Köln, West Germany. F 168
Aug — World Federation for Mental Health — 7th congress.	London	A : 1 rue Gevray, Geneva, Switzerland. F 169
Sept — Int Union of Geological Sciences — Commission on Meteorites — Int conference.	Vienna	A: Prof. W.P. van Leckwijck, 206 Mechelse Steen weg. Antwerp, Belgium. F 170
Autumn — Institute of Management Sciences — 15th annual int meeting.	Cleveland (USA)	A : Harold H. Cauvet, P.O. Box 273, Pleasantville, NY 10570, USA. F 171

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1969

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A: Prof. J. Courvoisier, Pro-recteur,
Université de Genève. F 172

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Int Council for Scientific Management — 15th congress.

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1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland. F 173
A : 1-3 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20. F 174

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A : Ramaerstraat 7, Hoofddorp, Netherlands. F 175

Int Association of Universities — 5th general conference.

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A : Douglas J. Aitken, 6 rue Franklin,
Paris 16. F 176

Int Dairy Federation — 18th congress.

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(Australia)

A : 10 rue Ortélius, Brussels 4. F 177

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