

International Associations



LA REVUE MENSUELLE
DES ORGANISATIONS
ET RÉUNIONS
INTERNATIONALES

MONTHLY REVIEW
OF INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS
AND MEETINGS

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Associations Internationales

19^E ANNÉE 11 19TH YEAR
NOVEMBRE 1967 NOVEMBER 1967

Un appel qui fut entendu

En mars 1966, nous avons adressé un appel aux organisations internationales qui n'avaient pas encore souscrit un abonnement à notre revue *Associations Internationales*.

La réponse positive qui fut donnée à cet appel constitua pour l'UAI un encouragement moral précieux et aussi une aide matérielle qui nous permet de procurer à nos abonnés, à partir de janvier 1968 comme on le verra par les informations qui suivent, *une revue substantielle sans augmentation de prix*.

Pour maintenir ce programme et faire encore mieux dans l'avenir, *il faudrait la prolongation et l'élargissement de l'écho donné à notre appel*.

Tout le monde, bien sûr, est débordé de travail et a tendance à remettre à des jours plus sereins les petites affaires de ce genre.

Pouvons-nous, cependant, vous demander *une exception* en faveur de notre revue, en considération du labeur fourni depuis bientôt vingt ans pour en faire un organe d'information sur l'ampleur et la valeur de l'activité des organisations internationales en vue d'aider celles-ci à mieux faire connaître leurs travaux et à mieux se connaître mutuellement et aussi pour en faire un instrument pour vos propres recherches sur les problèmes qui se posent aux organisations internationales aux points de vue structurel, juridique, méthodologique, administratif, technique, etc. et les solutions auxquelles d'autres organisations ont abouti.

Les fondateurs de l'Union des Associations Internationales avaient, il y a 55 ans, donné à sa revue le titre suivant : « *La Vie Internationale - Revue mensuelle des idées, des faits et des organismes internationaux* ».

Croyant répondre aux besoins actuels, nous avons mis et continuons à tout mettre en œuvre pour que notre revue soit, à présent, la revue des réunions, publications et autres activités des Organisations internationales, le reflet de l'ampleur et de la diversité de leurs travaux, en même temps qu'un organe d'analyse de leurs problèmes et méthodes.

Très sincèrement, nous vous remercions à l'avance de nous y aider par vos contributions intellectuelles et documentaires et aussi par le prompt versement d'un amical abonnement pour 1968 qui, pour le prix d'un nettoyage de quelques fenêtres de vos bureaux, vous apportera un millier de pages d'informations utiles ainsi d'ailleurs que des échos de vos propres activités.

*L'équipe de rédaction et d'administration
de la revue Associations Internationales.*

An encouraging response

In March 1966 we sent out an appeal to those international organizations which had not yet become subscribers to our magazine International Associations.

The response to this appeal was most encouraging to the UAI and provided material aid which has made it possible for us to offer our subscribers, as from January 1968, a larger magazine for the same price, as will be seen from the announcement which follows.

If we are to continue to develop the review and make still further improvements in the future, the echo of the response to our appeal must needs be long and loud.

Of course, everyone is up to his eyes in work and has a tendency to put off attending to little matters such as this until one day when the pressure has subsided.

However, we would like to ask you to make an exception in the case of our review out of consideration for the twenty years of hard work that has gone into making it an organ for information on the scope and value of the activities of international organizations which will assist them to publicize their work and help them, to get to know each other better, and an organ which is a practical aid to your own studies of the structural, legal, organizational, administrative and technical problems facing some international organizations and the solutions found by others.

55 years ago the founders of the Union of International Associations gave its review the following title "La Vie Internationale - Bévue mensuelle des idées, des faits et des organismes internationaux".

In the belief that we are meeting present needs, we have done and will continue to do our utmost to make ours the foremost news magazine on the meetings, publications and other activities of international organizations, reflecting the full scope and diversity of their work and at the same time carrying out analytical studies of their problems and methods.

We wish to thank you sincerely in advance for any help you may be able to give in the form of specialised or documentary contributions and also for the prompt payment of your subscription for 1968. For the price of getting a few of your office windows cleaned, a year's subscription will bring you a thousand pages of useful information and, into the bargain, news about your own activities.

*Editorial and administrative staff
International Associations.*

INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS
INTERNATIONALES

19^E ANNÉE 1967 19TH YEAR
NOVEMBRE 11 NOVEMBER

SOMMAIRE

[Les opinions exprimées dans les articles signés ne reflètent pas nécessairement les vues de l'UAI.]

CONTENTS

[The views expressed in the signed articles do not necessarily reflect those of the UAI.]

ARTICLES

- International interaction and the taxonomy of international organizations, by Adrea Rosenberg 721
L'interaction internationale et la nécessité d'une taxonomie des organisations internationales par Adrea Rosenberg (résumé) . . . 729
Le Japon et les organisations internationales non gouvernementales, par M. Kiichiro Nakahara 731

ARTICLES

CHRONIQUES

- New international organizations — *Nouvelles organisations internationales* 736
Projets de nouvelles organisations internationales — Plans for new international organizations 739
Food for thought — *A méditer* 740
Echos des ONG — News about NGOs 743
Tenth and last supplement to the Annual International Congress Calendar, 1967 edition — *Dixième et dernier supplément au Calendrier annuel des réunions internationales annoncées, édition 1967* 747
Subscription 1968 — *Abonnement 1968* 720

SURVEYS

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Formation		
Congressalia	Un département spécial, l'« International Associations Information Unit » a été établi pour traiter de la manière la plus efficiente les informations sur les organisations, réunions, publications et activités internationales et produire les sections documentaires de notre revue.	NOUVEAU

INFORMATIONS ET DONNÉES SUR LES ORGANISATIONS, RÉUNIONS ET PUBLICATIONS INTERNATIONALES

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS • ASSOCIATIONS
INTERNATIONALES

Statistics

Classification

Research

Legal status

Structure

Membership

Recruiting

Career

Joint Services

Congressalia

NEW

*Since January 1967 " International
Associations " has included the
ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS CALENDAR and its
MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTS.*

*From January 1968 each
month it
will also include the
BIBLIOGRA-
PHICAL CURRENT LIST OF
PA-
PERS, REPORTS AND PRO-
CEEDINGS OF INTERNATION-
AL MEETINGS, previously pu-
blished separately as a monthly
periodical containing some 20 or
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- *Studies and statistics relat-
ing to international organiza-
tions and meetings.*
- *Articles on practical problems encoun-
tered in the activities of international or-
ganizations.
Thoughts on International Co-operation.*

*are to be found
in your review
" International
Associations "*

*The Official record of newly created organiza-
tions, changes of address, international congres-
ses, publications of congress proceedings and
privately published works relating to in-
ternational co-operation.
News concerning the activities of in-
ternational non-governmental or-
ganizations and reports on lat-
est congress developments.*

N E W

With a view to increased efficiency, a special new department, the " International Associations Information Unit ", has been formed to deal with information on international organizations, meetings, publications and activities and to produce documentary material for our review.

INFORMATION AND DATA ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, MEETINGS, PUBLICATIONS

Abonnement 1968

Une revue dont le contenu est considérablement augmenté et atteindra un millier de pages, sans augmentation de prix, le montant de l'abonnement restant fixé, comme en 1967, à 450 FB., 45 FF., 40 FS.

Les nouveaux abonnés pour 1968 recevront gratuitement dans la mesure du stock disponible et selon l'ordre de réception des nouveaux abonnements, le numéro de décembre 1967 (environ 150 pages), contenant le Calendrier annuel (1968-1986) des futures réunions internationales.

As from January 1968 the contents of the review International Associations are being increased to a total of 1,000 pages without any increase in price; the subscription rate remains, as in 1967, at 450 FB, 45 FF, 40 SF, \$ 11, 64s.

New subscribers for 1968 will receive — as far as available stocks allow and according to the number of new subscriptions received — a free copy of the December 1967 issue (about 150 pages) containing the annual International Congress Calendar (1968-1986).

1968 Subscription

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This article is a new contribution to the study of the definition and classification of international organizations undertaken by the UAL The June 1967 number of this review was devoted to this subject and included, amongst others, an article by M. G. I. Morozov, director of the International Organizations Department of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations in Moscow. We hope to be able to continue to add to our study file by publishing further articles on this subject in the future.

INTERNATIONAL INTERACTION AND THE TAXONOMY OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

by Adrea ROSENBERG

THE NEED FOR A TAXONOMY OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

I. The growth and development of organizational theory and its concomitant research growth have not been paralleled by a similar growth in either research or understanding of the total spectrum of international organizations. This has been in part due to the basic assumptions and orientations of the scholars working in this field. It may also have been partly due to the failure until quite recently to apply theory and methods developed by organizational theorists and researchers to international organiza-

In the following article, Mrs Bernard L. Rosenberg, B. A. and Graduate Student for Ph. D. at the Graduate School of International Studies of the University of Denver (Colorado), sets out for our readers some of the first results of the studies she has undertaken as part of the research for her Doctoral Dissertation on International Organizations.

tions. The result has been a disparate set of developments with little attempt at an overview of the totality of international interaction taking place today, and with only preliminary attempt to link this with general organizational theory.

There are three basic — and separate — areas of discussion and research extant today in the field of international organizations. The first, and the one most prominent currently in academic circles in the United States, deals either primarily or exclusively with the United Nations and its « family » of Specialized Agencies. So heavy has been the concentration on this area that the very definition of an international organization has come to some to mean this group of organizations.

The growth in the past eight years of numerous — and frequently successful — regional groupings such as the European Economic Community has led to a second area of study and concentration, that of the problems of regionalism, supranational trends, and political unifi-

cation or integration. It is also in this area that some application has been made of organizational theory, but again almost exclusively with the political orientation.

A third area, equally as large, and potentially quite important in international interaction, has been the development and expansion of large numbers of non-governmental international organizations. This third group has been either ignored or at best accorded nodding recognition of its existence by the scholars of the first two areas. Research and studies of this sector have therefore developed in relative isolation from the other two groups.

In addition, there are two other areas of international interaction functioning extensively with little or no attempt to either study them in relation to the total organizational picture or to determine the extent or importance of these activities. One of these areas is the vast and growing number of international or multinational profit-oriented organizations, generally classified as international business enterprises. The other area consists of the large number of international « Congresses » which are autonomous organizational entities, and whose total number is growing each year¹.

It is the central assumption of this writer that much of the theory of organizational structure and behavior now being applied to domestic organizations in the United States can also be useful in the study of international organizations. Moreover, such application should assist us in the ordering and examination of the total spectrum of organized international interaction. Thus the primary hypothesis is that : if we accept the definition of an international organization as a *relatively permanent complex system of social interaction taking place across nation-state boundaries*, it will be possible to construct a broad taxonomy of international organizations encompassing all of the areas of organized international interaction mentioned above. It is hopefully expected that such a taxonomy would prove useful in several ways, such as : 1) determining the scope and full extent of the classes of international interaction for the first time, 2) determining in an orderly fashion the nature of the relationships among

the various international organizations, 3) determining the patterns and developmental trends for their future internal growth, performance, and inter-organizational relationships, and 4) research into the interpersonal behavioral relationships of the totality of international organizations.

II. Although the above-mentioned studies have proceeded in a disjunctive manner, they have operated on the basis of either an implicit or an explicit and rudimentary set of taxonomic assumptions. It might be wise, therefore, to examine some of the assumptions now being used by the accepted leading scholars of international organizations in the United States.

The approaches used can be divided into four basic types : 1) the security-oriented «world order» approach, 2) the functionalist approach, 3) the regionalist, integrationist approach, and 4) the « working » classifications used by those groups who for pragmatic purposes must create some system of classification.

1) The security-oriented world order approach assumes that the basic unit or actor in any international organization is and must be the nation-state. The primary goal orientation of the international organization created by these actors must be toward a solution of the primary problem of the elimination of the threat of and the use of war as an instrument of national policy. The concept of a pluralistic world order is thus by definition not included. It is interesting that most of the authors using this approach consistently refer to « international organization » as a singular — never a plural — term. Inis Claude's *Swords into Ploughshares*, is considered by many American scholars to be the definitive work on the evolution of an international organization incorporating the use of current political theory². Stephen S. Goodspeed's *The Nature and Function of International Organization*, and - John Stoessinger's *Might of Nations*, are other leading examples of the generally used and accepted singular approach to a theory of international organization³. Specialized Agencies in this scheme are subsumed under the United Nations. Regional groupings are also generally treated from the point of view of security. Non-governmental international organizations, as well as the large num-

her of other intergovernmental organizations, are seldom if ever even mentioned.

2) An attempt to apply some of the techniques of functionalism to the United Nations as a system of international organizations has been made by Jacob and Atherton in their *Dynamics of International Organization*⁴. Because many of the same political theoretical assumptions are made by these authors — especially that the only legitimate « member » for international organization is the nation-state — the same omissions of non-governmental and other intergovernmental groups are evident.

Even the more sophisticated use of functionalism made by Ernst Haas in his *Beyond the Nation-State*, his excellent depth study of the ILO, is another example of the relatively narrow assumption regarding international interaction solely as a matter for the national unit⁵.

3) Two major and pioneering applications of some of the concepts of organizational theory to regional international organizations have been made by Ernst Haas in his *Uniting of Europe*, and by Amitai Etzioni in his *Political Unification*⁶. Both of these works have made a distinct contribution toward the understanding of the growth of regionalism and supranationalism and the manner in which organization theory can be useful at the international level. However, their basic orientation is still the national political unit. Because the objective is a study of political integration, the activities and performances of non-governmental and other transnational organizations are subsumed under the nation-state units.

4) Because of the lack of a generally accepted system of classification, many agencies and official groups have been forced to develop a pragmatic set of classes in order to make working with the multiplicity of groups possible. Publishers of such catalogs as *Books in Print* or encyclopedias offer a good example of the attempt to meet and deal with this problem⁷.

At present there seems to be one international non-governmental organization whose main objective is the gathering of data and developing research on other international organizations, the Union of International Associations in Brus-

sels. As the publisher of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*, this organization has had to develop a more precise and systematic classification than any other group of scholars working in this field. The details of the Union's taxonomy will be discussed in part two of this article and will be compared with the one proposed by this writer.

It is also gratifying to note that there has been growing concern regarding this problem by scholars and professional people from many parts of the world⁸.

III. It seems evident therefore, that there is a great need for systematizing, classifying, and empirical testing of propositions related to the total field of international interaction. In the field of non-governmental organizations a vast amount of work remains to be done. Only one major work seems to have been produced which focuses its attention on a selected group of non-governmental organizations, that by Lyman White⁹. This attempt, by a former member of the United Nations Secretariat, to fill this obvious gap in the other studies, is noteworthy. As he says in this preface :

Perhaps no aspect of international relations has received less attention, even from the students of international organization itself, than the part which international non-governmental organizations have played in world affairs... they remain the great unexplored continent in the world of international affairs...¹⁰

Mr. White freely admits to the limitations of scope in his own study, especially referring to the conscious elimination — for reasons of necessity — of profit-oriented international enterprises. This limitation has also been self-imposed by the Union of International Associations.

We are therefore faced with the problem of the pioneers who have touched and explored the shores of the vast continent of international interaction. But there remains the great task ahead of systematically mapping and exploring this continent. This writer has presumptuously proposed a preliminary set of guidelines in Part Two of this article by which some directions may be taken.

A PRELIMINARY PROPOSED TAXONOMY OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

I. Although current theoretical thinking in international organizations in the United States seems heavily oriented toward the United Nations, there has been some work at both the theoretical and practical level begun by both scholars and groups in various countries. The great variety of possible approaches is clearly indicated by the recent survey published in *International Associations*¹¹.

Mr. Lyman White in his book on non-governmental organizations displays an implicit and rudimentary set of classifications of four basic categories : 1) intergovernmental organizations, 2) international non-governmental organizations, 3) international business enterprises, and 4) national organizations with international programs¹².

The Union of International Associations, in the preparation of its *Yearbook of International Organizations*, has developed and put to extensive practical use both a primary set of classifications — UN Family, Intergovernmental, Non-Governmental — and a secondary set of characteristics including such variables as : 1) location of the organization, 2) juridical status, 3) history, including past activities and mergers with other organizations, 4) goals, as stated officially, 5) membership, including categories, levels and methods of entry, 6) normative structure and formal decision-making machinery, 7) leadership, including lists of officers and their nationalities as well as the size of paid professional staff, 8) financial resources, including both sources and annual expenditures, 9) organizational relationships, including those with non-governmental organizations as well as those with intergovernmental organizations where such exist, 10) activities and functions, including special conferences (not to be confused with Congresses which will be discussed below), and projected activities, and 11) all publications.

At the international level this provides the only working taxonomy in existence. However, at the domestic level some additional theoretical work and empirical testing has been accomplished as well as proposed¹³. It is the view of this writer that a genuinely comprehensive and

testable taxonomy should take into account the contributions by these scholars.

II. Mr. Norman J. Johnson, in his research for his Doctoral dissertation, has both constructed and empirically tested the first known general taxonomy of organizations using both organization theory and biology. He has thus made some distinct contributions both to the development of theory and to that of taxonomy. Among the important criteria for defining and classifying organizations which we have accepted from Mr. Johnson are : 1) a legally recognized juridical status, 2) the existence of mutual social interaction taking place among a minimum of three nationality-members (nationality being injected by ourselves), 3) complexity, recognizing both the existence of horizontal and vertical levels of interaction, and 4) relative permanence, which for international organizations may be more flexible than ordinarily conceived¹⁴.

This set of definitional criteria differs somewhat from those of many writers in organization theory, especially in that goals are considered as important characteristics but are not implicitly necessary for a definition of an organization. We have also departed somewhat from the definition used by the Union of International Associations, since this is intrinsically restrictive to non-profit groups, conscious of common goals¹⁵. Since our goal is to construct a *total* taxonomy of all international interaction, the criteria and definitions evolved must of necessity be broader and more inclusive.

On the other hand, the definitional requirement laid down by Mr. G. P. Speeckaert for the use of the term « international » is quite useful. He states that the minimum number of nation-states or national members wherein this interaction takes place must be at least three for the organization to be considered an international one¹⁶. There is some question here, which could be answered with empirical research, whether or not such nationally based organizations as the Ford Foundation or CARE would be classified as international organizations. Since these groups have a large network of bilateral programs, the Union of International Associations considers

them as national organizations with international activities¹⁷.

III. By making the definitional criteria deliberately so broad and inclusive, we have also accepted the concept that the number of international organizations populating this planet now reaches into the thousands. In previous studies, especially by those mentioned in Section I of this article, it has been assumed that the population of international organizations was far too small to develop any kind of taxonomy which could be empirically tested. This, of course, is primarily due to the politically oriented concentration of these scholars on the United Nations and its « family », and the examination of what is in reality hut the apex of a much larger pyramid of structures.

Under the present circumstances of knowledge, however, we now find that it is possible to apply one of the techniques in wide use by biological taxonomists — the population approach.

This approach does not attempt to evaluate the relative influence or importance of any of the categories or individual organizations. Such evaluation is not the goal of the taxonomist and must be left for much later research when methods of measuring importance and influence have been properly refined¹⁸.

The biological taxonomist assumes that there are both levels of classification — order, family, genus, species — as well as natural groupings — based on empirically testable sets of characteristics — which enable him to develop his system of ordering the animal and plant world. It is one of the basic assumptions of this writer that there are also levels of classification possible for organizational structures, and that there are empirically testable sets of characteristics which will place groups of organizations into what may be called natural classes.

Since the arduous task of testing has yet to be done, the following proposed sets of definitions, which place the level and class of international organizations into a proposed taxonomic structure, can be said to be largely intuitive. There has, however, been extensive utilization of the theory and experience of those whose work has gone before.

IV. To recapitulate, our basic definitional assumption was : that an *international organization* is a relatively permanent complex system of social interaction taking place across nation-state boundaries, among a minimum of three unit members in nationality¹⁹.

A search must now be made for characteristics or levels of characteristics which create differentiation among the levels of classification. All of the extant literature on the subject of international organizations indicates that there is a prime level of differentiation which creates at least two basic orders of international organizations, this being the relevance of membership to government. This prime characteristic thus creates the first two basic orders of organizations, and two more definitions are now required : Intergovernmental Organizations, and Trans-National Organizations — more commonly known as non-governmental organizations. Subheaded under each of these two, several families of organizations can be identified, and also characteristically defined, as follows :

A. *Intergovernmental Organizations* : (IGO's) are those organizations where the members are governments, or representatives of governments, and which are established juridically by an international convention or treaty. Classified under Intergovernmental organizations are found three families of organizations :

1. *The United Nations* (UN) includes here only the central organization and its various structures, such as the Security Council, General Assembly, Secretariat, and all those other structures and functions directly derived from the UN Charter or directly responsible to one of these structures.

2. *The Specialized Agencies*, which includes all of the organizations constituted by separate Convention or treaty, but having a direct relationship with the United Nations, usually through ECOSOC, but not necessarily so. These organizations maintain a separate integrity, specifically characterized by their own individual constitutional structure, performance structure, and relative independence of external — particularly financial — resources.

3. *Other Intergovernmental Organizations* (Other IGO's), which includes all those organizations which fulfil the characteristic requirements of the definition of an intergovernmental organization, but are neither juridically nor organically related to the United Nations.

There is a special group of Intergovernmental organizations, which, after further research, may have to be classified as another order rather than a sub-family of organizations, namely *Supra-National Organizations*. Included here are those intergovernmental organizations where authority has been delegated for certain areas of decision-making to the organization, such decisions being binding upon the member nation-states. There is some question on the part of this writer as to how far these organizations have evolved. There has sometimes been a tendency on the part of scholars to substitute normative and idealized presumptions for descriptive analysis. Criteria for testing the quality of supra-nationality have not yet been developed. It may even be that there is potential in other organizations, such as the IRBD, for also evolving into the supra-national category.

B. *Trans-National Organizations : (TNO's)* are those organizations primarily derived from interest groupings, where the interaction takes place between non-governmental members, either primary or secondary (see below for definitions of primary and secondary membership), with a degree of functional interpenetration across nation-state boundaries. There are recognizable two families of Trans-National Organizations :

1. *International Non-Governmental Organizations* (INGO's), which includes transnational organizations which are basically non-profit. These organizations are generally goal-oriented toward either service or education or both. They can be generically differentiated to some extent by the specific function or activity orientation such as press, religion, social welfare, commerce, etc.²⁰

2. *Private Corporate International Non-Governmental Organizations* (PCINGO's), which includes all trans-national organizations which are profit oriented. These organizations would basically include all of those corporations or other forms of business enterprise which meet the criteria of international interaction with a degree of functional interpenetration across nation-state boundaries. These can also be generically divided by interest or profession, but at this writing no comprehensive set of categories seemed to be in use.

There are two additional definitions regarding membership — especially in Trans-National Organizations — which are assumptive and which are necessary to clarify the definition, namely, primary and secondary membership.

(1) *Primary membership* — is that kind of membership in which the member of an organization holds that position as an individual with no responsibility or accountability to any other group, organization, or government. The number of international organizations with this kind of role structure for its members is relatively limited.

(2) *Secondary membership* — that kind of membership in which the member of an organization holds such membership as a representative of another organization, group of organizations, or of a government, and is responsible to and accountable to any one or combinations of the representations he holds. The levels of complexity of this kind of role structure can range from a simple secondary membership to a third or even fourth level representation, as exemplified by such an organization as the International Council of Scientific Unions.

As in biological taxonomies, where the most recent research has led to the need for the creation of the « third kingdom » of Protista, there is a third order of international interaction which has mixed characteristics, and which therefore cannot be classified under either of the other two general orders. The development of this third order is in some ways the most historic of the types of international interaction, yet the dramatic upsurge in numbers of meetings of this type taking place has led to the present classification problem. Interestingly, very little

attention and study has been paid to this order. We shall call this third order « International Congresses », and shall accept the definition agreed upon at a recently held meeting of international organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

C. *International Congresses* : « An International Congress is an international organization of a considerable number of participants, including individuals, organizations, and governments, which is juridically and statutorily an independent entity and *which exists only for the duration of the work of the agenda* »²¹. First, as can be seen from the definition, there is a mixed nature in the membership, representing both governmental and non-governmental organizations, and occasionally individual or primary members. Second, the basic characteristic which differentiates these organizations from the other two orders is the element of life expectancy, or time. There would seem to be an inherent contradiction between this characteristic and the inclusion in our basic definition of an international organization of the term « relatively permanent ». However, these Congresses exhibit all of the other characteristics which qualify them to be considered as international organizations. Until there is genuine empirical testing, it is difficult to set a specific minimum amount of time required to establish the criterion of relative permanency. It may also be determined by future research that the element of relative permanency in the basic definition may have to be altered²².

V. We have now discussed briefly the inherent primary characteristics made definitionally necessary by our intuitive construction of orders and families of international organizations. For the fuller development of a refined taxonomy a number of additional secondary, and possibly lower level, sets of characteristics must be worked out to determine more specifically the system of classifying the organizations. As has already been pointed out (see page 724), the Union of International Associations has a well developed set of secondary characteristics which it has put to extensive practical use over the years in its compilation of the *Yearbook*.

By comparing this set with others used by Mr. Johnson, as well as by items and dimensions proposed by Prof. Saul B. Sells, we have derived a set of characteristics which would seem to be directly applicable and testable in relation to international organizations²³. There are, in addition to our proposed primary characteristics of the nature of membership as it relates to government and autonomy of the organization, the relevance of economic goals — specifically the profit orientation — and lastly, the basic relevance of life expectancy and mixed membership to the nature of the organization.

This secondary set of characteristics includes 1) the nature of the organization's goals, 2) the geographic scope of the organization and its eventual goals of expansion, 3) the clientele, or market, its activities and programs will serve, 4) the authority-compliance and decision-making structure and processes, 5) resources — both external and internal — and their relevance to autonomy and task performance of the organization, 6) the degree of professionalization, including the relative importance of professional, administrative and representational leadership, 7) major activities and task orientation, including marked potential and projected task expansions, and 8) patterns of relationships with, other organizations.

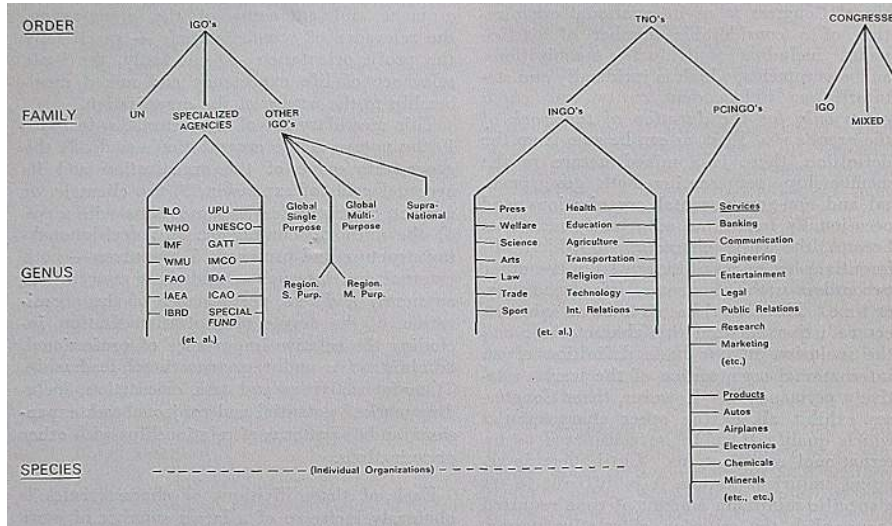
Each of these divisions of characteristics is obviously inclusive of a larger number of more specific items²⁴. Each of them, too, could and should be the subject for extensive research. However, within the scope of this paper it is not feasible to delineate these in detail. In order to better conceptualize the divisions and levels of characteristics as they have been described on the preceding pages, we have introduced the diagrammatic scheme as shown on the following page.

VI. It is impossible at this point to draw verifiable conclusions, as the foregoing material is based only on a survey of the current relevant literature and on a number of derived hypothetical propositions. However, if we accept the assumption that organizational theory can be applied to international as well as domestic organizations, then it is possible to both construct and test a truly comprehensive taxonomy of

international interaction. Such a taxonomy would enable scholars for the first time to view the entire range and spectrum of this inter-

action. The guidelines would then have been laid for the full exploration of our unknown continent.

TABLE I
Schematic Diagram of Proposed Taxonomy



REFERENCES

1. The Union of International Associations publishes an annual calendar of these Congresses and other meetings, supplemented by monthly additions. The number of international meetings of all classifications now exceeds 2,000 per year.
2. Inis Claude, *Swords into Ploughshares* (New York : Random House, 1966).
3. Stephen S. Goodspeed, *The Nature and Function of International Organization* (New York : Oxford University Press, 1967, and John Stoessinger, *Might of Nations* (New York : Random House, 1961).
4. Phillip C. Jacob and Alexine Atherton, *The Dynamics of International Organization* (Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1965).
5. Ernst Haas, *Beyond the Nation-State* (Stanford, California : Stanford University Press, 1964).
6. Ernst Haas, *The Uniting of Europe* (Stanford California : Stanford University Press, 1958), and Amitai Etzioni, *Political Unification* (New York : Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965).
7. Sarah L. Prakken, (ed.), *Books In Print — Subject Guide Index to Publishers Trade List Annual* (New York : R. R. Bowker Co., 1966).
8. See *International Associations*, June 1967, pp. 402-406 and 407-415, for a summary of various classifications from a variety of sources including the U.S.S.R.
9. Lyman C. White, *International Non-Governmental Organizations* (New Brunswick, New Jersey : Rutgers University Press, 1951).
10. *ibid.*, p. vii.
11. See above, page 4, and footnote #8.

12. Lyman White, *op. cit.*, p. ix.
13. Norman Joseph Johnson, "Toward a Taxonomy of Organizations" (unpublished Ph. D. Dissertation, Ohio State University, 1963), and Saul B. Sells, "Toward a Taxonomy of Organizations," in *New Perspectives in Organization Research*, eds. W. W. Cooper, H. J. Leavitt, and M. W. Shelly II (New York : John Wiley & Sons, 1964), pp. 515-532. Both of these works contribute heavily to the assumptions, characteristics, and taxonomic schemes used in this article.
14. Norman Joseph Johnson, *ibid.*, pp. 48-49.
15. G. P. Speeckaert, "On the Structure and Functioning of International Non-Governmental Organizations", *International Associations*. XVIII (March, 1966), p. 140.
16. *ibid.*, p. 140.
17. *Yearbook of International Organizations*, (Brussels : Union of International Associations, 1964-1965) Vol. X, p. 1421.
18. One need only consult the consecutive editions of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* for the past several years to document the phenomenal growth of international organizations. This does not include — for lack of a proper census — what is probably an even larger number of profit-oriented organizations.
19. See page 2 of this article.
20. All of the last several editions of the *Yearbook of International Organizations* have used this set of classifications in more or less this way.
21. "Nomenclature Applicable to Statutory Bodies in International Meetings," *International Associations*, XV (May, 1963), p. 286.
22. Because of the extremely loose and imprecise use of terminology regarding international meetings, there is even more confusion in this area of classification than exists in others. There is the additional distinction which must be made between international meetings or "conferences" which are a functional part of an international organization and the International Congresses, which maintain a separate integrity as independent entities.
23. Saul B. Sells, *op. cit.*, and Norman Joseph Johnson, *op. cit.*, pp. 66-68.
24. Each of the divisions of secondary characteristics is obviously inclusive of a much larger number of more specific items. Sells, for example, recommends 150 items and dimensions, while Johnson developed 99 in his research.

Résumé français.

L'INTERACTION INTERNATIONALE ET LA NECESSITE D'UNE TAXONOMIE DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

par Adrea ROSENBERG.

Le développement de la théorie de l'organisation et des recherches qui s'y rapportent, ne s'est pas accompagné d'un développement parallèle aussi bien des recherches que de la compréhension portant sur l'entière du spectre des organisations internationales.

L'on se trouve devant un ensemble d'elaborations disparates, tandis qu'il n'est pas fait d'effort véritable en vue d'établir une synthèse de l'interaction internationale d'aujourd'hui, ni de mettre celle-ci en concordance avec la théorie générale de l'organisation.

Trois secteurs principaux — et distincts — de discussion et de recherches existent aujourd'hui.

Le premier — et qui a le plus la faveur des milieux académiques des Etats-Unis — concerne les Nations Unies et sa « famille » d'institutions spécialisées. La concentration a été telle dans ce secteur, que pour certains la définition d'organisation internationale correspond en quelque sorte à ce groupe.

Le second secteur, qui retient l'intérêt surtout depuis ces huit dernières années, en raison du succès de groupes régionaux telle la Communauté Economique Européenne, consiste dans les problèmes du régionalisme, les tendances supranationales, l'unification ou l'intégration politique. C'est aussi ce secteur qui a donné lieu à quelques applications de la théorie organisationnelle, mais ici encore presque exclusivement avec une orientation politique.

Un troisième secteur, — aussi large et potentiellement fort important du point de vue de l'interaction internationale, a été le développement d'un grand nombre d'organisations internationales non gouvernementales. Ce troisième groupe a été, soit ignoré, soit à peine considéré comme digne de voir son existence reconnue, par les chercheurs des deux premiers secteurs. Les recherches et les études en cette matière se sont en conséquence effectuées dans un relatif éloignement des deux autres groupes.

Il existe deux autres domaines fort vastes, mais très peu explorés de l'interaction internationale :

1. Le groupe toujours plus nombreux des sociétés internationales à but lucratif.
2. Le secteur composé des « Congrès » internationaux, chaque année plus nombreux et qui sont des entités organisationnelles autonomes.

L'auteur estime que la théorie de la structure organisationnelle en faveur aux Etats-Unis pour l'étude des organisations nationales, peut s'appliquer en grande partie à l'étude des organisations internationales, et s'avérer utile dans l'analyse spectrale de celles-ci.

Si l'on considère l'organisation internationale comme un complexe relativement permanent d'interaction sociale s'exerçant par-delà les frontières nationales, l'on pourra construire une vaste taxonomie des organisations internationales couvrant les domaines de l'interaction internationale mentionnés plus haut. Ceci permettrait : 1) de déterminer pour la première fois le domaine exact et rétinuue entière des classes de l'interaction internationale, 2) d'établir de façon ordonnée la nature des rapports qu'ont les différentes organisations internationales, 3) de prévoir les modes et les tendances futures de leur expansion interne, de leurs activités et des relations qu'elles auront avec d'autres organisations, 4) de faire des recherches sur les rapports de comportement interpersonnel de la totalité des organisations internationales.

Jusqu'à présent, les chercheurs ont élaboré leurs théories à partir des points de vue suivants :

- 1) le point de vue de l'ordre mondial orienté vers la sécurité, tendant à écarter la menace de la guerre.
- 2) le point de vue du fonctionnalisme.
- 3) le point de vue régionaliste, intégrationniste.
- 4) les classifications « pratiques » élaborées par ceux pour lesquels il était essentiel d'avoir recours à une classification.

L'auteur rappelle brièvement ensuite dans la première partie de l'article les points de vues actuels des principaux chercheurs américains en matière d'organisation internationale, dans le cadre de ces diverses théories.

Dans la seconde partie de son article, M^{me} Rosenberg tente de proposer un essai de taxonomie des organisations internationales. Après avoir mentionné la diversité des conceptions que vient de souligner le numéro de juin de la revue « Associations Internationales », la classification proposée en 1951 par M. Lyman White et la classification utilisée par l'UAI pour son *Yearbook of International Organizations*, elle examine les critères de la définition et de la classification des organisations internationales.

Elle estime qu'avec les données actuelles du savoir, il est à présent possible d'utiliser une des techniques largement appliquées par les taxonomistes biologistes — celle portant sur la population. Le taxonomiste en biologie considère qu'il y a des degrés de classification — ordre, famille, genre, espèce — de même que des groupements naturels — basés sur des ensembles de caractéristiques, testables de façon empirique, — qui lui ont

permis de développer un système de classification du monde animal et végétal.

C'est une des présomptions essentielles de l'auteur qu'il y a aussi des niveaux de classification utilisables pour les structures organisationnelles et qu'il y a des ensembles de caractéristiques testables de façon empirique, qui rangeront des groupes d'organisations dans ce que l'on peut appeler des classes naturelles.

Etant donné qu'il faut encore réaliser le travail ardu de faire les tests, l'auteur ne peut au stade actuel, que procéder de façon intuitive pour proposer une structure taxonomique, en tenant d'ailleurs largement compte des théories et expériences de ceux qui ont déjà étudié ce problème.

Un premier échelon de distinction basé sur l'appartenance gouvernementale des membres conduit à deux types d'organisations : les Organisations Intergouvernementales et les Organisations Transnationales — plus habituellement dénommées organisations non gouvernementales.

La première catégorie comprend trois familles d'organisations : les Nations Unies, les Institutions spécialisées, les autres Organisations Intergouvernementales, cette dernière comportant un groupe spécial; celui des Organisations Supra-Nationales.

Le second type, les Organisations Trans-Nationales, comprennent deux familles : les Organisations Internationales Non Gouvernementales et les Organisations Internationales Privées Lucratives.

Il y a deux éléments supplémentaires concernant la composition, particulièrement pour les Organisations Transnationales, à savoir le membrariat primaire ou secondaire.

Comme dans le domaine des taxonomies biologiques, il faut établir un troisième ordre d'interaction internationale. Qui comporte des caractéristiques mixtes et donc ne peut être classé dans aucun des deux ordres généraux. Le troisième ordre, auquel peu d'attention a été prêtée jusqu'ici, consiste dans les « Congrès Internationaux ».

En vue d'élaborer une taxonomie plus poussée, il faut dégager une série de caractéristiques secondaires additionnelles, telles que celles dont l'UAI fait depuis de nombreuses années usage dans son *Yearbook*.

En comparant ces dernières à celles utilisées par M. Norman Joseph Johnson et le Professeur Saul B. Sells, l'auteur est arrivé aux éléments suivants :

- 1) la nature des objectifs de l'organisation, 2) l'extension géographique de l'organisation et ses éventuels objectifs d'expansion, 3) la clientèle ou le marché desservi par ses activités et son programme, 4) la structure et le processus d'acceptation de l'autorité et d'établissement des décisions, 5) les ressources, externes et internes, et leurs relations avec l'indépendance de l'organisation et sa capacité de réalisation, 6) le degré de professionnalisation, 7) les principales activités et leur orientation, 8) les types et structures de relations avec les autres organisations. Chacun de ces éléments est lui-même divisible en d'autres critères, qui ne peuvent être détaillée dans les limites de cet article.

LE JAPON ET LES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES

par M. KIICHIRO NAKAHARA

Le Japon est un pays insulaire d'Extrême-Orient. Son étendue est de 370.000 km². Sa population dépassera bientôt 100 millions. Les relations extérieures du Japon se nouaient notamment avec la Corée et la Chine depuis l'antiquité jusqu'à l'arrivée des Occidentaux au milieu du XVI^e siècle. Un siècle après, le gouvernement féodal adopta la politique d'isolement en face de la menace réelle ou imaginaire de colonisation espagnole. Cet état de fermeture dura jusqu'au milieu du XIX^e siècle. Cependant, les autorités japonaises ménageaient une petite fenêtre en saillie à Nagasaki. Les seuls Chinois et Hollandais étaient autorisés à y faire le petit négoce. En 1854, le Japon signa un traité d'amitié avec les Etats-Unis, ce qui entraîna d'autres traités similaires avec les Puissances occidentales. Cette ouverture imposée provoqua l'effondrement du pouvoir militaire féodal, et mena à la restauration du pouvoir impérial de 1868. Bien conscient désormais des réalités du monde moderne, le Japon s'était mis à l'école occidentale. Il s'agissait de construire un Japon riche et puissant avec l'esprit occidental, mais en gardant toujours l'âme nationale. Très vite, le Japon sut s'industrialiser, et se militariser. Et finalement, la catastrophe de 1945. Le traité de paix entra en vigueur en 1952. Le Japon a retrouvé sa souveraineté. Alors, on a beaucoup parlé du Retour du Japon à la Communauté Internationale. Dès lors, ses relations internationales se sont développées rapidement, à la fois sur le plan public et sur le plan privé.

M. Kiichiro Nakahara, qui prépare une thèse de doctorat à l'Université Chuo à Tokyo, sur les organisations internationales non gouvernementales, a déjà publié divers articles consacrés à la coopération internationale, dont un article sur « Genève internationale » dans les numéros de septembre 1965 et janvier 1966 de Chuo Hyozon, la revue trimestrielle de l'Université Chuo, et un article sur « Bruxelles européenne », dans le numéro de septembre 1966 de la même revue.

Le Japon, comme pays-hôte des organisations et réunions

On peut mesurer le degré de participation d'un peuple à la vie internationale par sa participation aux conférences internationales et aux organisations internationales. A ce sujet, l'Union des Associations Internationales nous fournit de très précieuses statistiques. Citons, entre autres, *National Représentation in International Organizations*, par E. S. Tew (1), et *Répartition géographique des réunions internationales 1954-1964*, par G. Devillé (2). Dans le *Yearbook of International Organizations 1966-1967*, j'ai essayé d'identifier les organisations internationales auxquelles le Japon participe. Le résultat en est le suivant : 36 organisations intergouvernementales à part la famille de l'ONU, et 632 organisations internationales non gouvernementales (plus 1 organisation nationale). Ces chiffres, qui sont détaillés en fin de l'article, doivent être pris comme « tout au moins », puisque le *Yearbook* est muet sur le « membership » d'un certain nombre d'organisations. Parmi les pays d'Asie, le Japon, l'Inde et Israël sont les pays les mieux représentés aux organisations internationales non gouvernementales. Et ce sont ces trois pays qui reçoivent le plus de réunions internationales en Asie. Il en est de même de la nationalité des dirigeants d'organisations internationales (3). Mais, l'ordre est un peu différent en ce qui concerne les sièges principaux et secondaires : Inde, Japon, Philippines, Thaïlande, Liban (4). En 1966, le Japon hébergeait 3 OIG (1 siège principal, 2 sièges secondaires), et 24 OING (18 sièges principaux, 6 sièges secondaires). Le total en est de 27 contre 11 en 1960.

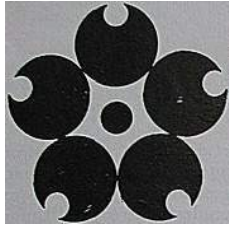
Les réunions internationales tenues au Japon vont croissant : 7 en 1954, 10 en 1957, 25 en

(1) *Associations Internationales*, 1963, n° 8, pp. 496-503.

(2) Id., 1966, n° 4, pp. 207-209.

(3) Id., 1967, n° 5, p. 354. « The Leaders of International Organizations and their Nationality. »

(4) Id., 1967, n° 2, pp. 166-169. « Headquarters and Secondary Offices of International Organizations situated in different countries in 1960, 1962, 1964 and 1966. »



Emblème
de l'Exposition japonaise
universelle et internationale
Osaka, 1970



L'auteur de l'article, M. Kiichiro Nakahara, est la seconde personne en commençant par la droite, sur cette photo prise à Tokyo le 16 mars 1967 durant une réunion, consacrée aux études japonaises sur l'organisation internationale, organisée à l'occasion du séjour du Secrétaire général de l'U.A.I. et qui groupa une douzaine d'étudiants des universités de Tokyo.

1960, 30 en 1963 et 51 en 1964. Ce dernier chiffre est dû en grande partie à la réception des Jeux Olympiques à Tokyo, comme l'indique bien M^{me} Devillé. Pour 1967, le Calendrier annuel des Congrès internationaux publié par l'UAI en janvier 1967, annonçait le chiffre d'une trentaine. Ce chiffre sera largement dépassé, compte tenu des ajoutes faites depuis la préparation de ce Calendrier. Le nombre sera encore en augmentation, si l'on y ajoute les réunions limitées à deux pays.

Les timbres commémoratifs de congrès.

Il me paraît intéressant de citer les timbres japonais commémoratifs des conférences des OING tenues au Japon à titre d'indication de l'intérêt qui leur est porté.

1934 : 15^e Congrès international de la Croix-Rouge. 1955 : 15^e Congrès de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale. 1958 : 5^e Congrès international de la Médecine thoracique, 7^e Congrès international de la Science broncho-œsophagique, 9^e Conférence internationale de Service Social, 2nd International Study Conference for Child Welfare. 1959 : Congrès Culturel Asiatique en commémoration du 2500^e Anniversaire du Bouddha, 15^e Congrès de l'Association du Transport Aérien International. 1960 : 12^e Conférence internationale pour la

Préservation des Oiseaux, 49^e Conférence Inter-Parlementaire. 1961 : 52^e Congrès du Rotary International. 1963 : 5^e Congrès de la Commission Internationale des Irrigations et du Drainage, 14^e Congrès de l'Union Radio-Scientifique Internationale. 1965 : 8^e Congrès international d'Oto-Rhino-Laryngologie, 11^e Congrès international de Pédiatrie. 1966 : 27^e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle, 11^e Congrès scientifique du Pacifique. 1967 : 5^e Conférence de l'Association Internationale des Ports, 7^e Congrès international de Biochimie, 13^e Congrès international de la Route. En 1963, Okinawa a accueilli sa première conférence internationale à Naha : Conférence régionale de la Jeune Chambre Internationale, qui a été commémoré avec un joli timbre de « Ryukyus ».

Le régime juridique des OING

« Ces dernières années, on voit des organisations internationales scientifiques qui se fondent et s'installent au Japon. Citons, par exemple, l'Association Internationale du Génie Séismique.

» En vue d'encourager les échanges internationaux et développer une meilleure coopération internationale, on doit examiner le problème de la personnalité juridique des organisations internationales scientifiques et leur statut juridique

au Japon. Et il faut leur faire bon accueil. » C'est le bureau du *Japan Science Council* qui énonce cette idée (1). Ce vœu n'est nullement limité aux cercles scientifiques.

Les intérêts touristiques souhaitent la même chose : le siège des OING attire les réunions internationales.

Il existe une étude sur la personnalité des organisations intergouvernementales en droit japonais (2). Mais, il manque une pareille étude en ce qui concerne les organisations internationales non gouvernementales (3). Essayons de combler cette lacune, du moins d'une façon sommaire.

Le Japon ne connaît que deux catégories de personnes morales de droit privé : celle d'utilité publique et celle à but lucratif (le Code civil de 1898, Art. 33-35).

La première catégorie se définit comme association ou fondation à but non lucratif, agissant dans le domaine d'utilité publique (culte, religion, charité, science, arts et métiers et autres). Ces associations et fondations seront dotées de la personnalité juridique, seulement après l'approbation des autorités compétentes. On voit les associations de fait de plus en plus nombreuses, ce qui est inévitable avec ce système rigide. La doctrine japonaise envisage ces entités sous le nom de « Kenri noryoku naki shadan » (Verein ohne Rechtsfähigkeit) (Le Code civil japonais est surtout d'inspiration allemande).

Les OING désireuses de s'installer au Japon n'ont donc que deux choix : se naturaliser ou bien exister de fait. Notre Code civil ne reconnaît pas la personne morale étrangère en tant que telle, sauf les Etats étrangers, leurs districts administratifs (ex : département, municipalité) et la société commerciale (Art. 36). Exception faite des autres personnes morales étrangères

(1) Japan Science Council : Guide sommaire des Organisations Internationales Scientifiques, Tokyo 1965.

(2) Hiraoka : La Personnalité juridique des Organisations Internationales et leur statut en Droit Japonais, in *Gaimusho Chosa Geppo* 1963/10 (Bulletin mensuel de Recherches du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères), pp. 49-78.

** Ici, je voudrais exprimer ma reconnaissance à mon ami juriste T. Umeki, qui a bien voulu me préparer un mémoire sur l'association sans personnalité civile.

(3) La revue *Associations Internationales* a déjà publié des articles décrivant le statut juridique des OING en France, Suisse, Belgique, Royaume-Uni, République Fédérale Allemande, Pays-Bas, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Yougoslavie, Autriche, Suède, Mexique, Inde, Italie et Liban.

approuvées par une loi ou un traité diplomatique. Une telle loi spéciale n'existe pas encore et aucun traité ne contient des dispositions concernant les personnes morales étrangères à but non lucratif. Notre Code n'est donc pas hospitalier à l'égard des OING. Toutefois, il y a lieu de noter une disposition intéressante. « L'association ou la fondation sans personnalité juridique peut ester en justice activement et passivement en son propre nom, pourvu qu'elle soit dotée d'un représentant ou gérant statutairement » (le Code de procédure civile de 1891, Art. 46). Cet article couvre les associations et fondations, nationales et étrangères, sans personnalité civile et, évidemment, les OING non naturalisées aussi. La doctrine japonaise veut que les associations sans personnalité morale soient assimilées aux personnes morales d'utilité publique. Notre Code civil ne présente pas de particularités sur les rapports internes et externes de la personne morale. Enfin, la fiscalité d'après-guerre vise les associations et fondations sans personnalité civile. Par exemple, la loi fiscale sur les personnes morales de 1947 stipule : les associations et fondations en question sont traitées comme personnes morales « pour autant qu'elles ont un représentant ou un gérant statutaire et qu'elles s'engagent aux activités non lucratives de façon permanente » (Art. 1^{er}). D'ailleurs, les personnes morales d'utilité publique sont exemptes des impôts sur le revenu (Loi des impôts sur le revenu de 1947, Art. 3). Sur le plan pratique, les OING installées au Japon n'éprouvent pas, paraît-il, de difficultés de fonctionnement. Leur siège est souvent un simple bureau de liaison temporaire ou itiné-

Bringing The World Together

(Emblem of Kyoto International Conference Hall)



The central disc symbolizes the world and, at the same time, the disc (representing the sun) in the national flag of Japan, where the conference hall is located. The horseshoe shape represents the conference table. The disc also symbolizes the center of a gathering, and the circumference symbolizes unification. In the composition of these two strong elements, there is an appeal to bring the world together.

Designed by : Isamu Kenmochi

rant. Même dans le cas des sièges fixes, elles n'ont pas l'intention de s'enregistrer légalement (ex. : Union Asiatique de Radiodiffusion, East Asia Travel Association). Par ailleurs, il y a un grand nombre des associations internationales qui restent volontiers sans personnalité civile (ex. : Comité national de la CCI, qui sert de bureau de liaison pour la Commission des Affaires d'Asie et d'Extrême-Orient de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale).

Cependant, il y a un problème épineux : la politique des visas du gouvernement japonais. Les représentants provenant des Etats non reconnus se voient refuser le visa, ce qui arrive assez souvent. Ce problème a pris la dimension d'un scandale en 1965, lorsque le gouvernement refusa le visa aux participants nord-coréens à la réunion générale de la Commission Electro-technique Internationale, une association hautement technique. Cette année aussi, le même pro-

blème s'est posé à propos de la dénomination officielle de la Corée du Nord dans les « Universiades ». Sans doute, ces difficultés ne sont pas particulières au Japon.

Conclusion

Le Japon est géographiquement éloigné des grands centres de la vie internationale. Mais, de nos jours, les avions à réaction relient tous les coins du monde, et les distances n'existent plus pratiquement.

Dans ce contexte, nos grandes villes s'équipent rapidement pour accueillir les réunions internationales. Si le Japon désire vivement voir un grand nombre d'OING s'établir sur son sol, il lui faudra alors établir le régime juridique approprié. Le meilleur exemple est toujours là : la Loi belge de 1919 modifiée en 1954, accordant la personnalité civile aux associations internationales poursuivant un but philanthropique, religieux, scientifique, artistique ou pédagogique.

PARTICIPATION JAPONAISE AUX OINGs EN 1966.

	JAPON	OKINAWA	SUR UN TOTAL DE
Bibliography, Documentation, Press	16	0	58
Religion, Ethics	38	3	93
Social Sciences, Humanistic Studies	32	0	80
International Relations	43	1	111
Politics	5	0	15
Law, Administration	27	1	48
Social Welfare	32	4	76
Professions, Employers	31	0	93
Trade Unions	12	3	63
Economies, Finance	8	0	35
Commerce, Industry	43	0	211
Agriculture	23	0	76
Transport, Travel	28	2	72
Technology	41	0	83
Science	69	1	137
Health, Medicine	81	0	173
Education, Youth	38	1	91
Arts, Literature, Radio, Cinéma, TV	27	0	70
Sport, Recreation	47	1	90
Total	632	17	1.675

Le chiffre sur le Japon comprend quelques cas de membre associé ou correspondant aussi.

Le département d'Okinawa a été détaché du Japon en vertu du Traité de paix signé en 1951. Il reste sous l'Administration américaine, qui laisse une certaine autonomie aux *Ryukyu Islands*. Sa superficie est de 2.388 km². On y compte 900.000 personnes.



A l'occasion de cet article sur le Japon et les organisations internationales, nous publions quelques photos prises à l'occasion de la visite faite par le Secrétaire Général de l'UAI au Japon en mars dernier, à l'invitation du Japan National Tourist Organization (voir notre numéro de juillet 1967). Ces photos illustrent l'intérêt très vif que le Japon porte à présent à tout ce qui concerne les organisations et les réunions internationales.

La photo de gauche dans le haut a été prise durant une visite de l'Osaka Science and Technology Center Building, complexe très remarquable contenant entre autres l'International Science Club d'Osaka. *La photo de gauche dans le bas*, durant une conférence de presse à Tokyo. *La photo de droite dans le haut*, durant une réunion d'une quarantaine de directeurs de centres de congrès et d'hôtels pourvus de facilités spéciales pour les congrès, *la photo de droite dans le bas*, au cours d'une conversation, à Osaka, avec des dirigeants de l'Association Japonaise pour l'Exposition Universelle de 1970, dont le thème général sera « Progrès humain dans l'Harmonie ».

Parmi les autres échanges de vues sur la participation du Japon aux organisations et réunions internationales, que M. Speckaert a eus durant son séjour au Japon, citons ceux aux : Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Japanese National Commission for Unesco, Japan Economic Research Institute, Japan Science Council, Japan National Tourist Organization, Fondation Japonaise pour la promotion technologique, Japanese National Railways, Japan Air Lines, Japan Travel Bureau, ainsi qu'avec les autorités municipales, la direction des centres de congrès et les personnalités de l'industrie hôtelière de diverses villes du Japon.

nouvelles organisations internationales
new international organizations

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

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

This month's batch of newly-established international bodies are concerned with :

A.D. 2000 — Art — Biology — Copper — Economic Co-operation — General practitioners — Management — Marketing — Museums, agricultural — Fisheries (Indian Ocean) — Intellectual property — Literacy — Marine Corrosion — Multiple sclerosis — Plant protection — Science & Technology — Steel — Thyroid Gland — Tobacco — Vegetable research — Volcanology — Youth centre.

Since the current (1966-67) edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations closed for press three similar surveys have appeared in International Associations (November 1966, April and July 1967 respectively).

La conservation des œuvres d'art : Du 6 au 13 septembre, le Conseil International des musées (ICOM) a tenu la sixième réunion de son comité des laboratoires de musées et de son comité pour le traitement des peintures à l'Institut royal du patrimoine artistique. Ces ré-

unions groupent les spécialistes du monde entier intéressés à la conservation des biens culturels, dans le but de promouvoir les études et la communication des expériences dans le domaine de la recherche appliquée à la conservation et à l'étude des œuvres d'art. Pour marquer à quel point tous les spécialistes sont complémentaires et que seule leur association permettra d'atteindre le but fixé, il a été décidé de fusionner les deux comités en un comité international de conservation, dont la caractéristique est de grouper historiens d'art, chercheurs de laboratoire et restaurateurs du monde entier. Le comité directeur a désigné M. René Sneyers, directeur a. i. de l'Institut royal du patrimoine artistique de Belgique, au poste de président de ce comité de conservation. La coopération de l'UNESCO est sollicitée.

An international committee for the preservation of works of art has been set up in Brussels.

• Biological editors : Following preparatory work by a Working Party and by national committees of the International Union of Biological Sciences, the Association of European Biological Editors was established at a meeting in Amsterdam in April 1967. The Secretary

of the Working Party was Jan Bures, Institute of Physiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Budejovicka 1083, Prague 4.

Rédacteurs et éditeurs en biologie ont fondé l'Association des éditeurs européens d'ouvrages de biologie.

Les organisations internationales nouvellement créées touchent ce mois-ci les secteurs suivants :

L'an 2000 — Oeuvres d'art — Biologie — Cuivre — Co-opération économique — Médecins omnipraticiens — Management — Marketing — Musées agricoles — Pêche (Océan Indien) — Propriété intellectuelle — Alphabétisation — Corrosion en milieu marin — Sclérose en plaques — Plantes, protection — Science et Technologie — Glande Thyroïde — Tabac — Recherches sur les légumineux — Vulcanologie — Centres de jeunesse. Ceci est la 4^e liste publiée depuis la parution de la dernière édition du « Yearbook of International Organizations » : les trois premières ont paru dans nos numéros de novembre 1966, avril et juillet 1967.

Syndicats médicaux en Europe :

Les syndicats médicaux allemands de « Hartmannbund », la Fédération nationale des Chambres syndicales de médecins belges et la Confédération des syndicats médicaux français ont créé un Comité syndical de liaison ouvert à tous les syndicats de médecins européens des pays membres de la Communauté. Ce Comité est l'ébauche de la future Confédération européenne des syndicats médicaux.

A liaison committee for doctors' unions in the Common Market countries has been set up.

[] **Asian vegetables :** An Asian Vegetable Research Centre is being established in Shinshih, South Taiwan. It will help to develop vegetable species suitable to Asian countries, improve methods of plantation, transportation and distribution, and train personnel in the relevant fields.

Un centre asiatique de recherches sur les légumineux s'établit à Taiwan.

Les producteurs de cuivre :

Lors d'une conférence qui a réuni les principaux producteurs de cuivre à Lusaka (Zambie) au début de juin 1967, il a été décidé de créer un Conseil intergouvernemental des pays exportateurs, dont le siège sera à Paris. Cet organisme sera chargé de promouvoir la défense des intérêts des principaux pays exportateurs. La fixation de prix-planchers et plafonds, ainsi que le contrôle de la production, auraient été écartés. Les décisions prises seront facultatives.

An Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries is to be based in Paris.

9 Caribbean plant pests : The

Council of FAO decided on 21 June 1967 to set up a Caribbean Plant Protection Commis-

sion to protect the area's plants from pests and diseases. The main task of the new body will be to strengthen co-operation in plant quarantine among nations of the Caribbean; it will keep under constant review outbreaks and movement of plant pests and diseases of economic importance outside and inside the Caribbean area.

Le Conseil de la FAO décide la création d'une Commission phytosanitaire pour les Caraïbes.

Corrosion en milieu marin :

Une Convention pour la recherche sur la salissure et la corrosion des coques de navires a été signée à Paris au siège de l'OCDE par des représentants de laboratoires situés au Danemark, en Espagne, en France, en Grèce, en Italie et aux Pays-Bas. Cette convention porte création du Comité international permanent pour la recherche sur la préservation des matériaux en milieu marin. Le secrétariat du nouveau Comité sera assuré par le Centre de recherches et d'études océanographiques à La Rochelle (France).

A Standing International Research Committee on Materials Preservation for Marine Purposes operates from La Rochelle.

9 Economic co-operation in

S.E. Asia : The Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand agreed on 7 August 1967 to establish a new economic regional co-operation organization, to be known as the Association of South East Asian Nations. The existing Association of South East Asia would be kept alive until the new organization is firmly established.

Cinq pays de l'Asie du sud-est sont en train de constituer l'Association des nations de l'Asie du sud-est, avec le but de développer la coopération économique.

Centre européen de jeunesse :

Le projet dont nous avons parlé dans notre numéro de novembre 1966 se réalise. Les dix-huit pays membres du Conseil de l'Europe ont décidé de construire un Centre européen de jeunesse, probablement sur un emplacement fourni par la ville de Strasbourg. La construction devrait être achevée en mai 1969 pour coïncider avec le vingtième anniversaire du Conseil de l'Europe. Il y aura un Conseil d'administration composé de représentants des gouvernements, de membres des organisations non gouvernementales de jeunesse et peut-être d'un ou deux parlementaires de l'Assemblée du Conseil de l'Europe.

A European Youth Centre to be built in Strasbourg by May 1969 for the 20th anniversary of the Council of Europe.

9 « Management » en Europe :

Les quatre organismes nationaux qui s'occupent de la direction et gestion des entreprises en Allemagne, France, Pays-Bas et Royaume-Uni se sont constitués en un Groupe européen de coopération en matière de management. Ils vont ainsi intensifier leurs échanges et organiser régulièrement des rencontres de dirigeants d'entreprise par petits groupes sur des problèmes d'actualité.

The British Institute of Management and its parallel bodies in France, Germany and Netherlands have constituted a European Group for co-operation in Management.

Marketing en Europe : L'ancien « Groupe européen de contact » existant maintenant depuis 10 ans et représentant plus de 20.000 dirigeants dans le domaine de la vente et du marketing de tous les pays d'Europe, a décidé de se constituer comme

Conseil européen de marketing. Un comité dirigeant avec des représentants de la Belgique, de la France et du Royaume-Uni, a été désigné pour la préparation et la mise en application des plans. Le premier grand événement du Conseil sera un congrès international au Palais des Congrès à Bruxelles le 13 et le 14 juin 1968.

European Marketing Council to be developed by the « European Contact Group » set up ten years ago.

[] Mass literacy programme : The International Consultative Liaison Committee for Literacy, set up to advise and assist the Unesco Director-General in developing a worldwide experimental literacy programme for adults, met for the first time in June 1967 in Paris. Six projects financed by national sources and the UN Development Programme are already under way.

Le Comité consultatif international de liaison pour l'alphabétisation (Unesco) s'est réuni pour la première fois en juin 1967.

Multiple sclerosis : The International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies was set up by delegates from 16 countries, meeting earlier this year in Washington. The Federation's secretariat will be located in Europe, but temporary headquarters are at 257 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010. A leading part in developing the work of the new Federation is being played by Mr Roy Rusk, consultant of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society (USA); he is interested in gathering information about provision of rehabilitation services to multiple sclerosis patients in countries which do not have a multiple sclerosis society.

Les sociétés nationales qui s'occupent de la sclérose en plaques se constituent en fédération internationale.

H Propriété intellectuelle : La conférence internationale de Stockholm, qui a terminé ses travaux à la mi-juillet 1967, a créé l'Organisation internationale de la propriété intellectuelle (OMPI). Le Comité de coordination de la nouvelle institution sera composé des comités exécutifs de l'Union internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle et de l'Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques. La nouvelle organisation internationale occupera des locaux sur les rives du lac Léman. Il est question maintenant d'étendre la protection au plus grand nombre de pays possible.

The International Organization for Intellectual Property has been set up in order to extend protection to as many countries as possible.

Scientific and technological data : Representatives from twelve international scientific unions and from six countries (France, Germany (Fed Rep), Japan, UK, USA, USSR) are members of the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA), established recently by the International Council of Scientific Unions. The Committee will promote communication and voluntary coordination among compilers in all countries in order to achieve optimum utilization of manpower and financial resources in the compilation of reference data.

Le Comité pour les données scientifiques et techniques a été créé par le Conseil international des Unions Scientifiques.

• Steel statistics : On the initiative of the American Iron and Steel Institute representatives of ten countries, meeting in New York in May 1967, agreed to establish an International Steel

Institute. It will collect and disseminate statistics, and provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge concerning the technical advancement of steel-making and the promotion of the use of steel. Dr Hans-Gunther Sohl (Germany, Fed Rep) will be chairman and Mr Logan T Johnston (USA) will be vice-chairman. Headquarters of the Institute will be in Brussels.

Un Institut international de l'acier aura son siège à Bruxelles.

La glande thyroïde : Les médecins spécialistes et chercheurs sur la glande thyroïde ont créé une Association européenne dont le premier congrès a eu lieu à l'Université de Louvain; les deux cents participants sont venus de vingt et un pays.

Le président du comité exécutif provisoire de l'Association européenne de recherches sur la glande thyroïde est le Docteur Jean Roche, recteur de la Sorbonne. Le secrétariat général est confié au Professeur C. Beckers, Laboratoire de pathologie générale, Brusselsse straat 69, Leuven, Belgique.

European Association for Research on the Thyroid Gland established in Louvain.

[] Vulcanologie : A la suite d'un accord intervenu entre l'Unesco et le Conseil national italien de la recherche, un Institut international de vulcanologie a récemment été créé à l'Université de Catane. Destiné à la formation de jeunes vulcanologues, il accueillera des chercheurs de nombreux pays; l'Unesco et le CNR participent de façon égale au financement des installations, du matériel et du personnel.

An International Institute of Volcanology has been set up at the University of Catania.

Year 2000 : The World Association for Celebrating Year 2000 has been founded by John Goodman of Golders Green, London. Some 45 city and

town councils throughout the world have agreed to plant trees for a worldwide celebration to mark A.D. 2000.

L'Association mondiale pour la cé-

lébration de l'année 2000 invite les municipalités du monde à planter des arbres dès maintenant pour symboliser la fol dans l'avenir.

Projets de Nouvelles Organisations Internationales Plans for New International Organizations

• **Agricultural museums** : At an international conference held in Liblice, Czechoslovakia, in October last an ad hoc committee was set up to study the possibility of establishing an International Association of Agricultural Museums. The Committee's secretariat is in Prague, and it is also making preparations for a second international conference of representatives of agricultural museums.

A Prague on étudie la possibilité de la création d'une Association internationale des musées agricoles.

Centre mondial de jeunesse :

Le Comité consultatif de la jeunesse à l'Exposition universelle de Montréal, 1967, travaille actuellement à formuler et défendre le projet d'un Centre international de la jeunesse sur les terrains de l'Expo 67 après sa fermeture. Le mandat du Centre serait de constituer un Centre

mondial de documentation sur la jeunesse, de constituer un Centre mondial d'études et de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la jeunesse, et de constituer un Centre de formation, de production et de diffusion culturelle. Le secrétaire du Comité est Pierre Bourdon, Pavillon de la jeunesse, II^e Ronde, Montréal.

Efforts are being made to set up an International Youth Centre on the site of the Montreal Universal Exhibition 1967.

• La pêche dans l'Océan Indien : Le 13 juin 1967 le Conseil de la FAO a recommandé la création d'une Commission internationale spéciale chargée de développer la pêche dans l'Océan Indien. La nouvelle Commission devra favoriser et coordonner l'action internationale visant au développement des ressources de cet océan. Tous les pays côtiers ainsi que les membres de plein exercice et les membres

associés de la FAO pourront faire partie de la Commission.

FAO proposes the establishment of an Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission.

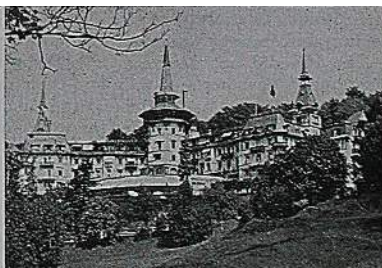
Tobacco in Africa and Asia : The Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation is working on a project to establish an Afro-Asian Federation of Tobacco and Cigarette Industries. Its purpose would be to organize technical and economic co-operation, and strengthen relations between tobacco and cigarette producers in African and Asian countries, especially through mutual aid in various branches of training, technical consultation and exchange of technicians.

L'Organisation Afro-Asiatique de Coopération Economique envisage de créer une Fédération afro-asiatique pour la production du tabac et l'industrie des cigarettes.

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Représentant pour la France et le Bénélux : M. Claude L. C. DUTHEIL, II rue de Rome, 75 Paris 8^e
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Food for thought

A méditer

First or second stage of development ?

The British theory — or rather practice, for in Britain the first arises from the second — is that social progress is begun by people forming a voluntary organisation to meet a specific need. If it fails no harm is done; if it succeeds public authority will come in and support, and ultimately supplant, it. This method proves where the shoe really pinches, saves public money and encourages the civic virtues. Every leader worth his salt has explained this sort of thing a hundred times, but he stops short at proposing it as a valid theory for countries where government is all-powerful, all-providing and all-pervasive, and where people are condi-

Complémentarité OIG - ONG.

Le Directeur Général de l'UNESCO a conclu en ces termes, une allocution prononcée au cours d'une réunion du Comité spécial de l'Union Interparlementaire pour la liaison avec l'UNESCO.

« L'Unesco est une organisation intergouvernementale, mais, si elle se met loyalement au service des gouvernements qui la composent, elle ne peut agir avec une pleine efficacité que si son action est parfaitement connue et comprise de tous les peuples qui, en dernière analyse, sont les agents et les bénéficiaires, les témoins

Why do NGOs exist ?

... Voluntary organizations can also make a special contribution to the new countries through their ability to study conditions in real life and to bring aspirations into reality.

The UN did not need NGOs to bring them the opinion of experts — they had their own — nor information on national legislation and statistics, which could be supplied by governments.

Les ONG, pionniers encore aujourd'hui.

A propos du projet de création d'un Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les Droits de l'Homme, le *Bulletin de la Commission Internationale des Juristes* écrit dans son numéro de juin dernier :

tioned to look to " Big Brother " instead of to themselves. The problem here is not that the government does too little but that it is eager to do too much, often with too little thought and knowledge. Not surprisingly, ambitious governmental schemes, conceived in a hurry and inadequately tested, often fail. It is at this point that the voluntary organisation and the " do-gooder " can help to pick up the pieces, and that the British theory — or practice — can swing into action at the second, instead of the first, stage of development.

(From *Community Development Journal*
and *ICVA News*.)

et les juges de cette action. Groupant en grand nombre les représentants de ces peuples, l'Union interparlementaire, qui occupe une place de choix parmi les grandes organisations avec lesquelles l'Unesco entretient des rapports, est particulièrement en mesure de faire mieux comprendre à l'Unesco certaines aspirations, certaines priorités, certains besoins, de même que l'Unesco peut trouver auprès d'elle une audience élargie à l'échelle des populations que les membres de l'Union représentent ».

They looked to NGOs to provide a reflection of life, to voice the gap between principle and practice, and to tell them how legislation was working out. They wanted to know what NGOs were doing to deal with these problems and the concrete details of their programmes.

(Mrs Craig Schuller, *President. International Council of Women*)

« L'un des aspects du projet qui est de la plus grande importance, c'est le pouvoir donné au Haut Commissaire de fournir assistance et services aux Gouvernements, spécialement aux Etats qui viennent d'accéder récemment à l'indépen-

dance, et qui se trouvent souvent face à des problèmes complexes affectant les droits de l'homme à l'égard desquels ils ont besoin de conseils et d'assistance. Pour le moment il n'y a pas d'organes des Nations Unies vers lesquels ils puissent se tourner pour solliciter de l'aide. Le résultat a été tel que des Organisations Non Gouvernementales, telle que la Commission internationale de Juristes, ont reçu des demandes de la part de Gouvernements pour obtenir cette aide. Ainsi en 1965, la Commission internationale de Juristes, à la demande du Gouvernement de la Guyane Britannique, constitua une commission d'enquête pour connaître de certains problèmes raciaux qui devaient être résolus avant l'obtention de l'indépendance; d'autres demandes ont été reçues depuis, de la part des Gouvernements pour obtenir de l'aide, mais les Organisations Non Gouvernementales ne sont pas les organismes idéaux pour mener à bien ce genre de mission; elles n'ont pas les ressources suffisantes pour entreprendre de tels travaux, et puis il arrive qu'elles ne soient pas non plus politiquement acceptables. Ceci est une fonction qui serait beaucoup mieux remplie par un Haut Commissaire nommé par l'Assemblée Générale, avec

Regionalization and national barriers.

African Labour News, the fortnightly journal of the regional organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, writes in its April 1967 issue :

"It is no surprise that the 8th session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa held in Lagos strongly recommended the setting up of regional economic associations by independent African States as the first major step towards establishing a broader, continent-wide social and economic community.

" These regional economic groupings are undoubtedly the only practical stages through which Africa can channel the realistic planning and implementation of development projects of urgent necessity for raising the social and economic well-being of the peoples of our continent.

" We are in complete agreement with the view that the pooling together of the natural resour-

ces of the component regional States will eliminate the present wasteful method of utilising the now limited aid for implementing individual national projects of the African States.

» Ce sont les gouvernements qui élèvent généralement des critiques contre les Organisations Non Gouvernementales, ou qui les accusent de biaiser, qui devraient soutenir le plus le projet de création d'un poste de Haut Commissaire aux Droits de l'Homme. Paradoxalement ce sont ces mêmes Gouvernements qui, jusqu'à présent, se sont opposés au projet. »

(*) C'est nous, qui soulignons.

ces of the component regional States will eliminate the present wasteful method of utilising the now limited aid for implementing individual national projects of the African States.

" Régionalisation, in our opinion, will also remove the tendency to duplicate development projects and thus permit greater diversification while enabling projects of more serious and immediate need to take priority over those of less importance.

" Another factor which needs careful consideration is the inadequate and poor facilities for communication between the African States, a state of things which seriously hinders the interflow of goods, personnel and information. Opening up new trade routes, improving and strengthening the existing rail and road transport systems and other communication routes between all the African States, are inescapable stages on the road to the economic independence of the continent.

ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES, 1967, N° 11 741

" Any progress made on this all-important communications front will ultimately depend upon the goodwill and the material resources the African States are prepared to put into it.

" The viability of collective regional economic investment can hardly be disputed. We only have to carry our memories back to the success achieved under British colonial rule by the West African Airways Corporation, the West African Cocoa Research Institute, the West African Medical Research Institute and a host of other and similar regional organisations.

" It is a matter of great regret that at independence, the senseless hunt for prestige for our individual countries resulted in the fragmentation of these worthy institutions that could easily have served as a firm basis and foundation for further and closer cooperation between our various territories. "

JUST OUT

Location and economic consequences of international congresses

by Ajler Alkjaer
and Joern Eriksen

A valuable new study of interest to everybody connected with international congress business and organization, first presented by Professor Alkjaer to the 4th Congress on Congress Organization at Copenhagen in 1966 and now appearing in its completed form as a 134-page book containing numerous tables, maps and statistics.

This book is published by Einar Harcks, Copenhagen, in co-operation with the Union of International Associations to whom orders may be addressed at our office, 1, rue aux Laines, Brussels 1.

Price: US \$ 4.00, £1 10 s, FF 20, DM 16, Sfrs 18, BF 200, 14.50 Dutch guilders.

HOW TO TAKE

PART IN

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

82 IDEAS

The first edition of this little handbook is now available in English, French, German and Spanish. Each version contains 12 pages, is pocket-sized and printed on Bible paper. Translations in other languages will be published later, according to demand.

The 4th International Congress on Congress Organization expressed the wish that this brochure should be sent to all registering as participants at an international meeting. To meet this wish, the UAI will make the retail price as low as possible, but this will depend primarily on the number of copies printed. The price of the first edition is \$ 2; 15 /-, for 50 copies. Orders for less than 50 copies will not be taken.

For orders over 500 copies, the price will be considered in relation to reprinting costs. It could be reduced by almost half. Requests for further information on this subject should be addressed to the UAI, 1, rue aux Laines, Brussels 1.

*

Special offer for UAI corresponding organizations :

A free delivery of 50 copies in English and 50 copies in French will be sent to UAI corresponding organizations wishing to avail themselves of this offer in order to give them an opportunity to study the use of this booklet.

échos des ONG
news about NGO's

• **NGOs in Africa** : A study of NGOs in Africa is being carried out as a joint project by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Research Center on Development Planning of the University of Saarbrücken.

Through the cooperation of the Deutsche Stiftung für Entwicklungsländer, the Research Center was involved as the agency to actually carry out the work of visiting, checking, tabulating and establishing a reference system on all the material available in Europe, together with what can be obtained through correspondence with sources in North America, and of course sources in Africa itself. The repertory would include organizations based in any African country, both indigenous organizations and affiliates of international bodies. The listing would include name, address, telephone number, statutory function, past and current program trends, current and planned projects, membership, officers, financial backing, affiliation or links with other national or international bodies, and so on. The Saarbrücken Project Coordinator, Mr. Hans-Jürgen Koenig, plans to visit a few African countries to make the study there in depth and to give a sampling check on the material assembled from overseas.

Encore beaucoup à faire : « L'index Medicus de la Bibliothèque Nationale de Médecine de Washington est la première et la plus connue des réalisations nationales de documentation automatique dans le domaine des sciences médicales, mais des systèmes analogues ont été mis au point ou sont à l'étude dans divers pays. Ce qu'il faut noter, c'est que ces systèmes sont élaborés sans tenir compte de leur compatibilité : un système destiné à la documentation dans une certaine discipline n'est pas nécessairement compatible avec les systèmes utilisés dans des disciplines voisines, dans le même pays ou dans d'autres pays. »

Abordant ces problèmes de terminologie et de documentation automatique dans les sciences médicales, le bulletin de janvier 1967 du Conseil International des sciences médicales constate en outre :

« Un réseau international de systèmes d'information dans les sciences médicales semble souhaitable. La première étape à franchir est évidemment l'adoption de listes internationales de termes (nomenclatures), avec traductions dans des langues importantes, et d'un code numérique unifié pour ordinateurs. L'Organisation mondiale de la Santé et quelques sociétés inter-

nationales membres du CIOMS ont déjà publié des listes internationales de termes, mais beaucoup de domaines des sciences médicales restent à couvrir. Il faut admettre aussi qu'aucun effort n'a été fait en vue d'une coordination des programmes de nomenclature.

» Nous sommes encore loin d'un réseau international de systèmes d'information dans les sciences médicales; ce réseau peut apparaître comme une utopie, mais il faut se rendre compte qu'avec les progrès de la documentation automatique, l'absence de coordination des programmes de nomenclature risque d'aboutir à la confusion; les échanges d'informations biomédicales entre cher-



*Warwick G. Kent,
 new Secretary General
 Junior Chamber International.*

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cheurs de différents pays deviendront difficiles, notamment parce que les centres de documentation ne pourront pas se partager et traiter efficacement la masse croissante des informations; enfin, sans coordination internationale, on risque de gaspiller les efforts et les fonds engagés dans des programmes fragmentaires. »

□ Co-operation between organizations :

Discussions between Mr. Harvey A. Steyens, President of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency, Dr. Henry V. Cobb, President of the International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped, and Mr. D.O.R. Mulock Houwer, Secretary General of the International Union for Child Welfare, who met during the International Working Conference on Architectural Planning in Mental Retardation, have led to the establishment of a joint Commission on International Aspects of Mental Retardation. The Commission will enable these three organizations, possibly with the later addition of others, to achieve joint representation and cooperative action, where such is desirable, in dealing with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and with other international groups. Mr. Stevens will serve as chairman, Dr. Cobb as vice-chairman and Dr. Rosemary Dybwad of the International Union for Child Welfare will act as secretary.

Charte du volontariat : Le Comité de coordination du service volontaire à long terme prépare actuellement une « charte du volontariat ». Celle-ci comprendra une introduction sur le rôle du service volontaire, instrument de

coopération internationale, dans le développement économique et social; une déclaration sur les objectifs de ce type de service; et une section plus longue consacrée au concept du volontariat, les différents types de programmes auxquels les jeunes sont appelés à collaborer, la place du volontaire dans la communauté d'accueil, et les conditions de service.

(Informations Unesco)

□ Organization and Method :

The constitutional basis for a new type of activity was created by the General Assembly of the International Federation for Information Processing in Jerusalem, by allowing the establishment of Special Interest Groups. Such Groups have as their members national Special Interest Groups, with the restriction that there shall be only one such Group in each country. Special Interest Groups have a greater degree of independence and autonomy in the formulation and implementation of their activities than Technical Committees. They propose their own program which is submitted to the IFIP General Assembly for approval.

Administrative Data Processing Group (IAG) is the first IFIP Grouping in this category.

The scope of the Group is to co-ordinate research, education and the exchange of experience in the field of information processing as applied to organizational, economic and administrative problems in public and business administration.

The main activities of the Group are : the study of information processing systems, programs, standards, procedures and personnel practices, all pertinent to administrative data processing; the collection and

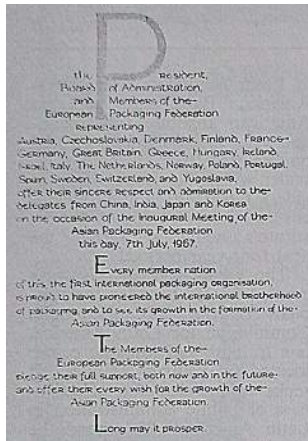


Dr. Renato Pérez Drouet,
new President of Confederation
de Organizaciones Turísticas
de la America Latina.

dissemination of information in administrative data processing; the promotion of the training of teachers, students and others in administrative data processing, in conjunction with the IFIP Technical Committee for Education.

Linguistics and information systems : Organizational leadership for work on linguistic problems involved in information systems is now being provided by the United States. Chairman of the newly reconstituted Committee on Linguistics in Documentation of the International Federation for Documentation (FID) is William Locke, Director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries. The Committee expanded in scope and evolved from the former Committee on Terminology and Lexicography.

A grant of \$ 11,430 from the National Science Foundation will subsidize the organization of the new Committee, its plann-



This address was prepared by the European Packaging Federation to honour the inauguration of the Asian Packaging Federation. It was designed in contemporary style by Herbert Suslak, Creative Director of Blair Eames, Suslak, Sir Patrick Crofton Limited.

ing and development of programs, and its Secretariat at the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) during the first year. A. Hood Roberts, Associate Director of CAL, is Executive Secretary of the new Committee.

The Committee will provide a forum for discussion, coordination, and international cooperation. The administrative secretariat will serve as a base for surveying, planning, and programing for the area of linguistic applications in information systems research and development. The Committee, working with modern concepts of linguistics and information systems, may stimulate research

and development by member countries.

The Committee's work has expanded in scope to include conceptual and operational linguistic problems involved in information systems and related lexicographical problems. It will treat linguistics in the creation, improvement, and generalization of indexing and classification tools. It will experiment with and evaluate linguistic techniques and solutions in documentation.

[] 63 ans : La Fédération Internationale de Football Association a été fondée à Paris le 21 mai 1904 par les Associations Nationales suivantes : France, Belgique, Danemark, Pays-Bas, Espagne, Suède et Suisse. Elle a donc fêté ses 63 ans le 21 mai.

En mai 1967, 131 Associations Nationales se trouvaient affiliées à la FIFA, parmi celles-ci Aden et Bahrein en Asie ne sont que des membres provisoires.

Si nous examinons la distribution des Associations Nationales par continent, nous trouvons : Afrique : 37, Asie : 29, Europe : 33, Amérique du Nord, du Centre et Caraïbes : 18, Oceanic : 4 et Amérique du Sud : 10.

Dans le cas de l'Europe, de l'Amérique du Nord, du Centre et des Caraïbes, de l'Océanie et de l'Amérique du Sud, tous les membres de la FIFA sont affiliés à leur Confédération continentale.

International organizations and computation : During the 3rd General Assembly of the International Computation Centre (ICC) a meeting was held for representatives from international organizations at which

various administrative, juridical, technical, professional, financial and staff problems shared by international organizations concerned with computation were discussed.

Three basic steps were proposed :

- a) listing of all common problems confronting international laboratories in the
 - fields of management and recruitment of personnel, etc.;
- b) formulating concrete suggestions for co-operation with ICC;
- c) examining the various forms of international support that would enable ICC to carry out its co-ordinating functions.

In view of the heterogeneity of the institutions represented, it was decided that a questionnaire should be prepared containing a preamble describing all the services ICC could make available to interested institutions, as well as different sets of questions pertaining to each institution's resources, activities, needs and problems. At a later stage a meeting could be organized to discuss specific topics on the basis of the information received.

9 Glossaire : La Fédération Internationale des Fabricants et Transformateurs d'Adhésifs et Thermocollants sur Papiers et autres supports (FINAT) a annoncé qu'elle était en mesure de publier, en quatre langues, le « Glossaire des Termes » en usage dans la profession, document d'une extrême importance, puisqu'il est la concrétisation de longs travaux pour l'établissement d'une terminologie commune.

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This canoe, an ancient Tahitian twin-hulled voyaging canoe, has been adopted by the Pacific Science Council as the official emblem of the Pacific Science Association.

Support for NGO : To help develop regional cooperation in radio and television in the Asian-

Pacific area, the Ford Foundation granted \$ 200,000 to the Asian Broadcasting Union. The funds will assist training of technical and program staffs, and the organization of technical and program exchanges throughout the world. ABU is also working to improve and expand the role radio and television can play in education; it has held joint conferences with UNESCO and other international educational organizations. With the grant, ABU will be able to expand its full-time staff, increase its production of informational materials, and send some of its staff to conferences and professional meetings in other regions.

• **Latin America :** The Inter-American Bank and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning signed on 1 June last an agreement under which the Bank will provide \$ 1,400,000 in grant technical assistance to support the Institute's activities during the next four-year period.

The Institute, which was created in 1961 under the auspices of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, is a training and research center located in Santiago, Chile. It seeks to increase the effectiveness of public administration in Latin America and expand the number of personnel specializing in economic and social planning.

PLEASE NOTE V

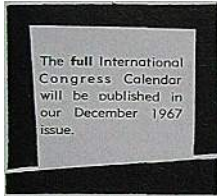
The complete 1968 edition of the Annual Calendar of International Meetings announced for the years 1968 to 1986 will be published in our next issue (December, 1967). As in the past, it will be supplemented by subject and geographical indexes. This issue will also contain a classified index of the contents of the Review for the 12 numbers appearing in 1967.

ATTENTION

Le Calendrier complet annuel (édition 1968) des réunions internationales annoncées pour les années 1968 à 1986 sera publié dans notre numéro de décembre 1967. Il sera complété comme d'habitude par des index matières et géographique.

On trouvera dans ce même numéro la table des matières analytique de la Revue pour les 12 numéros de l'année 1967.

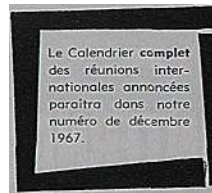
The annual International Congress Calendar ^{9th} supplement



The following supplement does not include details of the meetings scheduled in the 1967 edition of the annual « International Congress Calendar » published in our January 1967 issue*
It only includes :

- ^ New congresses announced after the annual Calendar closed for press on 1 November 1966.
- ^ 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 1967 du «Calendrier annuel des Congrès Internationaux » * ni dans les premiers suppléments
- ^ 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 1967.
136 pages - \$4 - 21/- sterling - 150 FB - 15 FF - 13 FS.

DECEMBER 1967 DECEMBRE

8 Dec — European Packaging Federation — Packaging conférence.	The Hague (Netherlands)	A: 1 Vere Street, London W. 1.	No 1
• 11-16 Dec — Association of Southeast Committee of Ministers — 41st session.	Strasbourg (France)	A : Avenue de l'Europe. 67 -Strasbourg, France.	No 2
• 11-16 Dec — Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning — Seminar on student problems in Southeast Asian universities.	Kuala Lumpur	A: Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, President of the University of the Philippines.	No 3

Organizer's address	A	adresse du secrétariat organisateur
Associated exhibition	Ex	exposition associée
Expected participation	P	nombre de participants attendus
Publication of " Proceedings "	R	publication de comptes rendus
Participation at preceding meeting/ number of countries represented (place)	Pp	participation à la réunion précédente : nombre de participants/nombre de pays représentés (lieu)

18-20 Dec — Int Commission for Agricultural Industries — 2nd int symposium of analytical chemistry. Theme : Thin layer method.	Paris	A : 18 avenue de Villars, 75-Paris 7.	No 4
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JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1968 *JANVIER-FEVRIER*

9-12 Jan — 8th int symposium on radioactive isotopes in clinical medicine and research.	Bad Gastein (Austria)	A : Dr. R. Hofer, Head Isotopes Laboratory, 2nd Medical University Clinic, Vienna 9.	No 5
22-27 Jan — European Electroencephalography Society — 10th Alpine meeting.	Val d'Isère (France)	A : Dr. Guy Miletto, 21 rue Cardinale, 13-Aix-en-Provence, France.	No 6
29 Jan - 2 Feb — American Management Association — Int seminar.	Barcelona (Spain)	A : Int Management Division, 135 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10020, USA.	No 7
Jan — Int Federation of Medical Students' Associations — Conference on audio-visuals methods for medical instruction.	Copenhagen	A : c/o Stig Jacobsen, 12 A, Kristiania-gade, Copenhagen.	No 8
* 3-7 Feb — Int Laundry Association — 4th world linen supply congress.	Miami Beach (Fla., USA)	A : 16-17 Lancaster Gate, London W. 2.	No 9
19-23 Feb — Organization of African Unity — Biennial meeting of council of ministers.	Lusaka	A : P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa.	No 10
19-24 Feb — Int Catholic Association for Radio and Television — 11th meeting.	Monte-Carlo	A : Rue de Romont 5, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland.	No 11
• Feb — Int Federation of Christian Trade Unions — Conference on workers' housing.	Brussels	A : 26 rue Juste Lipse, Brussels 4.	No 12
Feb — UNESCO / Council for Int Organizations of Medical Sciences — Seminar on the integration of biomédical research policy into the overall planning of science and technology.	Paris	A : UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7.	No 13
Feb — Int Union of Young Christian Democrats — 3rd world congress.	Santiago	A : Valeer Pittomvils, Kuntichsesteenweg 1, Vissenaken, Belgium.	No 14
Feb — UNESCO — Symposium on human rights and the identification of universal human values.	Not fixed	A : UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7.	No 15

MARCH-APRIL 1968 *MARS-AVRIL*

10-15 Mar — FAO — 2nd session of the Asia and Far East Commission on agricultural statistics.	New Delhi	A : FAO, Statistics Division, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.	No 16
11-14 Mar — Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry — Conference on modern chemistry in industry. P: 1500-2000.	Eastbourne (UK)	A : Lt. Col. F. J. Griffin, OBE, 14 Belgrave Square, London S.W. 1.	No 17

MARCH -APRIL (continued) 1968	MARS -AVRIL (suite)	INDEX	
25-27 Mar — World Assembly for human rights.	Montreal (Canada)	A : Johnson Foundation, Racine, Wisconsin, USA.	No 18
• 25-28 Mar — Institute of electrical and electronics engineers — Int convention (Ex).	New York (N.Y., USA)	A : 345 E. 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA.	No 19
25-29 Mar — Oil and Colour Chemists' Association — 20th technical exhibition. Pp : 11500).	London	A : Wax Chandlers' Hall, Gresham Str., London E.C. 2.	No 20
• 25 Mar - 5 Apr — World Meteorological Organization — Commission for Hydrometeorology — 3rd session.	Rio de Janeiro	A : 41 av Giuseppe-Motta, P.O. Box I, Ch-1211 Geneva 20.	No 21
Mar — Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry — Symposium on standards for high pressure research.	Gaithersburg (Md., USA)	A : Dr. C. W. Beckett, Heat Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington D.C. 20234, USA.	No 22
Mar — Int Association of Students of Economics and Commercial Sciences — 20th int congress.	Istanbul (Turkey)	A : 28 avenue Pictet de Rochemont, Geneva, Switzerland.	No 23
Spring — Pontifical commission for the revision of the code of canonical law — Int meeting of canonists for the 50th anniversary of the promulgation of the code of canonical law.	Rome	A : Vatican.	No 24
Mar — UNESCO — Round table on the diversity of culture as against the universality of science and technology.	Not fixed	A:UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7.	No 26
1st quarter — UNESCO — Symposium on life-long integrated education.	Not fixed	A : UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7.	No 27
1-6 Apr — Int Commission of Agricultural Engineering (Section 4) — Int conference on applications of electricity in agriculture and horticulture.	Silsoe (UK)	A : c/o Electricity Council, EDA Division, Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, London S.W. 1.	No 28
5 Apr — Int Corrugated Case Association — General assembly.	Athens	A : c/o Fibre Box Association, 224 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604, USA.	No 29
8-11 Apr — Institute of Gas Technology — 1st int conference on liquefied natural gas.	Chicago (USA)	A : 3424 South State Street, IIT Centre, Chicago, Illinois 60616, USA.	No 30
9-11 Apr — Int symposium on pulse-rate and pulse-number signals in automatic control.	Budapest	A : Miss K. Molnar, Int Pulse-Symposium, Budapest 112, P.O.B. 63.	No 31
• 17-20 Apr — Int Committee on Neutrality of Medicine — 3rd congress.	Rome	A : Dr. Raphaël Ellenbogen, 37 rue de Bellechasse, 75-Paris 7.	No 32
21-26 Apr — Int Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled — Int seminar on vocational rehabilitation in rural areas.	Halle (Germany F.R.)	A : Frau, Dr. Ursularenate Renker, Director, Hygiene Institut, Lehrstuhl für Arbeitshygiene, Martin Luther Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Leninallee 44, Germany.	No 33
Apr — Trade Unions Int of Public and Allied Employees — 4th int professional conference of public employees.	Budapest	A : 108 Berlin W. 8, Französische Str. 47, Germany F.R.	No 34
Apr — Int Council of Jewish Women — 2nd Latin American conference.	Buenos Aires	A: Mrs. Ronald Brown, 13435 North Park Boulevard, Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118, USA.	No 35
Apr (end) — Int Federation of Journalists — Meeting.	Dublin	A : H. J. Bradley, National Union of Journalists, Acorn House. 314-320 Gray's Inn Rd. London.	No 36

MARCH - APRIL (continued) 1968	MARS - AVRIL (suite)	INDEX	
• Apr — Special Committee for the Int Biological Programme — 3rd general assembly — Finance Committee and section meetings.	(Eastern Europe)	A : IBP Central Office, 7 Marylebone Road, London N.W. 1.	No 37
Apr — UN — United Nations Conference on Trade and Development — Conference to regulate the int sugar market.	Geneva (Switzerland)	A : Palais des Nations, 1213, Geneva 10, Switzerland.	No 38
Apr — Int Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations — 7th annual conference.	Munich (Germany F.R.)	A : L. S. Vass, GATCO, 14 South Str., Park Lane, London W. 1.	No 39
Apr - May — Latin American Parliament — Assembly.	Brasilia	A : Avd. Abancay N° 210, 7° Piso, Lima.	No 40
• Apr or May — European Atherosclerosis Group — Meeting. Theme : Nutritional aspects of experimental atherosclerosis. P: ca 30.	Munich (Germany F.R.)	A : Prof. Dr. N. Zollner, Medizinische Poliklinik der Universität München, 8 München 15, Pettenkoferstr. 8a, Germany F.R.	No 41
MAY- JUNE 1968 MAI-JUIN			
6-10 May — Council of Europe — Council of Consultative Assembly — 20th session — 1st part.	Strasbourg (France)	A : Avenue de l'Europe, Strasbourg, France.	No 42
7-10 May — 2nd European symposium on powder metallurgy.	Stuttgart (Germany F.R.)	A : Ausschuss für Pulvermetallurgie, Breite Strasse 27, 4 Dusseldorf, Germany F.R.	No 43
• 8-10 May — European Association of Advertising Agencies — 4th general assembly. Theme : Advertising knows no frontiers.	Berlin (Germany F.R.)	A : T.C. Sneum, Arosastrasse 27, 8008 Zurich, Switzerland.	No 44
8-10 May — Int Union Against Cancer — Conference on cancers of thyroid bodies.	Lausanne (Switzerland)	A : Prof. G. Candardjis, Institut univer-	No 45
• 11-14 May — Int Committee of Catholic Nurses — Regional congress for Europe. Theme : Human rights and world health. P : ca 2500 (Ex).	Munich (Germany F.R.)	central, 1000 Lausanne, Switzerland. A : CICLAMS-Kongressbüro, 8 München 15, Thalkirchner Strasse 22, Germany F.R.	No 46
11-31 May — Int Telecommunication Union — Advisory committee.	Geneva (Switzerland)	A : Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	No 47
12-15 May — World Association of Women Executives — Executive congress.	London	A : Conference Services Ltd., 11 Whitehall Court, London S.W. 1.	No 48
12-19 May — World Meteorological Organization — Symposium on data processing for climatological purposes.	Asheville (USA)	A : Case Postale No. 1. CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland.	No 49
13-14 May — Int Association of Food Distribution — 3rd int symposium.	Geneva (Switzerland)	A : Case Postale 2639, 3001 Berne.	No 50
13-17 May — Int symposium on recovery of pulping chemicals.	Helsinki	A : Finnish Pulp and Paper Research Inst. P.O. Box 10136, Helsinki 10.	No 51
• 13-17 May — European Federation of Corrugated Container Manufacturers — 10th congress. P : 850 (Ex).	Monte-Carlo	A : M.W. Kollges, FEFCO, 90 rue d'Amsterdam, 75-Paris 9. R: Aut 1968.	No 52
14-17 May — The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers — Int quantum electronics conference.	Miami (USA)	A : Lewis Winner, 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036, USA.	No 53

19-22 May — 12th int congress of motor technicals.	Barcelona (Spain)	A : M. Serda, Sociedad de Técnicos de Automocion, Av Glmo. Franco 999, Barcelona 14, Spain,	No 54
» 20-24 May — Latin American Iron and Steel Institute — Inter-American conference on materials technology.	San Antonio (Texas, USA)	A : David Black, c/o Southwest Research Institute, 8500 Culebra Rd., San Antonio, Tex. 78206, USA.	No 55
25-31 May — Int Association for Children's and Youth Theatres — Congress.	The Hague (Netherlands)	A : Miss Rose-Marie Moudoues, 98 Bd. Kellermann, 75-Paris 13.	No 56.
26 May - 1 Jun — European Federation of National Associations of Engineers — 5th int congress.	Athens	A: FEANI, 1 boulevard Malesherbes, 75-Paris 8.	No 57
• 27-31 May — Agence Européenne pour l'Energie Nucléaire / EURATOM research office — 2nd int conférence on thermo-ionic production of electrical energy. P : ca 150.	Stresa (Italy)	A: 38 boulevard Suchet, 75-Paris 16.	No 58
May — Int Association against Noise — 5th int congress.	London	A: Sir J. Connell, President, Noise Abatement Society.	No 59
• May — UNESCO — Meeting of experts on statistics of education.	Paris	A : Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7. R : UNESCO Aug 68.	No 60
1st half May — European Industrial Research Management Association Annual meeting.	Scheveningen (Netherlands)	A: 38 cours Albert I ^{er} , 75-Paris 8.	No 61
May - Jun — 6th national and int congress on private hospital treatment.	Not fixed	A : Fédération Intersyndicale des Etablissements de l'hospitalisation privée, 71 avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris 16.	No 62
3-7 Jun — 3rd int reconstructive and plastic surgery of the eye and its' annexes symposium.	New York (USA)	A : Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 210 East 64th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 USA.	No 63.
• 11-14 Jun — Int Federation of Associations of Textile Chemists and Colourists — 8th congress.	Paris	A: Prof. Wahl, Pres. ACIT, Conseratoire Nat. des Arts et Métiers, 292 rue Saint-Martin, 75-Paris 3.	No 64
10-11 Jun — European Association of Direct Mail Houses — 9th congress.	Basle (Switzerland)	A: Emile Aider, 2 Spitalstrasse, 4001 Basle, Switzerland.	No 65
10-20 Jun — Int Conference on Large High-Tension Electric Systems — Session.	Paris	A: 112 Bd. Haussmann, 75-Paris 8.	No 66
13-14 Jun — European Marketing Council — 8th Int congress. Theme : Marketing — Business concerns in the Common Market.	Brussels	A : Brouet, Président Marketing Executive Association of Belgium, 54 Sint-Katelijnevest, Antwerp.	No 67
• 17-19 Jun — Int Federation for Automatic Control / Int Federation for Information Processing — Symposium on digital control of large industrial systems. P : 400.	Toronto (Canada)	A : IFAC/IFIP symposium, Division of University Extension, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Canada.	No 68
• 18-19 Jun — Int Amateur Basketball Federation — 13th session of standing conference for Europe and the Mediterranean basin.	(Italy)	A : Federazione Italiana Pallacanestro, Viale Tiziano 70, Rome.	No 69
25-28 Jun — Int conference on electromagnetic measurements. Theme : Advancement of electromagnetic measurements at precisions and accuracies appropriate to national standard laboratories. P : ca 500.	Boulder, Col, (USA)	A : James F. Brockman, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colorado, USA. R: Dec 31, 1968.	No 70

MAY - JUNE (continued) 1968 *MAI - JUIN (suite)*

INDEX

24-29 Jun — The European Society for Microcirculation — 5th european conference.	Gothenburg (Sweden)	A : Prof. Dr. L. E. Gelin, Surgery Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Goteborgs Universitetet, Vasaparken, Goteborg C, Sweden.	No 71
• 30 Jun - 6 Jul — 3rd int congress of endocrinology. Theme : Endocrinology theoretical and clinical.	Mexico City	A : Dr. C. Gual, Instituto Nacional de Nutricion, Calle del Dr. Jimenez 261, Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico.	No 72
End Jun - beg Jul — Société suisse d'Héraldique / Int Academy of Heraldry — 9th int congress of genealogical and heraldic sciences.	Berne	A: Léon Jequier, 113 rue de Courcelles, 75-Paris 17.	No 73
Jun — Int Civil Airport Association — 8th congress. Theme : Facilitations.	Frankfurt (Germany F.R.)	A: A. Rojinsky, 291 boulevard Raspail, 75-Paris 14.	No 74

JULY-AUGUST 1968 *JUILLET-AOUT*

1-4 Jul — European Grassland Federation — Symposium on hill land productivity.	Aberdeen (Scotland)	A: I. V. Hung, c/o West of Scotland Agricultural College Auchincruive, Ayr, Scotland.	No 75
• 1-5 Jul — Int Catholic Press Union — 8th World congress (Ex).	Berlin (Germany F.R.)	A : Emile Gabel, 43 rue Saint-Augustin, 75-Paris 2.	No 76
• 1-6 Jul — European Society for Animal Blood Group Research — 11th conference on blood groups and protein polymorphism in animals. P : ca 200.	Warsaw	A: M ^{me} Gasparska, Institute of Experimental Animal Breeding of the Polesk, Academy of Science, Nowy Swiat 72, Warsaw. R : 1969, Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Lesne, Warszawa, Al. Jerozolimskie 28.	No 77
4-11 Jul — Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics — Int conference on nuclear structure.	Dubna (USSR)	A : Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, USSR.	No 78
8-10 Jul — European Organization for Caries Research — 15th congress. Theme : Elements traced in relation to dental caries and free papers.	Basle (Switzerland)	A: Dr. Max Gutherz, Schutzenmattstrasse 83, CH. 4000, Basle, Switzerland; or ORCA, 18 Passage du Terraillet, CH. 1204, Geneva, Switzerland. R: Caries Research, Karger, S.A. Basle, Arnold-Bocklin-Strasse 25, Switzerland.	No 79
9-11 Jul — European Coal and Steel Community — 4th steel congress. Theme : The behaviour of steel under intense chemical and physical pressure.	Luxemburg	A : 2 place de Metz, Luxemburg.	No 80
• 14-28 Jul — Int congress on plant pathology.	London	A: Prof. R. K. S. Wood, Botany Dept., Imperial College, Prince Consort Road, London S. W. 7.	No 81
15-20 Jul — Federation of European Biochemical Societies — 5th meeting.	Prague	A : Prof. J. Horejsi, Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, U Nemocnice 1, Prague 2.	No 82
• 22-26 Jul — Int Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry — 2nd int symposium on pharmaceutical chemistry.	Munster Wf (Germany F.R.)	A: Dr. R. Morf, c/o F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. Ltd., 4002, Basle, Switzerland.	No 83
Jul (beg) — European Billiards Confederation — General assembly.	Lucerne (Switzerland)	A : J. Babut du Mares, 7 rue du Kriekenput, Brussels 18.	No 84
Jul — UNESCO — Round table on new cinema and television in Latin America.	Not fixed	A: UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7.	No 85

1-11 Aug — World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations / World Young Women's Christian Association — World young adults conference. Theme : Personal maturity and universal responsibilities. P : 275.	Geneva Park (Canada)	A : 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.	No 86
5-10 Aug — World Medical Association — 22nd general assembly.	Sydney (Australia)	A : 0 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019, USA.	No 87
11-16 Aug — Int Association of Universities — Meeting.	Sydney (Australia)	A : University of New South Wales, Kensington, Sydney, Australia.	No 88
* 12-17 Aug — Int Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres — Conference. Theme : Man in modern society. P : ca 300.	Helsinki	A : Esko Koivu, Sturenkatu 1, Helsinki 51. R : 1969, I.F.S.N.C.	No 89
20-28 Aug — World Meteorological Organization / Int Union of Geodesy and Geophysics — Symposium on radiation and satellite techniques.	Bergen (Norway)	A : Case Postale No. 1. CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland.	No 90
• 25-31 Aug — Int Union of Physiological Sciences — 24th int congress and 5th general assembly (Ex).	Washington D.C.	A : Comité national français des Sciences physiologiques, 4 avenue Gordon-Bennet, Paris 16; or Mrs. Helena B. Lemp, Congress manager, 24th I.U.P. S.C., 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda-Maryland 20014 USA. R : Excerpta Medica.	No 91
26-28 Aug — World Federation of Hemophilia — 6th congress and int hemophilia symposium.	Montreal (Canada)	A : Nicholas Xenakis, Greek Hemophilia Society, Frygias 7, Nea Smirny, Athens.	No 92
• 26-31 Aug — Int Federation of Business and Professional Women — 11th triennial congress.	London	A : Mrs. Margaret S. Thompson, c/o British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W. 1.	No 93
• 31 Aug - 7 Sept — Int Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics — 14th triennial congress. Theme : Phonation, subnormal children. P : 1500.	Paris	A : Dr. Bernard Vallancien, 16 rue Spontini, 75-Paris 16. R : Jan 1968, Karger.	No 94
Aug — Int Federation for Information Processing Administrative Data Processing Group — 1st general conference.	Not fixed	A : 6 Stadhouderskade, Amsterdam W. 1, Netherlands.	No 95

SEPTEMBER 1968 *SEPTEMBRE*

• 1-6 Sept — Int Society of Hematology — 12th int congress.	New York (N.Y., USA)	A : Dr. P. Reznikoff, 449 East 68th Str., New York 10021, USA.	No 96
• 3-8 Sept — Int Federation of Manual Medicine — 2nd congress. P : ca 300 (Ex).	Salzburg (Austria)	A : Austrian Association of Manuel Medicine, Dr. R. Strohal, Sudtirolerplatz 4, Innsbruck, Austria.	No 97
4-8 Sept — Int conference on electro-photography.	Rochester (N.Y., USA)	A : Dr. L. Hyde, Inst of Optics, University of Rochester, N.Y., USA.	No 98
4-10 Sept — Japan Food Machinery Manufacturers Association — Tokyo int packaging conference.	Tokyo	A : Japan Packaging Institute, Toshiyuki Fukushima, JPC Bldg., 1-1, 3 Chome Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.	No 99
• 9-13 Sept — World Touring and Automobile Organisation — 9th int study week in traffic engineering and int safety road congress. P : 1000.	Munich (Germany F.R)	A : 32 Chesham Place, London S.W. 1.	No 100

11-13 Sept — 1st int symposium on textile adhesions (Ex).	Mulhouse (France)	A : Institut Textile de France, 35 rue des Abondances, 92-Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.	No 101
11-14 Sept — Int Association of Gerontology (clinical section) — 5th European congress. Theme : Hospital teaching and organisation of geriatrics-problems of psycho-geriatrics. P : ca 400.	Brussels and Charleroi (Belgium)	A : Dr. J. Clerens, 195 avenue Molière, Brussels 6. R : after congress.	No 102
12-13 Sept — 4th Czechoslovak dermatology conference with int participation. Theme : Chemical, physico-chemical, biological and clinical appreciation of medicines applied externally.	Olomouc (Czechoslovakia)	A : Ph. Mr. Miroslav Sanda CSc., Lenínova 8, Olomouc (CSSR).	No 103
• 12-14 Sept — Federation of the French-Speaking Societies of Gynaecology and Obstetrics — 22nd congress (Ex).	Paris	A : Dr. C. Sureau, Maternité Pinard, 74 avenue Denfert-Rochereau, 75-Paris 14.	No 104
• 13-17 Sept — World Association for Buiatrics — 5th int congress of cattle diseases. P : 700.	Opatija (Yugoslavia)	A : Prof. T. Bratanovic, Institut za patologiju i terapiju, Bul. JNA 18, Belgrade.	No 105
15-19 Sept — Int Society of Audiology — 9th int congress. Theme : Surgery of deafness.	London	R : June 69, Veterinarski glasnik. A : Dr. R. Hinchcliffe, 330 Gray's Inn Road, London W.C. 1.	No 106
• Between 15 Sept - 1 Oct — Int Organization of Legal Metrology — 3rd int conference. P: 100-120.	Warsaw	A : Bureau Int de Métrologie Légale, 11 rue Turgot, 75-Paris 9; or Centralny urgad Jakosci iniar Elektryczna 2, Varsovie 1. R : Apr 1969 Bur. Int de Met. Lég.	No 107
• 16-20 Sept — The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers — Int conference on microwave and optical generation and amplification.	Hamburg (Germany F.R.)	A : W. A. Krause, 2 Hamburg 11, Dalmannstr. 1/3, Hafengebäude, Germany F.R.	No 108
16-21 Sept — Int Society for Fat Research — 9th congress.	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	A : Dr. Frank Bradley, 136 Sharps Lane, Ruislip, Middx England.	No 109
• 17-24 Sept — Int Dental Federation — 56th annual session.	Varna	A : 64 Wimpole Street, London W. 1.	No 110
* 18-21 Sept — Int Federation of Resistance Movements — 5th int medical congress. Theme : Disorders of metabolism and psycho-physiological problems of fatigue and premature senescence. P : ca 300.	Warsaw	A : Castellezgasse 35, Vienna II.	No 111
• 20-22 Sept — Association of French-Speaking Dietiticians — Study session. Theme : Errors in the treatment of diabetes - psychology of eating and drinking - rentability of dietetics (Ex).	Strasbourg	A : M ^{me} Bérard, Association des Diététiciennes de Langue française, 2 rue du 8 Mai 1945, 92-Colombes, France. R: E.M.P., 2 rue du 8 Mai 1945, 92-Colombes.	No 112
« 22-23 Sept — Scandinavian Bank Employees' Union — Congress. P : 100.	Helsinki	A : Finlands Bankmanns förbund r.y., Tolotullsgatan 8, Helsinki.	No 113
• 22-24 Sept — Association of French Speaking Diabetes Specialists — Meeting. Theme : Medico-Social problems of diabetes.	Vals-les-Bains (France)	A : Dr. M. Uzan, "Le Pavillon", 07-Vals-les-Bains, France.	No 114
• 23-27 Sept — Int Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures — Symposium. Theme : Bitumen in civil engineering - development of constructional materials and their testing.	Dresden (Germany D.R.)	A : RILEM Symposium Dresden 1968, Herrn Prof. Dr. A. Hutter, Technische Universität Dresden, Lehrstuhl für Baustoffe und Festigkeitslehre 8027 Dresden, Mommenstrasse 13, Germany D.R.	No 115

SEPTEMBER (continued) 1968 *SEPTEMBRE (suite)*

INDEX

23-27 Sept — Council of Europe — Council of Consultative Assembly — 20th session - 2nd part.	Strasbourg (France)	A : Avenue de l'Europe, Strasbourg, France.	No 116
23 Sept - 25 Oct — Int Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee — 4th plenary assembly.	Mar del Plata (Argentina)	A : Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.	No 117
• Sept — World Health Organization — Regional Committee for Europe — 18th session.	(Bulgaria)	A : Scherfigsvej 8, Copenhagen 0.	No 118
• Sept — Int Federation of Christian Trade Unions — 16th int congress. Pp : 200 (Liège).	Brussels	A : August Vanistendael, 26 rue Juste Lipse, Brussels 4. R : IFCTV-CISC.	No 119
• Sept (beg) — Int Institute of Administrative Sciences — 14th congress. Theme : Adaptation of administration in a changing society.	Dublin (Irlande)	A : P.-A. Schillings, 25 rue de la Charité, Brussels 4.	No 120
Sept — 1st int South African ophthalmology congress. P : 200-300.	Johannesburg (South Africa)	A : Information section, South African Embassy, 43 rue de la Régence, Brussels 1.	No 121
Sept — Hispano-Luso-American Institute of Int Law — 7th congress.	Lima	A : Limite No. 5. Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid.	No 122
Sept — UNESCO — Intergovernmental conference of experts on ecological studies and conservation of natural resources.	Paris	A : UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7.	No 123
Sept — 17th int congress of aeronautical and spacial medicine.	Stockholm	A : Dr. A. Allard, 35 rue du Cardinal-Mercier, Brussels 1.	No 124
Sept — Cooperation Centre for Scientific Research Relative to Tobacco — Symposium on the occasion of the 7th general assembly. Theme : Study of treatments (mainly pesticides) applied to tobacco.	Stockholm	A : 53 Quai d'Orsay, 75-Paris 7.	No 125
Sept — Cooperation Centre for Scientific Research Relative to Tobacco — 7th general assembly.	Stockholm	A : 53 Quai d'Orsay, 75-Paris 7.	No 126
Sept — UNESCO/FAO/WHO — Intergovernmental biosphere conference.	Not fixed	A : SCIBP, 7 Marylebone Road, London N.W. 1.	No 128
Aut — Int Federation for Documentation — Medical sciences meeting.	The Hague	A : 7 Hofweg, The Hague.	No 129
Sept - Oct — Weimar Academy for Architecture and Construction Engineering / Faculty of Building Materials Technology — 3rd int construction materials and silicate conference.	Weimar (Germany D.R.)	A : Organisationsburo Fakultät Baustoffingenieurwesen, Coudreyslr. 13, 53 Weimar, Germany D.R.	No 130
Sept or Oct — UNESCO — Round table on relationship between Japanese art and western art.	Tokyo	A : UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7.	No 131

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1968 *OCTOBRE-DECEMBRE*

• 8-11 Oct — European Mechanical Handling Confederation — 12th congress. Theme : Terminology, standardization, safety rules.	Barcelona (Spain)	A : Sr. Mallol, A.N.I.I., Via Layetana 39, Barcelona.	No 132
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	--------

OCT. - NOV. - DEC. (continued) 1968	OCT. NOV. -DEC. (suite)	INDEX	
» 16-25 Oct — World Meteorological Organization — Symposium on applied climatology and urban climate.	Brussels	A: 41 av Giuseppe-Motta, P.O. Box 1, Ch-1211 Geneva 20.	No 133
25 Oct - 2 Nov — Int conference on the changing role of teachers.	Berlin (Germany F.R.)	A: Pädagogisches Zentrum 1, Berlin 31, Berliner Strasse 40-41, Germany F.R.	No 134
29 Oct - 2 Nov — 2nd int congress on the psychology of sport.	College Park (USA)	A: Dr. Warren R. Johnson, Preinkert Field House, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 20740 USA.	No 135
Oct — 10th int cinematographic congress.	Barcelona (Spain)	A: José M ^o Otero, SONIMAG, Av M ^o Cristina, Barcelona 4, Spain.	No 136
Oct — Int Hockey Federation — Congress.	Mexico City	A: René Frank, 24 rue des Chevaliers, Brussels 5.	No 137
Oct — Int Association of Microbiological Societies — 11th meeting.	Milan (Italy)	A: Permanent Office of the Section Institute of Hygiene, Geneva, Switzerland.	No 138
Oct (2nd fortnight) — Society for Int Development — European conference.	Paris	A: de Merleir, Centre Rogier 14-101, Brussels 1.	No 139
Oct — Association for data processing in the sugar industry — 4th European conference.	Peterborough (UK)	A: Prof. W. Haberecht, c/o Pfeifer & Langen, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 150, 5 Cologne, Germany F.R.	No 140
• Oct - Dec — Int Union of Geodesy and Geophysics — World Meteorological Organization / Symposium on numerical weather prediction.	Tokyo (Tentative)	A: 41 av Giuseppe-Motta, P.O. Box 1, Ch-1211 Geneva 20.	No 141
22-30 Nov — European Foodstuffs' Distributors' Association — Int congress.	Barcelona (Spain)	A: OTAC, Provenza 257, Barcelona-8, Spain.	No 142
24 Nov — 41st int dentistry days in Paris.	Paris	A: Martin, 7 rue Chaligny, Paris 12.	No 143
25-28 Nov — Panamerican Federation of Associations of Medical Schools — General conference.	Mexico	A: Carrera 7 No. 29-34, Piso 7 Bogota D E, Colombia.	No 144
• Nov — 4th Latin-American congress of zoology. P: 150-200.	Caracas	A: C. E. Machado-Allison, Apartado 10098, Caracas. R: 1969, Nov. Universidad Central de Venezuela.	No 145
« 9-15 Dec — Pax Romana, Int Secretariat of Catholic Lawyers — Congress. Theme: The formation and role of the lawyer in the evolving world and especially in the service of developing countries. P: 50-100.	Dakar	A: Louis Pettiti, 5 square Arago, 75-Paris.	No 146
Dec — Association of Wholly or Partially French-Language Universities - Colloquium.	Tunis	A: Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montréal 3, Canada.	No 147
Dec — UNESCO — Expanded meeting on problems of accelerated introduction of adults to phenomenon of science and technology in developing countries.	Not fixed	A: UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7.	No 148
1969			
Mar — Congress on finger-print identification.	The Hague (Netherlands)	A: Palais des Congrès, 21 Statenplein, The Hague, Netherlands.	No 149
• 8-13 Apr — Pan-American Medical Association — 44th annual congress.	Florida (USA)	A: Dr. Joseph J. Eller, 745 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, USA.	No 150

(continued) 1969 (suite)

11-18 May — Int Union of Public Transport — 38th int congress.

17-24 May — Int Chamber of Commerce — 22nd congress.

• 27-31 May — Int Association of Thalassotherapy — 14th int congress. Themes : Respiratory physiology at the seaside; Sea cure in pédiatrie orthopedics; Thalassotherapy in child pathology.

2-6 Jun — 3rd int symposium on yeasts.

• 16-21 Jun — Int Federation of Automatic Control — 4th triennial congress.

Summer — Int Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics / Int Organization for Medical Physics — Int meeting on medical physics.

• 4-11 Sept — Int Union for the Scientific Study of Population — 16th congress — General assembly.

9-12 Sept — Int Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled — 4th int seminar on special education.

26-27 Sept — Int League Against Epilepsy - 12th meeting.

Autumn — The Institute of Management Sciences — 16th int meeting.

Autumn — Institut de Soudure — 6th int metal spraying conference.

• 9-15 Oct — Int Union of Architects — 10th congress and general assembly. Theme : Architecture as a social factor.

MONTH NOT FIXED 1969 MOIS INDETERMINE

— 2nd Int Congress for project planning by network analysis. Pp : 350/28 (Vienna).

— Int Ski Federation — 27th congress.

— European Society for Opinion Surveys and Market Research — Int congress.

— Int Union of the Medical Press — 9th congress.

— UN — Economic Commission for Africa — 9th session.

— European Association of Direct Mail Houses — 10th congress.

— Boy Scouts World Bureau — 22nd world conference.

— Int Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled — Int seminar on vocational rehabilitation.

INDEX

London	A : Mrs. Fay Pannell, Conference Services Limited, 11 Whitehall Court, London S.W. 1.	No 151
Istanbul (Turkey) Eforie Nord and Mamaia (Roumania)	A : 38 cours Albert I ^{er} , 75-Paris 8.	No 152
	A : Prof. Tr. Dincolesco, Bulevardul Gh. Cosbuc 14, Bucharest; or AIT, 4 rue Meissonier, 75-Paris 17.	No 153
The Hague (Netherlands)	A: Palais des Congrès, 21 Statenplein, The Hague, Netherlands.	No 154
Warsaw	A : Dr. G. Ruppel, Postfach 10250, Dusseldorf 10, Germany F.R.	No 155
(USA)	A: Prof. W. V. Mayneord, 7 Downs Way Close, Tadworth, Surrey, UK.	No 156
London	A : E. Grebenik, Dept. of Social Studies, The University, Leeds 2, UK.	No 157
Cork (Ireland)	A : John Birmingham, National Organisation for Rehabilitation, c/o 133 Oliver Plunkett Street, Cork, Ireland.	No 158
New York (USA)	A : Prof. H. Gastaut, 38 Bd Longchamp, 13-Marseilles 8, France.	No 159
(Europe)	A: Post Office Box 273, Pleasantville, New York 10570.	No 160
Paris	A: Institut de Soudure, 52 Bd de la Chapelle, 75-Paris 18.	No 161
Buenos Aires	A : 15 quai Malaquais, 75-Paris 6.	No 162
Amsterdam	A : S. D. Duyverman, IAG, Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam.	No 163
Barcelona (Spain)	A: Stromsborg, Stockholm C.	No 164
Barcelona (Spain)	A: R. Masip Argilaga, Nestlé A.E.P.A. Dpt. Market Study Aragon, 255-248, Barcelona 7, Spain.	No 165
Bucharest	A: 12 rue de l'Ecole de la Médecine, Salle Henri Hartmann, 75-Paris 6.	No 166
(Congo)	A: Robert Gardiner, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa.	No 167
Copenhagen	A: Emile Aider, 2 Spitalstrasse, 4001 Basle, Switzerland.	No 168
(Finland)	A : Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada.	No 169
Galway (Ireland)	A : Prof. Thomas Murphy, Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University College, Dublin, Ireland.	No 170

(continued) 1969 (*suite*)

INDEX

— 3rd world religionists' conference for peace.	(India)	A : Japanese Religionists' Council for Peace, Shickken-och, Ueno-Ikenohata, Taito-ku, Tokyo.	No 171
— 5th int symposium on neurosecretion. Theme : Neurosecretion of the vertebrates and the invertebrates. P : ca 100.	Kiel (Germany F.R.)	A : Pr. W. Bargmann, Institut d'Anatomic, Nouvelle Université, Bât. F, Kiel, Germany F.R. R : Springer-Verlag.	No 172
— Int Civil Aviation Organization — 7th air navigation conference.	Montreal	A : Int Aviation Bldg., E. M. Lewis, 1080 University Street, Montreal 3, P.Q., Canada.	No 173
— Confederation of Tourist Organizations of Latin America — 12th congress.	Santo Domingo	A : Hector Jorge Testoni, Paraguay 729 - 5° Piso, Buenos Aires.	No 174
1969 or 1970 — Council of Europe — 2nd European conference on the pollution of air.	Strasbourg (France)	A : Conseil de l'Europe, 67-Strasbourg, France.	No 175
— Int League against Unfair Competition — 21st congress.	Vienna	A : 23 rue Jean-Goujon, 75-Paris 8.	No 176
— Int Federation of Shorthand and Typewriting — 28th congress.	Warsaw	A : Marcel Racine, Les Hironnelles, 1530 Payeme, Switzerland.	No 177
— Societas Liturgica — Int conference.	Not fixed	A : Very Rev. G. Mayes, The Deanery, Lismore, Co. Waterford, Ireland.	No 178

1970

• 9-15 Aug — Int Association of Microbiological Societies — 10th int congress for microbiology.	Mexico City	A : Dr Luis F. Bojalil, Apartado 60-603, Mexico 18, D.F.	No 179
30 Aug - 5 Sept — Int Ornithological Congress — 15th int congress.	The Hague (Netherlands)	A : Dr. Nikolaas Tinbergen, Department of Zoology, Parks Road, Oxford, UK.	No 180
16-20 Sept — Int Society for Rock Mechanics — 2nd int congress.	Belgrade or Ljubljana (Yugoslavia)	A : Laboratorio Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Avenida do Brasil, Lisboa 5.	No 181
27 Sept - 1 Oct — Int Society for Fat Research — 10th biennial congress.	Chicago (USA)	A : Dr. F. Bradley, 136 Sharps Lane, Ruislip, Middlx, England.	No 182
Sept — Int Social Security Association — 17th general assembly.	(Germany)	A : 154 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.	No 183
Sept — Int Civil Aviation Organization — Legal Committee.	Montreal	A : Int Aviation Bldg., E.M. Lewis, 1080 University Street, Montreal 3, P.Q.	No 184
• Summer — Int Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children — 7th congress. Theme : The social role of the "educateur" for maladjusted youth.	Paris	A : ANEJI, 27 rue de Maubeuge, 75-Paris 9.	No 185
Sept - Oct — Int Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists — 6th int congress.	Barcelona (Spain)	A : Prof. Julio San Miguel, Spanish Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Mallorca 279, 1° Barcelona 9, Spain.	No 186

MONTH NOT FIXED 1970 *MOIS INDETERMINE*

— Rumanian Society of Oncology — 1st int congress of oncology.	Bucharest	A : Dr. Ionel Caloencu, Union of Medical Science Societies of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, 8 rue Progresul, Bucharest.	No 187
— Int Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology — 50th anniversary — Special events.	(Germany)	A : c/o Freshwater Biological Association, Ferry House, Ambleside, Westmorland, England.	No 188

(continued) 1970 (suite)

		INDEX	
— Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics — 12th int conference on low temperature physics.	(Japan)	A : Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, England.	No 189
— 3rd int congress on reprography.	London	A : c/o Int Federation for Documentation, 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands.	No 190
— Int Gas Union — nth int gas conference.	Moscow	A : R.H. Touwaide, Int Gas Union, 4 av Palmerston, Brussels 4,	No 191
— Int congress of mathematicians.	Nice (France)	A : Prof. K. Chandrasekharan, c/o Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Colaba, Bombay 5, India.	No 192
— Int Union of Biochemistry — 8th int congress and 7th general assembly.	Rome	A : Prof. R.H.S. Thompson, Department of Chemical Pathology, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London S.E. 1.	No 193
— Int Union of Pure and Applied Physics — 15th biennial int conference on high energy physics.	(URSS)	A : Prof. E. Tamm, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.	No 194
— World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts — Diamond Jubilee — World gatherings for young adults.	(in different parts of the World)	A : World Bureau, WAGGS, 132 Ebury Street, London S.W. 1.	No 195
1971			
— Boy Scouts World Bureau — 23rd world conference.	(Japan)	A : Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada.	No 196
— Boy Scouts World Bureau — 13th world jamboree.	(Japan)	A : Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada.	No 197
— UN — Economic Commission for Africa — 10th session.	(Tunisia)	A : Robert Gardiner, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa.	No 198
1972			
11 Apr — Int Hydrographie Bureau — 10th conference.	Monte-Carlo	A : Avenue Président J.F. Kennedy, Monte-Carlo.	No 199
17-24 Oct — Balkan Medical Union — 11th Balkan medical week.	Bucharest	A : Prof. Agr. M. Popescu Buzeu, 10 rue Progresul, Bucharest.	No 200
— Int Union of Architects — Executive committee and general assembly.	Budapest	A : 15 quai Malaquais, 75-Paris 6-	No 201
— Int Federation of Seed Trade — Congress.	(Canada)	A : Ramaerstraat 7, Hoofddorp, Netherlands.	No 202
— Int Union of Architects — Congress. Theme : Architecture and leisures.	Varna (Bulgaria)	A : 15 quai Malaquais, 75-Paris 6.	No 203
1976			
22-25 Mar — Institute of electrical and electronics engineers — Int convention and exhibition.	New York (USA)	A : W. C. Copp, IEEE Adv. Dept., 72 W. 45th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036 USA.	No 204

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