



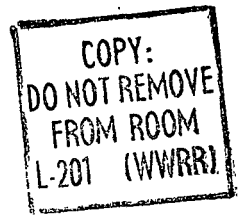
*Science and Technology
for Development*





Science and Technology for Development

Report
on the United Nations
Conference
on the Application
of Science and Technology
for the Benefit of
the Less Developed Areas



Volume VIII. Plenary Proceedings,
List of Papers and Index



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1963

E/CONF. 39/1, Vol. VIII

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Sales No.: 63.I.28

Price: Clothbound, \$U.S.9.00
(or equivalent in other currencies)

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Prefatory note

This eight-volume Report gives a narrative account of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas. It is an official report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, enlarging upon his summary report on that Conference presented to the United Nations Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session (E/3772 and Add. 1). In substance it is comprehensive, embodying both the oral discussions and the contributors' papers. In style it is non-technical: the aim has been to make this permanent record a readable one which will be widely studied and used.

The Report was prepared in the English language with the counsel of an Editorial Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Benjamin Lockspeiser, former Director of the United Kingdom Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and composed of Ritchie Calder, Professor of International Relations, University of Edinburgh, V. Kovda, Director, Department of Natural Sciences, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Georges Laclavère, Secretary-General of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, José Mayobré, United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development, and J. V. A. Nehemiah, Director, Programme Liaison Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The editorial staff comprised Gerald Wendt, Editor-in-chief; Leonard Berry, Assistant Editor; Georges Laclavère and Ritchie Calder, Consultant-Editors; Lee Ambrose, Robert Brittain, Peter Collins, J. Avery Joyce, Margaret Stewart and George Symeonides, Writers; John R. Conway, George Goodman, Anila Graham, Sophia Podolsky and Chandler Whipple, Assistant-Writers.

The volumes of the series are entitled as follows:

- I. World of opportunity
- II. Natural resources
- III. Agriculture
- IV. Industry

- V. People and living—Population: Health, Nutrition, Rural Development, Urbanization
- VI. Education and training
- VII. Science and Planning
- VIII. Plenary proceedings, list of reports and papers and index.

As suggested by its title, Volume VIII includes a complete subject index of the series as well as a complete list of Conference papers and of the reports of the Conference Secretary-General and Rapporteurs for each session. Each of the other volumes includes a subject index and (except Volume I) a list of papers and reports related to its own contents.

Code Numbers, e.g. A/100, are used in the text when referring to Conference papers. The full titles of these papers, together with the names of the authors and of the countries of origin, can be found for each volume in its "List of Papers" and for all volumes in the complete list published in Volume VIII.

The individual papers forming the documentation presented to the Conference are not bound in volumes but are available, until the end of 1964, as photo-offset copies of the papers as submitted by the contributors. They comprise the following:

(a) Papers submitted to General Sessions and the reports of the Conference Secretary-General and of the Rapporteur covering these papers and proceedings in English, French, Spanish and Russian;

(b) Papers contributed to Specialized Sessions. These papers have been reproduced in the original language of submission. A summary of each such paper, averaging two pages in length, has also been produced in each of the four languages used by the Conference. The report of the Conference Secretary-General on the papers contributed to the Specialized Sessions and the reports of the Rapporteurs on the proceedings of these sessions are also available in all four languages.

The charge for each of these papers is \$US0.25, but they will normally be available in folders covering each session of the Conference. The price of the folders will, of course, vary according to the number of papers presented to any given session. Thus, for a folder containing eight submitted papers and two reports, the price will be \$US2.50. A fully indexed list of papers, bearing the symbol E/CONF.39/INF.3, which gives an indexed reference to authorship, is available at a cost of \$US1.50, in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Purchases may be made through The Sales Section, United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Table of contents

Prefatory note	iii
Foreword	vii
PART I. PLENARY PROCEEDINGS	
Agenda of the plenary sessions	3
Messages from Heads of State or Heads of Government	5
Addresses delivered at the opening plenary session	17
Addresses delivered at the second plenary session	41
Addresses delivered at the closing plenary session	78
Programme by sessions	123
President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference	127
Officers of the Conference, invited speakers and discussion leaders	128
Conference secretariat	143
PART II. REPORTS AND PAPERS CONSIDERED BY THE CONFERENCE	
List of Reports of the Secretary-General of the Conference and of the Rapporteurs	149
List of papers considered by the Conference	152
PART III. SUBJECT-INDEX TO THE SERIES OF EIGHT VOLUMES	213
Contents of the series of eight volumes (see end of this volume)	

Foreword

The United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas had been long under discussion and for more than a year in active preparation when it opened in Geneva, Switzerland on 4 February 1963. Other scientific conferences under United Nations auspices had preceded it, notably one on New Sources of Energy in 1961, the two which were convened to discuss the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1955 and 1958, and, as early as 1948, the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources. There was also the survey of "Current Trends in Scientific Research" which was undertaken under the joint auspices of the United Nations and of UNESCO in the years 1958 to 1960. In breadth of scope, however, the Conference on Science and Technology was unique. It touched on all the scientific disciplines and almost all aspects of modern society. More than 2,000 papers were submitted. The participants numbered 1,665 and 96 Governments were represented.

There is reason to think that this Conference will go down as an important landmark. In the words of Professor M. S. Thacker, President of the Conference, "The story of how man is remaking his world by a more effective use of human and natural resources would open even reluctant eyes." The United Nations Development Decade will, surely, reflect an ever growing awareness of the practical importance of science and technology for economic and social development. The destructive tendencies of science need not take over nor need its constructive triumphs remain aloof from daily life. Applied science can be the most powerful force in the world for raising living standards if action can be taken to harness it for that purpose—if the Governments and people of the world can find the means and the will.

In its resolution 834 (XXXII) by which it authorized the holding of the Conference, the Economic and Social Council requested me "to circulate for information a report on the Conference to all Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, to the related agencies, and to the non-governmental

organizations in consultative status". At an earlier stage I have given a summary report to the Council itself (E/3772 and Add. 1), and now present in this eight-volume report a full and definitive account, written for wide distribution.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'U Thant', written over a horizontal line.

U THANT
Secretary-General

Plenary proceedings

AGENDA OF PLENARY SESSIONS

OPENING PLENARY SESSION, 4 FEBRUARY 1963

Opening of the Conference by the President of the Conference, Professor M. S. Thacker¹

Address of welcome by the President of the Swiss Confederation

Address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee, read by Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations

Address by the President of the Conference

Address by His Excellency Salah El-Din Hedayat, Vice-President of the Conference, Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Panel

Messages from Heads of State or Heads of Government:

Oral presentation of messages by representatives of Heads of State or Heads of Government who have provided members to serve on the Scientific Advisory Panel

Brazil

Canada

Czechoslovakia

France

India

Indonesia

Mexico

Nigeria

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Arab Republic

United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland

United States of America

Circulation of messages addressed to the Conference by other Heads of State or Heads of Government

Addresses by the executive heads of specialized and related agencies:

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General, International Labour Office

Mr. Binay R. Sen, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization

Mr. René Maheu, Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Dr. Marcolino G. Candau, Director-General, World Health Organization

¹ The President also read messages exchanged with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who was indisposed and unable to attend.

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union

Mr. David A. Davies, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization

Dr. S. Eklund, Director-General, International Atomic Energy Agency

SECOND PLENARY SESSION, 4 FEBRUARY 1963

Opening address by the Right Honourable Lord Casey (Australia), Vice-President of the Conference

Speakers:

Professor A. Maréchal (France)

Professor H. J. Bhabha (India)

Professor P. M. S. Blackett (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Professor D. Bovet (Italy)

Professor B. A. Houssay (Argentina)

Professor O. Lange (Poland)

Academician E. K. Fedorov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Dr. J. B. Wiesner (United States of America)

CLOSING PLENARY SESSION, 20 FEBRUARY 1963

Opening of Plenary Session by the President of the Conference

Speakers:

The Right Honourable Lord Casey (Australia)

Dr. J. W. T. Spinks (Canada)

H.E. Fernando García Oldini (Chile)

Professor Josef Lukas (Czechoslovakia)

Professor Henri Laugier (France)

Professor S. D. Puspongoro (Indonesia)

H.E. Jean Forquet (Ivory Coast)

Professor Shigenori Hamada (Japan)

H.E. Emilio Calderón Puig (Mexico)

Professor J. C. Edozien (Nigeria)

Academician E. K. Fedorov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. Salah El-Din Hedayat (United Arab Republic)

Sir William Slater (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Dr. Walsh McDermott (United States of America)

Address by Dr. Carlos Chagas, Conference Secretary-General

Address by Mr. Paul Hoffman on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Speakers:

Mr. Abba Eban (Israel)

Professor Abdus Salam (Pakistan)

Dr. F. T. Sai (Ghana)

Closing address by Professor M. S. Thacker, President of the Conference

MESSAGES TO THE CONFERENCE FROM HEADS OF STATE OR HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

Brazil

MESSAGE FROM H.E. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL. MR. JOAO GOULART, PRESENTED BY H.E. JOSUE DE CASTRO, AMBASSADOR, HEAD OF THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF BRAZIL AT GENEVA. BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION, AMBASSADOR DE CASTRO MADE THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANTIVE STATEMENT:

Mr. President:

We are living through a period of history which is undoubtedly revolutionary, a period of transformation, of transmutations, of historical crisis, a period best characterized by the great hopes and terrible threats which together lie on man's horizon. Because of this situation, the present generation of our world faces a very difficult task in deciding the fate of mankind. I think you will agree that no other generation has had such a difficult task as ours, for while all other generations have had to build the world in their own fashion, our generation has not only the task of building the world, but of preventing the world from being destroyed. Brazil, the country which I have the honour to represent, is aware of the situation: that is why my Government and my people attach the greatest importance to this Conference and keenly desire its success. The President of the Republic of Brazil, Mr. João Goulart, has been kind enough to send a message to the representatives participating in this Conference, a message which I now have the great honour to read for those present in this Assembly.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GOULART

Because science and technology are of fundamental importance in the effort to secure the economic and social advancement of mankind, this Conference marks a decisive stage in international co-operation and constitutes one of the most significant events of the Development Decade.

For the under-developed countries, which account for the bulk of the world's population, imports of superior techniques and their adaptation to local conditions are as important as any other factor of production. In the case of several of these countries, including Brazil, the cultural and material evolution has reached a point at which they can profitably undertake scientific research and create their own technology, in keeping with the means at their disposal. In any case, the satisfactory solution of the problem of the communication of the science and technology of the more advanced countries is of the utmost interest for the development of all, and particularly for industrial development.

The Government and people of Brazil are looking to this high-level Conference, attended by scientists, technicians and experts in national economic planning, for the dissemination of ideas and experience for the benefit of all and for a general survey of scientific and technological knowledge with a view to satisfying the special needs of the under-developed countries. They also expect the Conference to make suggestions for more intensive and systematic international co-operation, under the auspices of the United Nations, in this fundamental form of activity.

Please transmit to those participating in the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas my sincerest good wishes for the success of their deliberations and my firm hope that their conclusions will signify a step forward towards the advancement of the backward areas by bringing to the poor peoples of the world the advantages and facilities which human genius has already placed at the disposal of a minority, for the well-being and peace of the nations.

Canada

MESSAGE FROM THE RT. HON. JOHN DIEFENBAKER, PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA,
PRESENTED BY DR. J. W. T. SPINKS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

In the course of the next few weeks, scientists and technicians will meet at the call of the United Nations Conference in Geneva to consider the application of processes worked out in developed countries to conditions prevailing in the less developed areas of the world. This Conference should be a valuable contribution to progress in the "Decade of Development" proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It will be the task of the Conference to assess the impact of the application of science and technology on the processes of development; to scrutinize opportunities for practical research; to analyse the best utilization of new advances for the acceleration of industrial development and to consider lines of future advance.

Canada supported resolution 1710 (XVI) of the General Assembly designating the 1960's as the United Nations Decade of Development in the hope that world attention would thereby be focused on the pressing economic and social needs of the less developed areas of the world, and on the co-operative efforts being made to raise living standards in the developing countries. Canada's efforts to assist these countries demonstrate the determination of the Canadian people to play a full part in the concerted effort to accelerate economic and social development in the coming decade.

It is my hope that as a result of the endeavours of the Conference practical expression will be given to those important aims of the Charter which call for the promotion of economic and social progress and the realization of increasing higher standards of life in larger freedom. I extend to you, Mr. President, and through you to all who are present at the Conference, my warm wishes for a most successful session.

Ethiopia:

MESSAGE FROM H.I.M. HAILE SELASSIE I, EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA, CIRCULATED TO THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

On the occasion of the opening of the United Nations Scientific and Technological Conference, we wish you and all participants most successful deliberations. In this era of scientific civilization it has become to all, and especially to those among the developing areas, an imperative to capture more and more the secrets of nature in order to better living conditions. We especially call upon the Conference to exploit to the maximum those avenues by which scientific and technological advance lead only toward the betterment of mankind.

Czechoslovakia:

MESSAGE FROM H.E. ANTONIN NOVOTNY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, PRESENTED BY PROFESSOR JOSEF LUKÁS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates:

Today, you are commencing the deliberations of one of the most important conferences in the field of science and technology ever held by the United Nations. The idea of a meeting of scientists and experts from all over the world to consider the possibilities of employing science and technology for the acceleration of the economic, social and cultural development of the developing countries commands, in my view, our maximum attention.

We are living in a century of an unprecedented advancement of science and technology. The human genius has already to a considerable extent influenced the forces of nature and succeeded in harnessing them for his own good. Man is penetrating ever deeper into the cosmic space which, until recently, was inaccessible to him. However, many pressing world problems of prime importance are still outstanding, of which, apart from the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament, most important is the postulate of a speedy liquidation of the considerably different levels of development of the industrially advanced countries and those that only recently acquired their political independence. Both these problems are closely interdependent. Materialization of general and complete disarmament would release vast resources which could be channelled to accelerate the economic development of the developing countries and would also release large numbers of qualified scientists and experts for genuinely creative scientific work.

As an industrial country which attained remarkable successes in many fields of science and technology, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has for a number of years been granting economic and technical assistance to economically less developed countries. I may assure you, Mr. Chairman, that nothing gives greater satisfaction to our scientists and experts than the feeling that by their efforts and

their active participation in the deliberations of this Conference, they themselves will contribute to a speedy solution of the serious problems attendant upon an all-round development of the economically less developed countries.

Permit me, Mr. President, on behalf of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak people and myself, to extend to the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas best wishes for a full success of its deliberations.

France:

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL DE GAULLE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, PRESENTED BY M. G. PALEWSKI, HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE CONFERENCE. BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION, M. PALEWSKI MADE THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANTIVE STATEMENT:

Mr. President:

My country is one of those which from the outset has taken the very keenest interest in the tremendous problem presented by the unevenness of economic development around the world. We know that balanced development, which will gradually remove differences in levels of living, is essential to all, for it will ensure the maintenance of peace. That is why we have endeavoured to prepare for this Conference with particular care, in the belief that our long experience might be of general value. The less developed countries can expect a great deal from scientific progress. Modern technology, which is much more refined and much less expensive than traditional technology, should provide a simple, effective and rapid solution to many of their problems. Thanks to the progress of economic science, the development of a nation can now be envisaged as a whole. We shall therefore stress the importance we attach to flexible planning which alone makes harmonious development possible through the simultaneous utilization of all resources with less risk of error or imbalance. But it will be for the developing countries themselves to make the necessary effort to apply the new techniques. They will not achieve true independence, to which they aspire with a will which we applaud, until they have their own teams of engineers and technicians. It is to the training of scientific and technical *élites* that young States should devote their efforts. They know that France is ready to help them in this, for of all nations France contributes the highest percentage of its national income to aid to the developing countries. We are convinced that this Conference, whose purpose is to assess the means which science and technology can make available for economic development, will hasten the progress we earnestly desire to see. It is in this conviction that General de Gaulle, the President of the French Republic, sends to the Conference the message which I shall now read.

MESSAGE OF GENERAL DE GAULLE

The Conference of the United Nations on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas is fully in keeping with the

wishes of the countries which, like France, place their experience and their assistance at the disposal of other peoples. Accordingly, I hope very sincerely that its deliberations may achieve complete success.

India:

MESSAGE FROM SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN, PRESIDENT OF INDIA, PRESENTED BY DR. HOMI J. BHABHA, HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF INDIA TO THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

I send my greetings to the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas. Many conferences have been held in past years under the auspices of the United Nations, but none has had greater importance for the happiness and well-being of millions throughout the world than the Conference which is opening today. I hope its deliberations will help in creating, for those millions, a future unclouded by misery, want and ignorance. Indeed the greatest safeguard for the peace of the world would lie in ensuring that the material benefits which science and technology have brought within the reach of mankind are made available to all countries and all peoples on an equitable basis. This goal cannot be achieved in a day or two, but if as a result of the labours of the Conference a beginning on sound lines can be made, the Conference will have achieved its purpose.

Indonesia:

MESSAGE FROM DR. SOEKARNO, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, PRESENTED BY PROFESSOR DR. SUDJONO D. PUSPONEGORO, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

It is, perhaps a truism to state that the historians of the future will record the twentieth century as an age of Great Human Revolutions. Never before has there been an historical event of such a dynamic magnitude as the one in which we all participate at this juncture of our human existence. Millions of peoples and whole societies are now united in their solid determination to wrestle and free themselves from every kind of physical and mental oppression, from hunger and from want. Indeed it is the human spirit rooted in the creed to restore human dignity in all its dimensions which animates and incites the historical process of the present era.

As in all impact-laden human movements the Great Human Revolutions of our times require, if they are to succeed, the boldest creative imagination and productive action directed at bringing to mankind the spiritual and material benefits of our universe. The sheer faith in human dignity is ineffectual if unaccompanied by the dedication to make available to humanity as a whole the blessings of our collective heritage and the known and hidden treasures of nature.

Hence, it is heartening to learn that the present Conference is dedicated to restoring human dignity through the application of science and technology to the needs of millions of peoples. I believe the Conference should provide a genuine

opportunity to reappraise our collective knowledge and values by means of blending the human creative qualities of all who belong to the Family of Man.

I wish the Conference, on behalf of the Republic of Indonesia and myself, success in its deliberations for the good of humanity.

Liberia:

MESSAGE FROM H.E. WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, CIRCULATED TO THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

The application of science and technology has brought untold wealth and happiness to millions. I am confident that this Conference, which is convened for the purpose of exploring the recent advances in the application of science and technology and assessing the impact of such applications on the economic and social development of the less developed countries, has through its deliberations arrived at ways to give millions in these countries a future unmarked by misery, poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance. When the people of these countries have been able to share equally in the material benefits of science and technology, the United Nations will then have achieved one of its greatest objectives of bringing happiness and prosperity to all men. On behalf of the Government and people of Liberia and myself I wish to congratulate the Conference upon its achievements.

Mexico:

MESSAGE FROM H.E. DR. ADOLPHO LOPEZ MATEOS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES, PRESENTED BY AMBASSADOR EMILIO CALDERON PUIG, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

Dr. Adolpho Lopez Mateos, President of the United Mexican States, has honoured me with the mission of conveying to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology a message of good wishes from the people and Government of Mexico.

Mexico believes in this Conference, because it thinks that this is the right time for the peoples of the world to make their voices heard and to repeat the universal cry: we want science to produce atomic energy for the electrification of the remotest areas of the world, isotopes for agriculture and medicine; we want the exploration of outer space to be a joint undertaking of the great Powers for strictly peaceful purposes. We want the great Powers to acquire a sense of trust and, by reducing their military budgets which are such a burden upon all mankind and which hamper effective assistance to peoples wishing to help themselves, to give expression to the realization that the contest for the hegemony of the world is absurd and that truth resides in that social justice by means of which the peoples—and more especially the new States that have appeared on the international scene—can satisfy their everyday needs.

The facts as we see them in Mexico are clear: science and technology ought to serve mankind for construction, never for destruction. For this reason we applaud the progress achieved in the Washington talks on the ending of atomic tests. We hope that in the very near future these talks can be brought to a happy conclusion at Geneva, the radiant city of peace.

In our own America, some of the countries are backward, others under-developed and others developing, but all of them have faith in the future and an earnest desire to become active economic units in the shortest possible time.

We have witnessed the recovery of Europe, and for years we have been asking: when will Latin America's time come?

The programme of the Alliance for Progress, if it succeeds in America, may establish sound precedents.

In Mexico we are making progress because we have started to help ourselves by our own exertions. In this way we are facilitating the co-operation of our friends.

In conclusion, I should like to appeal to the more developed countries which have come here to give the benefit of their experience, their science and their technology to the countries which are still looking for the way. Genuine and effective collaboration between the two groups of nations is the only hope for the strengthening of internal and external peace, so that the peoples of the under-developed areas may find their way and carry out their reforms.

The peace of the world, as we in Mexico see it, is only to be attained through social justice and through full respect for the human rights of all men without distinction of political creed and without discrimination of any kind.

We are firmly convinced that science and technology can solve the problem of our epoch by ending the exploitation of man by man, or by the State.

This is the fundamental task of our Conference.

Nigeria:

MESSAGE FROM ALHAJI THE RT. HON. SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA, K.B.E., M.P., PRIME MINISTER OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, PRESENTED BY PROFESSOR JOSEPH C. EDOZIEN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

I feel honoured to have this opportunity to address this message of goodwill to you and the Conference, on what promises to be an event of memorable significance, not only in the history of scientific thought and action but also in the history of the less developed countries. It is a measure of the quality of our thinking about world affairs today that we recognize not only the indivisibility of peace but also of science. It is a measure of our recognition that in the second half of the twentieth century the less developed regions of the world are for the first time becoming fully integrated into the concept of one world, and I honestly wish that your efforts will prove so fruitful that this Conference will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the history of science.

As you well know, one of the major preoccupations of the less developed

regions today is that of organizing the best of the available pool of knowledge of all kinds, and applying this to the rapid advancement of our peoples. Without such advancement it is improbable that world peace can be maintained, and this is why I have linked the indivisibility of peace with the efforts which you are now making.

I should like finally to offer my congratulations to those who conceived this vast project, to those who have worked so hard to bring it to this stage, either as organizers or as contributors of papers, and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and those of his staff who have been directly concerned with the Conference.

Pakistan:

MESSAGE FROM FIELD MARSHAL MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN, H.P.K., PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN, CIRCULATED TO THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

With recent scientific and technological advances, for the first time in human history, it has become possible to visualize the elimination of want and deprivation for the whole of human society.

The developing world, therefore, greatly welcomes the initiative taken by the United Nations to hold this great Conference on the applications of scientific and technological methods to the problems of economic growth. I sincerely wish all success to the work of the scientists and technologists assembled at this Conference in their great ideological task and hope that their deliberations will bring the era of progress and prosperity nearer.

But having said this, I would also like to express the feeling that just one Conference on this vast and complex subject is surely not enough. Scientific and technological advances take place continually and with accelerated rapidity.

Surveying the scope and area of the existing United Nations agencies, there is no single agency at present dealing purely with the questions falling within the scope of this Conference. I would wish that the participants of this Conference may also deliberate seriously on the possibility of giving their work a permanence and a continuity by the establishment of a United Nations organ for dealing with applications of science and technology.

This could help in the training of technologists from less developed countries, and most important of all it could provide a much needed forum, a central clearing house, for technical consultation, and technical know-how.

The Government of Pakistan would certainly be happy to play their role in the task of continuing the work of this Conference in this manner.

Tunisia:

MESSAGE FROM H.E. HABIB BOURGUIBA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA, CIRCULATED TO THE CONFERENCE:

I have pleasure in conveying to the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, my

best wishes for its complete success. I would ask the President of the Conference to congratulate the United Nations most sincerely, on my behalf, on this auspicious initiative.

The variety and extent of the items on the Conference's agenda, which ranges over the whole of human activity, prove the growing importance attached by the United Nations to achieving true advancement throughout the world. The broad participation of the various countries in the Conference is an earnest of its success and augurs well for the strengthening of international co-operation in economic, social and cultural development. Tunisia, which ever since attaining its independence, has been engaged in the struggle for the well-being of its people, will draw on the work of the Conference for useful suggestions for speeding its progress towards prosperity.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

MESSAGE FROM N. S. KHRUSHCHEV, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, PRESENTED BY ACADEMICIAN E. K. FEDOROV, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

On behalf of the Government of the Soviet Union and myself I cordially greet the participants in the Conference.

Your Conference, in which representatives from almost all the countries of the world are taking part, has been convened in order to map out the most effective ways of utilizing the achievements of modern science and technology in the interests of the social and economic advancement of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, many of which have but recently cast off the yoke of colonialism and taken the path of independent development.

We are living in a wonderful epoch of momentous social transformations and of very great discoveries in science and technology, in an epoch of the conquest of outer space. Today mankind possesses unparalleled opportunities for the creation of an abundance of material wealth, for the development of culture and education, and for the complete elimination of hunger and disease in all the countries of the world within the lifetime of one generation.

However, the achievements of the human mind, of science and technology have so far been insufficiently utilized for the purpose of speeding up the economic and social progress of countries which have recently taken the path of independent development. The final elimination of colonialism, the ending of the "cold war", general and complete disarmament and the consolidation of international peace will tremendously accelerate mankind's development and release vast material resources for peaceful uses, for meeting the urgent needs of Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

It is the duty of all men of good will, the duty of every scientist, statesman and public figure to enable all countries and nations to share in the achievements of world science and technology.

I hope that the Conference will be an important event in the historic process of the pooling of mankind's efforts to speed up the economic and social advancement of the countries which have freed themselves from the oppression of imperialism. I should like to assure you that the peoples and the Government of the Soviet Union will contribute in every way to the accomplishment of these tasks.

I wholeheartedly wish the participants in the Conference success in their noble work.

United Arab Republic:

MESSAGE FROM H.E. PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, PRESENTED BY H.E. SALAH EL-DIN HEDAYAT, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Fellow scientists and dear friends:

The people of the United Arab Republic take pleasure in conveying their best wishes to this Conference, in its orientation towards a positive and constructive purpose for progress and peace. Such orientation makes amends for the conditions of under-development, from which a great number of nations suffered under the impact of various historical and international factors beyond their control.

Gentlemen, these premises in which your Conference is presently held, for extending the application of science and technology to the benefit of less developed nations, has witnessed, a short time before, another Conference for disarmament and peace. Both Conferences are complementary to each other, and both symbolize the two big tasks laid on the United Nations—namely, safeguarding the humanity from war and its dangers, and raising its standards by all possible means, placing the full experience of science and technology to the service of this noble purpose.

Today, humanity is not only exposed to the danger of an atomic explosion, but also to that of a population explosion, and no other way is open to it except by considering the whole world as one big family, of which the United Nations is the brain and heart.

Gentlemen, peace will never become stabilized in a world in which extensive differences between the standards of peoples exist. The big challenge awaiting the less developed nations, engendered by the stupendous acquisitions of science, which tend to widen the gap between them and the more developed nations, can only be overcome by close co-operation in the fields of science and technology, mobilization of all moral and material resources, and by proper planning for production.

These developing nations are willing to accept unconditional aids, especially within the framework of the United Nations. In their conscious outlook towards development, they regard such co-operation as a duty on the more developed nations, who should assist them to achieve their objectives, and we bless the United Nations decision, in considering the present decade to be the "Development Decade."

Finally, I hope that your Conference will achieve its main goals which it has been held for.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

MESSAGE FROM THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, P.C., M.P., PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, PRESENTED BY SIR WILLIAM SLATER, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

We live in an Age of Conferences. There are so many of them that even the most important do not always attract the attention they deserve, but of the very real importance of this particular Conference I have not the slightest doubt. In the more highly developed countries, the scientific discoveries and technological advances of recent decades have revolutionized the life of the common man. But in many parts of the world these discoveries and advances have only just begun to make their impact. The problem that faces us is how to make the best possible use of the new techniques that the scientists have given us to set men free from the bondage of poverty and hunger, disease and misery.

Britain has every reason to be proud of her past achievement and present endeavours in this sphere. To give but one example, the Indian Agricultural Institute has some 60 years of splendid achievement behind it. Now that our relationship with the countries of the Commonwealth is one of free and equal partnership cemented by ties of particular friendship, Britain is in a position to make a unique contribution to the work of this Conference, and I am sure that this will become evident as the Conference proceeds. But I would not wish to dwell unduly on the British contribution. There can be no room for national rivalries in this field, and the Conference will fail of its purpose if these intrude themselves. The value of a discovery or a new technique is not increased by labelling it with its country of origin. It is not where an idea starts that matters, but where it ends.

Much hard work has gone to the preparation of the Conference, and a great many papers have been written for it. The discussions that are held on the basis of these papers over the next fortnight, and the contacts that are established as a result, should have far-reaching consequences for the whole of mankind. On behalf of the British Government, I wish the Conference every success in its labours.

United States of America:

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PRESENTED BY DR. WALSH McDERMOTT, HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

I am delighted to have the opportunity to address my greetings to the Chairman and Officers of this historic Conference, and to all the delegations participating

in it. Your labours may well prove to be a milestone in the United Nations Decade of Development.

The United States delegation comes to Geneva to learn, to share experience, and to probe jointly with the other delegations the great opportunity which we all share to seize upon the technological achievements of the industrialized world and re-shape them for the benefit of the newly developing nations.

We come to this task with a sense of humility; for we know that this is a complex and sophisticated problem requiring the most intimate international co-operation, the blending of many branches of knowledge, the study of a great variety of practical experiences, and the intellectual discipline of the open mind.

But we also come to this task with a firm conviction that rapid and even radical progress can result if we join forces with vigour. We come with enthusiasm for a task that is the most constructive undertaking of this or any other age. And we come with a restless sense of urgency to get on quickly with a job that can mean so much to so many of the peoples of our interdependent world.

I salute all members of the United Nations staff—beginning with the Secretary-General—who have worked to bring about this pioneering event and all the scholars and officials who now share responsibility to prove once again that there is more to be gained in this world by co-operation than by aloofness or hostility.

I congratulate you and wish you all possible success.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE OPENING PLENARY SESSION

H.E. MR. WILLY SPÜHLER, PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary-General, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

The conference for which you are assembled at Geneva is an unprecedented event, and I therefore consider it a great honour for Switzerland that it is being held on Swiss soil. While it is true that ours is the age of international conferences, both in the field of science and in other spheres of human activity, the conference now beginning, more than many others, should attract the attention of the world. It deserves to do so, first of all, by the calibre of the distinguished persons taking part in it, since I have the honour to greet here U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, some 30 members of Governments and an imposing array of scientists, all of whom are among the most eminent in their various fields. It deserves to do so, again, by its magnitude, since you number 1,500 and almost 1,300 scientific papers will be presented for your consideration. But it deserves to do so most of all by the breadth of its purpose. You have not come to Geneva to discuss the most recent problems of some particular science accessible only to a handful of specialists. You will endeavour, instead, to make the latest scientific advances the common property of all mankind and to enable all nations to share in their benefits.

Goethe, of course, wrote as early as the beginning of the last century that science, like art, belongs to mankind and that national boundaries vanish before it.

On the other hand, we are aware today of the power that science creates and of the temptation for those who hold that power to keep it for themselves, to exercise it solely for their own advantage. Fortunately, science, by its very nature, can be transmitted to others and almost always reduces itself to universal methods. While discoveries have a value in themselves at first, they very soon become a source of applications affecting many sectors of human life. There is a need for all nations, for the entire world, to benefit from these discoveries of science.

By investigating the methods of applying science for the benefit of the less developed areas of the globe—which is, ladies and gentlemen, the aim of your conference—you will contribute to raising the standard of living of those less fortunate peoples. Little by little, by making new techniques known everywhere, you will be able, like modern pioneers, to rescue areas of the world from ignorance and poverty. There is nothing more inspiring than to see men who yesterday were ignorant and therefore doomed to vegetate get on their feet under the impetus of science and its technical applications, take their own measure and finally achieve a standard of living compatible with human dignity. This human dignity, of course, does not consist merely in the exercise of the right to life and to scientific discoveries; it consists also in the performance of the obligations incumbent on everyone to understand these discoveries and their technical application, to respect

their forms, to ensure that they are passed on to others and to direct their use towards the common good.

Technical advancement and social advancement—that is your theme and we hail it proudly, for your goal is to improve the lot of mankind. In order to become familiar with the latest advances of science and to benefit fully from them, countries with modest means must find new forms of co-operation. Only they will make it possible to achieve a better distribution of knowledge on this earth, and hence a greater equality of access to the power which man holds over nature.

The conference opening today is of great political importance, although the subjects with which it will deal seem to be exclusively scientific and technical. It is a fact that, in the long run, aid in the development of certain countries is effective only if it is based on the obligations which human solidarity imposes. But such solidarity alone is no guarantee of success. The desire of the Governments or private organizations of the industrialized world to give the less developed countries the benefit of their knowledge is no guarantee that the highest hopes will be fulfilled, even if such action is accompanied by the necessary economic and financial assistance. Familiarization with the particular way of life of each country, the understanding of its manner of living, its traditions and its culture, and the adaptation of scientific and technical methods to the particular conditions of its cultural life are just as important as the actual aid contributed to the country's development. This appeal to a sense of responsibility is also addressed to the statesmen of the countries receiving assistance.

Their responsibility consists in adopting long-needed internal reforms and taking steps to ensure that the assistance offered is able to produce its maximum effect. Mankind's most important task today is the establishment of a genuine partnership with the developing countries. Of great importance also is the patience which must be demonstrated both by the countries possessing greater knowledge and by the young States which wish to reach the level of the highly industrialized countries as soon as possible. Impatience and lack of understanding are not the only difficulties; another is the tension created by international politics and rivalries of the great Powers in providing assistance for the development of certain countries.

The more experience the United Nations and its specialized organizations acquire in accomplishing their manifold tasks in connexion with the development of certain countries, the more hope there will be for substantial progress in eliminating the political content of those activities. The conference opening today will make an effective contribution to the attainment of that objective.

The Swiss people, for whom I speak here today, earnestly hope that the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas will achieve complete success and mark a turning point in the history of the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge in the world. If that goal can be achieved, I am convinced that a great step will have been taken towards bringing about that more harmonious human community which is desired by all nations.

MR. PHILIPPE DE SEYNES, UNITED NATIONS UNDER-SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS ON BEHALF OF SECRETARY-GENERAL U THANT IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

This vast gathering was first conceived in the winter of 1960, a period of acute tension within the United Nations itself, as an act of confidence in the fundamental solidarity of all peoples and nations. It is my first and pleasant duty to pay tribute to the vision and the wisdom of those who originated this undertaking and laid the ground for it: the members of the Scientific Advisory Committee, Dr. Homi Bhabha, Sir John Cockcroft (later replaced by Sir William Penney), Professor Vasili Emelyanov, Dr. Bertrand Goldschmidt, Dr. W. B. Lewis, Professor L. C. Prado and Dr. I. I. Rabi, together with my predecessor, the late Dag Hammarskjöld. In preparing and working out the details of such a complex project, the international officials concerned and the members of the Scientific Advisory Committee were assisted by the Scientific Advisory Panel under the able chairmanship of Mr. Hedayat, and to them also I extend my gratitude.

No doubt neither the nearly 2,000 papers which have been prepared for the Conference nor the discussion which will take place in the course of the Conference sessions can claim to offer a complete account of the actual and potential benefits of applied science and technology for the less developed areas, a subject which touches on all scientific disciplines and almost all aspects of modern society. But each and every one of those here present, whether he be a scientist, a statesman, an economist, an administrator, an international official, or a representative of a non-governmental organization, will draw from this Conference an answer, or part of an answer, to some of the specific problems which are the fabric of his professional life.

The idea of holding the Conference was, of course, no sudden inspiration, but arose naturally out of two trends that have in recent years marked the efforts of the United Nations in the economic and social field. The first of these trends was the drive to promote and accelerate, by every means at our disposal, the economic and social development of the poorer countries—a drive that is epitomized in the United Nations Development Decade. The second trend was the increasing concern of the United Nations to stimulate scientific and technological investigation and exchanges. This concern had been reflected, for example, in the calling of the International Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1955 and 1958, the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the calling of the Conference on New Sources of Energy in 1961 and the survey of "Current Trends in Scientific Research" undertaken, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, in the years 1958 to 1960.

These trends have marked the recent efforts not only of the United Nations itself but of the whole United Nations family. At the staff level, the preparations for the Conference have been a joint enterprise of the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the

World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These agencies have made a major contribution to thinking that underlies the planning and organization of the Conference's work; they have contributed moreover by preparing the agenda items within their fields, by providing technical and other staff and by the submission of papers. Their executive heads are on the platform with me this morning and to them I should like to pay a warm tribute. It is on their behalf as well as my own that I extend greetings to the Conference.

We might well begin our work in a spirit of humility. We suspect that science and its applications may be the major instrument of change in the contemporary world. We know at least that it is one of the principal agents of modern history. Yet we have not given sufficient thought to the relationship between science and society.

Moreover, with all its triumphs, science today is on trial. It is on trial in the first instance because of the vastly increased powers it has given to the forces of war and destruction, to the point that, for the first time, humanity may now be threatened with instant and total annihilation. Equally important, in my view, is the fact that in its boldest and most far reaching experiments, science seems to have lost contact with society. Its processes have at times become so involved in mathematical abstraction, and its preoccupations centred on areas so remote from daily life, that to the common man the scientists may appear today to live in a secluded world of their own. In some way, in the unfolding of its unavoidably complex processes, science must be made to remain aware of its human origin and its human destination.

The Conference may, I feel, contribute to this by focusing the attention of the scientific world on one of the most urgent needs of contemporary society, the need to combat poverty, chronic disease and illiteracy, the need to raise more than two-thirds of the world population to a condition compatible with human dignity. These are objectives which have now been clearly identified and which, for all of those entrusted with some responsibility in public affairs, have developed into a kind of "categorical imperative". But it is far from certain that the scientific world is as yet so concerned with those overriding objectives that it applies to the pursuit of them all the energy and resources that are potentially available.

It is also clear that those directly responsible for the progress of their nation are often not adequately informed of the advances that could be realized by the application of modern science and technology. The scientists of the world and the leaders of the developing nations together hold one of the keys to a better future. It is essential that they be enabled to meet, converse and help each other. Such closer contacts may assist the scientists to find their true place in society, by stimulating their concern for results of early and practical benefit to their fellowmen. It will also provide the leaders of the developing countries with fuller knowledge of the instruments which are at their disposal for overcoming

rapidly the obstacles to economic and social development and will thus help them in the great task of giving a maximum content to political freedom.

I hope that by the end of our meetings we shall all have a clearer view of some of the fundamental aspects of the question with which this Conference is concerned and be ready to chart new courses of action in the national and the international framework.

The first aspect which might, I suggest, be brought forward is the need for new research to deal successfully with some of the most pressing problems of the new nations. Many of these problems have either ceased to exist or perhaps have never existed in the very different environment of the countries which have now reached a high level of development. Scientific research is still a privilege of a minority of countries, and because it is so directly conditioned by the local environment obtaining in these countries, it tends to by-pass problems which are crucial in other parts of the world. As a result, the more advanced countries are as yet not adequately geared to certain of the tasks which are inherent in their act of solidarity with the developing nations. Scientific research is one of these tasks, and we should now seek to fill the gap at an early date. The first, and in my view the easiest, step is to identify the areas where new research specifically designed for the needs of the new nations should be undertaken and pushed forward. This requires only an effort of organization, of directing existing knowledge, talent and resources to certain neglected problems. I see no reason why it could not be carried forward successfully.

The second aspect of the broad problem before us which you may wish to ponder is how science and technology can be absorbed effectively by developing countries. This is a far more complicated and difficult matter, for it involves an organic process about which we know very little. It is often said that development may nowadays be telescoped by applying all the technological knowledge already acquired, that the trials and errors and the turmoil through which industrialization took place in the advanced countries during the nineteenth century may be avoided. There is some truth in this, and this is one of our reasons for hope. But let us not deceive ourselves with the illusion that what is at stake is just a simple transfer of technological devices. Let us be aware of the disruptions which may be caused by a superimposition of modern knowledge and techniques on a society whose habits and thinking, methods of work and way of life are entirely unprepared for them. And let us tackle the vast problem of education with more vigour, for a general rise in the standards of education is surely the most effective means of achieving—and maintaining—those social transformations that are necessary.

In the course of the preparation of this Conference, the title "Scientific independence as a corollary to political independence" was suggested for one of the general sessions. This title was not retained, because it was felt that it could be mistaken for an advocacy of self-sufficiency in science and technology as a proper objective for each and every one of the new nations. This, in a way, would have belied the great act of solidarity which this Conference represents. But the

suggested title embodied a fundamental truth. In my view, development of certain scientific institutions and the training of at least a small number of scientists in some of the advanced disciplines is by no means a luxury for any of the new nations. On the contrary, it is an immediate need in every country. When planning their own economic and social development, and in the practical day-to-day business of acquiring machines and equipment from abroad, or entering into long-term arrangements with foreign concerns and technicians for the development of their resources, or when concluding loan agreements, countries will need at least a small number of their own citizens who are conversant with the ways of science and technology. Without them, the minimum of self-confidence which is necessary to national life will be lacking.

It is clearly of the greatest importance that the momentum generated by this Conference should be maintained. One of the objectives we should undoubtedly set ourselves is the establishment of scientific programmes and institutions in the developing countries. This, it seems to me, might not be recognized and accepted as a new international responsibility, which our system of organizations could keep under review and help to promote through a variety of means. It would also represent a contribution to the process of "decolonization" and emancipation, which has emerged as a major objective of the world of today, inseparable from that of the maintenance of peace.

Finally, let me recall that the Conference has been conceived as a major event in the United Nations Development Decade, as likely to have a significant impact over the coming years in raising standards of living in the under-developed areas of the world. That it may achieve such an aim is my earnest hope, and in this spirit I wish you all success in the great task that lies before you.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, PROFESSOR M. S. THACKER:

I am keenly sensible of the great honour that vests in the Presidency of this Conference. No less great is the responsibility.

We are called upon to consider the applications of science and technology for the benefit of the under-developed areas of the world.

This is a vast theme, with many ramifications. Not one conference, but many will be required to discover and work out the possible applications. But, if I may say, it is fitting, however, that the first such conferences should be held under the auspices of the United Nations. For it cannot be denied that the United Nations is the most powerful international agency that has been fashioned by the will of free peoples. The authority of the United Nations, its prestige, and its effectiveness, will increase not only in proportion to its success in resolving conflicts, actual or potential, but in proportion to its achievements in the positive exercise of the arts of peace, its capacity to rid the world of the blight of poverty, famine and disease, and its ability to direct the world's energies towards a sustained and co-operative effort for the building up of a universally decent social order.

In this gigantic, and, may I say, never-ending task, science and technology have

a vital role to play. This Conference is thus historic. It symbolizes the revolutionary "winds of change" in the thinking and spirit of our times. It draws attention to growing disparities in standards of living in the different regions of the globe and to the dangers inherent if this trend continues.

The world today is at a cross-roads created by the mighty forces of science and technology—one road showing promise of leading up to peace and plenty and equal opportunities for all peoples; the other—one does not need to elaborate. And much will depend on the wisdom of our deliberations in this Conference to meet the challenge and opportunities of the future.

"For the poor, the economic is the spiritual; to them God can only appear as bread or a bowl of rice." These are words of the Father of my Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. And these words come appropriately to one's mind in a conference like this gathered to discuss an attack on the hunger, poverty, disease and squalor that affect nearly three-quarters of the world's population.

I am not attempting to define the terms "less developed areas", "under-privileged" and "under-developed". For one thing, many of these developing nations of the world may be poor in material and economic prosperity but are certainly not poor in thought, ideologies, art or culture. I am thinking now in economic terms. We have a few countries where, thanks to the harnessing of science and technology over several decades in various fields of human endeavour and to the combination of several fortuitous circumstances, an economy of affluence has been built up. Elsewhere, we find the rest of mankind struggling in different stages of development.

The wide, and in some cases, tragic gap can easily be gauged when one realizes that one-tenth of the peoples of the world enjoy 60 per cent of the world's income while 57 per cent of them have less than 10 per cent at their disposal. If the present trends are to continue, the gulf between the poor and the rich nations of the world will widen still further and this at a time when great continents have awoken to freedom and their populations are clamouring for certain minimum standards of life. These enormous disparities among the peoples of the world are a problem not only for the poorer nations, but for the world as a whole. Prosperity, like peace, is indivisible.

The most important feature of our world is perhaps that it is passing through a period of revolutionary change. Today we are in the midst not of one revolution, but of several. All of them are rapidly and visibly changing our ways of life, our sense of values and our attitudes in the political, social and economic fields.

Perhaps the most important of these various revolutions will prove to have been due to the upsurge of science and technology. In the last century, science was essentially the concern of a few private individuals and institutions. It has emerged as the most important implement of national development and economic uplift. And need I mention the widespread and almost ubiquitous influence of technology in all fields of human endeavour, whether public or private. Advances in nuclear science inspire hopes that mankind may have at his command before

very long, historically speaking, vast and cheap sources of energy. Radio astronomers and optical astronomers have extended estimates of the age of our galaxy and are striking farther and farther out into the boundaries of the universe. Man has encompassed his world with artificial satellites and has made challenges of reaching the "inviolable" moon. The arts of agriculture and medicine are vastly improved and the same can be said for almost every field of human endeavour. We have much deeper understanding of the biological processes. The sciences dealing with the earth and its environment are in an equally lively state. The air, the earth, the oceans and the sun contain riches which can support increases in population at higher and higher standards of living.

As I am talking, new entrants are being ushered into this world. It has taken man probably half a million years, perhaps longer, to reach his present status. He is now approaching 3,000 million in numbers.

By A.D. 2000, his numbers may well double. Here again he will face a problem of immense dimensions to find food, clothing and shelter for the newcomers, and, besides, all these people must be able to live in a world which preserves standards of human dignity and individual worth.

Today's advanced countries have absorbed the revolutionary discoveries of science and technology. In the less developed areas the deliberate adoption of science and technology as a means of progress has today to contend against various odds—lack of capital, social inhibitions, over-population, inadequate know-how.

What is the strategy of development to be adopted? In my thinking, a broad strategy must allow for three essential elements: (a) a survey of physical resources and their exploitation; (b) the encouragement of capital formation; and (c) the development of human resources. While all three elements are important for growth, I consider human resources as pivotal.

A problem of considerable importance which the leaders and planners face is the relative weight to be given to the development of physical, and of human, resources. There are multi-purpose river valley projects, and plans for roads, factories, airlines which are essential and which cannot be postponed. There are pressing and contending forces, within every country for early development of these facilities. But these are, as it were, symbols of a modernizing State. They constitute the external manifestation of the people's urge for action and for a higher standard of living. The planners in these countries have to relate such development in a balanced manner to other needs and priorities. In all this, I would give the highest priority to the development of human resources. Education, the training of scientists, technologists and engineers, technicians and craftsmen, managerial and administrative personnel and a host of professional and semi-professional workers of all kinds are perhaps still more of a "must".

Problems of education in the less developed areas are many. Generally, education is dealt with as a part of the social services. It has still not been adequately realized that investment in education and in the development of skills and capaci-

ties among the people is investment for economic growth and should really form an integral part of a country's economic plans. The building-up of an educational infrastructure is basic to all growth in any economy—advanced or less developed.

Education, however, is only one aspect—a very important one in my opinion—of the development process, but there are also others.

The provision of large-scale sources of low-cost energy will determine, more than any other single resource, the availability of such basic necessities as food, water and the materials of industry. Perhaps even more urgent is the need to improve levels of nutrition in many areas of the world in order to bring the people to the necessary state of health and physical and intellectual vigour. However that may be, one must face the fact that plans for development must aim at an integrated process. It is no use dealing with the problem in a piecemeal way. To offer one country a steel mill and to give another a nuclear reactor, however important these factors of development may be in themselves, will result only in unco-ordinated planning.

I would say, and readily accept, that totally imported science and technology may not be relevant to the needs of the less developed countries. I would also accept that the development of science in these areas should be such that it is suited to the material needs and genius of the people concerned and that such a development of science should gather momentum gradually. I would accept that view, but we must not make a fetish of it or find in the absence of such a science an excuse to delay action.

We know that help extended to the less developed areas takes the form both of capital aid and of technical assistance. Technical assistance well conceived and wisely administered will in the long run help the less developed areas to acquire the requisite skills and abilities to solve their problems themselves. I also realize that every developing country has before it a struggle against its limitations of social structure, natural environment, lack of capital and other deterrent factors. With the best effort they can put forward—and this effort is in itself a necessary condition—the developing countries will need both capital and technical assistance not only as a short measure or for short periods, but in conformity with the nature of the problems they require to face.

Capital for economic growth can be provided by the flow of external capital or by domestic savings. But available domestic savings in the under-developed countries are low. Many economists have dealt with the subject of capital formation. I do not propose to enlarge on it.

But I would like to point out that as development progresses, the countries themselves will be calling more and more upon their own financial resources. Could they not be aided in this process by import policies on the part of the advanced countries which would provide them with essential markets for the commodities and manufactures they must sell if their standard of living is to rise? The normal interplay of economic forces between the developed and less developed countries may otherwise contribute only to the progressive impoverishment of the weaker brethren.

It is indeed gratifying to know that the United Nations proposes to convene a conference similar to ours to consider the problems of international trade.

There is an associated problem which one has to consider. Do the best possible conditions exist in the receiving countries for deriving optimum benefits from such assistance? There are internal stresses and strains in the form of pressures, economic and sectarian. Public opinion in these countries has to make sure that all other interests are subordinated to the main task of development. In this important area, the scientists and technologists in the less developed areas should assume a more positive role in helping to form a public opinion adequate to the needs of our age.

Scientists and technologists may feel that they are not directly involved in political decisions; and perhaps this is so! But no one can deny that the scientist has become a man of power and influence in the twentieth century. Whether he likes it or not, he has attained a high place in decision-making.

Scientists and technologists must assume greater responsibility than hitherto in the planning process, both at the national and international levels. They are responsible for the efficiency and continuing operations of most of the attributes of modern living. They must surely play a fitting role in the direction of that modern world. I do not want it to be thought that I would like to see every scientist rush into politics. My view is simply that, in a world which is becoming increasingly dependent on science and technology, scientists must recognize their own significance in the political and social context, as they already realize it in the physical and mechanical worlds which they have taught us to know.

I believe also that scientists have an international role to play which is no less significant. These scientists, whose achievements are honoured and respected for the benefits they can confer on mankind are essentially international in outlook. I look forward to a time when their constantly growing network of scientific interests will be an important element in establishing the community of man.

For the world must become more than a world. It must become a community. Just as we cannot accept the existence of a slum at the end of our garden so we cannot, or should not, tolerate poverty next door to abundance. Can the rich nations of today turn a blind eye to the grinding poverty and misery in other parts of the world? Various societies have tried to evade their responsibilities when such situations arose within their own borders in the past, and history is replete with examples of what followed!

Is it enough if the rich nations of today were to help in improving conditions in the rest of the world? Are there not obligations and responsibilities on both sides? The generous help offered by such countries should be tendered without strings or conditions. The receiving countries must be allowed to develop in freedom, according to the genius of their own peoples. But, for their part, these nations must remember that progress cannot be merely handed to a people from outside. The soil must be prepared, so that the people themselves are determined to pursue the often difficult path of progress. Whole masses must be fired with enthusiasm for a different way of life. They must understand the choice they are

making. The quick transition from a primitive economy to a highly industrialized state cannot be accomplished without a gigantic effort.

During the last decade or so, technical assistance has come to play an important part in the international world. A great number of programmes are assisted by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations, regional commissions, bilateral agreements and many semi-public and private agencies. The recipient countries are indeed grateful for all their excellent work. Nevertheless, I wonder whether the moment has not come to make a careful review of technical assistance programmes and to gauge how far they have been really effective or productive. A frank and objective discussion of the manner in which these programmes are functioning might be valuable.

I have in mind what I might call Master Plans or Regional Plans, aiming at the kind of balanced development I have stressed. This is merely a suggestion I offer for the consideration of experts who are meeting here today. I am keenly aware of the various difficulties which will have to be surmounted before such an idea can be translated into action. Nobody denies that the task is great but it is not beyond the realm of either human conception or human endeavour to fulfil. Astronomical figures are spent for purposes which have been the subject of discussion at several conferences held in the City of Geneva. Enormous resources could be released for diversion to the urgent needs of the under-developed countries. Given goodwill, imagination and foresight, coupled with the tools that science and technology have placed at our disposal, the task of human betterment, formidable though it may appear, is not beyond accomplishment.

It may be permissible for a President to dream of other possibilities on the frontier of challenge. The international organizations are demonstrating every day that it is possible for individuals to take an objective view even in the midst of controversy. They have given practical evidence of the way in which a man can outgrow narrow nationalism to consider the needs of the world as a whole. We have here perhaps the germ of a new idea. Is it fanciful to imagine that a kind of world committee of wise men—a brains trust—might draw upon all the vast fund of experience we are accumulating in the international organizations and agencies to help in preparing—and help in examining—development plans? Such a body might be of changing membership to include in turn the scientific disciplines of the nations of the world. It could meet in frequent sessions to observe, comment and advise. Perhaps at this moment the idea, as I suggest it to you, is somewhat vague, but I feel sure that could be further examined.

I have spoken of the great evolution of all peoples and races towards the ideal of one world. The road leading to this very desirable goal may be long, tortuous and difficult. Whatever the difficulties, this Conference symbolizes the fact that man is almost on the threshold of another important move forward in this age-long process of evolution towards a united world.

May I, Mr. Secretary-General, express to you my deep gratitude for inviting me to preside over this important Conference. I take it not only as a personal honour but as a tribute to the great country to which I belong. I bring greetings

and good wishes from my Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and the hope that this Conference will play an important part in helping the developing countries of the world in their struggle for higher living standards.

The United Nations has declared that the present should be designated as the United Nations Development Decade. All countries have pledged themselves to fight with renewed determination against poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy in whatever part of the world they may occur.

This is indeed an uplifting ideal. I wonder, Mr. Secretary-General, if you could not find new ways to bring it home to the understanding of men and women everywhere, to light with its beacon the imagination even of a child at school. For there is not one of us who has not a part to play, however humble, in this great moment of history. With the weapons of victory newly forged for our use by science and technology, we can look with confidence across the threshold of tomorrow.

If our labours at this Conference make it possible for a step to be taken across that threshold on sound lines, this Conference will have achieved its purpose.

H.E. SALAH EL-DIN HEDAYAT, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL:

Mr. President, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to address you in my capacity as the Chairman of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Panel and as a Vice-President of the Conference. The Panel was charged with the task of preparing for the Conference in co-operation with the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General of the Conference and his staff. The Panel members represented both the highly developed as well as the developing countries on a fair geographical distribution. This adequate representation of developing countries has proved conducive to the orientation of the Conference towards their needs and problems. The incorporation of the various disciplines of science and technology was also observed in the composition of the Panel. This has also accounted for the breadth and balance of the Conference Agenda.

Mr. President, science and technology hold the greatest promise and potential for the success of the Development Decade. This international forum for discussion and exchange of experience is the very embodiment of our response to the challenge of accelerating growth targets, through the application of science and technology, in the decade ahead. The rising expectations of the peoples of the developing member States, the inadequacy of progress made to date and the widening gap in *per caput* incomes between the developed and less developed areas, are indicative of the magnitude of the problem we have to cope with.

While the latest scientific feats have demonstrated the feasibility of effective solutions, the potentialities of modern science and technology are as yet only slightly utilized for the benefit of less developed countries.

Possible solutions can be achieved only through an international approach to scientific and technological development. Undoubtedly, the United Nations is the most appropriate framework through which the benefits of science and technology can be effectively channelled to the developing nations.

In devising an effective international approach to the utilization of science and technology for the benefit of less developed countries, I should like to stress the following considerations:

1. Undoubtedly, there is a widening gap between the highly developed and the developing areas of the world, in spite of the great efforts made in the fifties. Even a rate of growth of 5 per cent by the end of the decade, a target set up by the United Nations resolution on the Development Decade would only result in doubling the *per caput* income in less developed countries in a period of 35 to 50 years. In effect, this would mean, for many years to come an increase of only a few dollars per annum in the *per caput* income, a result which could hardly measure up to the expectations of the peoples of these lands.

Technological progress in the industrialized countries may still further widen this gap. In our times, science and technology present the effective outlet for development to proceed at a rate that does not fall short of these rising aspirations.

2. This paramount role of science and technology has called for the special attention of the United Nations. The General Assembly at its thirteenth session held in November 1958 adopted a resolution providing for a survey to be made on the main trends of scientific research, having regard to the needs of the various nations. The United Nations-UNESCO report on *Current Trends in Scientific Research* that has emanated from the above-mentioned resolution, acknowledged that "there is no agency in the United Nations family, concentrating on the international aspect of technology, applied research and industrial development, as distinct from technical assistance in the strict sense of the term. It may be thought that this deficiency is becoming more acute as technology advances and that specialized organizations set up in this field could not deal with the problems arising".

The working group established by the Economic and Social Council to study this report expressed, however, the view that before establishing a new international agency it was necessary to take full advantage of existing institutions. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, however, rightly waved away any possibility for controversy over this issue when he aptly observed that the resources of the existing agencies "should be strengthened" and that "as new problems and new opportunities emerge, the instruments will evolve them, as has been the case in the past".

3. It has also been acknowledged that existing agencies "do not include such fields of technology like cartography, power and the various fields of engineering involved in modern industrial development". It is gratifying that the United Nations has recently given special attention to industrial development. An industrial development committee and an industrial centre were established. An expert

group has been appointed to examine the co-ordination of the United Nations efforts in the field of industry and the advisability of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development. We hope that similar attention will be devoted to other newer fields as well.

4. It is only fair to infer from any objective survey of current scientific and technological trends that technological progress has been fundamentally oriented to the resource pattern, needs and requirements of the already advanced countries. The fundamental developments in the fields of automation and space research are, among other trends, indicative of the current orientation of modern science and technology.

No parallel trends are equally observable in irrigation technology in arid regions, tropical agriculture, solar energy, implements and techniques of cultivation, crop processing, nutrition, small-scale industries and a host of related technological fields.

This Conference, I feel sure, will bring home these glaring contrasts. Measures to rectify these uneven trends present the major challenge in a "Development Decade". To correct these imbalances, the task ahead is no less than that of developing new technologies oriented to the development needs and limitations of less developed countries.

Indeed, this is a staggering job. It requires simultaneous breakthroughs on a broad front. With due regard to the dictates of specialization, the fundamental unity of science is more than ever called for. Equally important is the positive participation of all developing countries through establishing an adequate scientific and technological structure and acquiring the required basic skills. Along the same lines, successful formulae for pooling regional resources of Member States with common problems are to be evolved.

Mr. President, in this spirit, the Cairo Conference of July 1962 on the problems of economic development has conceived the shape of things to come in a Development Decade and within the framework of the United Nations. The participants in the Cairo Conference have emphasized the necessity of providing United Nations appropriate services in the field of science and technology by recommending that full advantage be taken of this Conference on Science and Technology "for the benefit of the developing countries including the possibility of establishing an agency for science and technology for the promotion of technological advancement and the building up of the scientific structure in the developing countries".

In a resolution adopted at its last session, the General Assembly of the United Nations recommended that Member States, the Economic and Social Council and other competent United Nations bodies and agencies should take into consideration the principles of the Cairo Declaration when dealing with the problems of economic development. In accordance with this resolution, we hope that the above-mentioned principle on technology will be seriously considered.

Mr. President, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I allow myself to make some passing reference to the experience of the United Arab Republic

in organizing for scientific and technological development—a subject that I happen to be familiar with. Fortunately enough, we have made a comparatively early start in instituting a modern education system.

Mr. President, since our great national drive in 1952, the Government has paid full recognition to science and technology as an integral part of our development plan; a principle fully incorporated in our constitution. In terms of scientific and professional manpower, the United Arab Republic is one of the most advanced developing countries.

In a number of fields we have acquired original experience, namely: irrigation, river control, land reclamation, land reform, crop processing, rural industries, fine cotton textiles, telecommunications, economic planning, education and training. In other newer fields of technology such as pharmaceuticals, chemical industries, electrification schemes, metal industries, etc., we have gained marked experience. These experiences we have been sharing with many other developing countries. In fact the United Arab Republic is an aid-giver and an aid-receiver. Mutual technical co-operation which is nowadays widely advocated has been our actual practice. Indicative of our policy in this respect is the fact that 12 per cent of university enrolment is allocated to students from other countries. Almost 2 per cent of our national income is channelled into economic and technical assistance. Furthermore, the United Arab Republic has been making available her expert manpower, needed as it is, to fellow developing countries, to the extent of more than 6,000 experts in 1962. Many of our educational institutions are catering for these outside requirements on equal footing with our own.

It is worthy of note that the United Arab Republic scientific policy emanates from and corresponds with the accepted principles of the Cairo Declaration, namely:

That every developing community is a model unto itself. The appropriate technology would have to be evolved and oriented in response to its distinctive needs and its unique characteristics.

That the wide area of common problems requires co-operative regional efforts. That no technological progress can be attained without the maximum mobilization of indigenous domestic efforts.

That every developing nation is capable of positive participation in developing new technologies and in capitalizing on modern technological accomplishments.

That scientific and technological co-operation should be freed from political designs and power groupings, and should proceed within the framework of the United Nations.

Mr. President, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, in my closing remarks, I would like on behalf of the developing countries to express our gratitude to the United Nations for adding a new successful endeavour by convening this Conference, which is the last of a long chain of studies, conferences and symposia organized by the United Nations and its bodies "for the benefit of the less developed areas". I would also like to point to the faithfulness, keenness and devotion of my dear colleagues, members of the Scientific Advisory Panel, as

well as to the laborious efforts of the staff of the Secretariat headed by the Secretary-General, a distinguished scientist with understanding, ability and wide scope of knowledge. Their close co-operation has resulted in the successful preparation of this Conference, a success which I am confident, Mr. President, will be assured by your wise guidance.

MR. DAVID A. MORSE, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE:*

I am happy to have this opportunity of associating the International Labour Organisation with the welcome which the Secretary-General has just extended to the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

Having been associated with the preparations for the Conference since its inception, we set great store upon the important contribution which it can make to the work of the whole United Nations family in this vital field.

“The proper study of mankind is man.” This is not a Conference for the advancement of science or the glorification of technology but a Conference designed to contribute to ensuring that scientific and technological progress is the loyal servant of human need and not the heartless master of an inhuman destiny. To promote human freedom, to preserve and enhance human dignity, to enlarge the horizons of economic security and equality of opportunity: these are the tasks to which the United Nations family of organizations have set their hand; these are the challenges which scientific and technological progress has made it possible for us to master.

The particular contribution which the International Labour Organisation is making and will continue to make in the matter is described in many of the papers before you and will become more fully apparent as the Conference proceeds to discuss such matters as the basic importance of human resources in development, manpower assessment, training, management development, conditions at the workplace, and the employment aspects of the application of science and technology. It would be premature for me to enlarge upon these questions now. But I would like to endorse wholeheartedly what Dr. Chagas has said in his report on human resources. “The core of human resource development is the planning and execution of a policy of education and training—two aspects of the same co-ordinated process designed to provide the trained manpower at all levels of skill required to achieve the objectives of the economic development plan. The parallel aims of such a policy are to achieve a balance between supply and demand such that, on the one hand, the various phases of the economic plan are not held up by shortages of the trained personnel required for them, and that, on the other hand, productive employment is available for the manpower resources of the nation, whether skilled or unskilled.” That is, of course, primarily an

* Mr. Morse limited himself at the session to brief extemporaneous remarks and asked that his prepared statement, which is reproduced here, be circulated to the Conference.

ILO responsibility which we discharge with the full co-operation of our colleagues within the United Nations family. I welcome this opportunity to pledge anew our determination to make the utmost contributions to this end which the resources placed at our disposal by Governments permit.

The central theme of this Conference is the transfer and adaptation of the new technology for the benefit of the developing countries on a scale and at a rate which matches the urgency of their needs, but without sacrifice of human values. The magnitude of this task is apparent from the detailed agenda of the Conference and the imposing and indeed inspiring documentation which has been prepared for it. Nothing less than the fullest use of the combined resources of the whole United Nations family will suffice to meet the challenge which it presents. The application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas is not a segment of policy which can be entrusted to any one existing or imaginable international organization; it is a primary objective of the whole of international economic and social policy, one of the leading purposes which must guide the whole international effort to promote "social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom", a continuous preoccupation which interpenetrates and inspires the daily work of the whole United Nations family. We in the International Labour Organisation look upon this Conference as marking an epoch in the collective effort to which we are all pledged to unite our strength to harness the resources of science and technology to promote and secure the freedom and welfare of the common man throughout the world.

MR. B. R. SEN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

It gives me great pleasure to bring to this distinguished assembly and all participants in this Conference the greetings and good wishes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

This meeting takes place during a crucial phase in the history of human affairs. We are confronted today with problems which constitute a challenge to our willingness to live in peace and work in harmony, and to our desire to reduce the growing disparities in living conditions between countries that belong to the single family of the United Nations.

We are the heirs to great achievements as well as the victims of disturbing paradoxes. Curative and preventive medicine has made much progress, and more and more men and women are living longer than ever before, but economic development has not kept pace with medical progress. The techniques of increased agricultural production have made significant strides, but their application is still largely confined to what are known as the developed countries which cover less than one-fifth of the world population. Thus we witness the spectacle of increasing human longevity and worsening living conditions side by side. Indeed, the paradox is that in some countries the farmers have to be subsidized to grow less, and in others they have to be subsidized to grow more.

The responsibility for removing the barriers and facilitating the spread of knowledge falls on the statesmen of the world, but in this task scientists have also a great part to play. Their responsibility includes both the extension of scientific approach and the application of scientific techniques. The former involves objectivity and detachment in the study of phenomena, close and courageous reasoning from facts to conclusions, and the integrity to stand firm by the results obtained. There are many fields of our activity where the spirit of scientific inquiry needs to be extended and deepened to make possible the progress we want.

The application of scientific techniques has made remarkable progress in the recent past. Given the will to apply the results of research, prosperity has been demonstrated to be within the reach of every nation. It is our duty to study the nature of the obstacles to the application of scientific techniques and to formulate measures to overcome them. Our task in the immediate future is to base our plans on known technology rather than on new inventions.

This Conference has been convened for the purpose of bringing together the scientific knowledge that already exists and making it available to the less advanced economies of the world. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations which has launched the world campaign against hunger and want needs all the support that science can give. I venture to hope that this Conference will prove to be a landmark in the great endeavour in which we are all engaged. I wish it every success.

MR. RENE MAHEU, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION:

This great Conference opening today is a timely one—both for those countries towards whose needs it is primarily directed and for those organizations whose task it is to stimulate and facilitate international co-operation and mutual assistance in the realms of science and technology.

After the great political emancipation movement which has occupied the foreground of history for the past 40 years (and which is now drawing to a close), it is clear for these countries that problems of administrative organization, economic growth and social progress will now become the dominant concerns of their peoples and their leaders.

Now, it is not enough to say that the application of science and technology is indispensable in reaching practical solutions to each of these problems. We must go further and declare that the essential factor in these problems is this: they all raise—and all at the same time—the question of the transition of society as a whole to scientific thinking and technological organization. Tomorrow, this intellectual promotion and this sociological mutation will shape the destinies of many young nations, depending upon the degree of mastery and efficiency with which they use their freedom. That, in UNESCO's view, is the question that lies at the root of this Conference and, for the organizations, in the United Nations family, which are now more and more engaged in aid to

developing countries and are assuming increasing duties in respect to these countries, this Conference should be an opportunity to re-examine their activities in a vital sector of development from the twofold viewpoint of the specific nature of their individual fields of competence and of the need for co-ordination—I would even say integration—of their common efforts.

It is in this spirit that UNESCO greets your meeting in this hall as an event of lofty meaning and great consequence. It is ready to participate in your work with an interest and a willingness to serve that befit the vast responsibilities assigned to it in the field of science by its constitution.

To many, aid to promote the technological development of countries lagging behind in varying degrees on the road to progress reduces to a problem of transferring knowledge and know-how, along with a problem of physical equipment.

But no matter how useful and necessary the transfer of knowledge for the achievement of specific goals in specific areas of economic growth and no matter how great a part it has come to play in modern international co-operation, it would be an illusion and a very serious one, in my opinion, to think that this transfer alone can solve the problem of helping to promote the technological progress of under-developed countries.

“Knowledge is power”, said Bacon. Our entire technological civilization, of course, proceeds from this point. But knowledge is first and above all thought—thought focused upon nature in a certain manner. Knowledge is scientific only in so far as it is a product of the mind which alone gives it significance for man and determines its applicability to matter.

Science is not a body of formulae and recipes that in themselves—that is, without the intervention of the mind—can confer on man power over beings. This is the magical conception of knowledge. But science is the opposite of magic. Scientific knowledge is nothing but the crystallization of a certain activity of the mind. It is the scientific spirit, without which knowledge cannot bear fruit, that we must first implant and develop—and at all levels of thought and action.

Moreover, as science progresses and increases in scope and complexity, each day brings further verification of Auguste Comte’s profound conclusion that science is not solely an intellectual reality but is equally, interdependently and even consubstantially a social reality.

Science is undoubtedly a social reality in its mechanisms and functioning. This is brought out by an analysis of its sub-structure, consisting of documentation and information services, unions and federations of scientists, congresses enabling them to compare ideas and, lastly, research institutions where work is more and more of a collective nature. Science is a society in itself, a society peculiar in that it aspires to universality and therefore prepares and foreshadows the mankind of tomorrow.

But this society would be unable to achieve its purposes and prosper in merely any context. Too often, it is forgotten that it is a certain type of society with its economic, social, administrative and intellectual characteristics that produces and maintains modern science. There is a sociology of science

about which neither Governments nor public opinion are always sufficiently enlightened and which, devoted to untangling the complex and profound interactions of science and society, informs us that the organization of one cannot be conceived independently of that of the other.

Recalling these essential truths leads us to an affirmation which is basic in our mind: over and above the immediate needs for practical specialization, the problem of the technological development of regions still under-developed cannot be fundamentally solved by the importing of foreign technology or by the hasty implanting of applied sciences in ready-made form. It can be solved only in a radical manner—and no doubt to an extent varying with the resources available—by creating and strengthening, through an indigenous process, in the very heart of the human reality of the societies concerned, the twofold intellectual and social reality of science.

As far as education is concerned, I will say that, no matter how badly we need specialists and technicians, we must not forget—without running the risk of serious miscalculations—that specialized technical training at any level implies a relatively more general technical education and that this technical education itself is based upon general scientific education, or simply on education. In education, the general always conditions and prepares the more specialized, and this holds true for the development of the community as well as for that of the individual.

As for the organization of the institutional structures and mechanisms which execute, and the planning of the programmes which direct, a country's scientific and technological efforts, I consider that these must be seen as one of the most authentic signs and one of the most certain causes of development and, in truth, of independence itself. Their increasingly systematic creation in the highly developed countries and the growth of government control over this whole apparatus must be considered one of the most important facts in the evolution of the modern State over the past 15 years.

Far from looking upon this organization and planning of science and technology as a luxury and a privilege reserved for the rich and powerful, the under-developed countries must understand that, along with a scientific inventory of their natural resources, there is no step more urgent and necessary to assure their growth methodically. They are less able than anyone else to remain ignorant of or waste their strength and go astray. Learning how to effect this rationalization immediately from those who have achieved it only after the grouping of long and costly empiricism—there, since there has been talk of short-cuts, is the decisive short-cut of history.

DR. M. G. CANDAU, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

It is a great pleasure for me to attend the opening session of this Conference, which gives rise to such great hopes. I am certain the Conference will yield tangible results of considerable value to all of us whose task it is to help improve social and economic conditions in the least privileged parts of our planet.

Today it is no longer necessary to insist that efforts to improve health in all countries cannot be effectively pursued in a social, economic and political vacuum. Whatever the social context, it is not possible to conceive of any general, harmonious progress without all the relevant factors being taken into account. Health is one of those factors.

We well understand that success in the fight against diseases is not by itself sufficient to ensure the social advancement of the nations. In the long run, our activities will lead to no enduring success if they but multiply the number of unemployed, increase the army of malcontents, or swell the ranks of the undernourished. Man liberated from disease must have shelter, means of education, land to cultivate, factories to work in. For us in WHO, health regained is only one of the conditions that enable man to lead a satisfying existence.

I am convinced that this Conference, by bringing together so brilliant an array of scientists from the four corners of the earth, will do much to help the common cause that it is the duty of all of us to defend.

May your endeavour prosper. You have my sincerest wishes for the success of your deliberations.

MR. GERALD C. GROSS, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION:

Mr. President, Mr. President of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Secretary-General, Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The theme of this great Conference which is assembling here today is science and technology. Its application, however, extends to every branch of human enterprise and endeavour—that is to say, to humanity itself.

We can no longer be satisfied, Mr. President, with the well-known dictum of the nineteenth-century philosopher, Herbert Spencer, that “Science is organized knowledge”. It is infinitely more than that. The great achievement of the twentieth century has been to realize that the benefits of being alive should be open to all those who are alive and that the wonderful tool which Spencer calls our “organized knowledge” can be pressed into service of this ideal. Far more important than the achievements of science—and of its hard-working younger brother, technology—are the human needs which they are designed to meet.

One of the most basic human needs is communication, and, in a world whose population is increasing at a tremendous rate where its distances are becoming relatively smaller, science and technology have had to be called on to supply the means of satisfying that need. Our existing international telecommunication network is, I believe, ample proof that science and technology have responded well to this call, especially if one considers the financial limits imposed by the other demands of life. But it is clear that Governments in the future must be prepared to allow all possible scope for the development of a service which has repeatedly shown that it can both save human life and enrich it. People all

over the world are coming to regard telecommunications as both a necessity and a right due to them in this modern age. In this connexion, Mr. President, may I say how gratifying it is to me that the distinguished President of the Swiss Confederation, who has honoured us with his presence here today, is also the member of the Swiss Federal Council who is responsible for his country's telecommunications department and operations.

Similarly other distinguished heads of state, including Chairman Khrushchev and President Kennedy, are now devoting their special and personal attention to telecommunications—which they jointly agree should be available to the whole world on a non-discriminatory and universal basis. These channels must be kept open.

Telecommunications are now in the process of launching humanity into a totally new dimension—outer space. The science-fiction dreams of former years have become the urgent reality of today. Never before has the world as a whole embarked on such an adventure. It is science and technology which are taking it along the way.

But, Mr. President, let us never forget, in all the splendour and excitement that the Space Age offers us, that humanity must first be served by this latest spectacular achievement of the human mind. History is only too full of tragedies occurring when men have allowed their sense of glory to obscure their sense of responsibility.

I have stressed the human imperatives which must guide the use of our scientific and technological achievements. I do so as an engineer myself. I do so because I believe that no scientist, no engineer, no technical expert should ever allow himself to forget that he is at best an interpreter of what used to be called the "mysteries of nature". In this endeavour, Mr. President, I feel sure that this Conference will go down as a most important historical landmark.

Thank you, Mr. President.

MR. D. A. DAVIES, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION:

I am very happy to convey to you on this occasion the good wishes of the World Meteorological Organization and to express the confident hope that your Conference will be a complete success. I would like also to stress the Organization's great interest in, and full support for, the aims and purposes of this bold and timely venture.

It will, I think, be accepted, *a priori*, that the weather and climate of any country have a direct and important bearing on the economic potential of that country—the crops grown; the availability of water for human consumption, for industry, for irrigation, for hydro-electric power; transportation by air and sea; the effects of the ever-increasing pollution of the atmosphere; even the health of the people, the clothes they wear, the buildings they construct—all are affected to a greater or less extent by the weather and climate.

Thus, a full knowledge of the weather and climate of any country and the correct application of such knowledge are essential to full economic development. Many of the papers to be studied in the coming weeks deal in some detail with the various aspects of such applications. I need hardly add that WMO is anxious to be of every possible service to the countries of the world to that end.

It is indeed fortunate that the science of meteorology is at present in a stage where important advances are being made. To take but one of the many important developments in this field on which papers have been submitted, I may mention that the use of artificial earth satellites to observe the earth's atmosphere from outer space has given a tremendous stimulus to the atmospheric sciences as a whole. Already limited satellite meteorological data are being distributed as a daily routine on a world-wide basis and the prospects of further important developments in this field which will benefit all countries of the world seem most promising.

In the light of such considerations, it may seem strange that there is no section of the agenda of the Conference devoted to meteorology. This, of course, is not because the subject has been forgotten or overlooked—on the contrary, the papers I have mentioned and many others which have been presented to the Conference, show clearly that much attention has been given to this subject. The reason, of course, for the absence of such a section is that meteorology has a bearing on the subject-matter of many of the sections into which the Conference agenda has been divided and meteorological papers have therefore been scattered in these different sections. It is, I think, important to bear in mind that in considering any one section—and most delegates will individually tend to concentrate on one section—one is dealing with only a *part* of meteorology and that in planning national meteorological activities, the application of this science as a whole must be taken into account.

To conclude my remarks, Mr. President, may I, on behalf of WMO, acknowledge the unfailing help and courtesy which Professor Chagas and his staff have shown in all matters relating to WMO's participation in the Conference. WMO is very appreciative of the spirit of co-operation which has at all times prevailed.

DR. SIGVARD EKLUND, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY: *

The International Atomic Energy Agency is concerned with the youngest of the sciences and technologies your Conference will consider. Atomic energy, constructively used, is a potential tool of a capacity the limits of which we still cannot foresee: it will broaden the scope, quicken the pace and increase the rate of industrialization with all the resulting benefits for people everywhere. These benefits should come to the developing countries as part of a planned

* Mr. Eklund's statement could not be delivered at the session owing to delay in arrival of his plane, but was circulated to the Conference subsequently.

general progress in some of the fields with which this Conference will deal. I shall confine myself to alluding to only one of them: abundant and cheap power as a key to hastening progress of industrialization. You will agree with me if I say therefore that the Agency has a particular interest in the success of this Conference and the concrete proposals which should emerge and be integrated in the programmes for the Development Decade.

My congratulations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Secretary-General of the Conference for their timely initiative and massive labours in preparing this event. I would like to add my thanks to the President of the Government of Switzerland for serving as host.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CASEY (AUSTRALIA), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

This gathering of delegates from many countries has come together to discuss how science and technology can be applied more effectively and more quickly to help the advancement of the developing areas of the world. Both the developed and the developing countries are represented. The more developed countries want to help, and the less developed want such help. It might be thought that all that was necessary was to bring them together. But it is not nearly as easy as that, as we have all learned in the last ten years or so.

We are here to help each other. In science and technology, international interdependence—what one might call the cross-fertilization of ideas—is perhaps more necessary and more possible than in most other human activities. It is, indeed, an obligation in the interests of mankind. Its end point is economic and social—to achieve a fuller and better life for mankind. Our discussions here have nothing to do with ideology or politics. They are confined to the practical questions of science and technology and their economic implications.

I am glad to have had some association with the chain of events that has culminated in this great Conference, in that on behalf of Australia I moved a resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1958 seeking to direct the attention of the United Nations to the special contributions which science can make to the promotion of human welfare. I stressed the need for the *application*, and the wider and quicker dissemination, of scientific knowledge. It is my firm belief that only in this way can the goals of development be attained. It is therefore a matter of particular satisfaction to me to find, four years later, a Conference of this magnitude discussing these very problems.

People are inclined to speak of developed and developing countries, whereas in fact the situation is not as simple as this. It is misleading to speak merely of developed, partially developed and under-developed countries, since in many lands all three stages are represented. Nor should it be thought that only the highly developed countries can help in solving the scientific problems of the developing world. Very often the particular experience of one developing country is very relevant to the needs of another. This comes out clearly in many of the papers before us at this meeting.

If I may speak for my own country, Australia provides one example of a country in an intermediate stage of development. We are scientifically fairly well advanced, we are rapidly developing our agriculture and industry, but we are still struggling with the problems of developing our natural resources. We thus feel that we have a foot in both camps. Moreover our development has

been relatively recent, so that the problems associated with it are still fresh in our minds.

We have not only given considerable attention to scientific research over the past generation, but have also been vigorous in its practical application. For example, in one governmental research organization, the CSIRO, we have in money terms spent about \$US220 million on scientific research in this period. The application of this research has increased the national income each year by an amount which is double this total outlay over the whole period. I am convinced that the best investment which any country can make is intelligently directed scientific research.

There is nothing peculiar in our Australian situation that has made this result possible. Comparable results are possible in any developing country providing the scientists are given adequate scope and opportunity, and as long as there is a national determination to apply modern technology to production. The less developed the country the more spectacular the results are likely to be.

It seems to us that there are two main aspects of this Conference. We have of course to consider the specific technical problems discussed in the papers which have been prepared. We have before us nearly 2,000 papers prepared by leading experts in different countries. It is for each delegation to distil out of this mass of papers and the discussions which will accompany them, information of practical value in coping with the particular development problems of each of our countries.

But if we just do this and go home, the meeting, useful though it may be, will fail to achieve its full potential. The experience of the more developed countries emphasizes that there must be an appreciation at the national level of the vital role of science and technology in promoting human welfare and economic progress. This Conference must demonstrate to Governments that this is so. But it must do more; it must also consider what practical *machinery* is necessary for transferring the experience of one country to another.

The experience of many countries shows the great value of the creation by developing countries of suitable national scientific and technical organizations of their own. From our own experience in Australia we know that it is not enough for such countries to rely on the temporary palliative of taking knowledge from the developed countries. To do this for ever would mean remaining in a position of scientific and technological dependence. A national research organization can act as a channel for receiving and adapting existing knowledge from other countries. It must also develop its own research programmes directed to the particular national needs. It must play its part in influencing national policies concerned with economic development, including the encouragement of an educational system attuned to the possibilities of science and technical progress. It can also, in co-operation with similar organizations in other countries, exert some influence in directing the interest of developed countries to the problems of developing ones. In the absence of some such national scientific organization, even the most advanced countries face problems in using scientific knowledge

to the best advantage. An essential part of a national science policy should in our view be to provide such a national research organization. This involves the provision of trained scientific and technological manpower, and funds on an adequate scale. We believe that the developing countries can receive help from the more scientifically advanced countries in achieving this important objective.

This will mean a close re-examination of the existing arrangements for providing and receiving scientific help at the international level. There will be many informal opportunities during this meeting to discuss this question, although the Conference itself is not called upon to make formal recommendations. My own delegation looks forward to exchanging views on this matter with other delegations. It may be that all that is needed is to improve the effectiveness of existing machinery. On the other hand there may be merit in proposals which have been advanced for some new arrangements. The Australian delegation is anxious to discuss the whole problem with an open mind, and I am sure that this is the intention of every delegation here. I hope that by the end of the Conference some generally acceptable ideas will emerge and that the Economic and Social Council, and the General Assembly, will take appropriate follow-up action, so that the seeds sown by this meeting will grow and bear fruit.

Whatever the international machinery that is evolved, individual nations must themselves take appropriate action. Together with other nations we in Australia will be prepared to play our part, to the extent which our resources make possible. Such experience as we have gained is at the disposal of our friends in other countries, and we believe that we ourselves have much to gain from their experience also.

In this way this Conference can make a very significant contribution to furthering the objectives of the Development Decade which we are now entering. It will be axiomatic to those attending the meeting that science must play a vital part in development. If this Conference succeeds in achieving wider recognition of this concept at the national as well as the international level it will indeed have justified the hopes of the many people who have already contributed to its work.

PROFESSOR PIERRE AUGER (FRANCE): *

Science and technology are at present making remarkable strides. Spectacular progress is being recorded in a number of fields: space exploration, telecommunications, electronics, chemistry, biology, surgical techniques, etc.

An ever-increasing proportion of the population of the developed countries, moreover, is taking an active part in this scientific advance and it is estimated that the number of scientists alive today is ten times as many as the sum total of their predecessors who, from the time of Archimedes to Einstein, have opened the way to modern knowledge.

* Professor Auger's address was delivered in his absence by Professor A. Maréchal (France).

This scientific advance poses two questions: What are the basic processes of this rapid progress? How can the less developed countries progressively benefit from modern techniques, share in the scientific knowledge and, also, take an active part in research work? I would now like to provide some answers to these questions.

Man is capable of launching satellites around the earth, sending exploratory rockets towards the planets, navigating a submarine beneath the polar ice-cap and very soon he will attempt to pierce the upper crust of the earth's surface. These realizations of the dreams of Jules Verne might give the impression that technology has surpassed the basic sciences, whose prestige could appear somewhat threatened. In fact, however, an analysis of many examples shows that the role of the basic sciences is still of crucial importance: the remarkable achievements of modern science have been made possible only through the support which the scientists have constantly provided to the technicians; the greatest progress has been due more often than not to the employment of processes whose principles pertain to the basic sciences: thus, transistors result directly from the work carried out in the field of solid body physics, the discovery first of masers and then of lasers is the work of physicists who made subtle use of knowledge derived from various fields: wave mechanics, the work of Einstein on emissions from the induced circuit, classical optical physics, etc. The public can readily admire the power of laser light rays which are capable of transmitting light from the earth to the moon and of detecting the feeble light which reaches us in return, but it is difficult for it to assess the magnitude and complexity of the theoretical and experimental work undertaken on a world-wide scale which has brought about the development of our knowledge on the mechanisms of the emissions of light rays, the processes of the excitation of atoms, the properties of optical resonators which have been crowned recently by the invention of lasers.

Modern calculating machines owe their existence, largely, to the joint research work carried out by mathematicians and by biologists engaged in investigating the basic processes of human thought.

In quite another field, the selection of new varieties of plants well adapted to certain climates has been made possible only by applying the knowledge of modern genetics in carrying out the cross-breeding of plants, which has created the possibility of combining in a single species qualities previously found in several. This is the case of a number of varieties of cotton now widely cultivated in Central Africa, which show remarkable resistance to parasites and bacteria.

Thus, in very widely divergent fields, the basic sciences are found to be the source of outstanding progress; they constitute the guide-line which enables, through profound and comprehensive knowledge of the mechanisms of natural phenomena, progress to be made both in a widening of our knowledge and in the improvement of technology ranging from telecommunications to mining research or agronomy. Inversely, technological developments often pose new problems to the scientists which are sometimes the origin of fruitful research: finally, it may

be considered that one of the predominating factors in the present rapid scientific development is probably the existence of permanent contacts between basic science and its application.

In the nineteenth century the sciences could be easily classified according to a logical order starting with mathematics and ending with sociology. Such a classification, "a single parameter classification", as the mathematicians say, is now becoming more and more complex. In fact, science comprises disciplines seemingly remote but closely linked with the results that the methods of exact science have to be used in cases which seemingly belong to the natural sciences: biology and geology now benefit from the development of physico-chemistry or mathematical methods. The secrets of the giant molecules responsible for heredity are being progressively revealed by physical methods (diffraction of X-rays for example); of primary importance are messenger molecules, which provide structural information on the cell's nucleus regarding its protoplasm, and which are therefore responsible for the development of characteristics of the cells of a given individual. It may quite soon be possible for us to understand how the seemingly innumerable recollections which constitute our memory register in the extremely complex human brain; this will be the joint work of mathematicians, electronic experts, physiochemists and biologists. Thus, new scientific fields are being created such as biophysics and biochemistry, the development of which may perhaps be the most significant scientific event in the decades to come. In fact, what we are observing is the phenomenon of a proliferation of new scientific disciplines due to the establishment of multiple links between the traditional disciplines.

This situation may appear discouraging for the less developed countries: confronted by the day-to-day extension of the sphere of science they are obliged to decide which development policy should be adopted, and to choose the most effective means to obtain, within a reasonable time, a satisfactory level of living. It is obvious that imperative economic and human needs may most frequently dictate the choice of priorities: the natural resources of a country, its traditions or the aspirations of its people may lead the planners to choose the best methods of developing communications, energy, industries, agriculture, etc. These questions will be studied in detail in the course of the present Conference. I do not wish to dwell on them now. I would like to make only one recommendation: having chosen the priority sectors and the short-term development policy, it seems to me indispensable that the training of a scientific *élite* should be initiated immediately: among all the peoples of the world there are persons naturally gifted for higher scientific studies; it is absolutely essential to select and train such people as soon as possible and thus to form in the shortest possible time national cadres which will be able progressively to take responsibility in guiding the scientific, industrial, agricultural and economic policy of the country. It is these who will decide how the new techniques are to be applied, who will specify the research work to be undertaken and who will perhaps begin to participate in the advance of international science. It is these who will really assure the

creation of the scientific life of the country by constituting a nucleus around which teams of scientific workers will gradually be formed.

Thus, the less developed countries will be able to determine for themselves which are the problems to be solved, and which are the appropriate methods for their solution; in other words, they will become the masters of their own destiny.

DR. H. J. BHABHA, HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF INDIA TO THE CONFERENCE: *

I shall deal with the problems of energy in the under-developed areas, because an adequate supply of energy is the primary requisite for all modern industrialization and for supporting a high standard of living. For the under-developed countries of the world, it is therefore of prime importance to ensure that adequate amounts of energy and power are harnessed at all stages of their development. A sound policy with regard to energy development can be formulated properly only by taking a long view of the broad energy requirements for quite a long time into the future.

In planning for the supply of electricity, it is important to remember that the capital investment in plants and industries required to consume a unit of electricity is on the average roughly seven times the capital investment in plant required to produce a unit of electricity. Thus, in any industrial complex the investment in power-producing industries is only about 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the total investment. A conclusion to be drawn from this important fact is that when making large investments in power production it must be assured that several times this amount, say five to seven times, is available for investment in new industries to utilize this power. Otherwise, some of the investment made in producing new power will lie unutilized. A second and equally important conclusion to be drawn is that while the investment in power has to be roughly one-seventh of the total industrial investment, one should always ensure that the investment in power-producing industries is somewhat more rather than less than the optimum figure of about one-seventh. Under-supply of power has a much more adverse effect than an over-supply.

Present levels of energy and power consumption

When discussing the economics of utilizing alternative energy resources, the present levels of energy consumption, the growth in demands for energy and the availability of the different energy resources have to be taken into account. For an examination of these factors, it is convenient to divide the world into nine groups of countries as follows: (1) North America, comprising essentially the United States and Canada; (2) Oceania, consisting of Australia and the Pacific Ocean Islands; (3) USSR; (4) Western and Eastern Europe; (5) Africa excluding Egypt; (6) Latin America including Mexico and countries south of it; (7) South Asia and the Far East (SAFE), including all countries of Asia excluding the

* The annexes referred to in Dr. Bhabha's address are contained in document E/CONF.39 INF. 34/Add.1.

Middle East and China; (8) the Middle East, including Iran, Turkey, Egypt and other Arab countries; and (9) China.

A tabulation of the *per caput* consumption of commercial energy, electricity production and installed electrical capacity for these regions (Annexure I) shows that the *per caput* energy consumption for North America is about 7.8 tons coal equivalent per annum, and that for Europe, Oceania, and the USSR is about three tons. These areas comprise the industrially advanced countries of the world today. On the other hand, Latin America, Africa, SAFE, the Middle East and China, which comprise areas that may be termed as "under-developed", have a *per caput* consumption of less than 0.7 tons coal equivalent. The disparity in these figures points to the enormous increases in energy production that will be required as the under-developed regions industrialize themselves. Moreover, the under-developed regions contain the bulk of the world's population—some 2,139 million out of a total of roughly 3,000 million.

Resources available and growth in demands

According to a recent survey by the World Power Conference, it is estimated that the total reserves of fossil fuel in the world that could be economically recovered are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million million tons (1). On the other hand, the total consumption of commercial sources of energy in the world in 1960 was about 4,200 million tons of coal equivalent (2). The world consumption of energy increased at a rate of about 5 per cent per annum in the 1955-1960 period, and the rate has increased above this figure in 1959 and 1960 (3). On this basis (Annexure II) the estimated reserves of economically recoverable fossil fuel would be exhausted in about 75 years.

So far as water power is concerned, it is estimated that if all the sites in the world that have been surveyed are utilized, it should be possible to generate about 5 million million kW hours of electricity per annum (1). This forms a small portion of even the present total world energy consumption and would be less than 3 per cent of the likely consumption 30 years hence (Annexure II). It therefore appears that within the foreseeable future, the world will have to go in for a massive utilization of nuclear energy or other non-conventional resources.

Regional distribution of world reserves

A tabulation (Annexure III) of the total reserves of conventional resources, both measured and inferred, for different regions of the world, reveals the striking fact that the under-developed areas of the world are also those with the least *per caput* resources of conventional energy. The reserves are under 400 tons of coal equivalent *per caput* for the under-developed areas, 1,400 tons for Europe, over 8,000 tons for North America and over 25,000 tons for the USSR.

We may assume that the under-developed areas will aim at achieving as rapidly as possible a stage of development corresponding to that prevailing in Europe today, which would mean a *per caput* annual energy consumption of about three tons of coal equivalent. With a consumption of three tons *per caput*

for these regions annually the entire reserves would be exhausted in less than 40 years in Latin America, less than 65 years in the Middle East, less than 30 years in the SAFE region and less than 133 years in Africa. This does not, of course, take into account the steadily rising population. It is clear therefore that in the under-developed areas, the conventional reserves will not be sufficient to support a developed economy for any significant length of time and that recourse will have to be made either to nuclear energy or to imports of fuel on a massive scale in the near future.

The area which is worst endowed with conventional resources is the South Asia and Far East region, as can be seen from Annexure III. This region with a present population of 925 million will therefore require the use of nuclear energy at the earliest date of all.

Relative costs of energy from different fuels

The cost of commercial energy depends on two factors; first, the intrinsic cost of the energy in the fuel used and, secondly, the cost of the plant necessary for extracting this energy from the fuel and converting it into a commercially useful form, such as electricity. If the cost of coal is \$US4 a ton, the cost of energy in it comes to \$US0.2 per million British Thermal Units. Transport may more than double the cost of energy. For furnace oil at \$US16 per ton, the cost of energy contained in it is \$US0.4 per million BTU. The cost of nuclear fuel is higher, for we have to include the cost of bringing the ore to the surface, of extracting the uranium content in it, and then fabricating this uranium into fuel elements of the desired type. This may result in fuel elements costing anything from \$US30,000 to \$US60,000 per ton. On the other hand, the amount of energy that can be extracted from each ton, even with today's technology, is so enormous that the cost of energy from uranium may vary between eight and 20 cents per million BTU. In other words, the intrinsic cost of energy from nuclear fuel is almost invariably lower than the cost of energy from conventional fuel, and may in many cases be less than half the cost of energy from coal even at the pit heads (Appendix IV).

This general situation could have an important bearing on fuel policy. If fuel has to be imported in any case, then it is much cheaper in terms of the energy obtained to import nuclear fuel rather than conventional fuel. The known reserves of conventional fuels in most of the under-developed areas are relatively so small that the full industrialization of these areas will have to depend either on a large-scale import of fuel or on using nuclear energy. In view of the markedly low cost of energy in nuclear fuel the necessity to import fuel in very big amounts will itself tip the balance in favour of going in for nuclear energy. Thus, we come to the conclusion that the full industrialization of the under-developed areas will in the long run take place only on the basis of atomic energy, whether the fuel is imported or obtained indigenously.

If the generation of electricity from nuclear energy is not already much cheaper than from conventional fuels it is entirely because the technology is still in its

infancy and the cost of plant required to utilize nuclear fuel is greater than the cost of plant required to use conventional fuel. However, the cost of nuclear power stations has been coming down rapidly, so much so that in many areas of the world electricity from atomic energy has already become competitive with electricity from conventional fuels. A major portion of India, which is remote from the coal-fields, falls within this category, and certain high-fuel-cost regions of the United States are probably also in the same class.

In conclusion it is necessary to make a few general observations. Should a study of the economics of the situation in a particular under-developed area show that it would be expedient to go in for nuclear production, this could be done initially on the basis of imported equipment. It is neither necessary nor desirable for every such country to go in immediately for the design and manufacture of nuclear equipment, as the necessary technical effort may well take away scarce personnel from more urgent problems. On the other hand, every new industrial project, whether in the nuclear field or otherwise, should be made the starting point for the training of personnel, not only for operating such plants but for wider purposes. Each industry should be used to make its contribution directly and indirectly towards the development of technical personnel in a wider context than merely required for its operation, for unless an adequate cadre of technologists is built up, not only with the know-how for operating and producing plants, but finally also for designing them, the country will continue to depend for its development, especially on the basis of new techniques, on imported know-how and will always be faced with the problem of adverse balance of payments. It is not necessary for every country, especially a small one, to produce everything, but it must be able to produce some things containing a high technological content which can be sold in return for other things which may be needed. A balance cannot be maintained only by trading raw materials for industrial equipment. In the last analysis, the most important asset of the highly industrialized countries is their educated and trained manpower in all fields, in particular their large number of scientists, technologists and skilled labour. It is this resource which the under-developed countries must build for themselves as quickly as possible, if they are to cease lagging behind, and to pull their own weight in the forward march of humanity.

PROFESSOR P. M. S. BLACKETT (UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND):

Mr. President,

I intend to speak about the problems of formulating practical and realistic plans for the application of science and technology by the Government of a newly emerging country. I will specifically have in mind the new African nations, since, for various historic reasons, they are very short of trained manpower.

The first thing which must strike, say, the Prime Minister or Minister of Finance of such a young nation, is that science and scientists are expensive and

that their financial demands clash with the innumerable other demands on a country's very limited financial resources, and still more limited foreign currency. Even in the field of scientific and technical education alone, there will be the choice to be made of the proper allocation of finance between primary, secondary and higher education; or between training science teachers, scientifically trained administrators, research workers in pure and applied science, and engineers and technologists. Then there are, of course, the essential problems as to what the scientist and technologist should be used for. It is important to note that these main decisions have to be made by the Government. For the Government alone, in general has the financial resources to carry out any worthwhile programme. Even when financial aid from other countries is available for specific educational and scientific projects, government assessment and approval will generally be necessary.

So it comes about that today a great deal of very detailed decision-making in the scientific and technical field will fall on the Governments of these newly emerging countries, and just at a time when vital political, economic, and social problems have to be solved. It is evident that a high priority for the educational system of an emerging country is the training of an adequate number of scientifically and technologically minded executives, able to make these complex and difficult decisions.

Any minister or other high official from an emerging country who is attending this great Conference will, no doubt, be in two minds about the vast display of scientific and technological developments which are dealt with in the hundreds of communications. On the one hand, the Conference will make clear the great possibilities, inherent in modern scientific industrialization and agriculture, for the raising of the material standards of life of the emerging countries. On the other hand, it will confront such a statesman or official with a frightening number of decisions which must be taken. For, even leaving new research and development out of account, the sheer bulk of advanced technology which is available to be bought in the world today, by a nation with the cash, is staggering. Even rich countries like the United Kingdom do not buy every process, plant, machine tool or vehicle on sale. How much more must this be true of the newly emerging countries, with their very limited resources both of finance and of trained manpower? Their representatives here today may feel like window-shoppers, admiring the riches of modern technology through the plate glass window of their limited resources in money and men. Moreover, when they have some money in their pockets they must clearly be very discriminating purchasers.

In considering the formulation of national policy in relation to the application of science and technology to the increase of material wealth, it is useful here to distinguish three main aspects.

The first is that of known and available technology. Most of the more urgent needs of the emerging countries in the early stages of development come into this category. To set up a motor-bus service, it is necessary to have the foreign exchange to buy the vehicles and fuel, and the technical schools to train the

drivers and repair personnel, but no research or development at all is needed. Nor is new research and development required to set up an airline, or a television system, or an electricity supply, or a sewage system and piped water supply, or the majority of normal manufacturing plants. Though such projects do not involve any appreciable research and development, they do require a large supply of technically and scientifically trained personnel to run them. A big increase of indigenous-trained scientific, technological and administrative personnel will be needed before a country can make full use of the known technologies without undue and expensive reliance on foreign personnel. A major task of a new nation's educational system must be to provide as soon as possible the necessary technological intelligentsia to make use of all the known and available technology which the country can afford to buy. Prominent among the vital tasks, which such trained people will have to tackle, is the formulation of a sensible "shopping list"—I mean by this homely phrase the decision as to what to buy and what not to buy in the world's well-stocked supermarket for production goods and processes. In one sense this great Conference is a catalogue of what is available, and so should be of great value to the citizens of the emerging countries who have the responsibility for making these decisions. One cannot over-emphasize the importance of recognizing the necessity for wise choice of what to buy. Incidentally, the mere reading and digesting of the mountainous mass of the Conference documents will provide a major task for the scientists and engineers of the emerging countries.

The second most important aspect of the application of science and technology to a less developed country is that concerned with problems which are related to the special conditions of the country, and the solution of which must be done on the spot. Prominent among these, of course, are those special aspects of agriculture and medicine which have specific local significance and so cannot be studied elsewhere. Then there are many problems in meteorology, geology, geophysical surveying, road building and housing, where original research and development related to local conditions is required. In addition, many new technological problems arise in the setting up of local industries, due to the special properties of the local fuels, raw materials, textiles, foodstuffs, etc.

In relation to these problems, the importance of a first-rate information service is vital. It must be made as easy as possible for the research and development personnel to be kept continuously aware of the state of general world knowledge on a particular subject, so as not to be led by ignorance into expensive researches to find out what is already well known. The opposite danger is to assume too easily that some process, technique or method, which has long been in successful use in some other country, can be transferred without modification to new surroundings. Some of the most valuable research projects in the early stages of a country's development will surely lie in the imaginative adaptation of known methods to local conditions.

There is one ever-imminent danger in such fields as medicine and agriculture. This is, that the policy-makers may become so impressed by the latest triumphs

of science that the more humdrum requirements of public health and good husbandry may get too little emphasis. The danger of relying on wonder drugs and neglecting the plumbing is very real. Historians of the future may be amazed that our present epoch had the genius to discover penicillin, but had not the wit to give the majority of mankind a sewage system up to the technological level of River Valley civilization 5,000 years ago.

The third aspect of the agenda of this Conference is the group of new technologies which are not yet in general use but are still under development, mainly in the technologically advanced countries. I refer, for instance, to such things as solar heat, fuel cells, desalination of water, and hosts of improved processes and manufactured goods. Though a close watch must be kept on these developments, I am convinced that the national economic and technological planning of a new country's development, over the next decade or so, should be based on what is now known. Useful technological innovation, when it arises, should be welcomed as a windfall profit: it should not be relied on for planning purposes. In fact, most of the now emerging new technologies are likely to be of only marginal economic importance to those countries, which are in the early stages of development, compared with the possible gains from fully utilizing existing technologies. For often, but not always, new development like nuclear power, desalination of water, etc., are expensive in capital cost—and it is capital, particularly in the form of foreign exchange, that emerging countries tend to be most short of.

It is essential that the applied scientists and technologists of the emerging countries develop a sound sense of the economic realities of the related phases of *research*, *development* and *production*. The first two stages are expensive. Only when the last stage of production is reached is there any increase in material wealth. Though no one would admit to believing that modern science is a magic wand to be waved over a poor country to convert it into a rich one, not a few seem to act as if it were true. In fact the advance of scientific technology can be only a part of a concerted national programme of educational, economic, industrial and social change. Only when integrated into such a plan will the full fruits of scientific technology be reaped.

PROFESSOR D. BOVET (ITALY):

In considering the position occupied by scientific and technological research in the modern world, the substantial investments and the number of scientists whose efforts are entirely directed towards widening our knowledge, the question occurs both to scientific workers and to the general public as to what are the aims of their endeavours and what, from the human point of view, are the objectives of science.

What is science? What is the aim of our research work? What is the object of the work being undertaken in the laboratories? The reply to these questions brings to the fore the two complementary aspects of the problem: on the

one hand the value of science considered from the aspect of the development of rational thought and knowledge, on the other hand its economic and social significance and the technologies to which it will give birth in the fields of industry, agriculture and communications.

Although the classical antimony between the two sciences, the pure, the other applied, has today largely been surpassed by events, science in its aims and achievements nevertheless still appears in these two aspects.

The expression of a universal harmony which, according to some, constitutes scientific knowledge, appears in the eyes of others hardly more than an instrument to be put to practical use.

Whereas Henri Poincaré affirmed that "thought is nothing more than a flash of light in the darkness in the middle of a long night, but it is this flash of light which is everything", Bouasse holds, not without a trace of humour, the pragmatic point of view when he writes "the scientist is looking for a form in which facts can find a good billet. Science has only one excuse for its hopeless monotony: to serve an end."

From the economic aspect, which is the most in evidence, the reply to this question is a relatively easy one: the multiplicity of sources of energy, the perfecting of telecommunications and means of transport, the automation of factories, and in the field of health, the prolongation of the duration of life and the almost complete disappearance of infectious diseases are the consequences, among a hundred examples of the progress engendered by the second industrial revolution.

But this perhaps is not the point and if we wish to avoid the risk of by-passing what is probably the nub of the problem, it is fitting that we should pause here to consider the fact that the moral, social and perhaps political revolution caused by the recent development of science takes on an importance equal or greater than the technological achievements themselves.

Clouzet wrote, "the theme of the theoretical and practical value of science is now inseparable from that of the destiny of man and of his intelligence".

Scientific research has become in the contemporary world as much capable of being conducted and exploited as are mineral and agricultural resources and an endeavour must be made to make people realize that this capital asset represents in its origin, the thoughts and the culture, the creative ability—I am tempted to add the fruit of fantasy—of many men.

Today, the vision of the detached savant, misunderstood, ridiculed, brooding over an often abstruse task, if it has not entirely disappeared, is gradually giving way to the picture of the "scientific personnel", always more numerous, of richly endowed institutions, soundly organized but always more and more closely dependent on powerful economic elements and Governments.

One of the most important consequences of the new planning of research is the role which it is consciously or unconsciously called upon to play in maintaining a balance between the research work carried out by the different branches of science.

Whilst, in the nineteenth century, it was biology which was the cradle of the most daring theories and the field where traditional and novel concepts confronted each other, it is in our century microphysics and cosmology which are producing the most dazzling accomplishments of rational thought.

The importance, as much theoretical as practical, of the contest in which contemporary science is engaged gives one the impression that the balance could incline in the long run towards the physical sciences.

In considering, moreover, the extent of the problems confronting biologists and the significance of their solution for the future of humanity itself, it is to be hoped that the balance will tip once more towards the side of the science of life.

With regards to the history of the trends of thought, I would like to recall here the hypothesis which I already formulated some years ago and which I have called "the hypothesis of the consistency of the grey matter".

This rests on strictly experimental bases: of 100 rats raised in my laboratory, ten only, or 15 at the most, are capable of learning anything a little complex. If I trained them to climb on to a perch at a given signal, it is unlikely that they will learn to open a door. If I teach them to press on a lever which will provide them with a drop of sugared water, they will often forget the other tricks.

I sometimes ask myself whether this does not also apply to our human society.

We are already aware that universities sometimes suffer from the inroads made upon them by industrial laboratories. What will happen if too strong a demand for physicists should suddenly deprive us of good biologists or good doctors?

Has it not already happened in the course of history that an excessive liking for philosophy has deprived the army of great leaders or that a town too rich in artists had neglected to choose good politicians? I leave this subject to your meditations.

It is not only a question of affirming that any field of activity accessible to knowledge would now be no longer neglected, but to acknowledge our relative ignorance on a number of problems which touch man himself very closely, notably in the field of the basic sciences, of molecular biology, of biophysics, of research into intermediary metabolism of the science of nutrition, of neuro-physiology, of the study of the informative processes of the central nervous system, of physiology, of psychology and of animal sociology in relation to the study of behaviour.

The study of the brain upon which depend the highest intellectual and cultural achievements, the organ which controls behaviour and thought and upon which our health and physical and mental well-being are largely dependent, must occupy a predominant place in research programmes and be the object of scientific co-operation both on an interdisciplinary and international level.

In the field of pharmacology, with which I am particularly familiar, I consider that now is the time that the impetus, which has carried research workers to discoveries which have improved physical conditions and have prolonged the duration of human life, should be similarly brought to bear upon problems concerning therapeutics and mental and social hygiene.

It is important to envisage the prevention and therapy of degenerative affections of the brain, of mental retardation and of the ills which are associated with old age. We are aware that chemotherapy, after having annihilated the army of pathogenous microbes, is today capable of attacking the fantasmas still more subtle of our obsessions and our hallucinations. A biologist appealed recently with all his heart for "a product which would induce virtue". I, for my part, think that humanity cannot stop in its evolution, that it will have, in the future, to resolve its own dilemmas and will have to choose between the "soma" of the best of all possible worlds of Huxley, which will plunge it into a stupefied state of beatitude, or the pill which will make it more intelligent by developing its faculties of initiation and memorization.

Pleading the cause of biology I would willingly support the paradox that the study of animal behaviour enables one to approach the study of human sciences and it is this, I think, in the field of biological research, which shows most clearly how the development of our own knowledge is capable of being modified and lends support to the idea that man is responsible for his own destiny.

On the human plane what will be the final balance of scientific research?

In contrast to Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who denounced the corruption of morals engendered by science, the encyclopaedists saw, in scientific progress, great hope for humanity and the *raison d'être* of all our endeavours.

The remarkable development of science and technology readily supports these emulators of Rousseau. Among our contemporaries there are still people who are ready to put science on trial. They denounce the narrowness of the intellectual field in which the scientist confines himself. They are ready to see in the machine and the robot a "universal conspiracy against all inner life" or to accuse the scientist to have made them lose their "soul".

And yet we see daily the formative value of science as much in the energy, enthusiasm and perseverance of the masters as in the effort and spirit of self-denial of our students and of our collaborators. We see it in the work of our colleagues in the universities and research institutes. We see it in the determination of many among them to infuse into the social reality, conscious that they are enhancing the ideal of human justice, their innermost faith in a supreme truth. We scientists believe that we have received a portion of the marvellous heritage left us by the great men who have been our forerunners and which can still enrich us, the living, with four centuries of long and lavish traditions.

Why is our epoch, which has hardly entered into the possession of new and vast sources of energy, suffering from a sentiment of powerlessness which leads it even to the borders of despair?

Disillusioned by the experiences and prolonged aftermath of two wars, troubled in its sense of security, afflicted by a sense of remorse to the uttermost depths of its social conscience, it would seem that our generation has lost the courage and the will to believe and the desire for peace.

Men of science, we must affirm as loudly as we can that science is not only

not responsible for all the ills of the age but has also provided many of the greatest achievements of the period since the war.

Speaking in this hall I would like to remind you that the great ethical revolutions now in being, the United Nations Charter, the World Health Organization's victorious struggle against disease, the Food and Agriculture Organization's campaign against hunger, the ending of colonialism, and the same principles of international collaboration which brought about and which now animate the work of this Conference, appear to me to be just as much the consequences of the transformations which have occurred on a global scale, the perfection of means of exchange and communications and which are, just as much, reasons for hope in the future.

The vast range of subjects which comprise the programme of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas involve, besides a certain number of fields in which it can be considered that positive results have been achieved, other questions whose study is still being developed. This is particularly the case of problems relative to hydraulic resources, to agrarian structures and to the management of forest resources, to general problems relative to nutrition and the struggle against disease, to the better utilization of human resources and for matters bearing on the instruction and training of cadres.

To all of these problems each and every nation can, by reason of the diversity of their traditions and their culture, provide a contribution equally valuable for the community as a whole.

Humanity must now realize the determinate character of the part which the enrichment of its cultural patrimony is called upon to play in humanity's immediate development. The irreversible biological evolution which has continued its course on our planet for two million years, is followed today by the hope and the fruitful possibilities offered by a psycho-social or socio-genetic evolution.

Confident in a new humanism we consider that a serene and constructive vision of the future can be based only upon a rational elaboration of reality, on a recourse to science for the solution of all the problems to be confronted and on the search for an ideology and technology that are worthy of man.

PROFESSOR BERNARDO A. HOUSSAY (ARGENTINA):

The development of science and technology is the prime influence on the structure, economy and evolution of the modern world. Science and technology are nowadays the key to the progress of any nation, for on them depend its health, agricultural and industrial production, well-being and wealth, cultural development, rank and prestige, power and even independence.

This is particularly true of the under-developed countries, which are in that position because they have made inadequate use of science and technology.

They are compelled to choose between two courses—science or poverty. Either

they foster science and its practical applications, or they will be irretrievably condemned to low health standards and economic and cultural inferiority, in other words, a life of poverty and stagnation.

Other countries which, although more developed, are not yet sufficiently advanced, will in turn have to choose between science and mediocrity.

In order to raise living standards, science and technology must constantly be expanded and improved. We must never forget that in a century and a half, science and technology have wrought more changes in the world than the efforts of all the preceding centuries.

The growth of science has been so swift and immense that the great majority of the scientists that mankind has produced are still alive at the present day, and the bulk of the great discoveries have been made in the past hundred years.

The development and progress of the world have been due to the great scientific discoveries and their application, and not, as some mistakenly believe, to political debate or events.

It is wishful thinking to try to bring about economic expansion and progress without simultaneously or previously encouraging science and technology.

Science progresses by exploring the truth, using precise quantitative methods, by observation, experiment, demonstration and criticism. It does not accept dogmas, the principle of authority, empiricism, or routine. All knowledge is constantly scrutinized, revised and improved, using no criterion other than demonstrable fact.

Scientific inquiry is carried out in a number of stages:

(a) *Pure or disinterested fundamental (or basic) research*, which seeks new knowledge about man and the universe without being concerned with whether the knowledge will be applied or not.

(b) *Directed fundamental (or basic) research*, which is systematically carried out in certain special fields, is a variation on the foregoing.

(c) *Applied research*, which seeks to meet immediate needs or to devise useful or essential products, e.g., agricultural, health and medical, or industrial research.

(d) *Development or technical implementation*, involving applied research and empirical knowledge in the use or improvement of new methods or materials in industry, agriculture or medicine.

But while the value and uses of applied research can readily be grasped and promoted, some effort is necessary to realize the importance of fundamental or basic research.

Nevertheless, it is basic or fundamental research which provides the constant flow of knowledge required for applied research in industry, agriculture and medicine. Whenever basic research is checked or reduced, applied science, technology, agriculture and medicine cease to progress and either stagnate or decline. This is made even more apparent by the fact that other countries continue to progress because of their reliance on basic research.

Fundamental scientific research is mainly carried out in the universities and national councils for scientific and technical research. It is also conducted in

official, private or philanthropic institutions, and sometimes in industrial laboratories as well.

The largest modern countries devote between 1 per cent and 2.5 per cent of their gross national income or budget to scientific research and development. Not less than 8 per cent to 10 per cent of these sums is earmarked for pure or basic research.

But it is essential that research projects should be drawn up by genuine scientists. The State must decide how much money can be made available, but the disposal of the funds must be a matter for the scientists themselves, and not the politicians or bureaucrats to decide.

Capable research workers and technicians constitute one of the main sources of wealth (or strength) of a modern country, for the success of either basic or applied research depends on their quality and numbers. This makes it essential that they should be properly trained.

It is desirable that talent should be detected at an early age, so that the most gifted students can be given a suitable training. The teaching of science at the secondary and advanced levels must be up to date, practical, individual, logical and should foster initiative and the ability to learn in such a way that they are never forgotten.

The standard reached by the students will depend on the teachers, the general approach, and the facilities available. If teaching, research and science as a whole are to progress, it is essential to train teachers of the highest calibre. It may also be helpful, if not essential, to import them from other countries.

Scholarships are an invaluable means of enabling students to find abroad the atmosphere and facilities they need, together with teachers who can provide them with an example, stimulus and guidance. But scholarship-holders must return home to strive for the progress of their own country, which formed, educated and assisted them. Countries which keep the best scholarship-holders from the under-developed countries are doing them a disservice which can only be condemned.

It has been reckoned that in some cases the expenditure incurred by the under-developed countries in training these men who later go elsewhere, greatly exceeds the amounts received by these countries in the form of co-operation or aid.

It is advisable that scholarship-holders from the less advanced countries, in addition to acquiring a basic training, should endeavour to fit themselves to put into practice what they have learned for the benefit of their country.

The social role of science is manifold. At the intellectual level, it provides us with increasingly detailed knowledge about man and the world. It also makes for sounder judgement and a loftier moral sense, as Pasteur put it.

At the cultural level, it makes it possible to hasten the spread of information and art throughout the world (printing, audio-visual devices, etc.) and to preserve them for transmission to later generations.

In the technical field, discoveries by physicists and chemists have been prodigious: electricity, aviation, space flight, communications, thermal (oil, coal), nuclear, solar, photochemical energy, etc., automation, plastics, petrochemicals, etc.

Technical progress has made industrial development possible, and has revolutionized economic and social conditions.

Improvements in health have been remarkable. Biological and medical research have in this century lengthened man's expectation of life by over 20 years. Many epidemics have been contained, while others are being stamped out.

Man has been able to engage in aviation, space flight, submarine navigation, and to survive in both the coldest and the hottest climates. Scientists have discovered pathogenic germs, which can now be avoided or prevented (serotherapy, vaccinations, chemotherapy, antibiotics, pure water supplies, the treatment of sewage, etc.). Vitamins, hormones and the principles of sound nutrition have been discovered. Operations can be performed on the brain and the heart, and life can be maintained by extra-corporeal circulation.

But new problems are coming to the fore: the chemical contamination of the atmosphere, water supply and foodstuffs; the strain of modern city life on the human constitution; and the degenerative and chronic diseases which have become more widespread as a result of the increase in the expectation of life. Improvements in health, the sharp drop in infant mortality, the curbing of epidemics, etc., have caused an explosive increase in the world's population which raises serious and urgent problems.

Agriculture has made tremendous strides, but not all countries have benefited thereby. Such questions as soil conservation and fertility, the use of arid land and areas exhausted by erosion, salinity and alkalinity will all require a concentrated effort by science and technology, and the economic and social conditions which make them possible.

From the moral standpoint, the progress of science and technology must be used solely for the purpose of strengthening peace and brotherhood between the peoples and benefiting humanity, and never in order to oppress, harm or kill.

It is essential that these benefits should be brought as soon as possible to the greatest number of human beings.

Lastly, the more advanced countries have a moral duty to help the less developed countries. This is a universally accepted moral obligation. Moreover, in the long run, generosity of this kind ends by being beneficial and useful to the country that practises it.

The scientific and technical development of the United States, Japan and Latin America is due to the intellectual and technical co-operation they received from Europe.

There are many forms of aid, e.g., scholarships awarded by philanthropic foundations, especially in the United States; by official cultural bodies in Europe (the United Kingdom, France, etc.) and the United States (National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health), the United Nations, the Organization of American States, UNESCO and others.

Exchanges of teachers are also invaluable, provided they are for a sufficiently long period to enable the teachers to work intensively with sufficient numbers of selected pupils, and with adequate equipment.

Economic aid is often indispensable, and many countries give it generously. The Alliance for Progress, which is due to the initiative of President Kennedy, has aroused great hopes in Latin America, which is relying upon it to help in fighting illiteracy, promoting general and technical education, and improving agriculture, health, and housing.

The Latin American countries are also anxious that the European Common Market should link itself with them, because any division or undue competition would cut western civilization in two.

Science is a supranational activity, for its truths recognize no political boundaries. Fortunately, there are close links and a genuine brotherhood between men of science in all countries. It is to be hoped that it will go on increasing and will serve as an example and a foundation for fellowship between all sections of humanity.

It is essential, therefore, that the economically less developed countries should foster and apply science and technology. Any plans for economic betterment will be futile and inefficient unless they are based on scientific and technical development, education and work. It is essential that all nations, Governments, newspapers, schools and centres of education and business should firmly grasp the fact that the only road to progress for their countries, especially the less developed among them, is to apply constantly the steady flow of discoveries produced by research, science and technology. International co-operation is essential for this purpose, and in turn it strengthens and consolidates brotherhood between the peoples.

PROFESSOR O. LANGE (POLAND):

It is the common aspiration of the less developed countries to promote their economic, social and cultural progress. This aspiration has become the major problem of present-day world economics and politics. It is generally recognized that the present division of the world into highly developed and under-developed areas and the deepening of this cleavage is fraught with great dangers. Thus the problem of development is an international issue and has to be solved with international co-operation.

The most important aspects of the problem are those of economics, science and technology. Of these three I want to concentrate on that of economics which—in a way—is the key problem. Before the First World War few economists were interested in development.

Their chief interest was that of economic equilibrium, development being thought of as taking care of itself spontaneously.

The emergence of a socialist economic system, first in Russia and recently in a number of other countries of Europe and Asia (among them in China), resulted in a new method of economic development based on conscious planning. This method proved very efficient in promoting rapid progress of previously less developed or even backward countries. In recent times planning as an instru-

ment of promoting economic development gets world-wide attention as is witnessed, among others, by the agenda of the present Conference.

This attention is not limited to countries with a socialist economic system. The countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which have liberated themselves from colonial, semi-colonial or other forms of dependence, or are in process of doing so, look hopefully towards planning as an instrument of rapid progress. A major part of these countries has actually formulated economic development plans which serve as a basis of the economic policy of their Governments. While the type of economic and social system they wish to evolve is in many of these countries still an open question, it is commonly thought that planning as an instrument of development and progress has to be incorporated into their system, whatever it finally will be.

Also highly developed capitalist industrial countries, particularly in western Europe, are increasingly interested in planning. In some of them a certain measure of planning has been incorporated into the official structure of activity of the State, like in France, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands. In others, like Great Britain or Italy, it is contemplated to do so. In all countries, including the United States of America, the problem of planning becomes an important part of economic and political thought. This is due to a number of causes. Needs of post-war reconstruction, of stabilization of employment and economic activity played their part in stimulating interest in planning. The greatest impact, however, seems to be that of the comparative rates of growth of the capitalist economy on the one hand and of the socialist economy on the other. The more the issue is faced in terms of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition as well as co-operation of countries with different economic and social systems, the more economic planning will be an issue of world-wide interest.

In the less developed countries economic planning has become, at least in principle, the commonly accepted instrument of promoting economic and social progress. This is so because sufficient spontaneous forces of development are absent. Indeed, the spontaneous operation of economic forces produced stagnation and in many cases also retrogression. Planning is to achieve what the spontaneous forces fail to do. The key problem has two aspects: (1) accumulation of resources which can be transformed into means of production and means of subsistence for productively employed labour; and (2) the actual use of these resources for economic development, i.e., investment. The failure of the less developed countries to develop spontaneously is due to the absence of social conditions where sufficient private accumulation of capital could take place, and, what is even more important, due to the lack of proper incentives for large-scale productive investment. In addition to antiquated social structures, colonial and other forms of foreign economic dependence played here a major role. In consequence a situation has emerged where the accumulation of capital resources and their investment necessary to achieve a thorough "break-through" of the stagnant economic and social situation has to be undertaken by the State on the basis of a policy of planned economic development.

The first problem of planning economic development thus is the accumulation of capital resources. The resources accumulated derive essentially from the country's economic surplus, that means from the part of the national income above what is needed to maintain the population in good working conditions and customary living standards. This economic surplus must be carefully managed, in order not to be squandered in luxury consumption of unproductive upper classes or strata, appropriated by foreign monopoly capital or colonial and semi-colonial administrations. This is a matter of adapting the social structure to the needs of rapid economic development.

Foreign aid can play a part, provided it is used for productive investment. The less developed a country is, the greater is the importance of foreign aid. However, foreign aid cannot replace the internal accumulation effort of a country. For this it is usually too small, nor can it develop the internal incentives of economic growth which accompany the internal process of accumulation of capital resources. As experience has shown, foreign aid cannot serve to substitute for the social changes required by economic progress. Only in conjunction with a transformation of antiquated social structures hampering economic and social progress can foreign aid be really effective. Its role is chiefly that of overcoming certain bottlenecks which emerge in the process of economic growth.

The other problem of planning economic development is that of proper allocation of the investment of the accumulated capital resources (and of those provided by foreign aid). The effectiveness of the various investments is measured by the degree in which they contribute to the development of the economy. The crucial criterion is the contribution to the productive capacity of the economy. This determines the choice both of the fields of investment and the type of investments. Priority belongs to fields and types of investment which produce the greatest increase in productive power in the shortest possible time. This yields in the shortest time the greatest increase in a country's economic surplus out of which new capital resources can be accumulated. Thus the process of economic growth becomes self-sustaining and cumulative. It also allows for a gradual increase in the living standards of the population and stimulates the population's effort toward economic and social progress.

Economic development implies a technological and cultural revolution. The development of the productive power of the economy implies development of industry, where little of it was before; it implies modernization of agricultural production, where methods of cultivation were primitive and backward. All this implies a substantial development of various skills of the population; the cultural impact of it is obvious. The effectiveness of the investments made is the greater, the more appropriate the technology is to the needs of a developing country and the better adapted are the skills of the population to the requirements of the new technology. Planning the economic development, therefore, implies planning of technological development and of vocational education of the population. The cultural transformation of the country becomes an important factor in economic planning.

Economic planning thus becomes a complex task. It tends to develop into a separate science. The science is essentially economic in character. It is based on the principles of political economy which studies the economic activities of mankind in their social setting. But in addition to political economy, the science of economic planning draws upon sociology and geography, mathematics and statistics, technology and education, and many other sources.

Of particular importance are technology, scientific research and education. Economic planning, especially in the less developed countries, must be concerned with the transformation of technological conditions. Old ways of production in agriculture and handicraft are replaced by new ones, technologically more advanced. And what is more important, new branches of productive activity, particularly in industry and transportation, are opened which introduce new technologies hitherto unknown to the less developed country. The more effectively this can be done, the more rapid the economic progress, the greater the effect of a given accumulation of capital resources out of the country's economic surplus. The planning of technological development is an important part of economic planning, it is inseparable from the planning of investments.

Planning of technological development requires two things. One is scientific research on which technological development is based. Scientific research in the country's economic and technological potential is an indispensable instrument of economic planning. In particular, it is necessary to have a thorough survey of the country's natural resources: geological, agricultural, transport facilities, etc. Such survey is necessary for appraisal of the various economic potentialities and also for the proper choice of location of various economic activities. The other is scientific and technological education. This is an important aspect of the implementation of economic development plans. Such education, as already mentioned, is needed in order that investments provided for in the plan be properly utilized and also to stimulate the population's creative productive ability.

The promotion of economic, cultural and social progress of the less developed areas of the world is an international task. The world economy is a whole. The development plans of particular countries must take account of the international economic situation, particularly with regard to trade relations. Many endeavours to promote the economic growth of less developed countries have been defeated by a deterioration of the terms of trade; many capital investments made in such countries have been offset or even over-compensated by a fall of export prices. Thus the effort to raise the less developed areas economically must be accompanied by an effort to establish international trade relations on a basis which does not hinder the economic progress of the less developed countries.

Another field where international co-operation is necessary is that of economic and technical aid to the under-developed areas. If such aid is to be really effective and willingly accepted by the countries concerned, it cannot serve to maintain or establish, in new form, types of economic dependence and political

influence which broke down as a result of a disintegration of the colonial system or semi-colonial relationships. It is essential that the aid-receiving countries be able, directly and through their participation in international agencies, to ensure that the aid is used in accordance with their developmental needs and interests.

It must be kept in mind, too, that technical and scientific knowledge cannot be simply transferred from the more to the less developed countries. This has been emphasized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his address which has been read today. Technological and scientific knowledge has to be adapted to the specific conditions of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This cannot be done solely by foreign experts, however valuable their work might be. A decisive contribution is needed on the part of scholars, scientists and technicians of the countries concerned. In this context the cultural and intellectual advancement made possible by political and social emancipation acquires a direct practical importance.

Aid to the less developed areas is thus linked up to the world political situation. It will be the more effective, the more conform with the interests of the less developed areas, the more it can be taken out of the context of the "cold war", the less is international tension and the stronger are the forces of progress and peace in the world. At its last session, the General Assembly of the United Nations has called for general disarmament, indicating that a part of the economic resources at present used for armament purposes should be devoted to aid to the less developed countries. It is estimated that the world's total expenditure on armaments amounts to \$US120,000 million per year. If of that sum, \$US15,000 million annually would be devoted to aid to the less developed countries, the annual rate of growth of *per caput* income in these countries could be approximately trebled.

Disarmament would prove a major factor in solving, through international co-operation, the problem of under-development and backwardness. It would do so by setting free resources for economic aid. Not less important, however, are the indirect effects which disarmament would bring about. It would create a new climate in international relations, a climate of peaceful coexistence and co-operation, a climate in which the forces of progress would thrive in all fields. The less developed areas of the world would be the first to reap the benefits.

ACADEMICIAN E. K. FEDOROV (UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE: *

Ladies and gentlemen:

Allow me on behalf of the Soviet delegation to welcome representatives of many countries and nations present here, welcome many most prominent scientists whose works are well known throughout the world.

* English translation supplied by the delegation of the USSR.

At the same time the Soviet delegation expresses its regret and disagreement with the fact that scientists from a number of countries have not been invited for political reasons to attend this scientific and technical conference—I refer to the scientists of the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the German Democratic Republic, the experience of rapid and successful development of which would be, undoubtedly, most valuable for our proceedings. We cannot and will not consider those people who do not actually represent anybody as representatives of the great Chinese people and its science.

We have gathered here to consider the possibilities and ways of using achievements in the field of science and technology in the interests of those countries and regions of the world which took the path of independent development.

It was a progress, a development of society on which the attention was recently concentrated. The manifestation of this attention is many-sided.

The rapid growth of knowledge strikes the imagination. The understanding of the surrounding world, of the substance structure, of our planet and universe and of the man himself is quickly changing.

The substance structure seemed to be clear for many decades. The stability of atom nuclei, being broken only as an exception by radio-active disintegration, seemed to be firm. Lenin's thesis of electron inexhaustibility seemed to many people rather a literary image. For the last 15 to 20 years there has been discovered an indefinitely more complicated picture of the matter structure.

A process of cognition of basic features of our planet lasting many thousands of years has not yet been completely finished, there are still white spots on the map of the globe. But the door to outer space has been already opened wide. For the last few years we have received a new idea of the earth's atmosphere and of the interplanetary space which is nearest to the globe. We began to understand the very complicated and original medium stretching for tens of millions of kilometres from the earth.

The approach to the surrounding nature has changed. Not long ago man used only an extremely limited number of natural resources. Some thousand years ago nobody was interested in iron-ore deposits, and only a few tens of years ago uranium was considered as an unnecessary worthless product during the process of radium extraction. Now almost all the elements of the crust are used in industry. Many types of natural resources have been used so intensively that one can see the exhaustion of their reserves.

The interference of man into the natural course of processes in nature is becoming more and more considerable. At present this interference is noticeable against natural fluctuations of the processes in nature, but the time is not far away when it will be comparable to and then will surpass natural changes.

Changes in every branch of technology are great. All of us present here are aware of them and they will be more than once described at our Conference.

And finally I want to refer to the progress of science itself. Any estimations of scientific researches show the growth in their volume by approximately ten

times for each 50 years. The very character of science changes. In the past, science progressed as a result of the unhurried and persistent work of individual scientists—talented people who did scientific work in small laboratories with the help of a small number of assistants. At present science is mainly being developed by large scientific institutions embracing hundreds and thousands of people. Huge installations—accelerators of high-energy particles, cosmic rockets and space vehicles—replaced retorts and flasks.

In the work of our Conference people from different nations and with different convictions, are taking part, but we all, I am sure, appraise identically the impetuous growth of natural sciences and their role in discovering gigantic perspectives of technological progress, gigantic possibilities of improving living conditions.

The same swift development of types of social system in the present world, maybe, is not so apparent to some part of the audience.

Some time in the past social structures were developing and replacing each other slowly. For many centuries social systems remained basically unchanged. Quite a contrary picture is observed nowadays.

A new socialist type of social relations has been developing at high rates. Less than 50 years have passed since the time when the foundation of a socialist system was laid down in Soviet Russia and about one-third of mankind has been already marching forward along this road. The socialist system is a new type of relations between people, a new type of economic and political co-operation between nations.

The socialist society has a definite, clearly determined aim and directs its development towards this aim (by the way, other social systems have no aims so precisely determined).

Socialism is striving for complete satisfaction of the growing material and cultural demands of the people by continuous development and perfection of socialist production.

The emergence of socialism has marked the beginning of the era of liberation of oppressed peoples. Tempestuous national liberation movement assumed particularly great importance after the Second World War.

This is a second significant feature of development of society in our epoch. Young sovereign States appeared in place of former colonial and semi-colonial countries. Their peoples have risen as creators of the new society and active participants in international politics, as the new revolutionary force in the world. Many of them while creating national States, continue to fight for their economic sovereignty and strengthening of their political independence. The States, which are organized in place of former colonial countries find step by step their own way of development which corresponds best of all to their interests and possibilities.

In many of these States peoples and Governments declared their intention to build socialist societies. What is the reason for this?

Evidently, the reason lies in the fact that the experience of history has proven that under socialism exploitation of man by man is liquidated, that inequality of people and unemployment disappear within the lifetime of one generation and not within the ages, and that a backward country turns into an industrially developed one. Every Republic of the Soviet Union, as well as many other countries, following the way of socialist development, give obvious examples of it.

Thus the Soviet Republics of central Asia which were once among the most backward countries in their development have now outstripped not only their foreign neighbours but also a lot of developed western European countries. For example, the production of energy in these Republics, with a population of 25 million, is four times higher than the production of energy in Turkey and Iran, with their population considerably above the figure of 100 million.

The number of students increased from 137,000 in 1918 to 8.9 million in 1962.

The rate of development of these Republics exceeded enormously the average rates all over the Soviet Union: for instance, the production of energy in Uzbekistan has increased 2,000 times while the average growth in the USSR is equal to 163 times.

Other socialist countries of the East, economically and culturally backward in the past, have achieved nowadays great progress in their industrial, agricultural and cultural development.

In the Mongolian People's Republic for instance there was in 1925 one hospital for the whole country. At present this socialist country has one physician per 930 inhabitants and 73 students per 10,000 of its population, i.e., more than in France, Japan, Italy or Austria.

What is the role of science in the development of social relations? There are various views on this subject. While some reject completely the existence of objective law in the development of social structure, the others consider the replacement of one social system by another as an unlawful and undesirable process. However, the correct understanding of the laws of history has gradually been paving its way.

Social sciences offer us the possibility to bring to light and comprehend the objective laws of historical development and realize its perspectives. They give the possibility to evaluate the role of the social phenomenon which may be small and weak at the moment of its origin but marking the beginning of a new epoch in the future. The deep understanding of the substance of social phenomena and the creation of the theory of these phenomena permitted to the great sociologists—Marx, Engels, Lenin—to evaluate in such a remarkable way the future progress of history.

At the same time in the society built on a rational basis—and such is the socialist society—science, or better to say the whole complex both of natural and social sciences, permits to calculate, plan and properly direct its development.

A good many years have elapsed since the Five Year Plans of the complex development of national economy of the Soviet Union were considered curiosities or propaganda statements. We know that at present in all States the plans of

our country and of other socialist countries are being regarded with interest and respect. Our scientists will be glad to share their experience in this respect at this Conference.

Science plays a big part in the long-term planning of the national economy. When one speaks about a plan for three to five years ahead, it is sufficient to take into account the present technical solutions: but when one considers perspective development of a country, it is necessary to take into consideration not only what is already known to science, but also, what will be discovered in the future. Our scientists faced this tremendous task while elaborating the perspective of the development of the national economy for 20 years ahead, which is an integrated part of the new programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

How was this plan elaborated? First of all the calculation was made of the development of the population in the Soviet Union. Then it was calculated how many various consumer goods, food, etc., would be needed for the full satisfaction of the demands of the population. Then the task for the development of the different branches of industry, agriculture, energetics, transport, etc., was determined. As it was stated, simultaneous evaluation of some possible results of future scientific achievements was made. Beside some key problems in the development of science, the solution of which will be especially needed for paving the way for technical progress were discovered. Thus the development of science was closely linked with the development of the society—science itself becoming a productive force.

The planning of the development of national economy is being carried out at present by many countries and especially by those which begin to build their national economy. The colonial oppression retarded their creative initiative and energy for a long time and now they have to begin from little. Therefore it is very important, it seems to us, that in the development of these countries there were applied the most progressive and effective methods of production, both large and small, and the progressive methods of the organization of the whole national economy. It is an obvious advantage to every country beginning its development at a later date. It should be used in full.

The Soviet Union stands on this principle in furnishing its equipment and technical experience to developing countries, and especially when organizing those 480 enterprises and other projects, which are being built in the countries of Asia and Africa with its assistance.

The use of advanced methods of production requires a rapid training of engineers and technicians and development of scientific and research work.

It is with sympathy and full understanding that Soviet scientists regard serious measures taken in this direction by young States. Cuba has liquidated illiteracy, greatly developed education and created a national academy of science. During the short period of existence of the Indonesian Republic the number of students in higher educational institutions has increased tenfold.

Other nations act in the same way while building their national independent States. The peoples who for ages were considered as an object of studies, as a certain material for scientific research, contribute more and more to a world science. They understand that in spite of many shortcomings and great difficulties resulting from long colonial oppression, it is necessary to provide for the development of scientific research and to form national scientific personnel, for it will help them to gain prosperity quicker than anything else. The Soviet Union renders and will continue to render assistance to the developing countries in training qualified specialists in various fields.

The progress of science and technology as well as the progress in development of social relations is directed towards speedy development of efficiency of man's labour and towards the improvement of the welfare of mankind. However, alongside the aforesaid it would be wrong to underestimate the dangerous trends of the development of the modern world—namely the trends which lead to destruction.

Modern weapons have now great destructive power.

Not long ago an arrow, spear or a bullet would kill one man and a gunshell would kill several men. Now, millions of people can at once become victims of "a shot" provoked by the intercontinental missile. The nuclear bomb is able to wipe out big towns.

The unwillingness of some Governments to agree with the real measures for disarmament and to give up the idea of war as a means to settling the outstanding problems leads to great danger for the whole of mankind.

Will it be able to overcome that danger?

We are sure that it will. The positive tendencies in the development of mankind will get the upper hand. We are sure that some time in the future a peaceful and lasting coexistence for the States with different social systems will be secured and that the competition between them will develop exclusively in a peaceful way. It is of importance not only because the other way means war and destruction.

It is also important because mankind can exist and develop only in this way. It is only on the basis of peaceful co-operation that it can successfully interact with nature and use the natural resources of our planet, which are rich but not inexhaustible.

The question which often arises is whether the main natural resources will be exhausted in the near future or not? Isn't there a serious danger for the population of the earth in this?

As it is known, some economists state that "the bomb of over-population" is a tremendous threat and may be the main one for the development of the whole of mankind at present. However we are not interested in oil, coal, certain kinds of animals or other natural resources by themselves—their amount may be larger or smaller and the moment may come when there will be no resources at all.

They don't count, but what is important is to what extent the vital needs of human society in power, food, materials, etc., are satisfied now and how they will be met in future.

Here again we see a rapid growth of *per caput* potential resources on the earth.

An example of this kind is a swift increase of the possibilities of energy production—connected with growing efficiency of energy transformers as well as due to the uninterrupted discovery of new resources.

The potential energy resources *per caput* on the earth are now some dozen times greater than 100 years ago.

The same applies to the productive potentialities of food and various materials and products.

And finally the striking progress in space research provides possibilities for an unlimited expansion of the sphere of human inhabitancy much faster than a critical situation may arise connected with the dimensions of the earth itself.

There is no danger of a scantiness of natural resources, but there does exist another danger—that is their spontaneous unorganized utilization.

It is high time for all of us to pass from the primitive "hunting" economy to a regulated cultivation of natural resources on the earth as a whole. Should we fail to do this in the circumstances of the growing influence upon nature we run the risk of wasting thriftlessly the earth's resources; we risk taking the whole complex of natural processes out of that state of mobile equilibrium in which it exists now, and to transform it into some other state that may be even undesirable for all of us.

The human society becomes such a mighty factor in the life of our planet, that already it cannot permit unorganized actions anywhere on the earth or outside it.

The beginning of the space era, which we are now going through, recalls, as it seems to me, some aspect of the so-called epoch of great discoveries.

There was, 400 to 500 years ago, a considerable acceleration in the rates of knowledge of development of the surrounding world. The ideas of the terrestrial globe changed significantly, people have learned about the existence of other continents, and about the people living in the remote areas. We now smile at naive ideas of the medieval scientists, disbelieved at that time, about the inhabitants of the Antipodes. However, will one not smile still in our life at our present ideas of forms of life on other planets?

The discovery of new continents and oceans, and the courageous cruises of seafarers represented a brilliant page in the history of human culture, but we remember that it was followed by the colonial enslavement, the capture of the territories inhabited by other peoples. No doubt it was at the same time a shameful page in the history of human society. It was at that time that the conditions were created for the forcible delay in the progress of many peoples—the conditions, the results of which we are willing to overcome.

There are some people who wish to repeat this page of history nowadays, some zealous military men dream about the establishment of military bases on the

moon, about the possibility of firing from the moon at the terrestrial targets, about the utilization of still modest successes in weather transformations in order "to direct" storms at the enemy, etc.

The scientists, however, work at the most important scientific problems not for this purpose. During 400 years the people have learned a lot.

There must not be military bases on the moon, there must not be and won't be colonial wars on the spaces of Venus and Mars, and the regulation of the courses of hurricanes, when it becomes possible, must be carried on, taking into account the common interest of all the nations.

There also cannot be success in our undertaking without peaceful coexistence of different political systems. Only with broad international co-operation will the application of any scientific and technical achievements provide rapid development of those areas of the world which are in need of it. The liquidation of the danger of a world war and general disarmament—these are undoubtedly the most essential conditions which are required for the development of any country of the world and in the first place for the countries which are behind in their development.

The past year was marked by one of the deepest international crises within the last period but at the same time it was marked by a remarkable example of peaceful settlement. Let this example open the way to the peaceful settlement of many other problems of international relations.

I believe that our Conference should be also considered as one of the elements in the struggle for peace and peaceful co-operation. Without this it has no sense.

The present state and the immediate prospects of science and technology are enough for the complete meeting of all the reasonable requirements of man in all the countries. As the head of the Soviet Government N. S. Khrushchev said in his greetings, mankind now has possibilities unseen before the creation of an abundance of material wealth, flourishing of culture, education, complete liquidation of hunger and disease in all the countries of the world within the life of one generation. It is up to us, the peoples of our countries, to put into life these wonderful possibilities.

Let those who will live dozens and hundreds of years later, with respect and love remember us—the people of the twentieth century who could have passed through with honour and wisdom one of the critical stages of human history; who could have directed all the power of the human genius to the creation and development of life on earth.

DR. JEROME B. WIESNER (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA):

Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates:

We have come here, to this Conference, drawn by a vision—a vision of what science and technology, scientific knowledge and its application, can do for mankind. Science and technology have made possible the elimination of ignorance and poverty. For the first time in history we have the opportunity to

create a much better world for all people. The great challenge of today is to see that this possibility is realized, that this promise is fulfilled. Viewed from this perspective, we are all developing countries, we are all less developed than we should be, we must all move forward.

We have come together—scientists, technologists, responsible leaders of Governments, educators, to share our knowledge and experience, to see how our store of accumulated knowledge can help all of us to move forward for the benefit of all of our peoples.

Ours is a unique period in the life of man. Other ages have produced their marvels; former eras have made great strides in science and technology. But none can approach our own in the pace of achievement, and none can approach our own in the pervasive application of the scientific method to the solution of our problems.

We are caught up in a vast process of change, for good or ill. The resolute will of our nations to direct the course of change to mankind's benefit was reflected in the Decade of Development resolution adopted by the sixteenth General Assembly of the United Nations. Our task here is to explore ways in which science and technology can contribute towards reaching that goal. Those of us who have come here from the United States realize that there is still much to learn about the development process, and development institutions. We approach these questions in the spirit of free inquiry and the scientific method. We come to explore and exchange ideas and experiences, to narrow our own areas of ignorance, and to find ways to reach the goals we share.

I am, however, convinced of one fact; that we do not fully appreciate the possibilities inherent in the application of present-day research techniques—the tools of science—to the problems of the less developed countries. Whether the problems be technical, economic, social, or political, we have today powerful and effective tools of analysis and study that have only begun to be used properly. We have powerful new techniques of analysis to assist planning and to help identify the factors limiting growth in a given region; and we have the scientific capacity to develop new techniques, new devices, new understanding to circumvent those limitations; we need the determination to apply modern techniques of research and development in this task with the intensity now being employed in the fields of atomic energy, space and electronics. We need to find the means to attract more of the world's best scientists and engineers to these challenging problems.

Secondly, I would say that of equal importance is the attitude and approach we take to economic and political development. Here, too, I believe we have a major lesson to learn from science, and it is found in the concept of experimentation. In the physical realm we have learned that it pays to conduct experiments, that the reward when a solution is obtained can be great, that it can return a thousandfold the cost of the experiments. It is man's ability to learn through experimentation that has made possible the advances of science and

technology and that makes possible the application of those advances to the needs of all societies.

More deliberate application of the experimental approach of scientific research to national development programmes would be very rewarding. We would learn to try more variants of a promising scheme. Most important of all, we would learn not to be dogmatic in defence of efforts in need of change; we would learn to be sensitive to possible improvements, and we would learn to keep the individual trials to the smallest size consistent with effective experimentation.

With this attitude toward experimentation in the development process, the efforts of many lands can be made to reinforce each other. Incidentally, the advantage that comes from large numbers of independent experiments comes rather automatically in our society. The recent increase in the family of independent nations will provide, for all, opportunities for national trial and error, which should be mutually stimulating and productive. Let us hope that this Conference serves to underscore the tremendous potential of such collaboration.

I want to use my opportunity here today to talk about the development of truly modern education and its importance in harnessing science and technology for development.

My thesis is a simple one: first, we must educate our peoples for modernization, for living productively and happily in the modern age; and second, to do this effectively, we must apply to education itself the tools of research, experimentation, and the team approach already applied so effectively in other fields.

One of the challenges of modern education is to realize the promise of science and technology, while avoiding the parallel opportunities for its abuse and misuse. If we are to succeed in doing so, not only our technical experts and our leaders, but the citizens of our countries, must be educated to understand the implications of modern technological advances for public policy towards the broad issues of security, peace, and welfare.

Society today is in an evolutionary state, in which each advance of our knowledge of the natural world has a series of consequences, frequently unforeseen and probably unforeseeable in detail. For example, one consequence of the automobile not written in the original specifications is the congested city. Improved health measures may mean a greatly reduced mortality rate, but without accompanying improvements in agricultural methods or the industrial base, they may result in greater impoverishment. Widespread use of nuclear energy for industrial purposes may provide an answer to some problems of development, but as we can already see, it may also pose the serious problem of contamination of our environment.

Each of these advances therefore poses new problems and new challenges, forcing man through science and technology to make hard choices as to how he will use his technical advances. The wiser and better informed these decisions, the more chance we have of moving towards better social conditions and of avoiding the fate of the dinosaur.

I do not want to minimize the problems of transfer and adaptation of technology from one culture to another. Indeed, as I have already indicated, the variety of cultures offers opportunity for experimentation in the application of science and technology to development. With the increasing number of independent countries, we can have a variety of experiments with new approaches to old and new problems.

The problem of transfer may indeed work both ways. I have not attempted to differentiate up to this point between the more and less developed countries for, in fact, all countries are faced with the same need for wise application of science and technology to solution of their problems. Many of the presently less developed countries have an opportunity to leap-frog the problems and patterns encountered in the economically advanced countries. This age is newer than many of us realize; we should not commit the error of copying old ways that are being replaced by new ones. Many new countries have the opportunity to experiment and produce something better; in the older countries we should like to be in the position of being able to copy their innovations. For example, the communication satellite will soon be available and in many situations will be superior to present techniques for internal communications.

It is obvious that an adequate level of education is an absolute prerequisite to enable any society to incorporate new ideas and attitudes into its development process. But a more subtle and exciting observation is that education itself can benefit from the application of research.

Here the needs are monumental in all countries and the field ripe for the kind of systematic research and development *on the educational process itself* that has only recently begun.

I have become convinced that if we pool our best efforts dramatic improvements in teaching and learning are possible. I can speak on this subject with some feeling. We in the United States have come to realize that our educational system has not kept pace in the way we feed necessary with the world created by scientific and technological advance. Accordingly, a number of the scientists and technologists in our universities, who heretofore have limited their efforts to traditional fields of research, are now applying the methods of organized research and development to education, not only in the universities, but also at primary and secondary levels. As a result of their initiative over the past few years it has been demonstrated, repeatedly and on a grand scale, that educational quality in our schools can be vastly improved. I am firmly convinced that the same methods can be applied, taking account of given variations, to greatly improve and speed the development of new educational systems.

One aspect of the effort to improve educational quality is the development of new aids for teaching. The blackboard and the textbook have done good service for half a millenium, but that does not mean that the presentation of information cannot profit from a little re-design. In these experimental programmes we are beginning to make new use of media that until recently have been the province principally of the entertainment industry—film, tape, records.

radio and television. And we are also experimenting with teaching devices of an entirely novel character—new methods of instruction and new types of apparatus, not to replace, but to enrich the work of the teacher, the indispensable human factor in education.

Our scientists and technologists also are working on curriculum structure and content. They are seeking to ensure that fundamentals are taught; that the information presented is up to date, accurate and in perspective; and that the method of teaching and the content impart the excitement and challenge of the subject to the student—whether he is a potential scientist or mathematician or technologist, or one who will pursue other occupations.

Although our experience has so far concentrated on science and mathematics and foreign languages, we are beginning to extend this approach—to the teaching of social studies, history, writing, literature, and also the practical arts, in order to develop the skills necessary for work in the new industries and in the new agricultural enterprises.

The preparation of first-rate curriculum materials in a subject is a complex operation in research and development. It requires the use of teams of workers from a wide variety of backgrounds. The teams comprise not only the outstanding masters of the field, but also outstanding teachers at the appropriate levels, specialists who have conducted significant research on the learning process, and technicians such as artists, photographers, laboratory and shop workers, who can help in devising new methods of presentation.

Like research and development in other fields, the creation of new educational techniques also requires a large and genuine testing component. New curriculum materials are not made generally available until they are demonstrated to work in the classroom, in an experimental process that can involve many schools over several years.

What are the implications for the less developed lands for this growing experience in improving educational quality? The spirit of innovation, the team approach, the development of new media and techniques, and classroom experimentation would appear applicable to new and old countries alike—with the added advantage for some countries that they are starting relatively fresh in facing their educational problems.

This new approach to education could make possible a massive attack on the problem of illiteracy, from which so many of our countries suffer. To attain basic literacy, as well as scientific literacy, true co-operation is in order. There is no rule saying that the citizens of one country—experts in subject-matter and experts in new teaching devices—cannot work with the citizens of another country in developing new materials. People with distinct kinds of special experience may also be necessary on the teams. There may be problems of special frames of reference, for example, exploiting local flora and fauna in a biology course or, to cite a more subtle problem, teaching experimental science in a culture that traditionally deprecates manual labour.

In some cases, especially in mathematics, some of the curriculum materials already developed might be useful directly in other lands. In fact, some efforts for such transfer are already under way, as are some efforts to use teams made up of people from many countries to develop new curriculum materials.

There is one aspect to improving educational quality which dwarfs all others: the preparation of teachers to teach the new courses—both the retraining of teachers now teaching traditional courses, and the education of new teachers. A large number of teachers is needed and so is a large number of teachers of teachers. But if we are willing to experiment a little in finding more efficient ways to prepare people for both tasks, it may not necessarily take generations to build up a large supply of skilled professionals. Many of our colleges and universities have set up special institutes to retrain teachers, both in short summer programmes and academic year programmes. In some schools we have tried establishing a kind of internship in education, an arrangement under which the new teacher works for a period of time under the supervision of a master teacher. We are also making use of local broadcasting facilities, using both taped and live programmes, to help teachers on a week-by-week basis in using new instructional materials.

To conclude, I believe that educational development must go hand in hand with scientific and technical developments. I venture to suggest that recognition of interrelationship—the wholeness of the development progress—will be the clearest perception we gain at these meetings. We will find that isolated technical projects, however worthy by themselves, do not add up to development unless they fit into an integrated national effort—that there is a role of the development process for all branches of science and technology, for all of the academic disciplines represented here today. And we should have, by the end of our meetings, a better sense of priorities—a closer identification of those problems most in need of technological attention.

If these things happen, then the United Nations specialized agencies will gain better guidelines for orienting their own programmes to the identified needs of the developing countries—for almost all of them already are deeply involved in technical assistance in support of the development process.

Furthermore, the members of the United Nations will discover in this Conference new ways to bring technology more directly to bear on the problems of the developing areas—and new requirements for additional research.

I hope that we will also, in the course of our discussions, think through our common needs for new institutions which can bring to bear the resources of research and education in the development process. We have a beginning in the resolution adopted by the last session of the General Assembly, which requested the Secretary-General to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute, to be financed by public and private voluntary contributions, to undertake research and to assist in the training of personnel for United Nations operations. We have also noted with keen interest the proposed establishment of an educational planning institute in Paris which will be

supported by six sponsors including UNESCO, the World Bank, and the Ford Foundation. Surely these efforts should proceed in close relationship with each other: perhaps we should explore the need for and feasibility of an international institute concerned with all aspects of development, to work in close association with on-going efforts in the many existing outstanding centres around the world dedicated to education and research for development.

Through such institutions and programmes, through co-operative efforts, we can move forward toward the goals of the United Nations Decade of Development—surely the most challenging and constructive undertaking man has had the vision to begin. Here is a new dimension for international co-operation in which all can contribute to the solution of problems common to us all, old countries and new, all in process of development, all learning, experimenting, progressing together.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE CLOSING PLENARY SESSION

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CASEY (AUSTRALIA), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

This Conference has been one of the greatest expositions of science and technology on a wide front that has ever taken place, and we must be most grateful to all those who have contributed to its success.

Many lessons have emerged for us all. Speaking in the briefest terms made necessary by the time factor, there must be increased co-operation between developed and less developed countries, in an effort more quickly to diminish the economic gap between them.

This calls for an effort on both sides, and by the United Nations and specialized agencies. First, the developing countries should be assisted where necessary, to establish their own scientific and technological organizations in close association with their national planning machinery. They must also be assisted to train their own scientists and technicians. Without this they are unable to take full advantage of what the more developed countries can offer. Secondly, the developed countries must be ready to do still more, and to make more sacrifices to spare highly qualified people. They must also gain a closer understanding of the true needs and special problems of the developing countries. They must avoid imposing preconceived ideas based on their own experience or their own interests. Thirdly, the United Nations and the specialized agencies must achieve a better co-ordination and rationalization of their technical assistance activities. It is clear that there should be some central machinery in the United Nations Secretariat to assist developing countries to decide which of a dozen instrumentalities is best suited to assist with a particular problem of development. We can be sure that increased funds will be provided only by Governments if they can be assured that competition and overlapping is reduced to a minimum; and this still has to be achieved. In considering the follow up of this Conference we look to ECOSOC to make a renewed attack on that problem.

Another relevant matter is the problem of financing more international aid, which may well be called for as a result of this Conference. Even if the machinery is improved this problem will remain, and it is a formidable one under the present system of international payments. Many of the countries that provide the bulk of the cost of international aid are suffering from, or threatened with, balance-of-payments problems. Any country, however large and prosperous in its internal economy, has to watch carefully its international balance of payments. If its international outgo substantially and consistently exceeds its international income, there is trouble ahead, and the stability of its currency is threatened.

That part of international aid that is spent abroad is an important part of the international outgo of some of the great countries.

However, I ask the question whether some reform could be introduced under which the transfer of funds for strictly international aid purposes would not penalize the balance of payments of the giver and so menace its currency? I cannot believe that this problem is beyond the wit of man. Its solution would be greatly to the benefit of mankind, and would provide an impetus to the high purpose of this Conference.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say that this has been a very valuable Conference. Without a forum such as this, it would have been difficult to make the world aware of the highly important place of science and technology in the economy of every country, and the difficulties that stand in the way of the developing countries in this field.

My own country, Australia, will be glad to offer such co-operation as is within our resources to our friends in other countries to whom it may be thought to be of value.

At a later stage there should be a review of the progress made. Whether by holding another conference or otherwise, we must ensure that developing countries are more fully represented in that review.

And finally Mr. President this Conference has demonstrated a high degree of friendly co-operation between the more and the less developed countries. A number of personal friendships have been made that I am sure will be of lasting value to our respective countries in the future.

DR. J. W. T. SPINKS (CANADA), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President, fellow delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

May I first of all express the pleasure of the Canadian delegates that they were able to take part in this unique and highly successful Conference. We have valued the opportunity of meeting with delegates from all over the world. We feel that they are now our friends.

Canada has participated actively in the many assistance programmes of the United Nations and its specialized agencies concerned with the problems of the developing countries. Our experience in the Colombo Plan has brought us into intimate touch with their problems and aspirations. In some areas at home we are ourselves still in the process of development, and our own history helps us to view with understanding the many and complicated problems facing the developing countries. Settlers arriving in my own province of Saskatchewan at the turn of the century saw only the windswept prairies grazed by herds of buffalo, but now we have farms, roads, towns, schools, hospitals and libraries, and even a large university which has attracted over 400 students from abroad: from the West Indies, India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ghana and Indonesia.

The Canadian delegation feels that any programme will be of little permanent value if it is not accompanied by a strong system of scientific and technical

education in the recipient countries. This should be at all levels, from the early introduction of science in the elementary schools through the secondary and technical schools to universities and research institutes. There is often a great lack of science teachers. We feel that teacher training colleges should be set up as soon as possible in the countries themselves but that, in the meantime, dedicated teachers should be encouraged to help in the training programme. A number of students will continue to train in the more developed countries but this should be directed as much as possible to the higher levels of study.

Canadians are noted for their down-to-earth approach. They can therefore be of particular help in setting up surveys of soil, timber and fish, co-operatives, farm training programmes and the like. They can also be of assistance in fields where they have special experience, such as railroad transportation and nuclear technology. All this, of course, depends on the resources available and on constructive bilateral and multilateral arrangements. We would look forward to a strengthening of the present United Nations system, to improvements in the co-ordination between the various agencies which are now doing such useful work, and to a considered determination as to how the gaps in our existing structure of international co-operation may be filled.

Today the range and scope of problems arising out of the relationships of Governments and nations gives a new content and meaning to the traditional forms of diplomacy. The holding of our Conference is a mark that in the twentieth century these relationships encompass a far wider field than at any time in man's long history. The contribution that science and technology can make towards the creation of "one world" has been reflected in specific terms in the scope and depth of the subjects we have considered. We have learned at first hand of the many lines of action in which the United Nations and its family of institutions are playing an active part. We must now pause to assess and evaluate what has been done, what is possible, where the first priorities lie. We must then move ahead with all the means—including science and technology—available in this very imperfect but most exciting world where every sunrise is a challenge that, before the sun sets, each of us will have shared in solving what are clearly common problems. And in taking up the challenges that face us, let us remember that "It is not the beginning but the continuing of the same until it is truly finished that yieldeth the true glory".

H.E. FERNANDO GARCIA OLDINI (CHILE), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President:

It would be premature today to attempt to make an inventory or balance-sheet of what the Conference has achieved in its 14 days of work.

In spite of the limitations of time it has been able, notwithstanding, to clarify, to complete and to develop the ideas expressed in a most impressive number of monographs, through *sui generis* discussion in which without going into polemics, various doctrines, ideas, suggestions and techniques have been raised, naturally,

with some points of disagreement, as also with areas of agreement. Undoubtedly the elimination of all references of a political nature from the discussion has contributed to this. Perhaps, the theme which has made itself most felt through all the points of the agenda has been the reference to the need for planning for the future and for making use of all available scientific and technical resources, and on this basis to work out gradually and systematically the economic, social and cultural development of the peoples and the happiness of the individual.

It is here that we have most clearly perceived the diversity of the thinking and the divergent appreciations of the values at stake—and which, sometimes, jump beyond the limits of ideologies and doctrines and go to the very roots of the matter.

Here, one speaker has stated that planning is more of an art than a science, while another has maintained that planning is, without any doubt, a science based on exact mathematical principles. Between these two extremes we can place all the other conceptions, possibilities, alternatives, and speculations which have all found their expression in the debates.

Looking back, it has been possible to appreciate that the situations which we are trying to remedy and which are included in the term “development” are extraordinarily varied and that each one of them represents a particular problem and should be considered separately.

The large number of scientists and technologists who are dealing with these problems and are trying to work out development plans seem to be concerned mainly with peoples which have just attained freedom, or which are maintaining their traditional primitive way of life, or which are still organized in feudal or tribal societies. In consequence, not enough attention has been given to the considerable group of insufficiently developed countries, which, as I said at one of the specialized sessions, do not possess any of these characteristics but which are not on the same level as the fully industrialized countries.

This is a defect which could be brought into proper focus by means of a more refined instrument. This would make it possible to deal with cases according to their particular characteristics; to decide, for example, how statistics should be used, when regional planning is appropriate, when recourse should be had to a central organization and when preference should be given to a particular sector.

The developing countries will then feel that their problems are being dealt with in a direct, concrete and practical way, and not as a part of a general scheme.

By its objectives, its complexity, the multiplicity of its fields of action and its procedures, the Conference which has just ended, cannot be compared to any other. Lack of precedents has forced it to make a road through unknown territory and this has exposed it, inevitably, to errors. But its mistakes have been small; they can be corrected and they will not be obstacles to the continuation of the endeavour that has been begun.

We must take into account that, as I said before, we are trying to open a new

road, which is an extremely difficult one and on which we have not yet learned how to drive. It is for the United Nations, in conformity with the wish of the developing countries to decide the best means of going forward without hesitation and without stopping until the final goal is reached.

PROFESSOR JOSEF LUKÁS (CZECHOSLOVAKIA), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to speak at the closing session of this Conference. Sixteen days overfilled with discussions at more than 81 sessions and many informal meetings have proved that our endeavours were not in vain. I think we come once again to the conviction that science and technology are extraordinarily important factors in the development of human society. Therefore our opinion is that the application of science and technology has specific, essential and vital importance to the developing countries.

We have listened with great pleasure to a number of stimulating and interesting scientific and technical reports confirming the high level of science and technology of the present day. Human genius created an immense potential for economic, social and cultural progress. Our discussions have shown that the utilization and application of this knowledge depends on the present situation and future development of political and social conditions in each developing country and in the world as a whole.

There is no doubt that the developing countries are in need of tremendous financial and material means. We therefore take it as a logical result and real effect of our meeting that all the scientists taking part in this gathering have reached the conclusion during the meetings, that they must appeal to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to accelerate their deliberations in order to reach the positive conclusion of general and complete disarmament as fast as possible. Thus, huge resources would be made available for the sake of a fast and over-all development of the less developed parts of the world.

It has also been made clear that we cannot be satisfied with performance of the important task of international organizations which consists in assisting the developing countries in their over-all development problems. We believe the respective United Nations bodies consider incentives and ideas presented by the delegates at conference meetings. We believe as well that they take appropriate measures towards a more efficient and better co-ordinated utilization of their means and potentialities. What we consider to be the most decisive effect of the Conference is that it was made sufficiently clear once again that the creative efforts of the developing nations themselves are the cornerstones for their future development. We are all aware that those developing nations are descendants of ancient and creative cultural traditions to which the brakes were applied by force in past centuries. We cordially welcome and fully support the efforts of developing nations in political, economic and cultural independency

to enable them to employ up-to-date scientific and technological knowledge and to contribute towards the over-all development of mankind as a whole through scientific work of their own.

Should the deliberations of the Conference help towards the desired consciousness and application of basic factors in the development of the developing nations, we may say with satisfaction that in both our roles as men and scientists we have made a sufficient contribution towards the efficient utilization of science and technology for the benefit of developing nations. In this difficult and highly responsible work, we, Czechoslovak scientists, have always devoted our efforts and will even multiply them in the future.

PROFESSOR HENRI LAUGIER (FRANCE), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen:

As I had the honour of taking the Chair here at the General Session of this Conference on human resources, I hope you will not be surprised today at this closing session, if I draw your attention to the heart-searching the work of this Conference has forced on us and which has made us everywhere aware of present-day problems in a particularly acute and uncomfortable way.

In this heart-searching, the first point of which we become aware is this: I personally have always felt humiliated when representatives of prosperous, strong and wealthy countries have boasted of spending a few per cent of their national revenues on assistance for the rapid development of the outcast and destitute countries—assistance which is an act of mere human solidarity. We scientists who have each of us embarked on vessels over which we have no control, we at least have the right and, I believe, the duty of saying publicly that, in aiding the under-developed countries, the industrialized countries should not only give away their superfluity or their surpluses, but they should be ready to deprive themselves and give until it hurts. They should be ready to share with the outcast countries the last rags of St. Martin's cloak.

And the second point of which we have become aware is that if in this world, hundreds of millions of men, women and children are still living an existence which is unfit for the name of human, in a state of malnutrition which borders on famine, under abject conditions of housing and clothing, victims of diseases which we know to be avoidable, shut out from their fellow men by illiteracy, this is because the United Nations, after 18 years of growth, is not yet strong enough, nor powerful enough, to get all the Governments to work together for an effort of solidarity, to which all the peoples are ready to agree, for the relief of destitution everywhere and to hasten everywhere the development of a modern civilization in the service of mankind. That is to say that everywhere there should be an effort to increase the authority and the intellectual and material means at the disposal of the United Nations Organization.

And another point: circumstances have led to our Conference sitting practically side by side with a certain Disarmament Conference. I believe that all those who are here present are only too well aware that it is not possible

to talk about financial difficulties and reduce or limit material assistance for the under-developed countries when the great Powers, which, on every possible occasion, ask the international institutions to avoid overlapping and duplication—when these great Powers are spending, each of them, each year and at the same moment, for research on the same objects, billions of dollars. I believe that we scientists, we can and we must resolutely declare that among the problems of this Conference there can be no financial problems. There are only problems of opinion, of decision, of choices on the stormy summits on which the future of the world is being worked out.

And a fourth point: among all the problems which are being presented to all men everywhere for securing the progress of the developing countries, the one which has practically absolute priority is that of training. There will be no real independence for these young countries until they have set up themselves in their own country with all the assistance and good will available, an *élite*—a governing scientific, technical and administrative *élite*—capable of taking in hand patriotically and with all the risks implied, the destinies of their young countries. The old and ancient countries will not have fulfilled their duty to these young countries until they have done all they can, and with complete disinterestedness, to create these leading national *élites*. And finally, one last point. In the course of our general and specialized sessions and in meetings between individuals it has become evident, I believe for all, that a planned organization of the economic development of the world cannot be carried through by putting side by side in a crazy mosaic local nationalisms, in little countries, in small, middle sized, big, rich, poor, arid or wet, fertile or sterile countries, created by the hazards of geography or the chances of history over the land crust of the world. Planning, if it is to be at all effective, can be considered only through co-ordinating study and action at first on a regional and then on an international scale. And in conclusion, I should like to make to you the appeal, the appeal my successor at the Institute for Economic and Social Development is making to his international students. What is our task? Our task is to feed men, to care for men, to liberate the slaves.

PROFESSOR S. D. PUSPONEGORO (INDONESIA), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President and honourable delegates:

It is exactly 16 days ago that we convened for the first time in this historical and palatial conference hall to discuss the role and the challenge of science and technology in our joint effort to provide a better living to all the peoples of the world. Out of the maze of new ideas, novel techniques and creative suggestions as presented to this august gathering there has emerged, I think, the principle that the human endeavours in science and technology and subsequent international co-operation will succeed only through an effective exchange of scientific knowledge and technological know-how. Therefore, it is essential to bear in mind that the pursuit in science and technology being an effort of all of

us belonging to the Family of Men cannot be but a two-way traffic between the economically advanced and the newly developing nations. If the theme of this timely Conference is to have any meaning at all, I submit, sir, that this principle should underlie all future deliberations and actions in making science and technology benefit the whole of mankind.

Furthermore, in all our searches towards the application of science and technology the present Conference has revealed that there are certain areas which the newly developing countries will have to decide for themselves. To take just one of the many examples at hand: it has been suggested that to obtain full utilization and optimum development of a country's natural resources it is mandatory to create a situation in which private, particularly foreign private, investment will have a maximum opportunity. On the other hand, it has also been indicated that a sustained growth of the national economy can be materialized only through a complete nationalization of all means of production.

These two recommendations, sir, we cannot accept as standard prescriptions for national development. I believe that this is one of the areas which we of the newly developing countries will have to determine for ourselves within the framework of our respective socio-cultural settings, national needs and objectives.

This Conference, sir, will become a milestone in men's creative endeavours to reveal the blessings of our universe if an effective follow-up is designed as expressed in the memorandum signed by newly developing countries. In this memorandum the delegations of these nations have called for "more ample United Nations services and an appropriate international machinery, including the possibility of establishing an agency . . . to ensure the permanence and continuity of United Nations efforts in the effective application of science and technology for the benefit of developing countries".

It is heartening to note that the Conference has been conducted in the spirit of the message of President Soekarno in which the pursuit in science and technology is viewed as a reflection of our common determination to restore human dignity.

In conclusion, may I have the privilege to express on behalf of the Republic of Indonesia our highest appreciation to all those who have made this Conference a success and to the Government and the people of the Swiss Confederation for their hospitality. In particular to you, Mr. President, I submit our highest regards and respect for your wisdom and intellectual integrity in bringing this Conference to a meaningful end.

Thank you.

H.E. JEAN PORQUET (IVORY COAST), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. Chairman:

I must ask you to let me read you a message from Mr. Houphouët Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast Republic, to the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

This is the text:

“The Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas is about to come to an end and I do not want it to bring its meetings to a close without letting it know what great hopes it has raised in the developing nations, since it is becoming ever more obvious that human progress in every State is linked to the development of science and technology. The convening of this Conference was a particularly happy initiative and I very much hope that it has been able in its meetings to lay the basis for mutually advantageous technical co-operation between the nations of the world, on the basis of the respect for the sovereignty of States, and without indulging in fruitless political or institutional polemics which cast doubts on the work of the Governments they have chosen. In these conditions, the Republic of the Ivory Coast is ready to give every help in promoting efforts for improving the living standards of the peoples and closing the present gap between conditions of existence of the nations of the world. It is convinced that this Conference will not be forgotten in the history of mankind and that it cannot fail to have valuable results which will mark a new stage in the development of international co-operation.”

After reading you this message from the President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, I want to go on to say how valuable I feel this unique Conference has been. It has brought together scientists and technologists of the developed and developing countries and they have been able to compare and discuss their experience in a particularly friendly and constructive spirit.

The needs of the developing countries are undoubtedly considerable; but it is indispensable for the peace of the world that the disparities between the developed and developing countries should be brought to an end and only full and honest technical co-operation can remedy this state of affairs. By honest, I mean assistance given without political *arrière-pensées*, without any idea of interfering in a country's internal affairs and without unnecessary criticism or over-hasty judgements on the acts of the leaders the country has chosen. I am alluding in particular to the remarks made in some of the papers presented to the Conference and likely to cast suspicion on a whole group of States which do not need to take lessons in patriotism from anyone. I will not labour this point but would prefer to turn to others more likely to be more useful for co-operation in science and technology.

It seems to me indispensable that we should think of some kind of reorganization of the present agencies or organs of the United Nations if they are to be in a position to cover all the fields of science and technology necessary for the development of the countries concerned. This reorganization should provide in particular for better representation of the developing countries on the integrated teams of specialists from different sciences which could work on multilateral plans of scientific and technological development. These bodies should work while respecting the independence of the State and integrating their plan with the general development plan of each country. It seems, moreover, desirable that

full consideration should be given to the existing regional inter-governmental organizations which should be able to assist the United Nations and its specialized institutions in making regional plans without unnecessary delays.

An important point should not be forgotten: I mean the development of the scientific and technological institutions of these countries and the training of the scientists and technicians who alone can make them able to take an active part in their own development.

I will end these brief remarks by saying how glad I am that this Conference has been so successful, not only in the useful exchange of opinion, but in showing the requirements of the developing countries and the possibilities of international technical co-operation.

I hope that in this field it marks the beginning of a new and important era—the era of the harmonious development of the human race. I would like, in conclusion, to congratulate the Chairman and the Secretariat for the perfect organization of this Conference which has so largely contributed to its success.

Thank you.

PROFESSOR SHIGENORI HAMADA (JAPAN), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

It is my firm belief that the progress of science and technology is indispensable for the social and economic development of the modern world and that the past can be liquidated only through science and technology. This is very important in the establishment of new States and in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of less developed areas. Especially is it true in the case of a country like Japan where the land area is small, the natural resources poor and the population excessive. We often call the development of science and technology the development of the "initial process". Ever since the Second World War, and especially in the last decade, Japan has been making every effort to promote science and technology. In order to promote the cultural and natural sciences for the benefit of the whole nation, we have established the Japan Science Council, the Science and Technology Agency and other organizations which measure and promote basic research and its application in every field of science. Nowadays, in my country not only is a great deal of research undertaken by the Government but also resources for laboratories operated by industry have been incomparably more developed than before the war, and the number of colleges and universities, governmental, public or private is nearing five hundred.

As you all know, Japan is exporting transistor radios, tape recorders and so forth. Some people say that Japan is a highly developed country but you might rather say it is a country which is developing very rapidly. In my opinion Japan should not be content with the present circumstances and I am aware of the fact that many problems still remain to be solved and projects to be executed. In this sense I think Japan can be said to belong to the developing countries.

Mr. President, what I should like to point out here is the reason why Japan has made and is making such remarkable progress. First, there has been an

accumulation of various potential energies ever since the sixteenth century. Among them you can mention not only capital, but also the diligence, co-operative spirit, and management capacity, etc., of the Japanese people. Secondly, to this we must add the rapid expansion of our system of universal education which has been achieved since the beginning of the development of the country some 80 years ago. The percentage of illiterates in Japan is now one per cent of the whole nation. It cannot be denied that the spread of education became the cause of our high industrial level and contributed much to the implementation of modern science and technology.

Thirdly, we cannot overlook the assistance given us by certain advanced countries in the very difficult post-war years—without them the present development of Japan could not have been realized in such a short period of time and we are very appreciative of those foreign countries.

Mr. President, I feel it is a great honour for my country, as well as for myself, to have been selected to speak by the President of this historic Conference. At the same time, it is even more pleasing and encouraging that I was able, at formal and informal meetings or through private contacts, personally and directly, with representatives of both developed and developing countries, to obtain their open-minded opinions on the pressing problems of their respective countries. Thus, I became aware that all the countries of the world were a community aspiring to intensify international collaboration in order to overcome their inequalities through mutual assistance in science and technology.

In Japan there is a proverb: "seeing is believing". Whilst present at the Conference I realized the truth of this proverb. I am convinced that the countries providing technical assistance must send their representatives to the under-developed countries if they are to understand the magnitude of the task facing them.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to add that if you come to Japan, you will be most welcome.

H.E. EMILIO CALDERÓN PUIG (MEXICO), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

The Conference, which has kept us here in Geneva for the last two-and-a-half weeks, has gathered together the most eminent scientists and technological experts from all quarters of the world and enabled them to exchange views and discuss each other's opinions and experience.

We have been working very hard, with firm faith in the future of mankind, on a new form of international co-operation for the better organization of humanity: we want to give the under-developed or developing nations, who have come here convinced of the real and sincere co-operation of the powers which have preceded them in the development of, and the full enjoyment of, all the goods of this world, a sound basis for their future development. As far as the meeting and the discussions in Geneva are concerned, our Conference has

now reached its end, but the future is still open to us and the contacts we have made here, will help us to make an ever-growing reality of international co-operation.

The terms of the Conference do not allow us to put forward resolutions or recommendations. Perhaps this is just as well, for its views can then come unanimously to the controlling organs of the United Nations and we can make positive, properly co-ordinated plans about the task of future co-operation of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed regions.

My delegation, Mr. Chairman, would like to express its appreciation for the ease, the ability, the high sense of impartiality and humour with which you have directed the work of the present Conference.

We would like also to thank the eminent scientist from Brazil, Dr. Chagas, who has put all his talents and capacities into preparing the Conference and who has also been helping us in our work, and we would further like to thank all the members of the Secretariat who have helped to ensure the success of this meeting.

Before I sit down, Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention a particularly important event which has occurred in these last few days.

The scientists gathered here have sent an appeal to the Disarmament Conference, which the representatives of 17 nations are now attending in this very Palace, asking it to put an end to nuclear testing in order that we can carry out our own task satisfactorily. I am in full agreement with this appeal, Mr. Chairman, and, in fact, to be perfectly frank, I feel that this appeal is the *mea culpa* of science which has created these vast forces of destruction. I am convinced that if this appeal is to have its full effect, the scientists who have signed it must go back to their own countries and their own homes with the firm intention of working for a real and creative peace. If the scientists, who have helped to create this monster that menaces the whole of mankind, do not mobilize public opinion in their own countries, if they do not contribute to combating the attack on mankind constituted by the atomic tests of the great Powers, they will not have kept faith with the appeal to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. I sincerely hope, gentlemen, that this *mea culpa* is the starting point of an active campaign to mobilize public opinion in all the countries represented here to end, once and for all, all atomic testing and in consequence the armaments race which is at the present time preventing science and technology from being put at the service of the human race.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

PROFESSOR J. C. EDOZIEN (NIGERIA), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

When a journalist interviewed me in the course of this Conference, he asked me whether I had observed any revolutionary changes in my country during this decade. I had not thought of this before and so I briefly surveyed the changes which have taken place in my country during the last few years.

Many new buildings, better homes, more schools, many more cars, more electricity but nothing really very striking, only a gradual transformation as far as the physical outlook was concerned. But then I realized that there has been one truly revolutionary change in the people themselves. They have become conscious, they believe in individual worlds and they yearn to become part of that change.

The revolutions in agriculture and industrialization are the key processes which will bring about the change that my people expect. This Conference has become an important factor in the very close interrelated reactions, which can help to produce this change.

First, it has stimulated the scientist in the advanced countries to examine critically his relation to his community and to assess more clearly than ever before, his role in the rapidly changing world scene. He must integrate himself and his work more closely with his society—he must dedicate himself to the task of harnessing the full resources of his own country and of creating a more efficient organization, for the effective utilization of external scientific technical assistance.

Secondly, it has surveyed in broad perspective the needs of the developing countries and served to draw the attention of scientists from the more developed countries as to how they can help individually and collectively to close the widening gap between the standards of life of the two groups. This Conference has posed to scientists from the advanced countries the challenge and question: can a group, so obviously powerful and so obviously idealistic, continue as onlookers in the world scene? We know from our meeting that the answer is in the negative and we hope therefore, that as a result of this Conference they will consciously strive to become a more effective force in spreading the source of technological advance more uniformly throughout the world. This very important task can no longer be left entirely to the realm of international diplomacy.

Finally, while emphasizing that the United Nations agencies constitute the most effective system for channelling international technical assistance without “strings” and without infringing on human dignity to which the peoples of the developing countries have a legitimate claim. The Conference has shown clearly that the existing machinery is not only not fully effective but is inadequate in measuring the means of the developing countries. The machinery needs to be examined and to be completely overhauled and this Conference has acted as a catalyst to accelerate this internal change.

This Conference has therefore been a truly remarkable occasion. It has already had its repercussions on its three elements, the scientists in the developing countries, the scientists in the developed countries and the United Nations agencies, which are the three vital factors for technological progress in the less developed countries. Governments are the links between these three factors, and scientists, apart from technological development, have a moral duty to exert their influence on Governments for the benefit of all humanity. The peoples of the developing countries have become deeply conscious of their existence in a rapidly changing

world and earnestly desire to become part of that change. It is my hope, and indeed, my conviction that this Conference will prove to be a highly significant milestone in the history of international action towards the fulfilment of this natural desire.

In closing, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to add my personal thanks and those of my country to our President and our Secretary-General for their invaluable contribution towards the success of this historic Conference.

ACADEMICIAN E. K. FEDOROV (UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President, fellow delegates:

It seems to me that our Conference has done a good job by the mere act of presenting to the entire world, by demonstrating to the entire world, yet again, all the importance and all the vast scope of the problems of the developing countries. The gulf between the level of production in different countries, the chasm between the level of prosperity in different countries, has not opened up overnight. Neither did it open up because some countries are poor in natural resources, nor because their peoples are somehow incapable of adapting themselves to science or technology. No, we know that many developing countries possess very rich natural resources, and the achievements of their ancient civilizations still fire the imagination. It is clear to us that the peoples of these countries are poor because their natural wealth, and the very labour of their people, have for a very long time been used to serve the interests of other countries, who built up their prosperity on this basis. And whereas, earlier, during the period of colonial domination they could not tell the world of their needs, today, when they have won their political independence, they will not and cannot tolerate any longer low standards of living or obsolete economic systems. The time has come to change the situation rapidly. And this, I think, is the main problem of the developing countries.

Can this problem be solved? Yes, it can. The potentialities of science and technology, which today stand at the disposal of the whole of mankind but did not exist earlier, here speak for themselves. In the many hundreds of papers submitted to our Conference all these possibilities have been examined. This can be seen from the experience, the practical experience, of the rapid development of backward regions in many countries, for example, the Soviet Union, particularly in Central Asia, and some of the socialist countries in the east and the west.

This, too, was propounded in hundreds of the papers submitted here by different scientists. This problem can and must be rapidly solved within the lifetime of a single generation. What is needed to solve the problem? Word has gone round of new institutions within the United Nations family, but I do not believe that another thousand international civil servants, who would begin to take up this work, would provide the solution to this problem. To my way of thinking, the main thing is that the peoples of the developing countries should have full control of their natural resources, and that they should be able to use their

own manpower to improve their well-being. It seems to me, that the achievement of full economic independence is extremely important. For this, it is essential that they apply the most advanced and most efficient methods in both small-scale and large-scale production. For this, it is equally necessary—and this has been shown in a large number of papers submitted to our Conference—that the training of their own resources of experts and scientists should be at all costs speeded up.

Of course, funds also are required; and alongside the total mobilization of the domestic resources available in each country, there is a need to attract resources from abroad. And those countries which, in the past, built their own prosperity on the exploitation of the natural resources and manpower of the less developed countries should be the first to provide such help. A different contribution to this work has been made, and will continue to be made, by other States; and the Soviet Union, which has never turned to its own advantage the resources of the developing countries, is providing, as everyone knows, considerable assistance in this field.

We scientists have gathered here in order to discuss the many questions of the application of science and technology. The time has long since passed when scientists lived secluded in the ivory towers of their laboratories, taking no interest in the outside world. Today, when science is exerting an enormous influence on life, scientists appreciate their responsibility for the ways in which their knowledge is being applied. No wonder that hundreds and thousands of eminent scientists throughout the world are fighting for peace, are fighting to remove the threat of a devastating war, are fighting for co-operation between the nations. And the Soviet scientists attending our Conference have enthusiastically supported the appeal, which originated in our midst, addressed to the Eighteen-Nation Committee for the speedy discontinuation of nuclear tests and the solution of the problem of universal and complete disarmament.

It seems to me, too, that the problem of the developing countries must become, not simply the professional concern of those scientists who are directly interested in it, but the great common task of all progressive scientists in the world. Soviet scientists have learned much at this Conference and are grateful to their colleagues for the experience they have gained here. We now understand the problems of the developing countries better. We deeply appreciate all the feelings which our colleagues in developing countries are experiencing, because we ourselves went through the same difficult times a few decades ago, times of backwardness, want and illiteracy for many of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

All that is now far behind us, and we are firmly convinced that these problems can be solved quickly in any country. I imagine that our colleagues from the developing countries who are present here, realize now that today nothing lies beyond man's reach, provided he makes intelligent use of his powers, and disposes intelligently of his own fate. We wish warmly all our colleagues success in their great and difficult endeavour and assure them that our knowledge and our experience will always be at their disposal.

H.E. SALAH EL-DIN HEDAYAT (UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President, your Excellencies, fellow delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

At the close of this undoubtedly successful Conference, I should like to hammer out some salient points. This Conference is only a beginning, and I would like to urge that many others follow. It has made possible a mutual exchange of experience in which the delegation of the United Arab Republic has honestly and objectively played its part respecting the two aims of national independence, and international co-operation, within the framework of the United Nations. Its deliberations have involved many principles which are in line with our national experience and which call for continued international action. The first is the principle of giving first priority to the development of human resources. The second is the principle of accelerated development, which can take place only through world-wide scientific co-operation. The third is the principle that every developing nation should participate positively in initiating this world-wide movement. Science and technology are no longer the concern of a few leading Powers. These principles today are more valid than ever before and, in particular, the principle that development is a total integrated process calling for continuous attacks on a broad front. The Conference has intensified our realization of the magnitude of the problems which remain to be solved, after adequate research carried out on the spot, by indigenous institutes, co-operating within the framework of the United Nations. Indeed, it would be fatal to belittle the size of the problems and the magnitude of the task that remains to be done. We cannot ignore the direct and varied repercussions of science and technology on the social and economic conditions and stability of the less developed countries.

Then there is the principle of effective international action within the framework of the United Nations. With the reorganization of the large number of existing agencies the Conference has expressed the need for a fresh approach to United Nations action in that field. This can be done only if you are open-minded enough to consider all possibilities for more effective international machinery, including that of establishing an agency for science and technology.

Mr. President, this was not meant to be an academic conference. Therefore, it is natural that it has given rise to a general consensus of opinion in favour of such action. The developing countries represent more than 40 per cent of the nations taking part in this Conference and more than 70 per cent of their population have been fully represented in the memorandum submitted to you, Mr. President, by their representatives including myself. In the name of these aspirations, and in the spirit of the United Nations Development Decade we are earnestly looking forward to an ever stronger United Nations machinery. The United Arab Republic is willing to put forward all its possible potentialities in order to realize this noble aim. This is in addition to the scientific, educational and economic aid that we are already exchanging with other developing countries until the idea achieves realization in the form of actual functioning machinery.

Needless to say, the United Arab Republic is willing to consider open-mindedly all possible measures for supplying international co-operation under the auspices of the United Nations. We have to take the measure of the past; no half-hearted measures are sufficient to meet the task of the United Nations Development Decade, we have to muster up enough courage and vision to convince the others of the proper action to be taken. History has proved how thoroughly we are in agreement with the spirit of the decade.

In conclusion, allow me, Mr. President to speak of my sincere admiration for your able leadership. I should also like to take the opportunity of thanking the Swiss Government, Mr. President, and the Secretary for the biggest conference ever to be held in Geneva, and lastly I would like to thank the Secretary-General and his staff for the work he has done.

SIR WILLIAM SLATER (UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

When I was told that I was to speak for a few minutes at this final plenary session, the task of giving my impressions of the Conference in so short a time seemed almost impossible, but as my mind travelled back over the events of the last 18 days, there emerged certain clear highlights against the general background.

The first amongst these was the change in the character of the Conference itself as it took shape in the hands of the delegates. Our President and Secretary-General wisely gave the necessary freedom for this self-expression, whilst retaining the essential control over the general proceedings. For this, amongst many other things, we all owe them our gratitude. There have been larger conferences, but there can have been few, if any, which covered as many widely diversified fields, linked only at a first glance through a common humanitarian and economic objective; the application of science and technology to alleviate the lot of the less fortunate.

Before we met, some might have claimed that a number of smaller conferences would have equally served the purpose, been easier to arrange and administer and more satisfying to the specialist. The wisdom of bringing together men of many interests has, however, in the result been more than amply justified. In no other way could the complexity of the problem facing a less developed country have been brought home to us so forcibly. In only such a conference could we have been made aware of the interactions between the diverse forms in which science and technology can be applied. The agriculturist attending sessions on road building, the industrialist on education, the health expert on the problems of urbanization, men with widely different interests drinking coffee together; such new contacts if they are followed up will in future make this Conference memorable as a landmark in the application of science in ordered development.

As the Conference has progressed, I have become more and more convinced that the originators of the Conference had this objective in mind. Wisely they

did not state it, but left it to grow as a natural outcome of bringing so many different interests together.

In some ways this Conference is the heir to that at Lake Success in 1948 called by Mr. Trygve Lie (UNSCCUB). The major differences lie in the wealth of experience which has been accumulated since then, in the better understanding of what is required for the orderly scientific development and in the active and often outstanding participation of the delegates of the developing countries at this Conference. They have been comparatively few in number but high of quality.

But perhaps for me the most valuable part of the Conference has been the chance it has offered to renew and enrich old and to make new friends. Long talks outside the formal meetings have enabled me to understand much better the difficulties which face the delegates from countries where there is much leeway to make up. Many of their difficulties might never have occurred to me. As a result, I shall return home better able to explain what the less developed countries are really needing. If, as I confidently hope, my country will be making more funds available both for bilateral and multilateral aid, this Conference will have helped the less developed countries to formulate their needs more precisely and my country to respond to these requests with a better understanding of the problems involved.

There is no doubt that this Conference has given a great impetus to the work before us. This impetus we must not lose, but equally we must take time to consider the best means of applying science and technology to the developing lands.

DR. WALSH McDERMOTT (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA), HEAD OF UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President, members of the Conference:

Mr. President, my delegation congratulates you and Dr. Chagas on the grand job you have both done for this Conference. Today marks my first appearance as a listed speaker before this Conference and this is as it should be, for like all of us I came to this Conference to learn. To be sure I have not learned all the facts and all the papers of this Conference, but neither have I read all the books in my university library back home. In neither case does this dismay me, for I have long since found that I have much to learn, that I am still learning and that when I can know what I did not learn today, it is that much easier to get at it tomorrow.

This is true of the student in the university and it is true of would-be delegates of this Conference which in a very real sense has been a replica in miniature of a university. These are affairs of the mind and at the end of this Conference as on graduation day at the university, the faintly cynical question of: "What did you get out of it?" betrays an ignorance of what the learning process is all about. Thus, I cannot pretend to give a tightly reasoned analysis of the process or the relative values. This will have to await another day. But what I can do

is to report my immediate impressions—impressions largely based on what I have been told by the many delegates here—those from the highly developed and those from the less developed countries.

Indeed, the most vivid impression of all is the truly extraordinary young men who have played such prominent roles here in virtually every delegation from the newly developing nations: these young men who have expressed themselves so well and with such great good sense in Spanish, French or English, although for many their public language is not their native tongue. You ask for hope. We have received here the finest hope of all in these young men and it is from what these young men have been saying here that I have gained most from my impressions.

They recognize that if the Conference has been broad, it is no broader than the problem and that this is something that cannot be avoided by immersing oneself in a single narrow technology.

Thus, if this Conference has done no other thing, it has totally demolished a notion that there is some single magic approach, be it capital transfer or education, that is the major answer to it all.

No industrialized country has the whole answer for the societies starting on the pathway to modernization. Science and technology are tools, useful tools, wonderful tools, but they are not absolute tools by which a nation can be built overnight.

The glamour of such instruments as atomic energy is giving way to realistic and knowledgeable judgement as to what science can do and what science cannot be expected to do. At least in the immediate future.

We have heard that science and technology cannot be transplanted ready made, and that there must be scientific and technological institutions in the receiving countries. We have heard that we must constantly review the existing international machinery for the application of science and technology in the development process and, what is more, we have heard that we must develop new systems, a multi-national effort to fulfil the needs that the United Nations can identify and define but which it cannot do itself for lack of funds.

To arrive at a consensus that development is whole, that the pattern of development is unique for each country, that science and technology are essential but have no inner magic, that national institutions are needed to receive international aid and that flexibility and adaptability are required even of our youngest national institutions. This is a formidable accomplishment of the intensive course we have been receiving here in the crowded days behind us. To me these are convincing truths from a welter of facts.

One final word. We must move fast and we have learned here that people can adapt to amazingly rapid change so long as they receive some human support in the process. Well, we are talking about human beings and let it never be said of any of us going forth from this Conference that we have used science and technology so clumsily, as might happen in any family anywhere, that a father's whole experience becomes totally without meaning for his son.

DR. CARLOS CHAGAS (BRAZIL), CONFERENCE SECRETARY-GENERAL:

We have come to the end of a journey, a journey in the course of which the hopes and expectations of the peoples of the world were united with the object of achieving the goal of comprehension and co-operation for which this Conference stands.

My first words must be words of gratitude towards my colleagues, scientific secretaries, executive and administrative associates, and all the personnel who have striven to make my task an easy one, and who have by their zealous and diligent work made possible this task which seemed to me at the outset an insurmountable one. Without their help I would not have been able to achieve anything. I would also like to thank especially, Dr. Thacker, our President, for his constant support and understanding.

During these days of the Conference we have come face to face with the problems with which development has to grapple; but we have also been able to measure what some countries and some international organizations have already achieved. These efforts are at times extremely moving, and if the results, regarded as a whole, are uneven, all that has been presented at this Conference strengthens the faith that we need to further our task.

At the present time, the problems which under-development brings into focus represent the most direct peril to our world, one might even say to our civilization proper; they constitute a universal preoccupation in which national rivalries, the antagonism of political systems and the egotism of certain privileged classes have no place.

We have concentrated our efforts on a free interchange of ideas, on the presentation of the most diverse views, and on the desire for achievement in such a way as to make this Conference a milestone not only in the Development Decade but also in the social evolution of mankind. What is the essential objective of this extraordinary initiative of the United Nations if not to free the largest part of the peoples of the world from the bondage of poverty?

There can no longer be any doubt—and the work of this Conference confirms our view—that this goal can be achieved only when science and technology are put to the service of man in order to enlarge and improve the methods whereby nature can be controlled and the world transformed. This will be to bring reality to the dreams of Francis Bacon who, more than 300 years ago, foresaw peace and prosperity reigning in a society where science would be applied to the service of men.

It was for this purpose that our Conference was brought into being. Its primary objective was to establish a record of achievements, failures, technical advantages and scientific short-cuts by which the nations of the world would be able to realize in the shortest possible time the progress they desire so ardently.

It has frequently been argued that this Conference was too vast in scope, in fact encyclopaedic. Surely, such an argument betrays a misconception of its aims. As a professional scientist I have so often heard the contrary argument

in criticism of the congresses and conferences which I have attended. How specialized they were. How could we reach an understanding in a world where economists are incapable of understanding economists, physicists incapable of understanding physicists, and one mathematician speaks a different language from another, and all are remote from the masses which represent 80 per cent of the world's population?

To inaugurate the Development Decade, the United Nations desired to organize a conference for the application of science and technology for the benefit of the developing countries; its purpose was clearly not to arrange a meeting for specialists but one in which competent men from various specialized fields might come together and pool their knowledge so that, in a cross-fertilized way, a better study might be made of the various problems which are encountered in the developing nations, and the solution of which is indispensable if the tempo of peace and prosperity is to be increased in the world.

It is proper to point out—if only to obviate a similar situation at future conferences of this kind—that unhappily the participation of the less developed countries was not as large as had been expected. Remedial measures are of course open to the ruling bodies of the United Nations. However, the quantity of scientific papers presented by developing countries and, as a matter of fact, their quality, as well as the active participation in our meetings of their delegates present in Geneva, have made a substantial contribution to our proceedings.

The mass of problems which were evoked in our sessions was truly immense. We might indeed have been overwhelmed had we not, at the same time, given heed to the voice of those assuring us that scientific solutions have in so many instances served to overcome obstacles which seemed insuperable and to point to solutions without which the future would indeed be sombre.

It is my firm belief that development is essentially an *état d'esprit*; I would even say it is a mystic conditioning of our people, and I feel that one of the goals achieved by our Conference was to establish this common aim within the international community. At the same time, every one of us coming from the less developed areas must try by persuasion, propaganda and constant effort to convince our fellow countrymen, and in particular the so-called ruling classes, that development is the *mot d'ordre* of our times, and that accordingly they must yield many of their privileges so that our nations may achieve the objectives which the masses have the right to attain.

This calls for an enormous effort, both at the national and the international level: bilateral and multilateral agreements must be urgently increased. Having heard the unanimous expression of the under-developed nations' desire for international aid free of political attachments, let us remember the words of Paul of Tarsus addressed directly to the more powerful countries: "Those who sow in parsimony, harvest in parsimony, but those who sow in abundance, harvest in abundance."

It was natural that the state of anxiety which haunts our days should have its repercussion in our Conference. This explains the impatience of many of

the participants who look upon development not as a far distant goal, but as something to be attained forthwith, a target of immediate action, even on the part of our Conference. We have to act and act fast. If we fail to do so our hopes and our dreams will vanish into thin air. Humanity risks being involved in the chaos represented by misery and destruction.

I am nevertheless convinced that this Conference establishes the first important step on the way to achieving the immense task we have set before us.

This is a great endeavour: to ensure a better distribution of riches, social justice and happiness for every inhabitant of the earth. This is indeed a noble task to which every citizen of every country of the world must contribute.

Before drawing conclusions from our debates, and noting some of our more important findings, I should like to suggest that faith and hope were born from our debates: it has been quite apparent that the problems set by development—even though they may present seeming differences when the time element of social evolution is disregarded in our appraisals—are quite similar in nature and that past experience can afford rational guidance.

We have seen that development is a complex and dynamic operation, which can be approached only through the mobilization of the total resources of every nation and through the co-ordination of many disciplines and activities. We understand clearly that none of us may consider his special field to have a greater significance than the furthering of development.

As an outcome of our discussions, it seems to me that one problem of the developing countries which has undoubtedly a very high priority is the problem of agriculture (including, in the foremost place, agrarian reform, in which the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization and its Freedom from Hunger Campaign is making itself felt) and health, for no individual can be employed to advantage, whatever the activity, unless he is physically prepared for it. Hence an equilibrium must be achieved between agricultural development and industrialization before we launch any large-scale programme of massive industrialization.

Looking back to the past, I may say, without any false pride—I am not speaking as a physician—that beyond any doubt one of the domains in which mankind can acclaim its scientific achievements is that of preventive medicine.

This is the lesson that stems from the campaigns for the eradication of malaria, for mass vaccination against yellow fever and poliomyelitis, from the fight against bilharziasis and the triumphs over tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, from the control of African and American trypanosomiasis: all the immense tasks to which the World Health Organization has contributed so largely and which I evoke here merely to cite a supreme example of the application of scientific methods for the benefit of mankind.

Global planification is seen to be the first step in development, and it follows that the question of priorities is one of the first each Government has to tackle. From this choice will depend the destiny of less developed nations; it will determine the fate of new countries confronted by the dilemma of true independence or subjection to what I may term technological colonialism.

One of the main conclusions emerging from our Conference is that the most urgent aspect of development is the increase of human resources, and thereby the adequate preparation of man to live a community life. Great efforts have already been made in this direction by nations and international organizations, but excellent though they have been, they have achieved only a small fraction of the appointed task. As in the case of Prometheus, this effort has to be renewed, if not enlarged, day by day.

To increase human resources is a hard and difficult task, but, as was stressed so often during the Conference, every such increment represents the finest investment for economic development. Clearly, one of its most important aspects must be the training of technical cadres. We have heard from the majority of representatives that this is a task to be undertaken on a national scale, organized and developed on the spot, and I wholeheartedly endorse their conclusions. I should in particular like to dwell upon certain salient aspects.

First of all, must we not voice our gravest anxiety when we hear that 700 million adults are illiterate? The alphabet has to be given to them, not only so that they may envisage a fuller participation in the social life of their countries but also, as a duty, to enable them to attain a status compatible with human dignity in the modern world.

Paraphrasing Mahatma Ghandi, who, by the humanity of his objectives and by the simplicity of his life, symbolizes all our hopes, I venture to say that men cannot be happy until the day when "every man has a bowl of milk in one hand and the alphabet in the other".

I am disturbed also by the inadequacy of the universities in the underdeveloped countries—and I am speaking particularly of those belonging to the region from where I come. They have failed to understand what is expected of them and instead have become enslaved by traditions and obsolete methods. Nevertheless, it is from these institutions that there should come the new synthesis of science and sociology so much needed in our present world, and it is for them to establish the lines on which the dynamic process of social and human evolution has to expand, a process which would stagnate if kept in the rigid hands of Governments, political parties and social cliques.

It is necessary constantly to emphasize that the nations should find the essential sources of the scientific and technological progress which is so much needed in the realm of the universities which are fully conscious of their social role. They must also help in creating the best conditions for development itself. This requires a transfer of information and "know-how", but this transfer will have no significance if it is not adapted to local conditions. The science and technology developed in the receiving country have an important role to play in this adaptation. They will command respect for local conditions and an understanding of the sociological, ethnic and historical problems which characterize the conditions of each country.

I need hardly state that I am not now speaking of the unjustifiable privileges maintained by the egotism of certain classes and clans which had, as its effect,

that in the renewal of the social structure, the pathways chosen, though not always the best, were the only possible ones. The introduction of scientific methods in new countries may present some difficulties because of the international character of science which often leads the scientist and the technologist to forget that culture, on the contrary, has a national character. This is an integral part of the life of a nation, and indeed virtually essential to its survival. Hence, in the introduction of new technical methods, it is necessary to adapt them to national conditions, and never to seek to apply an inverse procedure.

This would demand of the teaching centres a special attention to the social sciences so that the problems of international co-operation may be approached in a way permitting of the establishment, in the not too distant future, of the ethics of national involvement, already present to the minds of progressive and free people. Failing this, there is reason to fear that the mutual involvement of nations may serve rather to increase than to reduce tension.

Among the social sciences, I feel the lack of an important discipline, which might be called the discipline of development. In fact development responds to the co-ordination of so many different scientific activities that its progress depends on the elaboration of its own methodology, and of a doctrine whereby a balance may be struck between the different sciences. It seems to me that the creation of an international institute for development, a free forum where every opinion might be heard and every point of view debated would be a great step towards the achievement of our aims, and it is my opinion that this is a new task which could be carried out by UNESCO.

One of the most important problems connected with the training of cadres is the introduction of science at the lowest possible school level. It is indeed inconceivable that in many societies which, by their position, dominate the world, a purely classical education still prevails. However, in many developed countries new curricula have been established in which science has its normal place. From this experience, pilot projects have been experimentally undertaken in the developing countries. These trials may be the short cuts needed to increase the number of scientists and technologists. They have to be pursued notwithstanding the opposition of antiquated pedagogues. The cause of development demands a revolution in the methods of education. But the need for the training of personnel is also felt in the field of workmanship, and we must intensify in every way the policy of training skilled technicians. This is a task which should certainly be the responsibility of the International Labour Organisation. Another point which has been stressed repeatedly in our discussions is the need to integrate women fully in the social context of our life. They have to play a dual role: as much in a professional capacity as in their classical role. In my opinion, every woman should have a basic professional preparation at the same level as men. They are an asset essential to social development and the less developed countries should pay the greatest attention to this fact. The Director of ILO said that even development could be measured by the degree of woman's active participation in the national life of a country, or at

least by the degree of her emancipation. I would merely add that, in my view, this participation cannot be measured solely by economic indexes, for one should never forget the contribution of enthusiasm, understanding, and comprehension which a woman may bring to a man's life, and this is but another form of her contribution to the growth of a nation. However, I should add that the emphasis put on the *local* development of human resources should not make us renounce completely the exchange of research experts, a system which has hitherto represented the usual source of science and technology for under-developed countries. Notwithstanding the many problems which this interchange has produced, and which were frequently mentioned during our debates, I think that, if supported by the national policy which I have outlined, the system may become more fully effective.

There can be little doubt that the multiplication of regional centres, of which a large number have been established by UNESCO and other international agencies, represents a great step towards the improvement of technical cadres. These centres have the advantage of utilizing existing resources, and they are able to co-ordinate the efforts of various nations.

Another great task is to use more widely the mass communication media. Educational broadcasting and television are still at a formative stage in many countries where they could play a role of primary importance. Looking daily at the antennae reigning over the shacks in the slums of Rio, I wonder when the day will dawn when material progress will be truly devoted to the improvement of the human condition of our people. The programme which UNESCO has already initiated in this context is well worth developing.

Next, I would touch upon a related subject with which this Conference has dealt. It is one which, by reason of its gravity, cannot fail to preoccupy each one of us. The demographic expansion of the world has given rise and will continue to give rise to problems of a moral and social character. To these are added vexing economic problems and problems of agricultural production. This general subject has been freely discussed at our Conference, but none of us can be surprised that anything approaching a unanimous conclusion has proved possible. The drift from the countryside to the towns, which is a closely related matter, poses questions of extreme importance which the less developed countries must surely tackle without delay if they are not to be confronted with a situation in which the swamping of their towns by the mass exodus from the countryside leaves them face to face with a problem that will be wholly insoluble.

To conclude this part of my address, I would express the view that only intensive action in the training of technical cadres will enable us to produce the geologists and geophysicists capable of recognizing our natural resources; the engineers capable of providing us with transport, building new aircraft, designing new machines and furnishing new forms of energy resources; the specialists in electronics able to introduce into our activities the advantageous use of computers and new forms of telecommunication; the sociologists to cope with the problems of rural socialization and urbanization; the public health specialists,

the economists and all the scientists and technologists whose services we need. A short remark should be made here. It refers to the initiative mentioned by the representatives of UNESCO about the creation of an Institute for the Training of Scientific Administration, a laudable but hazardous undertaking, which deserves our attention in spite of the difficulties it will encounter before it can be properly carried out.

The problem of the increase of human resources is thus a major part of our preoccupations. Let me say that another problem concerns the transfer of information which, to be effective, needs to find a national structure capable of absorbing it, without risk of disturbing what I may call the national ecology.

And then one of the problems present in our minds relates to the financial implementation needed to achieve development. It is a truism that development implies huge investments. In this domain we have to unite all our efforts, if not to circumvent the danger, at least to understand the data which harass us and lead us to the border of despair. When we see that 80 per cent of mankind is in a condition of indigence if not of misery or starvation, the voice of free men must rise above any national pride and ask for peace based on disarmament, the only salvation for mankind in the atomic age. Thus the great resources of every nation, now unhappily devoted to the acquisition of weapons of destruction, would be used at the national as at the international level for the building of hospitals, scientific institutions, centres for technical training employed on the exploitation of national resources and the creation of new methods of production, used for the eradication of endemics, a rational industrialization, the elimination of illiteracy, leading towards all goals allowing man to enjoy his human condition without fear for the morrow.

This requires from every one of us, of every race, ideology, creed and nationality, a sustained effort, blended with persuasion, perseverance, humility and tolerance, which is not always easy to undertake but is nevertheless of extreme importance.

However, and this I say with utmost emphasis, let us not wait for disarmament before undertaking all the initiatives we have focused on development, because, and I say so in despair, disarmament may be long in coming, and I believe that any progress achieved in the way of development will be an effective step in favour of world understanding and thus towards disarmament.

Another point which emerges from our discussions is the desire not to see this immense effort crumble away but, on the contrary, to see it pursued and reinforced by a continuous and aggressive action able to transform into reality all the expectations and projects we have discussed during the past fortnight. Many opinions were heard on this during our debates. Many of them reflected ideas already expressed on other occasions by the less developed countries. Their sincerity, their desire for progress and their wish to expand certain programmes of international co-operation voiced the ideals of many of the less developed countries. For all those reasons, their suggestions cannot be ignored, they must

be explored and the solutions they propose should be carefully judged on their merits as well as in regard to their weak points.

This is what the United Nations certainly proposes to do. It will renew its efforts in favour of development by strengthening the activity of the specialized agencies, to whose work, in my personal capacity, I would like to pay a tribute of praise, and also by promoting the studies needed to emphasize their role in the field of development.

It has been suggested during our discussions that a committee should be established to study the implementation of the ideas emerging from our work. This might be achieved as a central organization or within one or more of the specialized agencies. It is not for me to pass judgement on the wisdom of this suggestion, but I cannot refrain from saying how much I have learnt in meeting with groups of experts. This was my privilege and my experience when I took part in the Scientific Committee to study the effects of atomic radiation, the World Health Organization's Advisory Committee for medical research, and, during the organization of this Conference, the Scientific Advisory Panel and the Scientific Advisory Committee of the United Nations. I have seen how these expert groups can really prove a source of important and collective scientific thought and thus perform an important scientific task for our days.

Let me elaborate on some thoughts expressed on the occasion of the birth of the atomic age by John McMurray: "Science is neither good nor bad; it is the men who apply it who are."

They tell us that our hopes and our aspirations would be valueless if in our task the moral and ethical values did not command the scientific and technological methods which are no more than instruments for use in furthering social progress, human justice, the liberty of the individual and a spirit of understanding among the peoples of the world.

Let us never forget that the real objective of development is the man; *l'homme tout entier*, in the words of François Perroux. That means, as many of the delegates have expressed it, other factors besides purely economic ones, for the human factor has to be considered and appraised in development. If we fail to do so, development may remain an abstract notion and all our efforts will bring only more power to the powerful and more riches to the rich.

The human being, it is true, has to eat, to work, and form an integral part of his community but, at the same time, he must defend those individual prerogatives which establish his human condition, in which his everyday worries equally with the dramatic moments of his existence, must be compensated by the fulfilment of happiness.

Centuries ago, before the anxieties of our modern days existed, and when we could not find dwelling under the same roof the illiterate and the man able to cope with the mysteries of quantum mechanics, a true human being, a poet and a philosopher gave us this advice which I quote from Sophocles:

"When men lose their joy, I do not believe they live: they are just animated bodies. You may store up in your house whatever pleases you, the most

splendid riches, live in the magnificence of a king: but if joy does not prevail, all this cannot buy you the shadow of smoke in comparison to true happiness.”

In dealing with our unsparing task and trying to build up the ideal city of Thomas More, let us not forget the words of one of the great thinkers of the Hellenic civilization.

MR. PAUL HOFFMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SPECIAL FUND, ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

A VITAL DIMENSION OF CO-OPERATION FOR MANKIND

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight papers ago, 95 meetings ago, 250 film showings ago and countless speeches ago, United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, regrettably unable to be with you, sent a message of greetings and good wishes to the participants in this great Conference. He has followed the proceedings of this Conference with the deepest interest, and he has asked me to express his congratulations on your very fruitful work. May I add, on behalf of the heads of all the agencies in the United Nations family, and on behalf of the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board as well as myself, our own thanks and deep appreciation. The Conference will undoubtedly be remembered as an important event in the unfolding of the United Nations Development Decade as well as in the history of the United Nations as a whole.

We are now living in the midst of the most revolutionary period ever known. Forty-five new countries have won their independence since the end of the Second World War. But the two revolutions which are likely to leave the greatest impress on this twentieth century are the “revolution of rising expectations”, which is taking place throughout the less developed areas, and the revolution of modern technology and science. It is a fortunate coincidence that these last two revolutions are taking place concurrently, because if it were not for the revolution in technology and science there would be no hope that we could meet the rising expectations now filling the hearts of half the world’s population.

The United Nations Special Fund, of which I have the honour to be the Managing Director, has the responsibility first of assisting the developing countries in finding out what physical resources they have, and second of helping them to establish training institutes of various kinds so that their own nationals may be taught to make effective use of those resources. The Special Fund to date has committed \$US88 million for resource and industrial surveys and feasibility studies, \$US53 million for applied research institutes, \$US103 million for advanced training and technical education and \$US7 million for development planning institutes.

We are well aware of the contributions science and technology have already made to the process of bringing to light the physical resources of the low-income

countries. I could give many examples from our experience in the Special Fund alone. One is that of aerial surveys where contemporary methods—steadily being improved—can already compress into one decade soil, mineral, water and transport investigations that, by methods that were standard a generation ago, would have taken a century. This is but one of the marvels of our age. Another exciting new instrument for discovery is the peaceful atom. Among the many applications of radio-active isotopes, medical diagnosis has been greatly aided, new accuracy is being brought to ground investigation and answers are being obtained to imponderables of plant breeding and fertilization, of animal husbandry and of insect control.

Nor is this the end. Electronic computers are being used for building mathematical models of river beds—showing where dams should be built, flood control barriers introduced, irrigation works installed. Computers are also proving their value in a host of other directions, not least in development planning. All this at less cost, with greater speed and higher efficiency than the older methods.

These incredible new tools are adding to the proof coming to the United Nations each day that the low-income countries are richly endowed with the physical resources required for their prosperity and sustained economic growth.

Potentially, these low-income countries are also rich in human abilities. Of the 1,300 million people living in the less developed countries for which the United Nations has some responsibility, almost half cannot read or write. Not over ten per cent of children from 14 to 18 are in secondary schools and only the thinnest layer are undergoing technical training or taking university work. Today everyone recognizes the intimate relationship that exists between the economic development of a country and the education of its people. Only by giving the highest priority to the development of education at all levels, with particular emphasis on the training of people to make effective use of their natural resources, can there be an adequate response to the revolution of rising expectations. Only through education can the benefits of the revolution of science and technology be realized. Making effective use of human resources is an entirely different task from that of speeding the discovery of physical resources. It is an area where there is need—desperate need—for innovation and change. I question whether this need can be met without fundamental change in teaching methods.

The United Nations Secretary-General and all of us concerned with helping to speed development are greatly encouraged by your evident recognition that, however spectacular the immediate results of this Conference, its greatest achievement will be to set the stage for the vastly greater contribution that science and modern technology have yet to make to human progress. It is the follow-through that is all-important.

It seems to us that one of the first necessary steps in an expansion and reorientation of the scientific research and technological development now going on in the advanced countries, to make certain that adequate attention is given to the needs of the developing countries. I recall a conversation I had some 12 years ago with the late Dr. Carl Compton, who was then head of the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology. I asked this great physicist how soon it would be before the attention of the scientists could be diverted from research designed to blow man off the face of the earth to activities aimed at giving men a better living and a better life. Because I have spent part of my life on the American desert and know what a few drops of water can do to make land productive, I asked him specifically about the possibilities for desalinating water. He replied that if only \$US200 million, namely 10 per cent of what had been spent on developing the atomic bomb, has been given to the task, commercially feasible measures for the large-scale desalination of water would already have been found. Need I tell you that that \$US200 million has not been made available, although I am glad to report that a few million dollars are being spent annually for this purpose to very good effect, and that it may not be too long before vast arid zones of the earth can be turned into gardens.

Not only have the industrialized countries responsibilities for expanding and reorientating their research. They also have heavy responsibilities to assist in the introduction of new knowledge and techniques in the low-income countries and to support their wide-scale application.

If there are thus major responsibilities which rest with the more advanced countries, the action to be taken by the developing countries is no less crucial. The developing countries should give a more important place in their planning to the part that science and technology must play if development is to be speeded. Specifically, every developing country will need certain institutions for this purpose and need to have at its disposal, among its own citizens, at least some technologists and scientists. And those that are available must be regarded as the nucleus upon which to build. I will not dwell further on this point, which was discussed in the Secretary-General's introductory speech, delivered by Mr. de Seynes.

Further, in the low-income and industrialized countries alike there is the urgent need to bridge the gap between disciplines and activities, for instance to relate in a timely and essential manner the work of scientists and technologists with that of those who are planning and carrying out development programmes.

Finally, there is the role of the United Nations—a matter of especial concern to the Secretary-General, who is called upon to report on the Conference and its follow-up to the Economic and Social Council this summer. It is clear that the United Nations family will have to give greatly increased recognition, at all levels—headquarters, regional commissions and field offices—to science and technology. Many suggestions to this end have been made in the course of the Conference. They will be very carefully considered in the coming months by the Secretary-General as well as by the heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. I do not wish in any way to prejudge the conclusions which may be reached as a result of such a study but I venture to think that the following elements will need to find a place among them:

(1) As was suggested in the Secretary-General's opening statement, help to developing countries in building up national scientific and technological

institutions and in arranging for the education and training of scientists and technologists should be recognized as an international responsibility and should to the greatest possible extent be made available on request by the United Nations and its related agencies.

(2) The provision of effective help will require a further strengthening of the growing network of joint field officers of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Board. It is the responsibility of all of us to see that these offices in nearly 70 low-income countries expand their services. Suitably supported by the various United Nations agencies, they could act as vital channels of information on scientific and technical developments of interest and value to the countries in which they are located; they could also gather and transmit to the appropriate United Nations agency information concerning new areas to which the attention of scientists and technologists might be directed.

(3) It may be necessary to seek ways of handling certain problems of the application of science and technology on a regional level and others—such as those of tropical areas—on an interregional level. Regional arrangements, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and linked, I would hope, with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, might therefore also be envisaged. I believe that the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund would share my interest in supporting not only projects on a national level in this field, but also in supporting for soundly conceived regional projects such as autonomous institutes of science and technology related to the regional commissions.

(4) The gaps in international action, the researches that should be stimulated, the areas where the dissemination and application of new knowledge and processes are inadequate, all should be identified and steps taken to fill them as soon as possible.

(5) What is needed is new programmes, new money and a new sense of collective responsibility. The existing organizations of the United Nations family provide a firm and adequate basis upon which to build. But the work of the United Nations family in the whole field of science and technology should be brought under continuing review so as to ensure an inter-disciplinary approach and a maximum of co-operation and co-ordination. The Secretary-General is proposing that this becomes a priority matter for continuous joint consideration by the executive heads of the specialized agencies and himself in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at which he presides.

The formulation of a body of recommendations for international action is obviously a matter of very great importance not only to the United Nations family but also to each individual country here represented. In carrying out this task, the Secretary-General will rely heavily on the help of the heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency; but he is most anxious also to have the benefit of consultations with those Governments who were asked to provide the senior officers of this Conference. He therefore intends

to invite the President and the Secretary-General of the Conference and the countries which provided vice-presidents to continue to give him the benefit of their informal views through consultation with him within the next two or three months.

The Secretary-General believes that these consultations would enable him better to assist the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of practical programmes of international action to help carry forward most effectively the great task which this Conference has begun.

Finally, Secretary-General U Thant has asked me, now that your meetings are ending, to thank each and every one of the officers of this Conference for their assistance, and particularly the Secretary-General of the Conference and you, Mr. President, for your most valuable assistance.

If I may, I should like to conclude on a personal note. I firmly believe that if in this present United Nations Development Decade we can reach the goal set by the General Assembly, the momentum gained will ensure that, before this century ends, we will have won the war most worth winning—the war against chronic ill-health, mass poverty and ignorance.

MR. ABBA EBAN (ISRAEL), VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

Sixteen days ago we began a dialogue of which the end is distant and the consequence still unknown. But there can be no uncertainty about the greatness of our theme. It is nothing less than the intersection of the two movements which dominate the life of our age. One of these is the growth of knowledge. Vast conceptual changes, new terms for the understanding and definition of nature, have gone in hand with spectacular technological results. Man is now clothed with a power which he never previously held—to generate and control energy; to fructify land; to conserve and utilize water; to combat disease; and to draw mankind together in close and constant accessibility.

Together with the growth of knowledge we have celebrated the growth of freedom. The movement of scientific progress has been accompanied by an intense movement of national liberation. More than 50 States, most of them in Africa, have added their flags to the international family within the past two decades.

Fifteen years ago a quarter of the world's population lived in colonies and dependent territories under the rule of imperial powers. Today the emancipation of Asia is almost complete. In Africa the family of independent States has grown from three to 33. All but a few of the 230 million Africans have achieved their sovereignty or are negotiating for its early attainment. Multitudes are newly embarked on the adventure of freedom with its pitfalls and hazards—but also with its deep, enduring satisfactions.

If constitutional freedom could itself guarantee welfare and equality we should now be celebrating mankind's golden age. But in the awakening continents political freedom has not been attended by a parallel liberation of peoples from

their social and economic ills. Behind the new emblems of sovereignty millions continue to languish in squalor, illiteracy and disease. Men awaken to learn that they may be free in every constitutional sense and yet lose the essence of their freedom in the throes of famine and want. As the political inequality between nations passes away, a new inequality comes to the fore. It is the inequality between those who inherit the new abundance and those who can only look in upon it from outside.

This Conference has sharply revealed the extent of the gulf separating those two worlds. In the advanced countries the average *per caput* income varies between \$US900 in Europe and \$US2,500 in North America. In most countries of Asia and Africa it is \$US50 to \$US100. In advanced western countries the average life expectancy has reached 68 to 71. In the undeveloped areas it stands between 29 and 39. In the West, industrialization goes forward with swift momentum. In most of the new States it is impeded by the lack of basic technical skills, of power and transport, and of the social and economic infrastructure necessary for a technological society. Natural resources are abundant but not developed. The lack of momentum in the educational movement prevents a wider acquisition of technical skills. Debilitating diseases continue to enfeeble the people and set a limit to production. At the same time the expansion of welfare in the advanced countries is swift and headlong. And the gap is becoming wider, with the science and technology of the advanced countries increasing it dynamically year by year.

Meanwhile the pressure of population on resources grows more intense. Since this Conference convened here on 4 February the world's population has increased by 1,600,000. It has grown by 10,000 since this morning's session began less than three hours ago. The resources available for development have not correspondingly increased.

The disparities in achievement between the advanced and the developing States do not arise from any inherent inequalities in moral and intellectual capacity. Nothing has been achieved by Europe and America of which Africa and Asia are intrinsically incapable. Indeed, if a conference similar to this had been convened some centuries ago, the East would have been defined as the advanced world, the West as the backward region. The truth is that since the scientific revolution began one part of humanity has been cut off from contact with processes of thought and action which have endowed another part of humanity with the elements of its power.

It might seem that all we need to do is to "export" science and technology from countries in which it is abundant to countries in which it is scarce. Such an easy formulation would distort the truth. Science is a plant which can grow only in certain conditions of social climate and economic soil. It cannot be transferred fully grown. Science is not a monopoly of any social system. It has flourished both in capitalist and in socialist societies. It has prospered in big States, but some of its most eminent representatives and institutions have arisen in small communities. Nevertheless, it is a tree that will grow only in a society which possesses a vision of development, which allows freedom for the creative

imagination, and in which education, the pursuit of scientific truth and the penetration of the spectacle of nature are held in profound respect.

Every State, however poor and small, can train enough of its citizens to ensure its own entry into the domain of scientific thought and action. Indeed, the prolonged exclusion of any State from that world is compatible neither with its national dignity nor with its economic and social progress. But the narrowing of the gap between advanced and developing States requires international action going far beyond scientific advice and technical training. I shall try to indicate some of the paths which this Conference has charted.

(1) There must be a vast increase in the flow of capital available for developing States. Some of us have joined in calling attention to the improbability of such an increase so long as \$US150,000 million and untold efforts by scientists and technicians are spent annually on the arms race. Even if our hopes in this direction are not fulfilled, something can be achieved by a more logical system of human priorities in the world's scientific effort. How is it possible to justify the expenditure of tens of billions of dollars in prestige projects in outer space, when there is hunger, diseases and illiteracy on this planet where the human condition stands to be determined for good or ill? Is it our business to invade the moon or to save the earth for our common humanity?

(2) The advanced States and the international agencies should regard this problem as having a higher priority than it has hitherto enjoyed. If we cannot change the relationship between advanced and backward regions within two decades, the chances of a peaceful and ordered human society may be forever lost. By 2000, a world populated by 6,280 million people will not be able to endure the inequalities which now exist between States. The problem which has engaged the attention of this Conference should be solemnly considered by the heads of all Governments interested in international development. The problem is not less urgent than those on which other "summit conferences" have been held.

(3) It follows also that the United Nations should regard this Conference as a beginning, not a climax. The President of the Conference should be invited to summarize our experience not only at the ECOSOC but also at the next session of the General Assembly. The decisions required from Member Governments are policy decisions. I think that the President, the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee and the Vice-Presidents should meet before the next session of the General Assembly to formulate alternative proposals for machinery designed to associate the scientific community more closely with the progress of developing areas and with the work of the existing specialized agencies.

(4) Nothing of value can be achieved without the initiative of the Governments of developing States. These Governments must be given a deepened confidence in the modern scientific movement as one of the sources of their progress. The course open to them is clear: draw up a survey of resources;

formulate a ten-year development plan; give the most urgent priority to human resources; establish an indigenous science through the training of a scientific *élite*; make maximal use of the United Nations specialized agencies, of bilateral agreements, and of the specialized assistance which is so patently available to Governments seeking accelerated development.

Let us hope and believe that the leaders of new nations will approach the problems of development and technical progress with the same ardour and perseverance which they have hitherto devoted to the struggle for national liberation.

(5) While I advocate a full use of international machinery, I do not believe that the United Nations should claim a monopoly of initiative and responsibility. The communion between the world of science and the world of national liberation should be sustained at every level. Individual States and scientific institutions should do what they can to stimulate the reciprocal flow of experience and knowledge. Bilateral programmes sometimes have an intimacy and speed which large international agencies cannot always achieve.

(6) Many of the new States have territories and populations too small to constitute viable units of development. Irrigation projects, universities and research institutes—except in such unusual conditions as those which affect my own country—require a broad demographic and territorial basis. There is a strong case for regional organization of planning and research, especially in Africa. It is not impossible to combine individual sovereignty with collective development.

(7) Future conferences held by the United Nations or in Member States should be of more limited scope and should address themselves to clearly defined fields. Believing that soil and water are still the main sources of life for millions in the awakening continents Israel proposes to hold a conference in 1963, bringing experts on agricultural planning and agrarian education together with ministers and officials of developing States concerned with these problems. I believe that similar specialized conferences could usefully consider problems of disease control, technical and scientific education, the use of new energies, initial industrialization and planning and survey techniques. The dialogue held here must be maintained and even intensified, but on an increasingly functional basis.

If we understand this Conference in its special context of history, we have no reason to be disappointed. We have been wisely led by our distinguished President, Professor Thacker, and ably organized by Secretary-General Dr. Chagas and his associates. There has never been such a concentration of scientific knowledge and responsibility in the service of humanity's submerged millions—those who have secured the outward form of liberty and now seek its inner content. There is evidence that the world's scientific conscience is being galvanized by the pathos and opportunity of the less developed regions. This is the first generation of mankind in which the elimination of poverty and disease has become objectively possible. Science is the father of this possibility. Scientists do not

wish to retreat into their laboratories in an effort to escape the challenge of human anguish and human hope. They have the will and the capacity to transform the human situation.

If we can only fertilize their will and organize their capacity we may yet inaugurate one of the great ages of history.

PROFESSOR ABDUS SALAM (PAKISTAN), CHIEF SCIENTIFIC ADVISER TO THE
PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN:

WORLD DEVELOPMENT: A CRISIS FOR SCIENCE

Mr. President, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

I am deeply conscious of the great honour you, Mr. President, have done me and my country by asking me to speak at this concluding plenary session. Even apart from its lasting impact on world affairs, this will remain a memorable Conference for all those who attended it, first for its intense vitality coupled with refreshing plain speaking and secondly for the remarkable—truly remarkable—unanimity of development experience it has revealed. For its undoubted success, we all owe to you, Mr. President, to the Secretary-General and to his devoted Secretariat, the deepest debt of gratitude.

What have been the lessons of the Conference? Much of what I want to say has been highlighted by the distinguished delegates from France, USA, UAR, USSR and particularly Nigeria. For me the major lesson of the Conference is simply this: world development will come when the scientist and the technologist first begin truly to value their own potential. And when I say scientist and technologist let me be very clear. I do not mean only the distinguished representatives here, but also those outside this hall, those who constitute the whole body of science and technology. For far too long has the scientist lived in an ivory tower of his own creation. For far too long has he lived the captive life of the genie of Aladdin's lamp. He must change his own attitudes before he can ever hope to see the goal of world development fully realized.

Let me be more explicit. If there is one thing this Conference has focused for all of us, it is this. For the under-developed world there is absolutely no short cut to prosperity. Science and technology are almost like magic potions but not—certainly not—in the tiny doses that we at present can afford.

In saying this, I am fully conscious that it might indeed have been otherwise. After all, within our own generation we have seen the miracle of the antibiotic revolution. We have seen that science can conquer early death relatively inexpensively, that man can be made to linger longer if only to die eventually of starvation. It is perfectly possible that tomorrow may bring an inexpensive antidote to hunger but unfortunately our Conference did not hear any word of this.

Granted then, that we the scientists from the developing countries have been here to learn how best to equip ourselves for making the right choices, with the slender resources at our disposal, how likely is it that when we go back to our

countries we shall actually be asked to exercise these choices? Let us make no mistake about it. With rare and refreshing exceptions, we are hardly the men who run the development and planning councils in our countries. At present this is the prerogative of our civil administrators—men who are the finest products of the culture of the Arts, of the culture of Law, of the culture of War—but seldom if ever of the culture of Science. With unfortunate monotony this pattern repeats itself in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America. Quite often the priorities are set in practice by a distinguished scientist colleague from abroad; in Professor García's eloquent phrase "by someone with the ability to speak Spanish with a foreign accent".

Why does the scientist and the technologist carry so little responsibility for development in his own country? I could blame it on the legacy of our past. I could blame it on the acquiescence of our colleagues from some of the richer countries in accepting this pattern in their own conditions. But mostly the fault is with ourselves that we are underlings. Our own attitudes have been too academic. We have hardly equipped ourselves to fight for and take responsibility. If there is one thing this Conference has done, it has reawakened in us the resolve to fight and the willingness to accept all tasks of technological development.

Perhaps I am somewhat hard on some of the scientists from the richer countries. Perhaps there are very good reasons why they should play no more than the advisory role of subordinate technicians, why they should not wish to shoulder eventual responsibility for development in their own countries. But when their acquiescence in the present scheme of things seriously affects the prospects of world development, we have a right to be terribly concerned. And unfortunately where this hurts most is in the provision of capital to acquire even those small but vital doses of the scientific and technological potion we so badly need.

To be quite blunt, whatever sacrifices we may make internally, there still is a quantum of capital we must depend on the developed world to provide. In this capital I include all reserves of skills and basic research. The decision whether or not such reserves will ever become available for world development is eventually a political and an administrative decision. But in campaigning for these resources, we do expect our scientific colleagues from the richer countries to be our greatest allies. For these same colleagues to turn round and tell us that no funds can be spared until general disarmament comes is the unkindest cut of all. Disarmament may be long in coming and quite candidly, I personally have the greatest fear that the funds presently going to armaments will never get directed towards the needs of the poorer countries—not unless we can all strive and fight for a fundamental change in world attitudes. After all, it is hardly the arms race which makes the richer countries exact the harsh subsidy of depressed commodity prices from us—a subsidy which Mr. Paul Hoffman will be the first to tell you runs into billions of dollars and which currently washes away almost all moneys received in aid.

The cautious timidity of the scientist from the under-developed country towards responsibility, and the cautious timidity of our scientist colleagues from richer countries towards capital are, to my mind, only symptoms of the deeper malaise which afflicts science and scientists in both developing as well as developed parts of the world.

For me, the real crisis of human affairs lies in this. Almost unthinkingly the scientist and the technologist have created this modern world. By eliminating distance the scientist has given a meaning to the concept of one world and reality to the concept of a single human family. By demonstrating that unlimited wealth can be created provided a base for it exists, he has invested humanity with the power to clear up all the slums on this earth. He has created something whose promise, whose scale the non-scientific and sometimes even the scientific mind barely comprehends. But after doing all this he turns his back, entrusting the task of world development to those who live and think in terms of an age of scarcity. His personal ideal still remains that of a recluse at the Institute for Advanced Study. I do not know how relevant Plato's message in the Republic was to the conditions of his day. But its aptness today is beyond the slightest doubt. Plato said, "Until philosophers are kings or the kings and princes of this world have the spirit and power of philosophy, and political greatness and wisdom meet in one, and those commoner natures who pursue either to the exclusion of the other are compelled to stand aside, cities will never rest, nay nor the human race." This to my mind is the real message of this Conference.

There is really nothing new about this message. Just after Hiroshima, the physicist was the first to feel the impact of what Plato had said. In the Pugwash Conferences he has been trying to atone for this ever since. What we need first and foremost is the crusading, the fighting spirit of a new Pugwash for world development among the scientists and technologists of the world.

I am quite clear in my mind what we from the developing countries must do as top priority. Not until all those who administer acquire the spirit of science, should we rest content. My colleagues from the developed world can help, not only by building anew the international avenues of co-operation, but also much more in a personal way. If I may respectfully suggest so, come and make frequent visits to us to encounter our problems first hand. If you are a university dean, take one department in one university in one poor country as your personal problem. If you are an expert, make it your duty when you next visit us to find out if there is also a local expert. Very often you will find that the doors which readily open to you are all but shut to him. He perhaps gave the same advice you tender today, years ago. You may find he was never listened to. It is crucial to build him up. Science knows no frontiers; in world development it needs solidarity, it needs forging and fusing of newer and vital personal links. We have started doing this at the Conference. Let this movement gather strength, let its message reach every scientific worker in every land.

Nine hundred years ago the great physician of Islam, Al Asuli, writing in distant Bokhara divided his pharmacopoeia into two parts: "diseases of the rich" and "diseases of the poor". If Al Asuli were alive today and could write about the afflictions of mankind I am sure he would again plan to divide his pharmacopoeia into the same two parts. Half his treatise would speak of the one affliction of rich humanity—the psychosis of nuclear annihilation. The other half would be concerned with the one affliction of the poor, their hunger and near starvation. In diagnosis he might perhaps add that the two afflictions spring from a common cause—the excess of science in one case and the lack of science in the other. I wish, in prognosis, he may not have to add that it is the faltering will of the scientist physician which needs building up much more than that of the patient.

DR. F. T. SAI (GHANA), HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF GHANA TO THE CONFERENCE:

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

Every so often the human race is called upon to take stock of itself, of its achievements and of its goals.

During this period of self-evaluation mankind is able to come out with ideas which look excellent and receive universal acclaim. The old League of Nations, in whose home we are today, arose out of such an evaluation. So did the United Nations under whose auspices we are met here today.

But whereas both of these great institutions arose out of a period of destruction, a period of upheaval and a situation of fear and near desperation, the present Conference has grown out of hope rather than fear. We have been looking at our world, at ourselves and at our future, and what have we seen?

We have seen that the two ends of the world's spectrum of wealth are very far apart. We have used the term developed and less developed to apply to these two ends and we have tried to discuss the causes of these differences. There are nations with a *per caput* income of \$US50 or less whilst others enjoy \$US1,000 or more. These differences are not due to national laziness or apathy, they are not due to contentment with their poor lot on the one hand as opposed to initiative and hard work on the other. These are differences which have been brought about by cruel climatic and physical conditions and have been accentuated by the tremendous advance of science and technology.

For the past two-and-half weeks, sir, we have been busy examining firstly the problems of the less developed areas in the light of current development all round the world. On some issues a considerable amount of knowledge exists, on others, hardly any. It has been made abundantly clear that practically every area described as less developed has got some people—however small their numbers—who are aware of their problems and in some cases, have ideas on how to tackle them.

It is to the lasting credit and glory of this great Conference that this small band has been given a good hearing. The developed nations have listened to

the problems of the developing and less developed areas and have together examined possible solutions. It has emerged quite clearly that the problem of education and training is the biggest single hindrance to progress in many of the countries we have been discussing—that there is a need to tackle this on a scale never before envisaged at an international level. Even where general education has made strides, scientific and technological education and training have so lagged behind as to slow down the best programmes of development. The general shortage of technicians and technologists of all grades has been clearly demonstrated. Then the various vicious circles that hinder capital formation in the less developed areas and the consequently slow growth of the gross national product have been discussed.

However, throughout this Conference there has been a justifiable optimism. The general feeling is that the know-how is either already available or can be developed. Examples of countries which have bridged the gap quickly through mobilizing the useful forces of science and technology have been put before us. In all these, however, the warning has been given that measures which have worked in one area need not work in another area, however superficially comparable. The complex ecology of man needs to be constantly studied. The reward is there.

Mr. President, mankind has been called upon to demonstrate its faith and confidence in itself, to accept the challenge that this is one world, that, however great the dangers of atomic destruction, there is the even greater danger of an unequal divided world that keeps on merely rolling along, some of its areas riddled with ignorance, poverty and disease. As a physician, I should like to ask what good it will do a mother to develop one half of a pair of Siamese twins and leave the other half. When the time of reckoning comes she is sure to lose both.

I have been encouraged to find that although mother nature has been selective in her feeding, the developed twin is now ready and willing to help the other. This is the beautiful feeling I have got out of this Conference and this is why I am sure we from the less developed areas will go back home with renewed energy knowing that we have friends and brothers able and willing to back us up in this era of scientific and technological advance.

PROFESSOR M. S. THACKER (INDIA), PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

I speak to you at this last hour of UNCSAT. But is it the last? It is not. The work which has begun at Geneva in our labours, I feel sure, will see the beginning of a new world.

A little over two weeks ago, I spoke to you from this chair of my feelings, both of pride and humility, at being called upon to preside over your deliberations. Since then, we have seen quite a lot of one another, formally and informally. As we set out for our scattered homelands it remains for me not only to wish you a happy return, but to share with you briefly, before we part, some of the impressions which I, as your President, will be taking away from Geneva.

But may I first express to you my gratitude for the contribution you have made, individually and collectively, to the success of our meetings. I have drawn inspiration from you all in my difficult task.

I know you would wish me to place on record our appreciation of the discreet messages brought to the Conference by Mr. Philippe de Seynes and Mr. Paul Hoffman on behalf of U Thant, who has been unfortunately prevented from being with us.

Our gratitude also goes out to Mr. Spinelli, our host in the Palais.

All of us remember the gracious presence of the President of the Swiss Confederation at our opening plenary session. We have been fully conscious of this honour. We are also grateful to the authorities of the City and Canton of Geneva.

We had distinguished guest speakers and they brought to our deliberations the wisdom born of a vast experience and, I am sure, their words will not be forgotten.

I know you would wish me to place on record our appreciation of the discreet and patient labours of our secretariat, which go back over all the months of preparation for UNCSAT. I am thinking of the team assembled here under the direction of my distinguished colleague, the Secretary-General of the Conference, Dr. Chagas, the Deputy-Secretary-General, Mr. Laclavère, and the Executive Secretary, Mr. Katzin. Various other members of the United Nations Secretariat have helped us. I hope they will forgive me if I say I extend to them all collectively our thanks.

Our interpreters we have heard, but not seen. There are others who have been both unseen and unheard, but all of them made smooth our path with skill and often in difficult conditions.

Dr. Tavares de Sà, Under-Secretary of the United Nations in charge of Public Information, came over from New York to help us. He and his staff have served us well, but, may I say, that perhaps their biggest task on our behalf lies ahead—to present and project the results of our labours in an imaginative way to the world. And we can help him in this task. We can act as his ambassadors when we return to our respective countries and tell our people what UNCSAT has meant, what UNCSAT has achieved.

I would reproach myself if I omitted our friends of the press and other information media. They have been following highly technical discussions, by no means easy to explain to the man in the street. And it is our friends in the information media who know the secret way to his heart.

Our Conference has been unparalleled in its scope, in its diversity. It has been a demonstration of the role which the scientist and the technologist are called upon to play in our world. We started this Conference in some doubt, but may I say in all humility our doubts have been dispelled and we go to our respective lands with a feeling in our hearts that the Conference has not only brought home to us its meaning and philosophy, but has achieved the purpose for which it was convened.

The Conference discussed many aspects of science and technology: agriculture, health and nutrition, communications, transport, international co-operation, social problems, industrial development, organization and planning for economic development, training of men, etc.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure you do not expect me to try to summarize all these discussions, but let me say that our exchange of views, which has touched on a vast variety of problems, has drawn attention to the immensity of our task. The Conference has had a dynamic impact on men and women who have gathered here, and this great meeting of minds has had something of the effect of administering a shock therapy. It has confronted scientists, technologists and planners, and representatives of countries at various stages of development. Their meetings have resulted in a great enrichment of our understanding. Our minds have started to work along new lines because of what we were able to tell each other. And countless other minds must be made somehow to profit from our meetings, as we have profited.

The reason which brought together so many of us within these walls was a very simple one: that of human suffering. We have been, as it were, ambassadors of the needy, spokesmen of the tongue-tied, and I have myself seen how eager all nations are to share what they have and what they know for the benefit of each other. Our task is immense, but the world has the resources it needs to change the life potential of hundreds of millions and, in that way, the scientists and technologists can be the most powerful instrument of acceleration.

Acceleration might be taken as a keyword for everything we have been talking about and seeking to promote. There has been universal agreement that something must be done to speed up the developing process for the benefit of the majority of mankind. We have at this Conference realized, perhaps more clearly than before, the problems and our limitations.

Would I be wrong in saying that this Conference shows man really coming to grips with the problem of how his newly acquired skills can help in the process of economic and social development? The number of scientists alive today is equal to 90 per cent of all the scientists and research workers who have existed since the beginning of history and scientific knowledge, with all its technical and economic consequences, is growing more rapidly now than other human activities. May I emphasize what I said from this chair, in opening UNCSAT, about the scientist's role in decision-making. If he grasps this magnificent opportunity he can change the whole outlook for man.

The tremendous growth which we have witnessed in science and technology is a result of one thing—a better use by man of his mental capacities. No aspect of the development process has been more stressed here than this one—human resources. Developing human resources, training of men, training of minds, has emerged as the most pivotal aspect and, as your President, I stressed this at the opening of the Conference. I would like to say again, with the utmost conviction, that it is human resources, still largely untapped, which constitute man's real hope for the future. For all his inventions and calculating machines, man

remains the principal tool of economic development, as his welfare should be its only objective.

I spoke on an earlier occasion of regional plans and master plans. The meeting of minds in Geneva has shown us afresh the need for rational and integrated planning. The Conference has gone out of its way to emphasize this need, a need which has found eloquent spokesmen even among representatives of the so-called free economies. We have heard of the developing countries evolving along the lines of a mixed economy, allowing for both centralized control and private enterprise. There has been a rich diversity of opinion expressed regarding the planning of national economies. But please don't plan in isolation from social and cultural values.

Communication is another keyword which has emerged from our discussions. There is need for more and better communication between the developed and the developing countries, between all the international organizations, between the government and the private sector, between the various scientific and technical disciplines and between the world-wide network in every domain. I have gleaned from my discussions with various colleagues the feeling that for this purpose we need a clearing house or, it may be, several clearing houses, to assemble and distribute all the information available. Sometimes that information may be needed rapidly by industrialists, sometimes by the draftsmen of an economic plan, sometimes by specialists and experts. We have seen how vast is the area of experience from which all developing countries can profit and which can be drawn upon by every individual expert faced by a seemingly isolated problem. Somewhere and somehow, the rapidly accumulating fund of new research, new technology and new information must be made more readily available to the economic planner. In this connexion, some delegates have urged the setting up of an international information science centre.

We have heard several speakers tell us of the role of electronic computers in our modern society. It has been explained that they alone can break down and reassemble the vast quantities of data which are now involved in the decision-making process. UNCSAT has acted, in a sense, like a great human computer. We have fed into it the gleanings from many harvest fields of thought, experiment and experience. Now we are faced by the supreme question: what, in practical terms, can we contribute to the next stage? How can we be assured that what comes out of the computing machine can be brought to the help of those who need it—and all of us need it—in a form they can assimilate?

This Conference will publish a compendious analysis of the main trends of thought which have emerged here. I think it was a wise decision to concentrate on issuing an analysis of this kind, rather than a full record of everything which has been written and said, since that would have been very unwieldy, expensive and intolerably slow in production. And yet I feel that some of the essentials of our thinking might be circulated more rapidly. I think government planners and others would be reassured as to our practical intentions if they were to receive within a short time, say within a month, a handy work of reference

which might already begin to help in the process of decision-making. I have in mind a document of 25 pages or so, summarizing the proposals and ideas which have emerged here under our 12 agenda headings.

I also wonder if some very distinguished thinker with a world-wide reputation could be prevailed upon to compress in one volume the most essential lines of thought that have emerged here on the place of science and technology in the Development Decade. I would go still further: side by side with this volume by a world authority, may we not hope to see a popular booklet or a series of booklets designed for mass sale? It is up to us to show the public that there is emerging from a meeting of minds like ours a practical distillation of our knowledge in relation to the developing countries. The story of how man is remaking his world by a more effective use of human and natural resources would open even reluctant eyes. We have a duty to see that the story is told.

I have spoken of planning, of better communication and other necessities which have been stressed again and again at our meetings. But the problem of the practical follow-up is that on which we have all laid stress. It is on everyone's lips. There is a strong feeling amongst us all that this Conference must not be allowed to end in a vacuum—or, what would be equally deplorable—in an ocean of platitudinous goodwill. Although we do not make recommendations, I voice a hope that some definite steps will be taken, and taken without delay. There is widespread anxiety on this score. I fully share that anxiety and, as your President, I would like to stress that there must be a swift follow-up, or our deliberations will have been of no avail. We should not lose time. If we do, we shall incur, and rightly, the reproaches of our colleagues and the scorn of the public.

When I first spoke to you from this chair, I allowed myself to dream of a group or a committee of wise men, a kind of brains trust. If some such committee, or group of wise men, to include eminent scientists and technologists, as well as the heads of the international agencies concerned in development, were to be established, it might have a striking result. For the first time scientists and technologists could be publicly associated from the earliest stages and at a high international level with the discussion of development plans. This might be a step forward in our approach to these problems. Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, followed up the suggestion and he spoke to us of a committee of scientists.

But, ladies and gentlemen, there have been other proposals.

We heard a suggestion to establish a world institute to develop natural resources by research, exchange of information, training of specialists and co-operation with the existing international organizations.

Some have felt the present inadequacy of the international agencies in the field of science and technology, and they have suggested the establishment of a new specialized agency. I received a memorandum from several representatives of the developing countries reflecting these views.

Suggestions have also been made to strengthen the existing agencies in appropriate ways, reinforcing them financially and expanding some of the departments

necessary to their work. It is widely felt that there should be a greater measure of co-ordination of their activities.

There has also been a plea to streamline all international aid procedures to make possible a speeding up of the process of development. Delays occur all too often on both sides. Perhaps responsibility for these delays does not lie at one door, but it is hard to escape the impression I have gathered that the international wheels do not always turn as swiftly as they could.

Whatever may be the decision, and a decision must be reached, the matter has to be studied, and studied soon. It is inconceivable that something practical will not emerge from all these ideas. U Thant himself has said that: "The potentialities of modern technology and new methods of research and development for attacking the problems of the developing countries are as yet only dimly perceived." Once they are better grasped, it will be seen that, huge as the task remains, it is not beyond the resources of man to find and implement solutions.

Every man and woman is concerned in this problem, but scientists and technologists have a major part to play and perhaps the greatest of opportunities. Could they not sustain and give life to the Decade of Development by uniting in a Decade of Dedication?

What I have in mind here would be the establishment of a new World Bank but, this time, a bank of human capital, of scientists and technologists bringing their knowledge and experience to the service of humanity. I see them, conscious of their new powers and responsibilities, uniting everywhere to form teams of volunteers to work in the developing countries. I see them as votaries of an ideal, men consecrating themselves, as devoted bands of men and women have done many times in the past, to help their less fortunate brethren. If you tell me that this is unrealistic or utopian, I would ask you why this spirit of dedication and sacrifice is no longer thought to be possible in our time, when we know that history is full of examples of it.

Indeed, I would say that without dedication, there can be no development on the scale we need. If this is a dream, can we not take some solace from the thought that the dreams of yesterday have a strange way of becoming the realities of today? What comments were made on the pioneers who turned into realities the electric light in this hall, the radio which carries our words across the world and the aircraft which will soon be transporting us? The difficulties are immense and too obvious for me to labour them. Nevertheless, let us not be dismayed. Problems, someone said, are only solutions looked at the wrong way round. Let us say goodbye to one another on a note of encouragement, remembering those words uttered 400 years ago by Hugh Latymer to his fellow martyr at the stake: "Be of good comfort, Dr. Ridley, and play the man: we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out."

Latymer spoke of England only. Our task is to dispel the darkness that oppresses a great part of the world. And the torch which scientists of all the nations could uplift would be no uncertain candle.

I should be proud indeed to light it, in your name, here and now.

PROGRAMME BY SESSIONS

PLENARY SESSIONS

- Opening Plenary Session
- Second Plenary Session
- Closing Plenary Session

GENERAL AND SPECIALIZED SESSIONS

Agenda item

A: NATURAL RESOURCES

- A.1: Mapping and surveying practices adapted to use in less developed areas
- A.2: Integrated river basin development in less developed areas
- A.3.1: Water development policies (*combined session*)
- A.3.2: Surface water
- A.3.3: Ground water
- A.3.4: Particular problems in water-short areas
- A.4.1: Energy development policies
- A.4.2.1., A.5.2.2., A.5.2.3., A.5.2.4: Mining technology and mechanization
- A.4.2.2., A.4.2.3., A.4.2.4: Upgrading of fuels and petroleum technology (*combined session*)
- A.4.2.5., A.4.3.2: Non-conventional sources of energy and nuclear power (*combined session*)
- A.4.3.1., A.4.3.3., A.4.3.4: Electrical power
- A.5.1: Mineral development policy
- A.5.1.2., A.5.2.1., A.5.3: Mineral exploration methods and concentration of ores and minerals (*combined session*)

B: HUMAN RESOURCES

- B.1: Population trends
- B.2.1., K.1.1: Forecasting requirements and priorities of numbers and types of scientists and technologists. Technique of manpower assessment (*joint session*)
- B.2.2: New systems of vocational training and apprenticeship
- B.3: Sound management and management development as a factor in technological progress
- B.4: Employment implications of applications of science and technology in less developed areas
- B.5: The application of science and technology to conditions at the work place

C: AGRICULTURE

- C.1.1: Agrarian structures and land settlement
- C.1.2: Agricultural credit, co-operatives and marketing
- C.1.3., C.1.4: Agricultural extension and farm management and planned development
- C.2.1., C.2.2: Nutrition and public health policies. General nutrition problems (*joint session with F*)
- C.3.1: Soil science and soil surveys
- C.3.2: Irrigation and water use

- C.3.3., C.3.4., C.4.3: Soil management under low rainfalls. Shifting cultivation cropping practices
- C.4.1: Plant breeding and improved varieties
- C.4.2: The control of pests, diseases and deficiencies
- C.5.1: Disease control
- C.5.2: Animal breeding
- C.5.3: Animal nutrition and management
- C.6.1., C.6.2: Agricultural engineering and development of agricultural equipment
- C.6.3., C.6.4., C.5.4: Handling, storage and processing of agricultural produce. Dairy technology
- C.7.1., C.7.2., C.7.3: Forestry and forest products
- C.8.1., C.8.2: Marine fisheries and inland fisheries

D: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- D.1., D.3.1., D.3.2., D.3.4: Special factors affecting industrial development in less developed areas
- D.2: Structural and locational problems of industry
- D.3.3., D.9.1., J.2.2: Specifications and standards (*joint session*)
- D.4: Food processing and preservation
- D.5: Products of animal and vegetable origin and substitutes
- D.6.1: Textiles
- D.7., D.8: Iron and steel. Non-ferrous metals (*combined session*)
- D.9., D.10.1: Engineering techniques and organization. Heavy engineering industries (*combined session*)
- D.11., D.12: Fertilizers and heavy chemicals (*combined session*)
- D.13., D.14: Building materials and building techniques (*combined session*)

E: TRANSPORT

- E, L: Specialized training of personnel in the fields of transportation and communications (*joint session*)
- E.1: Factors in the development of national transport policies (*combined session*)
- E.2: Roads and road transport
- E.3: Railways
- E.4: Inland water transport and coastal shipping
- E.5: Air transport and specialized uses of aircraft in less developed areas
- E.6: New techniques in the transport of fuels and perishable goods

F: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- F.1.1: Plan for health services and contribution of science and technology to its formulation and execution. Need for vital and health statistics
- F.1.2., F.1.3: The principles of health service planning and the development of the health programme
- F.1.4: Introduction of pharmaceuticals: problems of costs and quality
- F.2., F.2.1., F.2.2: Control of communicable diseases in the light of developments in science and technology
- F.2.3: The problem of mental disease in less developed areas
- F.3.1., F.3.2., F.3.3: The need for various categories of health personnel. Changing responsibilities in health team
- F.4: The role of medical research

G: SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT AND URBANIZATION

G.1: Problems of rural development

G.2: Urbanization problems

G.1., G.2: Rural development and urbanization (*combined session*)

H: ORGANIZATION, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

H.1. (Part I): Methodology of planning for development. Part I: Planning: Aggregate, sectoral and priorities among sectors

H.1. (Part II): Methodology of planning for development. Part II: Regional planning

H.1. (Part III): Methodology of planning for development. Part III: Statistics, research requirements, other problems of planning

H.1., H.3: Common problems of methodology of planning for development and implementation

H.2: Organization arrangements for economic development including some reference to methodology

H.3: Implementation of economic development plans including some reference to organization

I: ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICIES

I.1.1., I.2.2., I.2.3: Special problems of scientific policy planning

I.2.1., I.1.2: Formulation of research policies and programmes (*combined session*)

J: INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND PROBLEMS OF TRANSFER AND ADAPTATION

J.1: Methods for stimulating technological change

J.2.1: Scientific and technological documentation, including the problems of language and terminology

J.2.2., D.3.3., D.9.1: Specifications and standards (*joint session*)

J.2.3., J.3.2: Technical exchange programmes. Technical co-operation programmes and co-ordination with national development policies

J.3., J.3.1: International co-operation. International scientific co-operation

K: TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

K.1.1., B.2.1: Forecasting requirements and priorities of numbers and types of scientists and technologists. Technique of manpower assessment (*joint session*)

K.1.2: Specialized training at technical schools and means of accelerating formation of scientific and technological cadres including teaching staffs (*combined session*)

K.2.1., K.2.2: Scope and place of science and technology in general education. Specific new approaches to educational programming in primary and secondary education (*combined session*)

K.2.3: Specialized programming for training at higher technical institutes and universities

K.2.4., L.2.4: Communications as tool of education to meet specific problems of developing countries. Educational services (*joint session*)

L: COMMUNICATIONS

L, E: Specialized training of personnel in the fields of transportation and communications (*joint session*)

- L.1, L.2: Unification and expansion through telecommunications. Broadcasting and television in less developed areas (*combined session*)
- L.3: Problems involved in the development of national and international telecommunications networks
- L.4, L.5: Telecommunications in specialized fields. Recent major advances and current developments in the field of electronics of interest to developing areas (*combined session*)

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

President:

Professor M. S. Thacker (*India*).

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The Right Honourable Lord Casey, P.C., C.H., D.S.O., M.C. (*Australia*);

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Professor J. C. Edozien (*Nigeria*);

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Sir William Slater, K.B.E., D.Sc. (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland*);

Mr. Jonathan B. Bingham (*United States of America*).

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE, INVITED SPEAKERS AND DISCUSSION LEADERS

(a) GENERAL SESSIONS

Agenda item A: Natural resources

Chairman: Academician E. K. Fedorov (USSR) (Conference Vice-President).

Guest Speakers: Mr. David A. Davies, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization; Dr. S. Eklund, Director-General, International Atomic Energy Agency.

Oral Presentations: Mr. J. C. Chanmugam (Ceylon); Dr. Péter Lázár (Hungary); Mr. M. S. Randhawa (India); Mr. A. Wiener (Israel); Academician V. P. Gerasimov (USSR); Mr. A. Dorfman (Argentina).

Agenda item B: Human resources

Chairman: Professor Henri Laugier (France) (Conference Vice-President).

Guest Speaker: Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General, International Labour Office.

Oral Presentations: Dr. N. Keyfitz (Canada); Mr. G. Ardant (France); Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao (India); Dr. W. Nitisastro (Indonesia); Professor S. Taigar (Romania); Dr. A. Shoeb (United Arab Republic).

Agenda item C: Agriculture

Chairman: Sir William Slater (United Kingdom) (Conference Vice-President).

Guest Speaker: Mr. Binay R. Sen, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization.

Oral Presentations: Mr. C. S. Christian (Australia); Professor E. Saari (Finland); Dr. D. P. Cuthbertson (United Kingdom); Mr. C. E. Kellogg (United States of America); Mr. V. G. Bogorov (USSR).

Agenda item D: Industrial development

Chairman: Mr. Jonathan B. Bingham (United States of America) (Conference Vice-President).

Guest Speaker: Dr. J. Mayobré, Commissioner for Industrial Development, United Nations.

Oral Presentations: Mr. Z. Paikert (Czechoslovakia); Dr. J. Szita (Hungary); Mr. Soerjo-Sediono (Indonesia); Mr. J. Herbert Hollomon (United States of America); Mr. K. N. Plotnikov (USSR); Mr. A. Dorfman (Argentina).

Agenda item E: Transport

Chairman: Professor S. D. Pusponegoro (Indonesia) (Conference Vice-President).

Oral Presentations: Mr. J. J. Furniss (United Kingdom); Mr. Kent T. Healy (United States of America).

Agenda item F: Health and nutrition

Chairman: Professor Josef Lukás (Czechoslovakia) (Conference Vice-President).

Guest Speaker: Dr. Marcolino G. Candau, Director-General, World Health Organization.

Oral Presentations: Professor M. Magalhães de Silveira (Brazil); Dr. J. Sénécal (France); Professor J. C. Edozien (Nigeria); Dr. A. H. Mousa (United Arab Republic); Sir Harold Himsworth (United Kingdom); Dr. R. Dubos (United States of America).

Agenda item G: Social problems of development and urbanization

Chairman: Professor J. C. Edozien (Nigeria) (Conference Vice-President).

Oral Presentations: Professor R. Dumont (France); Dr. C. A. Doxiadis (Greece); Mr. K. Perczel (Hungary); Dr. Melvin M. Tumin (United States of America).

Agenda item H: Organization, planning and programming for economic development

Chairman: Ambassador García Oldini (Chile) (Conference Vice-President).

Guest Speaker: Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Oral Presentations: Professor E. Mateyev (Bulgaria); Mr. M. P. Massé (France); Rev. L. J. Lebret (Holy See); Dr. S. R. Sen (India); Professor E. S. Mason (United States of America); Mr. A. V. Korobov (USSR).

Agenda item I: Organization and planning of scientific and technological policies

Chairman: H.E. Jean Porquet (Ivory Coast).

Guest Speaker: Professor V. Kovda, Director, Department of Natural Sciences, UNESCO.

Oral Presentations: Mr. F. G. Nicholls (Australia); Dr. B. Starnovsky (Czechoslovakia); Dr. H. Seligman (IAEA); Dr. Max F. Millikan (United States of America); Dr. M. Roche (Venezuela).

Agenda item J: International co-operation and problems of transfer and adaptation

Chairman: Ambassador Emilio Calderón Puig (Mexico) (Conference Vice-President).

Oral Presentations: Professor H. Laugier (France); Mr. J. M. Otero Navascues (Spain); Dr. I. M. Romanov (USSR); Sir Gordon Sutherland (United Kingdom); Mr. F. M. Coffin (United States of America).

Agenda item K: Training of scientific and technical personnel

Chairman: Dr. J. W. T. Spinks (Canada) (Conference Vice-President).

Guest Speaker: Mr. René Maheu, Director-General, UNESCO.

Oral Presentations: Mr. I. Raw (Brazil); Professor B. Schwarz (France); Dr. A. B. Fafunwa (Nigeria); Professor S. V. Rumyantsev (USSR).

Agenda item L: Communications

Chairman: Professor Shigenori Hamada (Japan) (Conference Vice-President).

Guest Speaker: Mr. G. C. Gross, Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union.

Oral Presentations: Mr. I. A. Newstead (Australia); Mr. J. Briend (France); Mr. S. Amer (United Arab Republic); Mr. Gerald F. Winfield (UNESCO).

(b) SPECIALIZED SESSIONS

A. NATURAL RESOURCES

Agenda item A.1: Mapping and surveying practices adapted to use in less developed areas

Chairman: Lt.-Gen. Phya Salwidhan Nidhes (Thailand).

Rapporteur: Mr. R. Janicot (France).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. Knorr (Federal Republic of Germany); Mr. A. J. van der Weele (Netherlands); Professor Max Zeller (Switzerland); Academician U. P. Gerasimov (USSR); Rear Admiral H. Arnold Karo (United States of America).

Agenda item A.2: Integrated river basin development in less developed areas

Chairman: Professor Abel Wolman (United States of America).

Rapporteur: Mr. C. S. Christian (Australia).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. M. S. Randhawa (India); Mr. Y. M. Simaika (UAR); Mr. Eugene W. Weber (United States of America).

Agenda item A.3.1: Water development policies (combined session)

Chairman: Professor Emil Mozonyi (Hungary).

Rapporteur: Mr. M. M. Selim (United Arab Republic).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. E. F. Durrant (Canada); Mr. M. Berta (Italy); Mr. E. J. Davies (Sierra Leone); Mr. Korkut Özal (Turkey); Dr. Shunichi Kurosawa (Japan).

Agenda item A.3.2: Surface water

Chairman: Mr. E. F. Durrant (Canada).

Rapporteur: Professor L. J. Tison (Belgium).

Discussion Leaders: Professor E. Tongiorgi (Italy); Mr. J. Najjar (Lebanon); Mr. P. O. Wolf (United Kingdom).

Agenda item A.3.3: Ground water

Chairman: Dr. Mustafa Nuri Parlar (Turkey).

Rapporteur: Professor L. Picard (Israel).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. F. B. Haigh (Australia); Professor Theodor Sorgenfrei (Denmark); Mr. I. Chéret (France); Dr. Wolfgang Richter (Federal Republic of Germany); Dr. M. S. Randhawa (India).

Agenda item A.3.4: Particular problems in water-short areas

Chairman: Mr. Lassad Ben Osman (Tunisia).

Rapporteur: Dr. Asghar (Pakistan).

Discussion Leaders: Academician G. V. Bogomolov (Byelorussian SSR); Mr. A. Wiener (Israel); Dr. N. Stutterheim (South Africa).

Agenda item A.4.1: Energy development policies

Chairman: Mr. Celso Papadopulos (Argentina).

Rapporteur: Mr. G. Facca (Italy).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. I. H. Usmani (Pakistan); Mr. Walton Seymour (United States of America).

Agenda items A.4.2.1., A.5.2.2., A.5.2.3., A.5.2.4: Mining technology and mechanization

Chairman: Dr. R. W. Willett (New Zealand).

Rapporteur: Mr. J. M. Rayner (Australia).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. S. F. Yeh (China); Professor Marcin Borecki (Poland); Mr. T. L. Gibbs (South Africa); Mr. Antonio Caso (Spain); Dr. Kung-Ping Wang (United States of America).

Agenda items A.4.2.2., A.4.2.3., A.4.2.4: Upgrading of fuels and petroleum technology (combined session)

Chairman: Dr. D. T. A. Townend (United Kingdom).

Rapporteur: Dr. Humberto Peñaloza (Venezuela).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Melo Franco (Brazil); Professor Remus Radulet (Romania); Dr. A. Moustaf (United Arab Republic); Mr. R. E. Bittner (United States of America).

Agenda items A.4.2.5., A.4.3.2: Non-conventional sources of energy and nuclear power (combined session)

Chairman: Professor Antonio Carrelli (Italy).

Rapporteur: Dr. Professor K. M. Koch (Austria).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. J. Apertet (France); Dr. H. J. Bhabha (India); Mr. D. Shimshoni (Israel); Dr. G. Facca (Italy); Academician G. V. Bogomolov (USSR); Mr. E. W. Golding (United Kingdom).

Agenda items A.4.3.1., A.4.3.3., A.4.3.4: Electrical power

Chairman: Mr. P. Ailleret (France).

Rapporteur: Dr. M. El Kosheiri (United Arab Republic).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. H. W. Bierkebo (Norway); Professor N. S. Kurbatova (Ukrainian SSR); Mr. E. W. Golding (United Kingdom); Mr. Stjepan Han (Yugoslavia).

Agenda item A.5.1: Mineral development policy

Chairman: Mr. A. Hamou (Morocco).

Rapporteur: Mr. Sutarjo Sigit (Indonesia).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. W. K. Buck (Canada); Dr. Hannfrid Putzer (Federal Republic of Germany); Mr. Joseph Richards (Liberia); Professor Marcin Borecki (Poland).

Agenda items A.5.1.2., A.5.2.1., A.5.3: Mineral exploration methods and concentration of ores and minerals (combined session)

Chairman: Dr. W. D. Johnston, Jr. (United States of America).

Rapporteur: Dr. S. H. U. Bowie (United Kingdom).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. J. M. Rayner (Australia); Mr. A. P. Marelle (France); Mr. F. Tonani (Italy); Mr. A. Benchekroun (Morocco); Dr. Humberto Peñaloza (Venezuela).

B. HUMAN RESOURCES

Agenda item B.1: Population trends

Chairman: Mr. K. T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana).

Rapporteur: Dr. M. Magalhães da Silveira (Brazil).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. N. Keyfitz (Canada); Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao (India); Professor Widjojo Nitisastro (Indonesia); Professor H. Hyrenius (Sweden); Dr. Milos Macura (Yugoslavia).

Agenda items B.2.1., K.1.1: Forecasting requirements and priorities of numbers and types of scientists and technologists. Technique of manpower assessment (joint session)

Chairman: Professor L. Massart (Belgium).

Rapporteur: Dr. Lucien Piché (Canada).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. R. D. Loken (Ghana); Professor Alves Martins (Portugal); Dr. B. I. Braginsky (USSR); Mr. Ewan Clague (United States of America); Dr. Milos Macura (Yugoslavia).

Agenda item B.2.2: New systems of vocational training and apprenticeship

Chairman: Major General C. Lloyd (United Kingdom).

Rapporteur: Professor Tiberiu Ionescu (Romania).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Pedro Carrquiriborde (Argentina); Mr. F. Simon (France); Mr. Toshiyuki Noguchi (Japan); Dr. S. G. Korneyev (USSR).

Agenda item B.3: Sound management and management development as a factor in technological progress

Chairman: Dr. Milos Macura (Yugoslavia).

Rapporteur: Dr. Thomas E. Posey (United States of America).

Discussion Leaders: Professor J. Y. Tabb (Israel); Dr. Ahmed F. Sherif (United Arab Republic); Mr. Frederick H. Harbison (United States of America); Mr. Stepan Han (Yugoslavia).

Agenda item B.4: Employment implications of applications of science and technology in less developed areas

Chairman: Dr. Ewan Clague (United States of America).

Rapporteur: Dr. V. M. Kollontai (USSR).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. S. H. Zaheer (India); Mr. N. Abdourahim Ndiaye (Senegal); Dr. P. G. Podyachikh (USSR).

Agenda item B.5: The application of science and technology to conditions at the work place

Chairman: Professor N. Tsamboulas (Greece).

Rapporteur: Professor Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. Leo Noro (Finland); Dr. J. J. Gillon (France); Dr. Isador Lubin (United States of America).

C. AGRICULTURE

Agenda item C.1.1: Agrarian structures and land settlement

Chairman: Mr. Roland Diziain (Cameroon).

Rapporteur: Professor Colin M. Donald (Australia).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Adamandios Pepelassis (Greece); Dr. G. G. Kotovsky (USSR); Mr. S. Hegrass (United Arab Republic).

Agenda item C.1.2: Agricultural credit, co-operatives and marketing

Chairman: Mr. K. F. Svärdström (Sweden).

Rapporteur: Mr. Salvador Serrats Urquiza (Spain).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Y. S. Landau (Israel); Professor Vasile Malinschi (Romania); Dr. N. I. Anisimov (USSR); Dr. Sherman E. Johnson (United States of America); Mr. Nguyen Huu Tan (Viet-Nam).

Agenda items C.1.3., C.1.4: Agricultural extension and farm management and planned development

Chairman: Professor Vasile Malinschi (Romania).

Rapporteur: Dr. K. van der Meer (Netherlands).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Roland Diziain (Cameroon); Dr. J. C. Gilson (Canada); Mr. Carl Christian Thomsen (Denmark); Professor J. Tepicht (Poland); Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton (United Kingdom).

Agenda items C.2.1., C.2.2: Nutrition and public health policies. General nutrition problems (joint session with F)

Chairman: Dr. Ali Hassan (United Arab Republic).

Rapporteur: Dr. Nelson Chaves (Brazil).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. J. F. McCreary (Canada); Dr. F. T. Sai (Ghana); Mr. B. Hallgren (Sweden); Dr. Kamdhorn Suvarnakich (Thailand).

Agenda item C.3.1: Soil science and soil surveys

Chairman: Academician U. P. Gerasimov (USSR).

Rapporteur: Professor P. O. Ripley (Canada).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. István Szabolcs (Hungary); Mr. Sadikin Sumintawikarta (Indonesia); Mr. Sarot Montrakul (Thailand); Dr. E. W. Russell (United Kingdom).

Agenda item C.3.2: Irrigation and water use

Chairman: Mr. I. T. Kittani (Iraq).

Rapporteur: M. Ben Osman (Tunisia).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. E. J. Davies (Sierra Leone); Mr. A. Z. Zahidov (USSR); Mr. R. M. Hagan (United States of America).

Agenda items C.3.3., C.3.4., C.4.3: Soil management under low rainfalls. Shifting cultivation cropping practices

Chairman: Professor S. Hurwitz (Israel).

Rapporteur: M. Hélder Lains e Silva (Portugal).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Jorge Molina (Argentina); Professor C. M. Donald (Australia); Dr. E. W. Russell (United Kingdom).

Agenda item C.4.1: Plant breeding and improved varieties

Chairman: Mr. Miguel Pereira Coutinho (Portugal).

Rapporteur: Professor Yuen-Liang Ku (China).

Discussion Leaders: Academician Pavel Popov (Bulgaria); Dr. H. A. Togby (United Arab Republic); Dr. Ryuji Ito (Japan).

Agenda item C.4.2: The control of pests, diseases and deficiencies

Chairman: Dr. C. J. P. Magee (Australia).

Rapporteur: Dr. E. C. Stakman (United States of America).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. M. O. Ghani (Pakistan); Dr. J. W. C. Geyer (South Africa); Professor C. W. Wardlaw (United Kingdom).

Agenda item C.5.1: Disease control

Chairman: Mr. G. Buck (Madagascar).

Rapporteur: Dr. Ralph C. Fish (United States of America).

Discussion Leaders: Professor S. G. Wilson (Netherlands); Dr. B. C. Jansen (South Africa); Professor B. G. Petrenko (Ukrainian SSR).

Agenda item C.5.2: Animal breeding

Chairman: Mr. Vicente Brunini (Argentina).

Rapporteur: Mr. Gonchig (Mongolia).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. R. M. Hutchinson (Ghana); Professor P. Hoekstra (Netherlands); Dr. J. L. Lush (United States of America).

Agenda item C.5.3: Animal nutrition and management

Chairman: Dr. P. Receveur (Niger).

Rapporteur: Professor B. G. Petrenko (Ukrainian SSR).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. W. Webster (Australia); Professor E. Jacobsen (Denmark); Dr. F. N. Bonsma (South Africa).

Agenda items C.5.4., C.6.3., C.6.4: Handling, storage and processing of agricultural produce. Dairy technology

Chairman: Professor Mogens Sode-Mogenson (Denmark).

Rapporteur: Professor Hermann Mohler (Switzerland).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. M. B. Rougé (France); Mr. A. Lloyd Ryall (United States of America).

Agenda items C.6.1., C.6.2: Agricultural engineering and development of agricultural equipment

Chairman: Professor W. M. Myers (United States of America).

Rapporteur: Professor B. G. Petrenko (Ukrainian SSR).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Tosko Vanchev (Bulgaria); Mr. Miroslav Novak (Czechoslovakia); Asst. Professor Thomas Toogaard Pedersen (Denmark); Mr. M. Moberg (Sweden).

Agenda items C.7.1., C.7.2., C.7.3: Forestry and forest products

Chairman: Professor Eino Saari (Finland).

Rapporteur: Mr. Ange M'ba (Gabon).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. J. H. Jenkins (Canada); Dr. M. S. Randhawa (India); Mr. L. Birkner (Sweden).

Agenda items C.8.1., C.8.2: Marine fisheries and inland fisheries

Chairman: Dr. Victor Angelescu (Argentina).

Rapporteur: Dr. S. Laszyczynski (Poland).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. Atusushi Furukawa (Japan); Professor C. Boisson (Senegal); Mr. V. G. Bogorov (USSR).

D. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Agenda items D.1., D.3.1., D.3.2., D.3.4: Special factors affecting industrial development in less developed areas

Chairman: Professor J. Pajestka (Poland).

Rapporteur: Mr. Guy B. Gresford (Australia).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Parga Nina (Brazil); Mr. Filemon Rodriguez (Philippines); Academician A. A. Arakelian (USSR); Dr. Y. El Molla (United Arab Republic); Mr. William A. W. Krebs (United States of America).

Agenda item D.2: Structural and locational problems of industry

Chairman: Mr. J. E. Oberholtzer (Canada).

Rapporteur: Academician A. A. Arakelian (USSR).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. I. Anondo (Indonesia); Mr. José Marcelo (Philippines); Dr. K. N. Plotnikov (USSR); Dr. Eugene Staley (United States of America); Dr. B. Colanovic (Yugoslavia).

Agenda items D.3.3., D.9.1., J.2.2: Specifications and standards (joint session)

Chairman: Mr. Pedro Carriquiriborde (Argentina).

Rapporteur: Dr. V. Weidemann (Federal Republic of Germany).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Jiri Nevřala (Czechoslovakia); Mr. P. Salmon (France); Dr. J. M. Romanov (USSR); Mr. G. Weston (United Kingdom); Dr. A. V. Astin (United States of America)

Agenda item D.4: Food processing and preservation

Chairman: Professor Svend Aage Andersen (Denmark).

Rapporteur: Professor Eugenio Tropa (Portugal).

Discussion Leaders: Professor A. Capart (Belgium); Mr. R. Nilsson (Sweden); Dr. L. Goldberg (United Kingdom); Mr. J. E. Wickersham (United States of America).

Agenda item D.5: Products of animal and vegetable origin and substitutes

Chairman: Mr. Hachemi Larabi (Algeria).

Rapporteur: Dr. T. Walsh (Ireland).

Discussion Leaders: Professor A. Capart (Belgium); Mr. R. Nilsson (Sweden); Dr. L. Goldberg (United Kingdom); Mr. J. E. Wickersham (United States of America).

Agenda item D.6.1: Textiles

Chairman: Professor Emil Honegger (Switzerland).

Rapporteur: Dr. A. Hogazy (United Arab Republic).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. M. Dollfuss (France); Dr. M. S. Randhawa (India); Professor G. Centola (Italy); Professor J. J. Vincent (United Kingdom).

Agenda items D.7., D.8: Iron and steel. Non-ferrous metals (combined session)

Chairman: Mr. J. R. D. Tata (India).

Rapporteur: Mr. Coheur (Belgium).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. W. K. Buck (Canada); Professor G. Scortecci (Italy); Dr. O. B. Djamalov (USSR); Mr. E. K. Sandbach (United States of America).

Agenda items D.9., D.10.1: Engineering techniques and organization. Heavy engineering industries (combined session)

Chairman: Professor K. N. Plotnikov (USSR).

Rapporteur: Dr. Federico Rivero (Venezuela).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Václav Capek (Czechoslovakia); Mr. Antonio Portela (Portugal); Professor N. A. Dudley (United Kingdom).

Agenda items D.11., D.12: Fertilizers and heavy chemicals (combined session)

Chairman: Mr. Branko Colanovic (Yugoslavia).

Rapporteur: Mr. A. Benchekroun (Morocco).

Discussion Leaders: Professor M. Homes (Belgium); Professor Hans Sachsse (Federal Republic of Germany); Dr. S. H. Zaheer (India).

Agenda items D.13., D.14: Building materials and building techniques (combined session)

Chairman: Dr. F. M. Lea (United Kingdom).

Rapporteur: Mr. Sang Keun Chun (Korea).

Discussion Leaders: Professor Vladimir Lach (Czechoslovakia); Mr. A. Mayer (France); Professor Rachel Shalon (Israel); Professor Elio Giangreco (Italy); Mr. J. Van Ettinger (Netherlands).

E. TRANSPORT

Agenda item E.1: Factors in the development of national transport policies (combined session)

Chairman: Mr. Wilfred Owen (United States of America).

Rapporteur: Mr. R. S. P. Bonney (United Kingdom).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. C. Brisson (France); Mr. José Ignacio Uriol Salcedo (Spain).

Agenda item E.2: Roads and road transport

Chairman: Mr. J. A. Gandilhon (France).

Rapporteur: Mr. D. F. Glynn (Australia).

Discussion Leaders: Professor J. Volmuller (Netherlands); Professor Jan Podoski (Poland); Dr. R. S. Millard (United Kingdom).

Agenda item E.3: Railways

Chairman: Mr. F. H. Fakiner (Federal Republic of Germany).

Rapporteur: Dr. M. S. Quraishy (Pakistan).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. K. A. Smith (Australia); Mr. Shigeru Fujishima (Japan); Mr. H. F. Dennison (United Kingdom).

Agenda item E.4: Inland water transport and coastal shipping

Chairman: Mr. P. Omtvedt (Norway).

Rapporteur: Professor A. Lederer (Belgium).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. H. C. Freiesleben (Federal Republic of Germany); Dr. M. S. Quraishy (Pakistan); Mr. Robert B. Keating (United States of America).

Agenda item E.5: Air transport and specialized uses of aircraft in less developed areas

Chairman: Mr. Louis Bonte (France).

Rapporteur: Mr. D. C. A. Rendel (United Kingdom).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. J. Mercier (France); Mr. J. R. D. Tata (India); Mr. M. S. El-Hakim (United Arab Republic).

Agenda item E.6: New techniques in the transport of fuels and perishable goods

Chairman: Mr. Mohammad Mohtadi (Iran).

Rapporteur: Mr. A. Assouline (Morocco).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. D. Durand (France); Mr. A. Lloyd Ryall (United States of America).

F. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Agenda item F.1.1: Plan for health services and contribution of science and technology to its formulation and execution. Need for vital and health statistics

Chairman: Professor F. Widy-Wirski (Poland).

Rapporteur: Professor Armando Parodi (Argentina).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. Jean Claude Happi (Cameroon); Dr. F. T. Sai (Ghana); Dr. Y. Cohen (Israel); Dr. J. S. Tesch (Netherlands).

Agenda items F.1.2., F.1.3: The principles of health service planning and the development of the health programme

Chairman: Dr. P. Shupick (Ukrainian SSR).

Rapporteur: Dr. W. R. Aykroyd (United Kingdom).

Discussion Leaders: Professor Dante Costa (Brazil); Dr. Tibor Bákacs (Hungary); Dr. J. A. Höjer (Sweden); Dr. N. R. E. Fendall (United Kingdom); Dr. Leona Baumgartner (United States of America).

Agenda item F.1.4: Introduction of pharmaceuticals: problems of costs and quality

Chairman: Dr. Karl Evang (Norway).

Rapporteur: Dr. A. Héritier (Switzerland).

Discussion Leaders: Professor B. Babudieri (Italy); Dr. M. M. Motawi (United Arab Republic); Dr. H. Davis (United Kingdom).

Agenda items F.2., F.2.1., F.2.2: Control of communicable diseases in the light of developments in science and technology

Chairman: Dr. Marcel Roche (Venezuela).

Rapporteur: Professor M. Attisso (Senegal).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. T. W. Cameron (Canada); Professor B. Babudieri (Italy); Dr. N. I. Graschenkov (USSR); Dr. M. A. Attia (United Arab Republic); Dr. Albert B. Sabin (United States of America).

Agenda item F.2.3: The problem of mental disease in less developed areas

Chairman: Dr. T. A. Lambo (Nigeria).

Rapporteur: Professor Eduardo Faraco (Brazil).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. Rodrigo Fierro-Benitez (Ecuador); Mr. R. Gineste (France); Professor G. M. Carstairs (United Kingdom); Dr. Alexander H. Leighton (United States of America).

Agenda items F.3.1., F.3.2., F.3.3: The need for various categories of health personnel. Changing responsibilities in health team

Chairman: Dr. A. F. Tuboku-Metzger (Sierra Leone).

Rapporteur: Professor M. Prywes (Israel).

Discussion Leaders: Professor Georgi Galabov (Bulgaria); Dr. N. I. Grashchenkov (USSR); Dr. M. Talaat (United Arab Republic); Dr. John C. Snyder (United States of America).

Agenda item F.4: The role of medical research

Chairman: Dr. R. S. Morrison (United States of America).

Rapporteur: Dr. J. F. McCreary (Canada).

Discussion Leaders: Professor Armando Parodi (Argentina); Dr. F. T. Sai (Ghana); Dr. Dradjat D. Prawiranegara (Indonesia); Professor M. Rachmiliewitz (Israel); Mr. Conrado Dayrit (Philippines); Professor Tiberiu Ionescu (Romania).

G. SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT AND URBANIZATION

Agenda item G.1: Problems of rural development

Chairman: Mr. Václav Eremiás (Czechoslovakia).

Rapporteur: Mr. Khaled Ben Ammar (Tunisia).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. L. Barberis (Italy); Dr. T. A. Zhdanko (USSR); Dr. Allan R. Holmberg (United States of America).

Agenda items G.1., G.2: Rural development and urbanization (combined session)

Chairman: Professor G. U. Papi (Italy).

Rapporteur: Mr. Václav Oplustil (Czechoslovakia).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. H. de Fraysseix (France); Professor V. K. R. V. Rao (India); Dr. R. Weitz (Israel); Dr. B. Palanova (USSR); Dr. G. Franklin Edwards (United States of America).

Agenda item G.2: Urbanization problems

Chairman: Dr. C. A. Doxiadis (Greece).

Rapporteur: Mr. Yilmaz Güven (Turkey).

Discussion Leaders: Professor L. Tonev (Bulgaria); Mrs. L. R. Polonskaya (Byelorussian SSR); Dr. A. J. Dakin (Canada); Mr. Karoly Perczel (Hungary); Mr. Aaron Milton (Liberia); Dr. A. Khalifa (United Arab Republic).

H. ORGANIZATION, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Agenda item H.1 (Part I): Methodology of planning for development. Part I:

Planning: Aggregate, sectoral and priorities among sectors

Chairman: Dr. Max F. Millikan (United States of America).

Rapporteur: Dr. S. R. Sen (India).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. Aldo Ferrer (Argentina); Miss Marie Vavrejnova (Czechoslovakia); Mr. Cazes (France); Professor Josef Pajestka (Poland); Dr. A. F. Sherif (United Arab Republic).

Agenda item H.1 (Part II): Methodology of planning for development. Part II: Regional planning

Chairman: Professor Macedo Soares Guimaraes (Brazil).

Rapporteur: Mr. Milan Franek (Czechoslovakia).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. F. Curato (Italy); Professor Roman Moldovan (Romania); Dr. I. V. Komar (USSR).

Agenda item H.1 (Part III): Methodology of planning for development. Part III: Statistics, research requirements, other problems of planning

Chairman: Professor J. Tinbergen (Netherlands).

Rapporteur: Mr. W. F. Searle (United Kingdom).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Francisco Moura (Portugal); Dr. P. G. Podyachikh (USSR); Dr. Gerhard Colm (United States of America).

Agenda items H.1., H.3: Common problems of methodology of planning for development and implementation

Chairman: Professor V. K. V. Rao (India).

Rapporteur: Dr. V. M. Kollontai (USSR).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. E. R. Walker (Australia); Dr. J. Bognar (Hungary); Mr. Elias Gannagé (Lebanon); Mr. I. Sachs (Poland); Dr. Albin Orthaber (Yugoslavia).

Agenda item H.2: Organization arrangements for economic development including some reference to methodology

Chairman: Academician B. G. Gafurov (USSR).

Rapporteur: Mr. W. F. Searle (United Kingdom).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. Bruno Knall (Federal Republic of Germany); Mr. József Bognár (Hungary); Dr. A. C. Copisarow (United Kingdom).

Agenda item H.3: Implementation of economic development plans including some reference to organization

Chairman: Dr. I. H. Abdel Rahman (United Arab Republic).

Rapporteur: Dr. Shâpur Sharifi (Iran).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Angel Gilo Muirraqui (Ecuador); Dr. D. Kochav (Israel); Professor Roman Moldovan (Romania); Dr. V. M. Kollontai (USSR); Mr. Kenneth R. Hansen (United States of America).

I. ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICIES

Agenda items I.1.1., I.2.2., I.2.3: Special problems of scientific policy planning

Chairman: Dr. Salimuzzaman Siddiqui (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: Mr. Avakum Branitchev (Bulgaria).

Discussion Leaders: Professor Athos Silveira Ramos (Brazil); Academician V. F. Kuprevich (Byelorussian SSR); Dr. S. H. Zaheer (India); Professor I. Malecki (Poland); Mr. E. Martindale (United Kingdom).

Agenda items I.2.1., I.1.2: Formulation of research policies and programmes (combined session)

Chairman: Professor R. M. Soemantri (Indonesia).

Rapporteur: Mr. Jaakko Iloniemi (Finland).

Discussion Leaders: Professor Leite Lopes (Brazil); Dr. W. B. Lewis (Canada); Professor F. Gatto (Italy); Professor Remus Radulet (Romania); Dr. N. Stutterheim (South Africa); Academician U. A. Arifov (USSR).

J. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND PROBLEMS OF TRANSFER

Agenda item J.1: Methods for stimulating technological change

Chairman: Academician V. F. Kuprevich (Byelorussian SSR).

Rapporteur: Professor M. Destanne de Bernis (France).

Discussion Leaders: Professor E. Malavolta (Brazil); Professor Dr. J. van Baal (Netherlands); Academician U. A. Arifov (USSR); Mr. A. A. Sabet (United Arab Republic); Mr. G. H. McLaughlin (United Kingdom).

Agenda item J.2.1: Scientific and technological documentation, including the problems of language and terminology

Chairman: Professor Vicente Gómez Aranda (Spain).

Rapporteur: Sir Thomas Scrivenor (United Kingdom).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. J. Parga Nina (Brazil); Dr. P. R. Brygoo (France); Dr. S. H. Zaheer (India); Academician S. U. Umarov (USSR); Dr. Harold D. Lasswell (United States of America).

Agenda items J.2.3., J.3.2: Technical exchange programme. Technical co-operation programmes and co-ordination with national development policies

Chairman: Dr. E. R. Walker (Australia).

Rapporteur: Mr. Andrés Lara-Saenz (Spain).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Eichler (Federal Republic of Germany); Dr. R. D. Loken (Ghana); Dr. A. D'Alessandro (Italy); Dr. Hollis W. Peter (United States of America); Mr. S. M. Del Carril (Argentina).

Agenda items J.3., J.3.1: International co-operation. International scientific co-operation

Chairman: Academician Evgeni Kamenov (Bulgaria).

Rapporteur: Mr. Raúl L. Cardon (Argentina).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Crémieux Brilhac (France); Academician M. I. Agoshkov (USSR); Dr. Harrison S. Brown (United States of America).

K. TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Agenda items K.1.2., K.2.3: Specialized training at technical schools and means of accelerating formation of scientific and technological cadres including teaching staffs (combined session)

Chairman: Dr. Tsung-Han Shen (China).

Rapporteur: Dr. Ewan Clague (United States of America).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Bela Lengyel (Hungary); Dr. Hanoeh Rinott (Israel); Professor L. J. Mostertman (Netherlands); Professor S. V. Rumiantsev (USSR); Dr. Harry C. Kelly (United States of America).

Agenda items K.2.1., K.2.2: Scope and place of science and technology in general education. Specific new approaches to educational programming in primary and secondary education (combined session)

Chairman: Dr. Raziuddin Siddiqui (Pakistan).

Rapporteur: Professor I. Raw (Brazil).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Ascencio Carlos Lara (Argentina); Professor F. A. Kufour (Ghana); Professor Carlo A. Cavalli (Italy); Academician N. M. Zhavoronkov (USSR).

Agenda item K.2.3: Specialized programming for training at higher technical institutes and universities

Chairman: Academician N. M. Zhavoronkov (USSR).

Rapporteur: Mr. E. Gannagé (Lebanon).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Victor Leinz (Brazil); Professor Antonin Bohác (Czechoslovakia); Professor Rachel Shalon (Israel); Dr. S. A. Huzayyin (United Arab Republic); Professor S. Mackey (United Kingdom).

Agenda items K.2.4., L.2.4: Communications as tool of education to meet specific problems of developing countries. Educational services (joint session)

Chairman: Dr. Albert Daguerre (Senegal).

Rapporteur: Dr. A. F. Tuboku-Metzger (Sierra Leone).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. E. R. Dawes (Australia); Professor Italo Neri (Italy); Dr. Murat Dikman (Turkey); Mr. Vernon Bronson (United States of America).

L. COMMUNICATIONS

Agenda items L and E: Specialized training of personnel in the fields of transportation and communication (joint session)

Chairman: Mr. D. González Gómez (Mexico).

Rapporteur: Mr. M. A. Abdel Salam (United Arab Republic).

Discussion Leaders: Dr. W. Scholz (Federal Republic of Germany); Mr. R. S. Halsey (United Kingdom).

Agenda items L.1, L.2: Unification and expansion through telecommunications. Broadcasting and television in less developed areas (combined session)

Chairman: Mr. T. F. Rogers (United States of America).

Rapporteur: Mr. Alberto Ospina (Colombia).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. Jaroslav Beránek (Czechoslovakia); Mr. J. J. Matras (France); Mr. Salah Amer (United Arab Republic); Mr. E. W. Allen, Jr. (United States of America).

Agenda item L.3: Problems involved in the development of national and international telecommunications networks

Chairman: Dr. C. F. Boyce (South Africa).

Rapporteur: Mr. J. H. Merriman (United Kingdom).

Discussion Leaders: Mr. I. A. Newstead (Australia); Mr. J. Briend (France); Dr. M. M. Riad (United Arab Republic).

Agenda items L.4., L.5: Telecommunications in specialized fields. Recent major advances and current developments in the field of electronics of interest to developing areas (combined session)

Chairman: Mr. M. Ponte (France).

Rapporteur: Professor Michael Anastassiadis (Greece).

Discussion Leaders: Professor Humberto R. Ciancaglini (Argentina); Professor F. Carassa (Italy); Mrs. A. G. Masevitch (USSR); Mr. T. F. Rogers (United States of America).

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AGENDA ITEM A: NATURAL RESOURCES

	<i>Sessions serviced</i>
Mr. M. K. Gopaliengar (in charge of agenda item)	General
	A.4.3.1., 3. and 4.
Mr. A. J. Dilloway	A.2., A.3.1., A.3.2.
Mr. Z. Falecki	A.4.2.2., 3. and 4.
Professor A. Marussi	A.1., A.5.1.
Mr. G. van Rhyn	A.4.1.
Miss M. Richard	A.3.3., A.3.4.
Mr. J. C. Webb	A.5.1.2./5.2.1./5.3.
	A.4.2.1./5.2.2., 3. and 4.

AGENDA ITEM B: HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. D. H. Hobden (in charge of agenda item) ...	General, B.4.
Mrs. A. Béguin	B.2.1./K.1.1.
Mr. N. Dufty	B.3.
Mr. B. Fortin	B.2.2.
Mr. E. Hellen	B.5.
Mr. K. J. Penniment	B.1..

AGENDA ITEM C: AGRICULTURE

Dr. Ralph W. Phillips (in charge of agenda item)	General
Mr. J. H. Anderson	C.5.3.
Dr. J. Bengoa (Consultant)	C.2.1. and 2.
Dr. H. H. Brown	C.8.1. and 2.
Dr. A. B. Fagundes	C.3.3. and 4./C.4.3.
Mr. R. G. Fontaine	C.7.1., 2. and 3.
Mr. L. Garnier	C.3.2.
Mr. F. George	C.1.1.
Mr. R. N. Henry	C.1.2.
Dr. V. Ignatieff	C.3.1.
Dr. E. H. Jacoby	C.1.1.
Mr. N. R. Joshi	C.5.2.
Dr. K. V. L. Kesteven	C.5.1.
Dr. D. C. Kimmel	C.1.3. and 4.
Dr. Lee Ling	C.4.2.
Mr. J. Marley	C.1.3. and C.1.4.
Dr. B. M. Nicol	C.2.1. and 2.
Mr. K. Stenstrom	C.6.1. and 2.
Dr. M. Theilebein	C.4.1.
Dr. J. G. Thierne	C.6.3. and 4./C.5.4.

AGENDA ITEM D: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. S. N. Rostovsky (in charge of agenda item) ...	General
Mr. R. Ashton	D.11. and 12.
Mr. H. F. Broughton	D.13. and 14.
Mr. D. Bruyn	D.6.1.
Mr. R. Eklund	D.5.
Mr. Z. L. Kertesz	D.4.
Mr. B. Leibert	D.9. and 10.1.
Mr. G. Mikhalevich	D.7. and 8.
Mr. O. Pedersen	D.1/D.3.1., 2. and 4. D.2., D.3.3./D.9.1./J.2.2.

AGENDA ITEM E: TRANSPORT

Mr. L. T. Kelly (in charge of agenda item) ...	General, E.1.
Mr. K. W. Cuperus	E.4.
Mr. L. W. Masson	L/E
Mr. F. Mottay	E.2./E.3./E.6.
Mr. G. B. Young	E.5.

AGENDA ITEM F: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Sir John Charles (in charge of agenda item) ...	General, F.1.1.
Dr. P. Blanc	F.1.4.
Dr. E. Grzegorzewski	F.3.1., 2. and 3.
Dr. C. J. Hackett	F.4.
Dr. H. Halbach	F.1.4.
Dr. P. Kaul	F.2./F.2.1. and 2.
Dr. A. T. Shousha (Consultant)	F.1.2. and 3.
Dr. L. Tigani El-Mahi	F.2.3.

AGENDA ITEM G: SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT AND URBANIZATION

Mr. O. Yakas (in charge of agenda item) ...	General, G.1.
Mr. G. Lambert-Lamond	G.2., G.1./2.

AGENDA ITEM H: ORGANIZATION, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mr. A. Szeworski	General H.1. (Part I) H.2.
Mr. H. Massaki	H.1. (Part II) H.3.
Dr. Z. Svejnar	H.1. (Part III) H.1./H.3.

**AGENDA ITEM I: ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING OF
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICIES**

Dr. R. V. García (in charge of agenda item) ... General
Dr. I. D. Rojanski I.2.1./I.1.2.
I.1.2./I.2.2. and 3.

**AGENDA ITEM J: INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND
PROBLEMS OF TRANSFER AND ADAPTATION**

Mr. S. O. Awokoya (in charge of agenda item) ... General
J.1.
J.2.3./J.3.2.
Mr. A. de-Shalit J.3./J.3.1.
Dr. P. Sheel J.2.1.

**AGENDA ITEM K: TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
PERSONNEL**

Training of scientific and technical personnel

Dr. R. V. García (in charge of agenda item) ... General
K.2.3., K.2.1. and 2.
Mrs. A. Béguin K.1.1./B.2.1.
Dr. H. Caffirer K.2.4./L.2.4.
Prof. F. G. Torto K.1.2. and 3.

AGENDA ITEM L: COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Sh. Abaza (in charge of agenda item) ... General
Mr. R. Chapuis L.3.
Mr. L. W. Masson L/E
Mr. J. Millot L.1. and 2.
Mr. R. Smith L.4. and 5.

PART II

Reports and papers considered by the
Conference

List of reports and papers considered by the Conference

REPORTS OF THE CONFERENCE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND RAPPORTEURS' REPORTS ON THE CONFERENCE SESSIONS

<i>Reports of the Conference Secretary-General Symbol and number</i>	<i>Title of report</i>	<i>Rapporteurs' reports Symbol and number</i>
<i>E/CONF/39</i>		<i>E/CONF/39</i>
GR.1 (B)	Population trends	RR.1 (B)
GR.2 (B)	Human resources	RR.2 (B)
GR.3 (E)	Transport	RR.3 (E)
GR.4 (E)	Factors in the development of national transport policies	RR.4 (E)
GR.5 (E)	Railways	RR.5 (E)
GR.6 (E)	Inland water transport and coastal shipping	RR.6 (E)
GR.7 (F)	Health and nutrition	RR.7 (F)
GR.8 (F)	The principles of health service planning. The progressive development of the health programme and its later evaluation; acceptance and participation of the public in the programme	RR.8 (F)
GR.9 (B)	New systems of vocational training and apprenticeship	RR.9 (B)
GR.10 (E)	New techniques in the transport of fuels and perishable goods	RR.10 (E)
GR.11 (F)	The training of health personnel. The need for various categories of health personnel. Changing responsibilities in health teams	RR.11 (F)
GR.12 (A)	Upgrading of commercial fuels. Efficient use of fuels. Recent developments in petroleum technology including small installations	RR.12 (A)
GR.13 (A)	Ground water	RR.13 (A)
GR.14 (B)	Sound management and management development as a factor in technological progress	RR.14 (B)
GR.15 (L)	Problems involved in the development of national and international telecommunications networks	RR.15 (L)
GR.16 (F)	The role of medical research	RR.16 (F)
GR.17 (D)	Textiles	RR.17 (D)
GR.18 (F)	The utilization of science and technology in the organization and administration of health services, with special reference to the need for vital and health statistics	RR.18 (F)
GR.19 (J)	The documentation and diffusion of scientific and technological knowledge. Scientific and technological documentation, including the problems of language and terminology	RR.19 (J)
GR.20 (E)	Roads and road transport	RR.20 (E)

E/CONF/39

E/CONF/39

GR.21 (L)	Unification and expansion through telecommunications; Broadcasting and television in less developed areas	RR.21 (L)
GR.22 (B)	Techniques of manpower assessment. Forecasting the requirements and priorities of numbers and types of scientists and technologists	RR.22 (B)
GR.23 (F)	The pattern of the communicable diseases in various countries. Basic control measures, including environmental measures and immunization and chemoprophylaxis. The impact of animal diseases on human health and welfare. Control of communicable diseases in the light of scientific and technological progress.	RR.23 (F)
GR.24 (A)	Mapping and surveying practices adapted to use in less developed areas	RR.24 (A)
GR.25 (E)	Air transport and specialized uses of aircraft in less developed areas	RR.25 (E)
GR.26 (A)	Integrated river basin development in less developed areas	RR.26 (A)
GR.27 (D)	Food processing and preservation	RR.27 (D)
GR.28 (L)	Specialized training of personnel in the field of transportation and communications	RR.28 (L)
GR.29 (A)	Electric power	RR.29 (A)
GR.30 (A)	Energy development policies	RR.30 (A)
GR.31 (A)	Mineral exploration methods and concentration of ores and minerals	RR.31 (A)
GR.32 (B)	Employment implications of the application of science and technology in less developed areas	RR.32 (B)
GR.33 (B)	The application of science and technology to conditions at the workplace	RR.33 (B)
GR.34 (D)	Building materials and building techniques	RR.34 (D)
GR.35 (D)	Engineering techniques and organization. Heavy engineering industries	RR.35 (D)
GR.36 (A)	Non-conventional sources of energy and nuclear power	RR.36 (A)
GR.37 (A)	Recent advances in coal mining technology. Mining equipment. Limiting factors in the mechanization of mines under conditions prevailing in less developed areas	RR.37 (A)
GR.38 (J)	Methods for stimulating technological change	RR.38 (J)
GR.39 (K)	Communication as tool of education to meet the specific problems of developing countries. Educational services	RR.39 (K)
GR.40 (D)	Specifications and standards	RR.40 (D)
GR.41 (H)	Statistics. Methodology of planning for development. Statistics, research requirements, other problems of planning	RR.41 (H)
GR.42 (I)	Formulation of research policies and programmes	RR.42 (I)
GR.43 (K)	Specialized training at technical schools and means of accelerating formation of scientific and technological cadres, including teaching staffs	RR.43 (K)
GR.44 (H)	Organization arrangements for economic planning	RR.44 (H)
GR.45 (J)	International scientific co-operation	RR.45 (J)
GR.46 (A)	Particular problems in water-short areas	RR.46 (A)
GR.47 (A)	Mineral development policy	RR.47 (A)
GR.48 (D)	Structural and locational problems of industry	RR.48 (D)
GR.49 (A)	Natural resources	RR.49 (A)
GR.50 (H)	Methodology of planning for development. Regional planning	RR.50 (H)
GR.51 (L)	Communications	RR.51 (L)
GR.52 (L)	Telecommunications in specialized fields; recent major advances and current developments in the field of electronics of interest to developing areas	RR.52 (L)
GR.53 (I)	Special problems of scientific policy planning	RR.53 (I)

E/CONF/39

E/CONF/39

GR.54 (J)	International co-operation and problems of transfer and adaptation	RR.54 (J)
GR.55 (H)	Organization, planning and programming for economic development	RR.55 (H)
GR.56 (D)	Products of animal and vegetable origin and substitutes	RR.56 (D)
GR.57 (F)	The introduction of pharmaceuticals. Problems of cost and quality	RR.57 (F)
GR.58 (J)	Technological exchange and technical co-operation programmes: - their co-ordination with national development policies	RR.58 (J)
GR.59 (F)	The problem of mental disease in less developed areas	RR.59 (F)
GR.60 (G)	Urbanization	RR.60 (G)
GR.61 (G)	Rural development	RR.61 (G)
GR.62 (A)	Surface water	RR.62 (A)
GR.63 (A)	Water development policies	RR.63 (A)
GR.64 (I)	Organization and planning of scientific and technological policies	RR.64 (I)
GR.65 (H)	Implementation of development plans. Implementation of economic development plans including some reference to organization	RR.65 (H)
GR.66 (G)	Social problems of development and urbanization	RR.66 (G)
GR.67 (D)	Heavy chemicals and fertilizers	RR.67 (D)
GR.68 (C)	Improvement in levels of nutrition	RR.68 (C)
GR.69 (C)	Fishery resources and production. Marine and inland fisheries	RR.69 (C)
GR.70 (C)	Survey and management of forest resources. Sylviculture. Forest extraction and forest industries	RR.70 (C)
GR.71 (C)	Soil management under low rainfalls. Agriculture based on shifting cultivations. Cropping practices	RR.71 (C)
GR.72 (C)	Animal breeding	RR.72 (C)
GR.73 (C)	Animal nutrition and management	RR.73 (C)
GR.74 (C)	Agricultural engineering. Development of agricultural equipment	RR.74 (C)
GR.75 (C)	Soil science and soil surveys	RR.75 (C)
GR.76 (C)	Handling and storage of agricultural produce. Processing agricultural produce. Dairy technology	RR.76 (C)
GR.77 (C)	Irrigation and water use	RR.77 (C)
GR.78 (K)	Training of scientific and technical personnel	RR.78 (K)
GR.79 (K)	Specialized programming for training at higher technical institutes and universities	RR.79 (K)
GR.80 (G)	Rural development and urbanization	RR.80 (G)
GR.81 (D)	Industrial development	RR.81 (D)
GR.82 (K)	Scope and place of science and technology in general education. Specific new approaches to educational programming in primary and secondary education	RR.82 (K)
GR.83 (C)	Agriculture	RR.83 (C)
GR.84 (C)	Control of plant pests and diseases	RR.84 (C)
GR.85 (C)	Plant breeding and improved varieties	RR.85 (C)
GR.86 (H)	Planning and programming: aggregate, sectoral, project, and the relationships and priorities among sectors	RR.86 (H)
GR.87 (D)	Special factors affecting industrial development in less developed areas	RR.87 (D)
GR.88 (C)	Agricultural credit, co-operatives and marketing	RR.88 (C)
GR.89 (H)	Common problems of methodology and implementation	RR.89 (H)
GR.90 (D)	Iron and steel. Non-ferrous metals	RR.90 (D)
GR.91 (C)	Agrarian structures and land settlement	RR.91 (C)
GR.92 (C)	Agricultural extension and the promotion of conservation principles; farm management and planned development	RR.92 (C)
GR.93 (C)	Animal disease control	RR.93 (C)

List of papers

[Professional data on the authors may be found in the *List of Papers* published as United Nations document E/CONF.39/INF.3., obtainable from the United Nations Sales Offices in New York and in Geneva at a price of \$US 1.50 (or equivalent in other currencies).]

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

A. NATURAL RESOURCES

- A/1 Suggested application of cartographic techniques to topographical mapping in less developed areas (South Africa), Marsh, F. W.
- A/2 Mapping and surveying practices adapted to use in less developed areas (United Kingdom), Wright, J. W.
- A/3 Power supplies (Viet-Nam), Dinh-Quang-Chieu
- A/4 Application of the modern methods of geological and geophysical prospection to the survey of a wide sedimentary basin in central Africa (Belgium), Evrard, P.
- A/5 Limiting factors in the mechanization of mines under conditions prevailing in less developed areas (India), Dewan, H. R.
- A/6 Mining legislation in under-developed countries (United Kingdom), Green, F. R. H.
- A/7 Hydrogeological survey for the Dakar water supply (Senegal), Degallier, R.
- A/8 Underground storing and reconstitution of underground sheets of water (Belgium), Tison, L. J.
- A/9 The hydraulic resources of Viet-Nam (Viet-Nam), Nguyen-Khac-Nham
- A/10 The development of water supplies of eastern Nigeria (Nigeria), Souza-Okpofabri, D. H. S.
- A/11 Integrated river basin development in less developed areas in Ceylon (Ceylon), Rajaratnam, V. N.
- A/12 Solar energy for refrigeration using flat plate collectors (Ceylon), Chinnappa, J. C.
- A/13 Briquetting of Indian lignites (India), Lahiri, A.
- A/14 Mapping of Northern Ghana from aerial photographs (Ghana), Simpson, R. J.
- A/15 Cyclic changes in southern Italian precipitation (Italy), Papee, M., Masironi, L. A., Montefinale, A.
- A/16 Survey, development and utilization of energy resources (United Kingdom), Parker, A.
- A/17 Natural resources energy in the Congo (Leopoldville) and in Ruanda-Urundi (Belgium), Clerfayt, A.
- A/18 Natural resources in Ceylon (Ceylon), Chanmugam, J. C.
- A/19 Adaptation of water legislation to changing conditions: a draft water code for less developed regions particularly in arid zones (France), Gosselin, M.
- A/20 Topographical mapping on a small and medium-scale by modern methods (France), Bonneval.
- A/21 Cartographical organization problems (France), Daniel, M.
- A/22 Mapping and surveying practices adapted to use in less developed areas (Nigeria), Coker, R. O.
- A/23 The pollution potential of surface run-off and its significance in water management (South Africa), Henzen, M. R., Stander, G. J.
- A/24 The efficient use of fuels (Nigeria), Onyemelukwe, C. C.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- A/25 Exploration and exploratory techniques applicable in South Africa (South Africa), Pelletier, R. A.
- A/26 The role of water legislation in a developing country (Israel), Virshubski, M.
- A/27 Reduction of evaporation losses—a summary of results of tests in South Africa (South Africa), Roberts, D. F.
- A/28 Training of geologists and geophysicists in the United Kingdom for service in the under-developed countries (United Kingdom), Dunham, K. C.
- A/29 Mapping and surveying practices adapted to use in less developed areas (Netherlands), Schermerhorn, W.
- A/30 Mineral resources development of the Philippines (Philippines), Gozon, B. M.
- A/31 Fog precipitation observed in the Cape Verde Islands (Portugal), Cunha, F. R.
- A/32 Geological mapping methods by the Philippines Bureau of Mines (Philippines), Vera, E. C.
- A/33 Modern advances in cartographic techniques in the Cameroon (Cameroon), Abaze, M. S.
- A/34 Philippine numerical photogrammetric cadastre (Philippines), Marzan, G. T., Umadhay, G., Jimenez, T. C.
- A/35 Policy for the development of the mineral resources of the Cameroon (Cameroon), Chatue-Kamga, C.
- A/36 Soil mechanics applied to the construction of small earth dams (France), Dunglas, J.
- A/37 Appraisal of existing resources, uses and requirements and allocation to different uses with particular reference to India (India), Nag, B. S.
- A/38 Mechanical equipment used in the mines operated by Transvaal Gold Mining Estates, Limited, Pilgrims Rest District, Eastern Transvaal, Republic of South Africa (South Africa), Roberts, D. G., Fowler, A. R. C.
- A/39 Some innovations to improve estimation of river flow and data collection (South Africa), Kriel, J. P., Whitmore, J. S., Harvey, K. J., Rabie, A. L., De Villiers, R., Roberts, D. F.
- A/40 Additional measures required for the integrated development of hydrographic basins (France), Bourrieres, P.
- A/41 The role of meteorology in water resources development (Canada), Bruce, J. P.
- A/42 Methods of estimating the frequency and volume of floods as utilized by French hydrologists in under-developed countries (France), Rodier, J.
- A/43 The training of geologists, mining engineers and supporting technicians (Nigeria), Smith, J. G.
- A/44 Application of the Turam electromagnetic method to pyrite and copper prospecting in southern Portugal (Portugal), Guimaraes Dos Santos, J. L., Da Silva, F. J.
- A/45 Exploration for mineral deposits in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Shazly, E. M.
- A/46 Demineralization of sea water for practical applications (Israel), Adari, J.
- A/47 Selecting a mineral concentration process (United Kingdom), Fleming, M. G.
- A/48 Limiting factors in the mechanization of mines under conditions prevailing in less developed areas (Nigeria), Warrender, D. I.
- A/49 Well drilling and water lifting (United Kingdom), Hetherington, H. A.
- A/50 The construction and operation of small plants (United Kingdom), Golding, E. W.
- A/51 Modern techniques applied to the design and construction of the High Asswan Dam (United Arab Republic), Wafa, T. A.
- A/52 On the problems associated with the adoption of modern techniques in the developing countries with particular reference to experience in UAR (United Arab Republic), Wassef, A. M.
- A/53 Electrical generating plants: up to 100 kW (United Arab Republic), Fathy, M.
- A/54 Training cadres for operation and maintenance of power installations (Nigeria), Yonren, E. H.
- A/55 The evolution of the principles and laws on irrigation and drainage in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Nicola, J.
- A/56 Survey and evaluation of atomic energy raw materials (United Kingdom), Bowie, S. H. U., Ostle, D.
- A/57 Economic aspects of the use of hydroelectrical resources (France), Mary, M.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- A/58 Modern techniques applicable to the design and construction of structures for surface water using local materials and labour (India), Handa, C. L.
- A/59 Ground-water prospecting methods in the Republic of South Africa (South Africa), Kent, L. E., Enslin, J. F.
- A/60 A study of the requirements for staff, equipment and training for a national cartographic centre (United Kingdom), Rogers, R. T. L.
- A/61 Mining development policy in Senegal (Senegal), Alexandrenne, L.
- A/62 Artificial increase of rainfall (World Meteorological Organization), Battan, L. J., Naqvi, S. N., Nikandrov, V. Y., Vittori-Antisari, O.
- A/63 Providing a rapidly developing country with electric power (Sweden), Ofverholm, H.
- A/64 The use of "bulb" sets in conventional hydroelectric installations and in the River Rance Tidal Driven Station (France), Auroy, F., Mauboussin, G.
- A/65 Development of the petroleum industry in the United Arab Republic (United Arab Republic), Mustafa, A., Abdo, I. K., Borham, M., Ebeid, F. M.
- A/66 Mining development policy (Finland), Stigzelius, H.
- A/67 On the possibilities of prospecting for ores in Sierra Leone (Finland), Marmo, V.
- A/68 Generation of energy by means of free-piston gas generators (France), Chambadal, P., Garlet, M.
- A/69 Natural resources, the organization of a general meteorological service (United Kingdom), Bargman, D. J.
- A/70 A rational inventory of water resources by modern prospecting methods (France), Breusse, J. J., Tixeront, J.
- A/71 Water resources in Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone), Davies, E. J.
- A/72 Hydro-engineering projects in Bulgaria and elsewhere (Bulgaria), Velez, D.
- A/73 Utilization of natural gas resources and improvements to the economy of less developed areas (Economic Commission for Europe), Energy Division
- A/74 Prospecting for water in deserts: experience obtained in the Mongolian Gobi (Hungary), Alföldi, L., Csogdon, Z., Handaj, G.
- A/75 Establishment of hydrological network for river basin development (Japan), Tsuchiya, A.
- A/76 A sewage system consuming very little water (Sweden), Essungen, G.
- A/77 Some special aspects of the combined power and seawater conversion plant at Aruba, N.W.I., with a view to the particular merits of combined projects for development programmes in general (Netherlands), Wegelin, E., Minken, J. W.
- A/78 Training of geologists and mining engineers and support personnel in New Zealand (New Zealand), Willett, R. W.
- A/79 Exploration and development of middle-sized underground mines (Sweden), Pousette, I.
- A/80 The uses of bitumen in hydraulic engineering (United Kingdom), Van Asbeck, W. F.
- A/81 Estimation of river flow and improvement of data collection (Turkey), Dinger, T.
- A/82 Reflections on the research and valorization of the mineral resources in underdeveloped countries (Belgium), De Magnee, I., Rollet, A.
- A/83 Water research and supply (Hungary), Alföldi, L., Illes, G., Kessler, H.
- A/84 Organization of a hydrological service: contribution to the establishment of hydrological bases for the water economy (Hungary), Lászlóffy, W., Szesztay, K.
- A/85 Organization of cartographic services in developing countries (Netherlands), Schermerhorn, W.
- A/86 Photogeology at the service of work preliminary to the development of mineral resources (Belgium), Gerards, J., L'admirant, H.
- A/87 Modern methods to secure reliable basic data for planning of water resources development (Sweden), Forsman, A.
- A/88 Mapping and survey requirements for a land utilization and development project (New Zealand), Boyes, W. S.
- A/89 The making of wind-powered water points (France), Gion, M.
- A/90 Some aspects of integrated river basin development in less developed areas (Hungary), Mosonyi, E.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- A/91 Utilization of water resources in monsoon areas of South-East Asia (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East), Bureau of Flood Control
- A/92 Surveying and mapping practices for use in under-developed countries (Liberia), Sawyer, J. L. F.
- A/93 Local sources of energy, micro-hydroelectric stations, with particular emphasis on the electrification of agriculture (Hungary), Gádor, E.
- A/94 The technique of photo-interpretation for mineral exploration (Netherlands), Verstappen, H. Th.
- A/95 Appraisal of existing water resources, uses and requirements and allocation to different uses (Yugoslavia), Nesovic, B.
- A/96 Contribution of the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion to the development of the underground water in Chile (Chile), Donoso, J., Dingman, R. J., Doyel, W. W.
- A/97 Long-term planning of energy economy for less developed areas (Hungary), Czipper, G., Lázár, P., Lévai, A., Peto, J.
- A/98 Allocation of storage capacity of a reservoir for multi-purpose use (Japan), Nakazawa, K.
- A/99 A critical review of base-map programmes as an aid to development projects (Brazil), Davidson, J. I.
- A/100 Aerogeophysics and its role in mineral exploration (Canada), Morley, L. W.
- A/101 Mineral development policy (Canada), Buck, W. K.
- A/102 Assessment and development of natural resources in India (India), Randhawa, M. S.
- A/103 Prospects and problems of nuclear power in developing areas (International Atomic Energy Agency), Balligand, P. L., Khan, M. A., Krymm, R., Kuhn, D., Pedersen, O. E., Webb, J. C.
- A/104 Progress in methods of coal extraction and their application to coal measures in less developed regions (France), Rey-Jouvin, X.
- A/105 Natural gas, a stimulus to development and industrialization. *Part 1*: The exploitation of the Natural Gas Deposit at Lacq. *Part 2*: Natural gas in developing countries (France), Bouillot, A., Nadau des Islets, F.
- A/106 Methods of training French and foreign geologists and research workers at the O.G.M.E. (France), Lefèvre, R.
- A/107 Evaluation of electric power development policy in Turkey (Turkey), Ozal, T., Ozal, K.
- A/108 Training of geologists and technicians for oil exploration and refining (India/Romania), Nayak, P. R., Tanasescu, G.
- A/109 Patterns for geological and mining exploration boards (France), Beaumont, G.
- A/110 Organization of meteorological and hydrological services (World Meteorological Organization), Kohler, M. A.
- A/111 Special features of mining regulations in development countries (France), Legoux, P. Ch. A.
- A/112 Appraisal of Israel's water resources and their allocation (Israel), Wiener, A.
- A/113 New trends in the design and construction of economical concrete dams (Portugal), Laginha Serafim, J.
- A/114 Planning of a mining district (Poland), Krupinski, B.
- A/115 Basis for an agricultural water policy in the Sahel region (Niger), Receveur, P.
- A/116 Some principles and experience concerning utilization of water resources in Czechoslovakia (Czechoslovakia), Smetana, J.
- A/117 Some possible applications of isotopic analyses of water to hydrological problems (Italy), Gonfiantini, R., Togliatti, V., Tongiorgi, E.
- A/118 Development of new hydrometric equipment and gauging structures on stable rivers (United Kingdom), Wolf, P. O.
- A/119 Evaluation of foreseeable energy requirements (Economic Commission for Europe), Energy Division
- A/120 The geological education programme of the Government of Brazil and its relations to national scientific development (Brazil), Leonardos, O., Leinz, V., Bodenlos, A. J.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- A/121 Methods of measurement of discharge and equipment for survey in the Nile basin (United Arab Republic), Simaika, Y. M., Khalil, H. K., Taha, M. F.
- A/122 Concentration aptitude of taiba phosphate ore (Senegal), Prioux, M.
- A/123 Swiss assistance in the organization of meteorological services for hydrological and other purposes (Switzerland), Lugeon, J.
- A/124 Submerged combustion in saline waters demineralization (Italy), Mariani, E., Giona, A. R.
- A/125 Hydrogeology and hydrogeological maps as a basis for the development of ground water resources (UNESCO), Stretta, E.
- A/126 Fundamental geodetic observations in unsurveyed areas (Finland), Kukkamaki, T. J.
- A/127 Ground water prospecting (United Kingdom), Hale, H. T.
- A/128 Electric power stations (France), David, R.
- A/129 Factors determining the development of nuclear energy in under-developed regions (Italy), Angelini, A. M.
- A/130 Observations on the treatment of some refractory ores from South Africa (South Africa), Laxen, P. A., Nagy, I. F.
- A/131 About use of photogrammetric methods in developing countries with special attention to the possibilities provided by the Finnish horizon and statoscope measurements (Finland), Halonen, R. S.
- A/132 Contribution of isotope methods to hydrological research (Israel), Gat, J., Nir, A., Harpaz, Y., Mandel, S.
- A/133 Natural resources: potable water in the Congo (Leopoldville) and in Ruanda-Urundi (Belgium), Clerfayt, A.
- A/134 Fuel cells (United Kingdom), Bacon, F. T.
- A/135 The use of hydraulic engineering for the benefit of less developed areas (Italy), Padoan, G., Marzolo, F.
- A/136 Surveying and mapping for economic development and natural resources conservation (Japan), Okuda, T.
- A/137 Nuclear power in less developed areas (United Kingdom), Ghalib, S. A., Shaw, A. L.
- A/138 Design, erection and operation of small refineries in developing countries (United Kingdom), Hagemans, K. L., Ingall, R. E.
- A/139 Establishment of a training centre for surveying and mapping (Japan), Okuda, T.
- A/140 Mining exploration methods (United Kingdom), Rankin, P. A.
- A/141 Hydrological services in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Fahmy, H. K., Taha, M. F., El-Ebrashy, M. L.
- A/142 Discharge measurements by using a float (Japan), Takenouchi, T.
- A/143 Use of prestressed concrete elements in water supply systems: resulting gains in foreign exchange and industrial development (Greece), Doanides, P. J.
- A/144 The efficient use of fuels in the United Kingdom (United Kingdom), Clegg, L., Lant, F. C.
- A/145 Application of hydrology in water resources development in Afghanistan (Afghanistan), Raza, M. A.
- A/146 Prospects of nuclear power in Pakistan (Pakistan), Yusuf, M.
- A/147 Use of paper-making effluent for irrigation (Australia), Beattie, D. W., McDowell, B. E.
- A/148 Use of gas turbine plants for electric power production in less developed countries (Economic Commission for Europe), Energy Division
- A/149 Artificial rain-making and weather changes (France), Dessens, H., Tixeront, J.
- A/150 Reducing evaporation from water storages by means of monomolecular films (Australia), Vines, R. G.
- A/151 A stream gauging and rainfall recorder for unattended long period operation (Australia), Sumner, C. J.
- A/152 Disadvantages of single phase lines of pioneer rural lines (Brazil), Alves Menezes, A., Ferreira de Braganca Filho, A.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- A/383 Ground-water prospecting in Turkey (Turkey), Orhon, A., Karacadag, K., Ozkan, A.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- B/2 Application of modern population census techniques in Ghana (Ghana), Gil, B., de Graft-Johnson, K. T.
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- B/5 Management training in Portugal (Portugal), Gomes Cardoso, E.
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- B/7 Human resources and the application of science and technology in the developing areas (Indonesia), Siswomartojo, S., Nitisastro, W.
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- B/17 The interdependence of high-level manpower planning and economic planning (International Labour Office), International Labour Office
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- B/19 New survey techniques applicable to labour force surveys in less developed areas (Sweden), Dalenius, T.
- B/20 Methods of creating industrial medical services likely to improve the health and safety of the workers (France), Gillon, J. J.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- B/58 The planned development of human resources (France), Debeauvais, M.
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C. AGRICULTURE

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- C/2 Methods of soil survey for land development in Ghana (Ghana), Obeng, H. B., Adu, S. V., Asamoah, G. K.
- C/3 The role of refrigerating techniques in the development of under-developed countries (Invited Special Contribution), Thevenot, R.
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- C/5 The development of fishery resources (Ghana), Rawson, G. C., Adjetye, J. N. N.
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- C/7 Rinderpest Eradication Programme of Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Lee, R. C. T.

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- C/9 Forage conservation and supplementary feeding of beef cattle (Argentina), Bignoli, D. P., Bravo, B. F., Forti, C.
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- C/14 Veterinary research and vaccine production under African conditions (South Africa), Jansen, B. C.
- C/15 Agrarian structures and land settlement (South Africa), Pepler, L. A.
- C/16 Improvement of livestock through artificial insemination in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Lin, Cheng-hwa, Faung, C. T. C.
- C/17 Methods of surveying the diets of people (United Kingdom), Hollingsworth, D. F.
- C/18 Biometry of the physical condition of populations (Belgium), Hiernaux, J.
- C/19 Pig breeding on the Ivory Coast: the Korhogo race of pigs (Ivory Coast), Brinon, J., Perrin, E.
- C/20 The Red-Billed Quelea problem in Africa (South Africa), Lourens, D. C.
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- C/23 Cattle production on the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Chalumeau, P.
- C/24 Cattle production on the lower Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Botton, H., Bres, B.
- C/25 The survey and management of forest resources of eastern Nigeria (Nigeria), Walker, F. S.
- C/26 Control of animal diseases in Madagascar; application of science and technique (Madagascar), Buck, G., Brigard, H.
- C/27 The present state of the fishing industry on the Ivory Coast and future prospects (Ivory Coast), Lassarat, A.
- C/28 Application of foliar diagnosis data to the mineral fertilization of rice (Madagascar), Velly, J.
- C/29 Supplementary irrigation (United Kingdom), Penman, H. L.
- C/30 Oceanographic research on the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Marchal, E., Rancurel, P.
- C/31 General nutritional problems (Ceylon), Gunasekara, D. B.
- C/32 Inland fisheries (United Kingdom), Hickling, C. F.
- C/33 Phelodermic diagnosis of the cassava plant (Madagascar), Cours, G., Fritz, J., Ramahadimby, G.
- C/34 The improvement of tropical beef cattle (United Kingdom), Maule, J. P.
- C/35 Planning for forest fire control (Canada), Macleod, J. C.
- C/36 Canadian forest inventory methods (Canada), Seely, H. E.
- C/37 Role of a forest products research laboratory in the development of the national economy (Canada), Jenkins, J. H.
- C/38 Guide-lines for efforts to improve nutrition (Canada), Pett, L. B.
- C/39 The Canadian Forest Insect and Disease Survey (Canada), Prentice, R. M.
- C/40 The use of demand projections in an under-developed country, and an outline and appraisal of methods of projecting the demand for forest products (Canada), Wilson, D. A.
- C/41 Effective plant breeding in the field (Canada), Putt, E. D.
- C/42 Predicting fertility requirements through soil testing and analysis (Canada), Matthews, B. C.
- C/43 The development of intensive farming on smallholdings in Kenya (United Kingdom), Swynnerton, R. J. M.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- C/44 Pedological studies of the southern "Niayes" with the object of intensive reclamation (Senegal), Pereira-Barreto, S.
- C/45 The use of teak for forestry development in Lower and Mid Casamance (Senegal), Dommergues, Y., Maheut, J.
- C/46 Cattle distomatosis in Senegal: epidemiology, prophylactic measures to be taken to combat this parasitic disease (Senegal), Gretillat, S.
- C/47 Utilization of a forest fruit tree *Anacardium occidentale* or *Darcassou* for the exploitation of the Senegalese savannah (Senegal), Toussaint-Morlet, P., Giffard, P. L., Gorse, J.
- C/48 Improvements that can be made by a selection of the varieties of ground-nuts in Senegal (Senegal), Mauboussin, J. C.
- C/49 Improvement of standards of nutrition in Senegal (Senegal), Dupin, H., N'Doye, T.
- C/50 Stock raising for meat production purposes in West Africa: improvement trials carried out, or in progress, in Senegal (Senegal), Troquereau, J. A., Nourrisat, P., Merlier, H.
- C/51 The development and maintenance of the forest resources of Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone), Sawyerr, J. S.
- C/52 Biological control in less developed countries (United Kingdom), Simmonds, F. J.
- C/53 Agricultural equipment units recommended as standard for Senegal (Senegal), Bonlieu, A.
- C/54 Towards a rapid development of sea fisheries in Senegal (Senegal), Boisson, C. H., Arnoux, J.
- C/55 A review of beef production in Uruguay (Uruguay), Rovira, J.
- C/56 The Rinderpest Eradication Campaign in Viet-Nam with the lapinized vaccine (Viet-Nam), Le-Hoi-Phu
- C/57 The fishing industry in the development of the south-west Atlantic region of Latin America: a means to combat its under-development (Uruguay), Bertullo, V. H.
- C/58 Intensive irrigated crop rotation (Israel), Hurwitz (S.)
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- C/60 Aims and practical results of chemical and technological studies of agricultural products, organized by the overseas agronomic research mission (Portugal), Baiao Esteves, A.
- C/61 The soil survey of Portugal and its main applications (Portugal), Carvalho Cardoso, J.
- C/62 Use of plastics in agriculture and horticulture in temperate climates in semi-arid, arid or mountainous regions and in tropical or equatorial countries (France), Buclon, F.
- C/63 Protozoa infections of domestic animals in Senegal (Senegal), Morel, P. C.
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- C/65 Experimental and practical study of the application of fertilizers in Senegal (Senegal), Bockelee-Morvan, A.
- C/66 The soil map of Africa at 1:5,000,000 (Belgium), D'Hoore, J.
- C/67 The application of cultural, rather than chemical, measures in the control of plant pests and diseases in less developed areas (Israel), Harpaz, I.
- C/68 Out of season fodder plants in Madagascar (Madagascar), Bosser, J.
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- C/72 Breeding better livestock for India (India), Bhattacharya, P.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- C/76 Forest extraction and forest industries in India (India), Venkataramany, P.
- C/77 Application of soil analysis in the efficient use of fertilizers for increasing agricultural production (Philippines), Marfori, R. T.
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- C/79 The role of pest and disease control in increasing cotton production in northern Nigeria (Nigeria), Choyce, M. A.
- C/80 The soils of the Igbariam Farm Settlement (Nigeria), Obihara, C. H.
- C/81 Priorities in the development of forest resources (Nigeria), Keay, R. W. J.
- C/82 Processing agricultural produce, palm oil (Nigeria), Nwanze, S. C.
- C/83 Animal breeding in Nigeria (Nigeria), Hill, D. H.
- C/84 Agricultural credit, co-operatives and marketing (Nigeria), Dina, I. O.
- C/85 The organization and work of the veterinary services in Great Britain (United Kingdom), Ritchie, J.
- C/86 Soil survey problems concerning irrigation and irrigated agriculture (Netherlands), Van der Meer, K.
- C/87 Farm management and planned development; the place of farm institute training in agricultural extension (United Kingdom), Storrar, A.
- C/88 The utilization of soil studies in establishing a system of land conservation and cultivation in Casamance (Senegal), Fauck, R.
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- C/93 Application of scientific advances to the practice of forestry in India (India), Sagreiya, K. P.
- C/94 Farm Management Extension Service in Israel (Israel), Lowe, Y.
- C/95 Soil survey and soil tests in relation to soil fertility and agricultural production (India), Raychaudhuri, S. P.
- C/96 Methods and criteria for the preparation of soils for surface irrigation (France), Darlot, A.
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- C/99 Development of the night operation of purse seine fisheries in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Chuang-Ti-Chuch
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- C/101 Improvement of the cocoa-trees of the Forastero group (Ivory Coast), Besse, J.
- C/102 Role of soil studies in re-organizing production in Madagascar (Sakay and Mangoky) (Madagascar), Riquier, J.
- C/103 Associated cultivation of corn-cotton or peanut-cotton in Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast) Angelini, A.
- C/104 Scientific basis of the "anti-capsid" campaign (Ivory Coast), Lavabre, E. M.
- C/105 Development of Indian marine fisheries (India), Panikkar, N. K.
- C/106 Problems of irrigation and water use in India (India), Prasad, M.
- C/107 Mechanization of agriculture experience on farms on sloping ground in Switzerland (Switzerland), Hefti, J.
- C/108 Assessment of available stocks of useful species (Ghana), Hammond, D. A.
- C/109 New uses for tropical timber (France), Sallenave, P. E.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- C/111 Methods of starting and management of co-operative farming (Czechoslovakia), Kocura, P.
- C/112 Chemical studies on edible plants in tropical west Africa (France), Busson, F., Lunven, P.
- C/113 Gene action in relation to yield in maize (South Africa), Geerthsen, J. M. P.
- C/114 Work on "straighthead" of rice in Portugal (Portugal), Arriaga e Cunha, J. M.
- C/115 Experiences in the field control of animal diseases and parasites in the Republic of South Africa (South Africa), Lambrechts, M. C.
- C/116 Improvement in levels of nutrition (Indonesia), Prawiranegara, D. D.
- C/117 Crop protection equipment in tropical areas (France), Versluys, G.
- C/118 A new application of aerial photography to the study of agrarian structures in tropical Africa (France), Hurault
- C/119 The role of plant breeding in enhancing crop production in India (India), Pal, B. P.
- C/120 The control of pests, diseases and deficiencies (United Kingdom), Wardlaw, C. W.
- C/121 Irrigation and the use of water: tests of spray-irrigation equipment (France), Guyon, G.
- C/122 Oceanic research off British East Africa, 1950-1952 (United Kingdom), Hall, D. N. F.,
- C/123 Animal nutrition and management in India (India), Ray, S. N.
- C/124 Use of residual insecticides in the control of tsetse flies (Netherlands), Wilson, S. G.
- C/125 Method of farm management adapted to less developed areas (Portugal), Duarte Amaral, J., Pavalha, F. M.
- C/126 Study of the behaviour of phosphorus in some soils of Angola (Portugal), da Silva Valadares, J.
- C/127 Relationship between classification and fertility of soil in the inter-tropical zone (France), Aubert, G.
- C/128 Recent achievements in the field of African swine fever (Portugal), Manso Ribeiro, J.
- C/129 Improvement of milkfish culture in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Chen, T. P.
- C/130 The improvement of agriculture research establishments in Indonesia (Indonesia), Sumintawikarta, S.
- C/131 The contribution of the Indo-Norwegian project to marine fisheries development in India (India/Norway), Panikkar, N. K., Sunnanar, K.
- C/132 Modifications in agricultural practices by the Use of Chemicals (United Kingdom), Crowdy, S. H.
- C/133 Rehabilitation of range lands in arid and semi-arid environments (Canada), Campbell, J. B.
- C/134 Some technological aspects for the improvement of cattle production in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Badreldin, A. L.
- C/135 Irrigation and water use in southern Alberta (Canada), Russell, G. C.
- C/136 The extension service of the department of agriculture in Kenya (United Kingdom), Melville, A. R.
- C/137 The control and distribution of irrigation water in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Kamal, A. A.
- C/138 Nutrition, health and food supplies (United Kingdom), Platt, B. S., Aykroyd, W. R.
- C/139 The evaluation of indigenous breeds in order to preserve valuable genes (Netherlands), Hoekstra, P.
- C/140 Soil science in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Elgabaly, M. M.
- C/141 Milk in countries within the dry tropical zone (Africa) production—Distribution—processing (France), Rougé, M. B.
- C/142 Agrarian reform in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Hagrass, S.
- C/143 The role of plant breeding in the improvement of Egyptian cotton (United Arab Republic), El Tobgy, H. A.
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- C/145 Soil management under low rainfalls (United Kingdom), Pereira, H. C.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- C/147 Assessment of flow from the equipment of irrigation installations by a frequent survey of requirements: experimental estimate of requirements and of irrigation methods (France), Darlot, A.
- C/148 Forest industry development in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Yank, C. W., Kang, S. C.
- C/149 Two applications of plant breeding in East Africa (United Kingdom), Doggett, H.
- C/150 The importance of field experiments in research (Canada), Ripley, P. O.
- C/151 Co-operation as a means of furthering agricultural progress (Sweden), Svärdröm, K. F.
- C/152 Fish flour production in Sweden (Sweden), Hallgren, B.
- C/153 Wood preservation—an important factor in tropical forestry (Sweden), Birkner, L.
- C/154 Amino acid supplementation as a means of making efficient use of world protein resources (Sweden), Ericson, L. E.
- C/155 The monozygotic twin technique in cattle research (Sweden), Hansson, A.
- C/156 Agricultural extension and the promotion of conservation practices (Philippines), Munsayac, E. V.
- C/157 Sylviculture and meteorological experiences gained in establishing shelter belts for the protection of meadows (Hungary), Gal, J., Keri, M.
- C/158 Cultivation practices and methods of improvement of sandy soils (Hungary), Egerszegi, S.
- C/159 Some representative soils of Viet-Nam and their use (Viet-Nam), Truon-Dinh-Phu
- C/160 Amelioration of alkaline and saline soils (Hungary), Szabolcs, I.
- C/161 Irrigation and water use in UAR (United Arab Republic), Elgabaly, M. M.
- C/162 Animal disease control in India (India), Srivastava, H. D.
- C/163 Fish finders and their contribution to the development of coastal and off-sea fishing grounds (Japan), Hashimoto, T.
- C/164 The agricultural credit problem in Viet-Nam (Viet-Nam), Tran-Ngoc-Liên
- C/165 Soil sampling analysis and interpretation for fertility purposes in the State of São Paulo, Brazil (Brazil), Catani, R. A.
- C/166 Chemical analysis of soils and plants for improving productivity (Brazil), Lott, W. L.
- C/167 Biological methods of controlling *Proceras Sacchariphagus*, sugar cane moth borer in Madagascar (Madagascar), Breniere, J.
- C/168 Measures for improving animal breeding in the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Bulgaria), Bratanov, K., Ivanov, P.
- C/169 The oceanographical studies of the "Centre d'Océanographie et des Pêches de Nosy Be" and their possible applications to the development of the local fisheries (Madagascar), Angot, M.
- C/170 Evaluation of maize germplasm for the improvement of yield (Brazil), Paterniani, E.
- C/171 Locust research at Beticky, scientific aspects—practical applications (Madagascar), Tetefort, J.
- C/172 Utilization of the water resources for irrigation in the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Bulgaria), Zhechev, P., Filyov, V., Delibaltov, I., Hristov, H., Tsonev, I.
- C/173 Diagnosis of rinderpest (Japan), Nakamura, J.
- C/174 The organization and operation of Chianan Irrigation Association, Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Chin, L. T.
- C/175 Present status of new technical developments on the control of major paddy rice diseases and pest (Japan), Goto, K., Kukunaga, K., Fukaya, M.
- C/176 Fruit marketing through fruit marketing co-operatives in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Chuang, Wei-Fan
- C/177 Practical applications of horticultural crop breeding research achievements in Japan (Japan), Nishi, S.
- C/178 The development of rice cultural purpose small type power machines in Japan (Japan), Kisu, M., Imai, M., Ezaki, H.
- C/179 New aspects in the agricultural credit programme of Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Chang, E. H.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- C/181 Charcoal burning by using catalyser and the device for "shaped charcoal" making (Japan), Kishimoto, S.
- C/182 Poultry breeding and chick sexing in Japan (Japan), Onishi, H.
- C/183 Soil and land-use survey work in soil fertility studies in western Nigeria (Nigeria), Amon, B. O. E., Montgomery, R. F.
- C/184 Pest and disease control in crop production (Bulgaria), Kovachevsky, I.
- C/185 Foliar diagnosis as a tool for assessing the fertilizer requirements of tropical crops (Brazil), Malavolta, E., Pimentel Gomes, F., Coury, T.
- C/186 Improvement of the processing of agricultural produce in Taiwan (China), Chang, H. S., Chung, W. F., Chen, H. Y.
- C/187 Observations on mineral deficiencies in cattle nutrition of the central region of Brazil (Brazil), Jardim, W. R., de Moraes, C. L., Peixoto, A. M.
- C/188 Breeding crop and herbage plants in New Zealand (New Zealand), Corkhill, L.
- C/189 New methods in hybrid seed production based on studies in sex expression (Israel), Atsmon, D., Galun, E., Jacob, K. M., Stein, H.
- C/190 Land reform in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Chen, J. L.
- C/191 Control of tomato spotted wilt and virus with systematic insecticides on the seeds and the furrow (Brazil), Gallo, D., Mitidieri, J., Pimenel Gomes, F., Vencovsky, R.
- C/192 Thirty years' experience in New Zealand with co-operative field experiment on private farms (New Zealand), Lynch, P. B.
- C/193 The mineral nutrition and the manuring of eucalyptus (Brazil), Brasil Sobro, M. O. C., Mello, F. A. F., Haag, H. P., Arsolla, S., Rodriguez, N. S., Veiga, A. A., Mello, H. A., Malvolta, E.
- C/194 Breeding vegetable varieties of the so-called temperate-zone vegetables for sub-tropical and tropical conditions (Brazil), de Souza Dias, M.
- C/195 Formulation of policy for animal disease research in less developed areas (United Kingdom), Burdin, L.
- C/196 Study of soils for the development of dry-season crops in arid regions: Senegal Valley (Senegal), Maynard, J.
- C/197 The production and field use of lapinized rinderpest virus vaccine in Ghana (Ghana), Hutchinson, R. A.
- C/198 Application of aerial photographs to general forest survey schemes in tropical regions (Netherlands), Boon, D. A.
- C/199 Nutritional problems and improvement measures in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Yeh, S. M.
- C/200 Analysis of several experiments to promote public health by nutrition (France), Duplin, H., N'Doye, T., Lan Dinh, N., Tremolieres, J., Vinit, F.
- C/201 Nutritional levels against the background of agricultural ecology and health in Nigeria (Nigeria), Collis, W. R. F., Dema, I.
- C/202 Problems concerning pest control programmes in countries with small farms, with special reference to the Pest Control Programme in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Lew, G. T.
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- C/204 Field investigations and air photo interpretation for the assessment of soil resources (Netherlands), Vink, A. P. A.
- C/205 Fertilizer application improvement programme based upon soil survey (Japan), Nomoto, K., Oyama, M., Matsuo, H.
- C/206 Effect of thinning on the growth of Okoume Plantation (Gabon), Leroy-Duval, J.
- C/207 Current research on control measures against animal trypanosomiasis in Africa (Nigeria), Leach, T. M.
- C/208 The control of root parasites in tropical plantations (Belgium), Staner, P.
- C/209 Induced mutation for disease resistance in crop plants (Denmark), Helms Jorgensen, J.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- C/211 Forest cultivation and industries (Belgium), Labacq
- C/212 Farm record keeping programme in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Lai, W. C.
- C/213 Land-use capability survey and soil conservation in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Hsi, L. C.
- C/214 The influence of fisheries development on the improvement of the nutrition level in the less developed areas (Poland), Kukucz, J. T., Laszczynski, S.
- C/215 Recent advances affecting poultry production in developing countries (Food and Agriculture Organization), Mueller, W. J., Engler, H.
- C/216 Individual farm management advisory services and economic progress in farming (Finland), Westermarck, N.
- C/217 Peasant allotments considered as a form of rural life promotion in tropical regions (Belgium), Staner, P.
- C/218 Advances in measures for locust control (Food and Agriculture Organization), Lean, O. B., Bredo, H. J.
- C/219 Multiple cropping system, a special feature of the agriculture of Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Chang, H. T.
- C/220 On some problems of feeding farm animals (Bulgaria), Koumanov, S.
- C/221 Organization of forestry with a view to raising forest productivity in the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Bulgaria), Nedjalkov, S., Marinov, M.
- C/222 Application of soil surveys to agricultural research and development (New Zealand), McCraw, J. D.
- C/223 Selection of the Criollo cacao-tree in Madagascar (Madagascar), Braudeau, J.
- C/224 Development of fisheries based on scientific data, result of fifteen years of hydro-biological research in the Congo, 1946-1961 (Belgium), Capart, A.
- C/225 The function of rural extension in developing countries (Netherlands), Penders, J. M. A.
- C/226 Fallowing techniques of tropical soils (Belgium), Laudelot, H.
- C/227 Livestock-plant inter-relationships in agricultural development (Food and Agriculture Organization), French, M. H., Peterson, R. A.
- C/228 Studies on rational utilization of rice by-products for animal feeding (Viet-Nam), Le Thuoc
- C/229 Pest infestation of stored products (United Kingdom), Herford, G. V. B.
- C/230 Agrarian relations and the growth of agricultural production (Poland), Tepicht, J.
- C/231 Afforestation of eroded lands and reconstruction of low-production forests (Bulgaria), Vezev, L., Atanassov, B.
- C/232 Rural development and importance of pilot centres (Belgium), Sine, L. Cruck, S.
- C/233 Use of various methods of selection for the improvement of edible groundnuts in the Congo [Congo (Brazzaville)], Gillier, P.
- C/234 Improved methods for the utilization of research results in agriculture in Israel (Israel), Admoni, Y.
- C/235 Fertilizing of coffee-shrubs and cocoa trees on the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Verliere, G.
- C/236 Co-operation for agricultural production in the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Bulgaria), Minkov, M., Iliev, B., Syulemezov, S. Donchev, T., Bonev, E.
- C/237 Soil management under low rainfall (Canada), Staple, W. J.
- C/238 Mechanization of small farms in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Fengchow, C. Ma
- C/239 The use of the water budget in tropical forestry with particular reference to the Sudan (Sudan), Jackson, J. K.
- C/240 Study and extension of inexpensive protein, vitamin and mineral supplements (China), Hsu, S. C., Yang, Y. H.
- C/241 The survey and management of forest resources in New Zealand (New Zealand), McKinnon, A. D.
- C/242 Sea-weeds in equine feeding (Chile), Goldzweig, S., Martinez, C.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- C/247 The prevention of Kwashiorkor in the Republic of South Africa (South Africa), Latsky, J. M.
- C/248 Fertilizer use under intensive farming in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Chang S. C., Wong, C. M.
- C/249 Basic sources of germplasm of cultivated crops in the region of origin (Brazil), Brieger, F. G.
- C/250 A crop investment programme through field trails on soil fertility and fertilizer demonstration (Food and Agriculture Organization), Richardson, H. L., Ignatieff, V.
- C/251 Accelerated production for forest plantations through breeding and fertilization (Food and Agriculture Organization), Andersen, M.
- C/252 Tree planting progress in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Wang, K. J., Rin, U.C.
- C/253 Technical development in grain harvesting and storage problems related to combining in humid areas (Denmark), Pedersen, T. T.
- C/254 Chemical cultivation (Brazil), Leme, H. de A., Saad, O., Ometto, D. A., Monteiro, M. V. de M.
- C/255 Brush control in Brazilian savannas (Brazil), Quinn, L. R.
- C/256 X-ray detection of occult infestation of seeds (Portugal), Baeta Neves, C. M., Sanches Moreira, M. I.
- C/257 Problems of servicing power-driven agricultural machinery and equipment in less developed areas (Food and Agriculture Organization), Stenström, L.
- C/258 Utilization of modern equipment and techniques for processing agricultural products in less developed areas (Food and Agriculture Organization), Thieme, J. G.
- C/259 The practice of rotational irrigation in Taiwan, Republic of China (China), Chin, L. T.
- C/260 Milk recombining: erecting recombined milk plants as a means of educating food industry officers and of supporting inland dairying enterprise in areas under development (Sweden), Sandberg, U.
- C/261 A review of irrigation development in Turkey (Turkey), Ozal, K.
- C/262 Fertilization of colonial guinea grass pastures and beef production with Zebu steers (Brazil), Quinn, L. R., Mott, G. O., Bisschoff, W. V. A.
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- C/264 Pig breeding in Denmark (Denmark), Pederson, O. K.
- C/265 Agricultural credit, co-operation and problems of commercialization (Yugoslavia), Ivanovic, M.
- C/266 Farm management and planned development in Korea (Korea), Heung Keun Oh
- C/267 Plant protection in India (India), Mehta, P. R.
- C/268 Technical measures carried out to improve catches in Africa and Malagasy inland waters (Senegal), Lemasson, J., Maheut, J.
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- C/270 The Spanish national plan for the provision of instruction in nutrition and dietetics in schools and homes (Spain), Pintado, J., Vivanco, F.
- C/271 Forestry and economic development (United Kingdom), Beresford-Pearse, H.
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- C/273 The development adopted in UAR for rinderpest control (United Arab Republic), Wahby, M. M., Zahran, G. E. D.
- C/274 Principal pests and diseases of the main crops in Venezuela and their control (Venezuela), Malaguti G., Szumkowski, W.
- C/275 Combating infectious and parasitic diseases of farm animals in Bulgaria (Bulgaria), Pavlov, P., Chenchev, I.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- C/277 Processing foods for local consumption (United Kingdom), Raymond, W. D., Greenwood-Barton, L. H.
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- C/279 Agrarian structures and colonization (Spain), Borque, A. Mz.
- C/280 Irrigation, use of water (Spain), Garcia Lozano, F.
- C/281 Mechanized sugar beet harvesting in Spain (Spain), Cibrian, S.
- C/282 Rational farm management and production planning (Spain), Ruiz Garcia, F.
- C/283 Modern aspects of sheep transhumance (Spain), Sanchez Belda, A.
- C/284 Milk pasteurizing plants for small towns (Uruguay), Inciarte, R.
- C/285 The natural drying of timber in tropical countries (Gabon), Sallenave, P. E.
- C/286 Methods at present in use for protecting logs and freshly sawn wood in tropical countries (Cameroon), Fougereousse, M.
- C/287 Calcium-manganese antagonism and the correction of manganese poisoning [Congo (Brazzaville)], Martin, J. P.
- C/288 Problems of dairy processing in the less developed countries (United Kingdom), Kay, H. D.
- C/289 Selection of plants in the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Bulgaria), Popov, P., Popov, A., Daskalov, C.
- C/290 Fish breeding techniques developed in Africa and their practical results (Cameroon), Bard, J.
- C/291 Animal disease control in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), Ladkany, F.
- C/292 Irrigation and other uses of water (Yugoslavia), Vladislavljevic, Z.
- C/293 Animal nutrition and management (United Kingdom), Cuthbertson, D. P.
- C/294 The problem of fisheries in relation to the national economy and the National Food Programme; the situation in Argentina, Argentinian experience (Argentina), Angelescu, V., Nani, A., Olivier, S. R.
- C/295 Improving oil yields by cross breeding of African and Asian varieties (Ivory Coast), Berchoux, C. de
- C/296 Crop rotations in the Central African Republic (Central African Republic), Morel, R.
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- C/298 Teaching balanced food technology as a prerequisite for combating malnutrition (Israel), Zimmerman, G.
- C/299 Cotton breeding in the Lake Region of Tanganyika (Tanganyika), Brown, K. J.
- C/300 Institutional and social aspects of agricultural development and modernization (Israel), Eisenstadt, S. N.
- C/301 The nutrient requirements of populations (Canada), Hawkins, W. W.
- C/302 Army worm (*Spodoptera Exempta* WLK) in Tanganyika (Tanganyika), Swaine, G.
- C/303 Swedish agricultural mechanization, experiences and trends (Sweden), Moberg, H.
- C/304 Soyabean breeding in Tanganyika (Tanganyika), Auckland, A. K.
- C/305 Agrarian structures and land settlement (Food and Agriculture Organization), Jacoby, E. H.
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- C/307 The use of chemical soil testing in agriculture (Finland), Vuorinen, J.
- C/308 The development of agricultural equipment for use in the less developed areas (United Kingdom), Cashmore, W. H.
- C/309 Some problems of importance, in Africa in general and in East Africa in particular, arising from the use of pesticides (United Kingdom), Hocking, K. S.
- C/310 Technological study with a view to the introduction of new industrial methods of processing the common hake (*Merluccius gayi-gayi-guichenot*) for human consumption in Chile (Chile), Torrejon Straube, E.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- C/311 An example of soil prospecting in the Cameroon: map-making in Northern Cameroon (Cameroon), Segalen, P.
- C/312 Plant disease control services with particular application to a developing area (Australia), Magee, C. J.
- C/313 Sesame breeding in Tanganyika (Tanganyika), Auckland, A. K.
- C/314 Eucalyptus in Syria (Syria), Katana, H.
- C/315 Agricultural and economic analysis for a supervised credit plan (Chile), Burgos Mujica, H.
- C/316 Preservation of hardwood building timbers with special reference to tropical countries (Australia), Tamblyn, N.
- C/317 Determination of the size of the unit of minimum return in Chilean agriculture (Chile), Cadiz, H. Z.
- C/318 The manufacture of a recombined sweetened condensed milk (Australia), Pont, E. G.
- C/319 Grain sorghum improvement in Queensland (Australia), Moore, R. F., Rosser, D.
- C/320 Basic importance of plant nutrients in pasture development in the tropics (Australia), Andrew, C. S., Hanzell, E. F.
- C/321 Person and society in their relation to agriculture (Holy See), Ligutti, L. G.
- C/322 The problem of eradicating cattle plague in Afghanistan (Afghanistan), Kechawarz, N.
- C/323 Equipment for dairy farms in South-East Asia (Australia), Smythe, V. R.
- C/324 Increasing grape production by combating powdery mildew in Afghanistan (Afghanistan), Kechawarz, N.
- C/325 Choice and improvements of fodder crops of the lower Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Botton, H.
- C/326 Soil research and agricultural development in the forests and grasslands of the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Leneuf, N.
- C/327 Vitamin A fortification of skim milk powder and sweetened condensed milk (Australia), Conochie, J.
- C/328 Seed quality in field and laboratory (Australia), Meadly, G. R. W.
- C/329 Sprinkler irrigation: general design considerations (Australia), Hoare, E. R., Fleming, P. M.
- C/330 The scientific basis of research in the control of coffee twig *Scolytus* (Ivory Coast Decelle, J.
- C/331 Nematode research in tropical Africa: effects on agriculture on the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Luc, M.
- C/332 Application of genetic methods to the improvement of *Coffea Canephora* (Ivory Coast), Capot, J.
- C/333 Regeneration of cocoa plantations on the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Lanfranchi, J., Belin, M.
- C/334 Use of organic manure in tropical agriculture production techniques in the forest zone (Ivory Coast), Botton, H.
- C/335 Methods of propagation and variety selection for improved citrus production in South-East Asia (Australia), Spurling, M. B.
- C/336 The role of improved agronomic practices in crop production in India (India), Gautam, O. P.
- C/337 Determination of water requirements for plants: application to coffee growing on the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Boyer, J.
- C/338 Management of agricultural production in the USSR (USSR), Obolensky, K. P.
- C/339 Technical and economic aspects of irrigation and drainage of the Golodnaya Steppe (USSR), Zakhidov, A., Benyaminovich, E., Ozersky, E.
- C/340 Soviet experience in irrigation of arid and semi-arid zones (USSR), Davitaya, F. F. Kunin, V. N.
- C/341 Experience in overall mechanization of rice cultivation (USSR), Neunylov, B. A.
- C/342 The Soviet experience in agricultural mechanization and improvement of labour productivity in it (USSR), Kassirov, P. P.
- C/343 Development of virgin and disused lands (USSR), Anisimov, N. I.
- C/344 Science in the economy and life of the Tajiks (USSR), Umarov, S.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- C/345 Management practices affecting stock under arid conditions (Australia), Moule, G. R., Perry, R. A.
- C/346 Interactions in agricultural development (USA), Kellogg, C. E.
- C/347 Danish feeding standards for milk production and their utilization (Denmark), Larsen, J. B., Svensgaard, C.
- C/348 Use of scientific information in selection of land for settlement (Australia), Colquhoun, T. T.
- C/349 Soil surveys in North Viet-Nam and their role in the progress of tropical farming (USSR), Fridland, V. M., Dokuchayev, V. V.
- C/350 Fishing and the fisheries industry in Syria (Syrian Arab Republic), Naassaan, M. A.
- C/351 The development of pastures for sub-tropical and tropical Australia (Australia), Jones, R. J.
- C/352 Problems related to the colonization of the Peruvian jungle (Peru), Grobman, A.
- C/353 State and co-operative agricultural enterprises in USSR (USSR), Karotamm, N. G.
- C/354 Survey and assessment of land resources (Australia), Christian, C. S.
- C/355 One crop agriculture in developing countries (Ukrainian SSR), Popovkina, R. A.
- C/356 Some prospects of fisheries development near the western shores of Africa (Byelorussian SSR), Borodatov, V.
- C/357 Management and long-term planning in agriculture (Bulgaria), Georgiev, M., Kalchev, K., Mastikov, P., Tsanev, A., Vulkov, D.
- C/358 Evaluation of forest resources of the Byelorussian SSR, principles of their conservation and maintenance (Byelorussian SSR), Moiseyenko, S.
- C/359 Rational diet for different groups of population depending on their age and occupation (USSR), Pokrovsky, A. A.
- C/360 Effect of trace elements on stimulation of growth of trees and bushes in forest nurseries (Byelorussian SSR), Shelukhin, N. V.
- C/361 Improving the level of nutrition (Nigeria), Bassir, O.
- C/362 Co-operative treatment of agricultural products (Italy), Musenga, L.
- C/363 Seed industry system in the Ukraine, its agricultural and scientific significance (Ukrainian SSR), Kuleshov, N. N.
- C/364 *Not issued*
- C/365 The use of exotic forest trees (Australia), Jacobs, M. R.
- C/366 Fight against diseases of animals in Ukrainian SSR (Ukrainian SSR), Petrenko, G.
- C/367 Timber utilization with special reference to sawing techniques and utilization of waste (Australia), Turnbull, R. F.
- C/368 The mechanization of agriculture in the less developed areas (France), Gaury, C., Sarradon, G.
- C/369 The value of land reform experiments as a preliminary condition for development measures in less developed zones (Italy), Bixio, M.
- C/370 Scientific and technical improvements in Italian forestry for the purpose of soil protection and economic progress in the timber sector (Italy), Camaiti, A. M.
- C/371 Milling installations for the grinding of cereals to flour (Switzerland), Schiess, F.
- C/372 Problems of the clearance and development of virgin lands (France), Jacquet, M. G.
- C/373 Agronomic treatment for dry farming systems (Italy), Carrante, V.
- C/374 Farming with draught animals and light equipment for teams (France), Gaury, C.
- C/375 Modern aspects of diet and nutrition in the Cameroon (Cameroon), Bascoulergue, P.
- C/376 Biological resources in the tropical area of the three oceans (Atlantic, Pacific, Indian) (USSR), Bogorov, V. G.
- C/377 Research about Criollo dairy cattle in Venezuela (Venezuela), Rios, E., Bodisco, V.
- C/378 The principles of control of diseases of sheep and cattle caused by helminth parasites (Australia), Gordon, H. McL., Roberts, F. H. S., Stewart, D. F.
- C/379 Techniques of land development: use of suitable machinery and agronomic principles (Australia), Colquhoun, T. T.
- C/380 Forest plantations considered an application of techniques developed by research (Ivory Coast), de la Mensbrughe, G.
- C/381 Production and use of feeding antibiotics for livestock and poultry diets as a means of increasing animal productivity and survival (Byelorussia), Solntsev, K.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- C/382 Fish sausage and fermented soyabean product as high protein foods (Japan), Okada, M., Arimoto, K., Tamura, E.
- C/383 The use of a meteorological warning system in forest fire protection (Australia), Lillywhite, J. W.
- C/384 Plant quarantine: pointers from Australian experience (Australia), Harrison, T. H.
- C/385 Food technology in relation to nutritional standards (Food and Agriculture Organization), Autret, M., Kertesz, Z. I.
- C/386 Problems and techniques in the transfer of research findings to the extension group (Australia), Williams, D. B.
- C/387 Results of nutrition guidance by "kitchen cars" (Japan), Oiso, T.
- C/388 Pilot programme for *Brucellosis* eradication in the province of Buenos Aires (Argentine Republic) (Argentina), Alvarez, H. C.
- C/389 Irrigation and water use under tropical conditions with special reference to irrigation in tropical Queensland (Australia), McDowell, G. E., Slayter, R. O.
- C/390 Utilization of tropical forest resources in the territory of Papua and New Guinea (Australia), Gray, E. C.
- C/391 Plant introduction and plant breeding in improving crop production (Australia), Frankel, O. H.
- C/392 Soil surveys in Uruguay (Uruguay), de Leon, L., Cussac, C. M., Lopez-Taborda, O.
- C/393 Agricultural extension in a developing country (Australia), Lamrock, J. C.
- C/394 Agrarian structure and settlement in Uruguay (Uruguay), Detomasi, A., Cussac, C. M.
- C/395 Agricultural production in arid and semi-arid areas of Australia (Australia), Christian, C. S., Williams, D. B.
- C/396 The development of pastures and beef cattle for Northern Australia (Australia), Moule, G. R., Norman, M. J. T., Jones, R. J., Rendel, J. M.
- C/397 Soil study in Mexico by interpretation of aerial photographs (Mexico), Rodriguez, F. P.
- C/398 Cropping practices in Nigeria (Nigeria), Oyolu, C.
- C/399 Forest logging and wood industry (Romania), Tertecel, D.
- C/400 Problems of the development of agriculture in correlation with the other branches of economy in the process of economic development (Romania), Malinschi, V.
- C/401 Industrial application of tapioca (*Cassava*) for manufacturing of tapioca macaroni or tapioca rice (Switzerland), Kolb, H.
- C/402 Fishbreeding in tropical regions (Belgium), Huet, M.
- C/403 Timber-seasoning practices under conditions of high humidity in tropical areas (Australia), Wright, G. W.
- C/404 Use of radiation and chemical mutagens in the production of mutations in a crop of relevant interest to mediterranean agriculture, *durum* wheat (Italy), Scarascia Mugnozza, G. T., Avanzi, S., Belli, M. L., Bozzini, A., Cervigni, T., Monti, L. M., Mosconi, C., D'Amato, F., Martini, G.
- C/405 The role of farm management in relation to the technological development of the agricultural industry (Canada), Gilson, J. C.
- C/406 Technical and scientific methods in forestry (Romania), Celac, N.
- C/407 Problems regarding the mechanization of agriculture (Romania), Barat, E.
- C/408 The influence of the co-operative set-up of agricultural settlement on the agricultural credit system in Israel (Israel), Kaddar, G.
- C/409 The development of agricultural equipment (Yugoslavia), Dzermal, D.
- C/410 Logging in the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Bulgaria), Stephanov, S. K.
- C/411 Plant genetics and breeding of agricultural plants (Romania), Salageanu, N.
- C/412 Mechanization methods in the development of forests in Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), de la Mensbrugge, G.
- C/413 The development of sea fisheries and research of the marine resources in Peru (Peru), Popovici, Z.
- C/414 Evolution of the agricultural entomology in Uruguay (Uruguay), Ruffinelli, A.
- C/415 Cotton in Madagascar (Madagascar), Boulland, H., Massat, J.
- C/416 The basis of the co-operative movement in Senegal (Senegal), N'Diaye, A.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- C/417 Mongolian breeds of domestic animals (Mongolia), Ragcha, U.
C/418 Salts in irrigation agriculture (Australia), Penman, F.
C/419 The assessment of land-use potential of soils with special reference to techniques applicable to under-developed areas (Australia), Blackburn, G.
C/420 The utilization of household refuse and purified sludge by composting (Switzerland), Buhler, H.
C/421 Research into the rotation of crops as a means of modernizing the agriculture of the savanna region of Casamance (Senegal), Bonfils, P.
C/422 Relation between parasitism and rice yields (Ivory Coast), Ravise, A.
C/423 The contribution of Iran in combating a recent epizootic of African Horsesickness in the Middle East (Iran), Hazrati, A.
C/424 Utilization of unused protein resources for human feeding (FAO/UNICEF), Milner, M., Kertesz, Z. I.
C/425 Considerations on food inspection in developing countries (Austria), Petuely, F.
C/426 Pre-popularization work in Senegal (Senegal), Ruysen, B.
C/427 Coconut palm selection on the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Fremond, Y.
C/428 Scientific developments in pasture and forage production (USA), Burton, G. W.
C/429 The evolution of cattle raising in southern Italy by means of the assertion of races producing higher yields (Italy), Salerno, A.
C/430 The increase of the wood planting growth (Byelorussian SSR), Morozov, V.
C/431 Large-scale soil maps and their use in agriculture of the Byelorussian SSR (Byelorussian SSR), Bulgakov, N.
C/432 Methods for the reclamation of swamps (Byelorussian SSR), Ivitsky, A. I.
C/433 Prospects for the development of fishery in the Indian Ocean (USSR), Rass, T.
C/434 Contribution of science to the understanding and control of plant diseases (USA), Stakman, E. C.
C/435 The place of fruit and vegetable crops in food production in the less developed areas of the world (Food and Agriculture Organization), Pansiot, F. P., Ruck, H., Jalil, M.
C/436 Vegetable-physiological research on the problem of the resistance to drought of the ground-nut (Senegal), Prevot, P., Bilfaz, R.
C/437 Lyophilization of virus vaccines in the tropics (Senegal), Gilbert, Yves
C/438 Problems of rotation in ground-nut growing in Senegal: seed disinfection and density of sowing (Senegal), Bockelee-Morvan, A., Gillier, P.
C/439 Installations for the manufacture of animal foodstuffs (Switzerland), Ammann, J.
C/440 Agricultural credit and co-operative organization (United Arab Republic), El Tanamli, A.
C/441 Animal improvement and adaptation (USA), Lush, J. L., de Alba, J.
C/442 Cattle-plague prophylaxis (Senegal), Gilbert, Y.
C/443 Principles of plant genetics and their use in increasing food production (USA), Myers, W. M.
C/444 Shallow sea and inland sea fish and shell-fish cultural techniques, particularly artificial seed culture development (Japan), Furukawa, A.
C/445 Forestry's contribution to a permanent agriculture (USA), Gill, T.
C/446 Animal health and nutrition (USA), Hagan, W. A.
C/447 Improvement of production and preservation methods in an under-developed fishery through upgrading fishing vessels, gear and sanitary procedures (USA), Butler, C., Allen, H. B., Alverson, L.
C/448 Improving management in agricultural development (USA), Malone, C. C.
C/449 Agricultural credit in Uruguay: summary of the analysis and suggestions of the First National Seminar on Agricultural Credit (1959) (Uruguay), Weiss, A. L.
C/450 Changing dietary and health practices (USA), Adams, R. N.
C/451 Experiment and experience in crop rotations (Uganda), Munro, J. M.
C/452 Preparation of the rural world of Africa to modern agricultural planning by the pilot-centres of diffusion and development (Ivory Coast), LaLande, J. E.
C/453 The evolution of soil science and its application to human progress (USA), Bradfield, R.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- C/454 Transforming irrigation from an age-old art into a modern science through research and technology (USA), Hagan, R. M.
- C/455 Meeting human needs through agricultural and food practices (USA), Scrimshaw, N. S.
- C/456 Production, consumption and export aims of livestock production in Uruguay (Uruguay), Weiss, A. L.
- C/457 The role of agricultural extension in the application of science and technology (Food and Agriculture Organization), Summers, E. A.
- C/458 Protection from insect and vertebrate pest in relation to crop production (USA), Knipling, E. F., Spencer, D. A.
- C/459 Ocean fishery products and their inland transport in less developed areas. A multi-disciplinary approach for delivery of protein from the sea to the inland consumer (USA), Chapman, W. M., Snyder, D. G., Crutchfield, J., Keating, R. B.
- C/460 Basic principles in weed control and their importance in crop production (USA), Parker, M. W.
- C/461 Irrigation problems, practices and advisory work in Israel (Israel), Boaz, M.
- C/462 The dairy industry in the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Bulgaria), Dimov, N.
- C/463 Possibilities and limits of rural co-operative self-help in developing countries (Federal Republic of Germany), Seraphim, H. J.
- C/464 The cultivation of the Brazilian cedrela (*Cedrela fissilis vel*) in pure stands with pest control (Brazil), Amaral Mello, H. do
- C/465 Organizing for agricultural development (USA), Hill, F. F., Mosher, A. T.
- C/466 Sisal in Madagascar. Problems of its cultivation and the results obtained by the Mandrare Sisal Research Centre (Madagascar), Cretenet, S.
- C/467 The groundnut: introduction of genetic selection methods of rosette-resistant strains in Upper Volta (Upper Volta), Daniel, C.
- C/468 Farm management and higher efficiency in peasant agricultures: problems and methods (Italy), De Benedictis, M.
- C/469 The veterinary service in the Mongolian People's Republic (Mongolia), Shinzhee, P.
- C/470 Programme for the development of livestock industry, 1960-1970 (Chile), Meza, M., Toro, A.
- C/471 Afforestation of dunes in Uruguay (Uruguay), Caldevilla, G. M.
- C/472 The handling, storage and processing of agricultural produce: some important aspects of improvement of storage facilities in the less developed areas (Food and Agriculture Organization), Hall, D. W.
- C/473 Non-organic feeding and potassium deficiency of the oil palm (Ivory Coast), Boye, P.
- C/474 Influence of potassium feeding on the number of nuts and the copra content of the coconut palm (Ivory Coast), Villemain, G.
- C/475 Some aspects of the introduction of teak in Brazil (Brazil), Amarel Mello, H. do
- C/476 Planning of forestry in developing countries (Finland), Saari, E.
- C/477 Agriculture in India: needs and prospects (India), Patel, J. S.
- C/478 How can the results of applied agricultural research be made available to users? (France), Lefebvre, H.
- C/479 Popularization among farmers of the Upper Volta Republic of information regarding the results of agricultural research on cultivation of groundnuts (Upper Volta), Gallan, Ph.
- C/480 Rational utilization of the soil in districts of low rainfall (Spain), Roquero de Laburu, C.
- C/481 The tenure of farms, motivation and productivity (USA), Parsons, K. H.
- C/482 Agricultural climatology at the service of agriculture (USSR), Gulinova, N. V., Kulik, M. S., Protserov, A. V., Tchirkov, Y. I.
- C/483 International co-operation in nutrition research and planning (USA), Darby, W. J., Burton, B. T., Schaefer, A. E.
- C/484 Efficient use of labour, land, and capital for agricultural development of densely populated areas (USA), Johnson, S. E., Christensen, R. P.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- C/485 Animal products grading and marketing to ensure quality products for consumers and equitable returns for producers (Canada), Bennett, R. K.
- C/486 Use of aerial photographs in preparing the pedological map of the Chad Territory on a scale of 1:200,000—use of this map in the economic development of the country (Chad), Pias, J., Marius, C., Poisot, P.
- C/487 Co-operation as an essential premise for agricultural mechanization in tropical regions of Africa (USSR), Letnev, A. B.
- C/488 A pedological survey of the pans around Lake Chad (Chad), Pias, J., Barbery, J.
- C/489 Factors influencing capital formation in the agriculture of economically underdeveloped countries (Ukrainian SSR), Rastiannikov, V. G.
- C/490 Effective communication in agricultural extension (USA), Beers, H. W., Sanders, I. T.
- C/491 Obtaining improved varieties of the main crops in Venezuela (Venezuela), Obregón, P. G., Mazzani, P. B., Antich, S. J. R., Vásquez, N.
- C/492 Technical operations undertaken with a view to improving the utilization of the sylvo-pastoral zone (Senegal), Grosmaire, P., Mahuet, J., Cremoux, R.
- C/493 Development of nonmetallic mineral resources for fertilizers in a dominantly agrarian economy (USA), Gillson, J. L.
- C/494 Rural migrations in Italy (Italy), Barberis, C.
- C/495 Development of modern fisheries: experiences in the United States (USA), Walford, L.
- C/496 Forest extraction and forest industries (Burma), U Tin Htut
- C/497 Use of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Oil-Adjuvant vaccine in Burma (Burma), U Mya Nyunt
- C/498 Improvement in nutrition from eating fish and fish products (Morocco), Levy-Bentolila
- C/499 The challenge to traditional agriculture of the growth of population and the introduction of new crops: a statement of the problems and attempts made to solve them (Cameroon), Marticou, H.
- C/500 Silviculture: Burma (Burma), Hundley, H. G.
- C/501 The part played by artificial lakes in transforming hill farm irrigation in arid zones (Italy), Puperti, A. R.
- C/502 Balance sheet of a rational organization of stock raising and marketing: Fort-Lamy (Chad), Lacrouts, Trouette, Tyc
- C/503 The development of the Jamaica Hope as a tropical-adapted dairy breed (Jamaica), Lecky, T. P.
- C/504 An experiment in irrigation by sprinkling in Senegal (Senegal), Charreau, C., Sene, D.
- C/505 The survey and management of forest resources (Burma) (Burma), Kyi, M.
- C/506 Estimate of the forest resources of the Sudan and its yield through the interpretation of air photographs (Sudan), Khalifa, S. K. O.
- C/507 Marketing of cocoa before the inception of the Marketing Board system (Ghana), Dodoo, H. A.
- C/508 Planning a campaign against livestock diseases (Chad), Thome, M.
- C/509 Rational use of pasture-land for large-scale grazing (Chad), Thome, M.
- C/510 A strangely unrecognized danger of world-wide consequence (Belgium), Harroy, J. P.
- C/511 An example of productive utilization of international aid programmes (Italy), Levanti, C.
- C/512 Soil reclamation research programme in Chile (Chile), Vial, C. D.
- C/513 Conditions for the success of farmers' marketing co-operatives (Finland), Rautavaara, H.
- C/514 A cattle improvement programme for milk and meat (United Kingdom), Edwards, J.
- C/515 Problems in the exploitation of inland fishery resources of Burma (Burma), U Ba Kyaw

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- C/516 On the criterion of the effectiveness of agrarian reforms in less-developed countries (USSR), Kotovsky, G. G.
C/517 Development of plans of campaign against African swine fever (Spain), Sánchez Botija, C.

D. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- D/1 Antibiotics in the preservation of fresh meat and poultry (United Kingdom), Ginsberg, A.
D/2 See end of Section J
D/3 The improvement of small business in a developing country (Belgium), Caussin, R.
D/4 Advantages of radioactive tracers in agronomic research (Senegal), Jacquinet, L.
D/5 Ceramic materials and products: techniques of scientific and technological control (Portugal), De Carvalho, A. J. C.
D/6 The teaching and application of manufacturing techniques and procedures (United Kingdom), Koenigsberger, F.
D/7 Selection and new techniques for engineering methods and processing (India), Vadi, M. M.
D/8 Impact of legislation, taxation, subsidies and tariffs on the Volta River Project negotiations (Ghana), Akuoko, E. A. K.
D/9 Prospecting for and processing of bauxite (Hungary), Barnabas, K.
D/10 Electric smelting of iron ores for less developed areas (Norway), Collin, F. C.
D/11 Insulation problems on high-tension power lines along the sea-shore under the climatic conditions of western Senegal (Senegal), Bernos, A.
D/12 Industrial development: scientific and technical factors in choice of fertilizers and raw materials (India), Kale, M. N., Kane, G. P.
D/13 Application of instrumental analytical methods for iron, tin, lead and zinc in canned fish (Portugal), Aguas da Silva, M. T., Soares, I.
D/14 Modernization of small scale industry in India (India), Alexander, P. C.
D/15 Industrial development: pulp and paper (India), Narasimhan, N., Seetharamiah, A.
D/16 The industrialization of building techniques (United Kingdom), Walters, R.
D/17 Possibilities of prefabrication in countries where manpower is cheap (France), Blachere, G.
D/18 The production of sulphuric acid from alternative sources of sulphur (United Kingdom), McFarlane, J. D., Robinson, V.
D/19 Analytical chemistry and spectrography as essential controls for development and production in the mineral and metal industries (Canada), Gillieson, A. H., Inman, W. R.
D/20 Standardization: a prerequisite for development (India), Verman, L. C.
D/21 The utilization of tropical hardwood plantation timbers for pulp and paper making (Nigeria), Coursey, D. G.
D/22 The problem of the cement factory in the construction needs of the development countries (France), Lafuma, H.
D/23 Problems raised by the creation of steel industries in developing countries (France), Allard, M.
D/24 The utilization of tropical products for pulp paper and building board production (United Kingdom), Chittenden, A. E.
D/25 New sources of essential oils in tropical countries (United Kingdom), Pickering, G. B.
D/26 The use of radioisotopes and special instrumentation for process control and development in the mineral and metal industries (Canada), Eichholz, G. G.
D/27 Industrialization of coconut products and by-products (Philippines), Manuel, C. G.
D/28 The assessment of the health hazard to the consumers arising from the use of chemicals in food: processing and preservation (United Kingdom), Golberg, L.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- D/29 The technical factors which determine the choice of raw material, process product (nitrogenous, phosphatic or compound fertilizer) and location of plant (United Kingdom), Payne, A. J.
- D/30 Standardization in industry (France), Birle, J., Civelet, M.
- D/31 The aluminium industry in the Federal Republic of the Cameroons (France), Ribadeau-Dumas, J.
- D/32 The improvement of the quality of tropical vegetable oils (United Kingdom), Cornelius, J. A.
- D/33 Marketing of foodstuffs: structural development (France), Parfait, F., Millon, J.
- D/34 Technical and economic factors in the choice of steel plant location (Canada), Elver, R. B., Janes, T. H., Walsh, J. H.
- D/35 Problem of bulk storage and the prospects of new techniques in this field: ministry of food and agriculture (India), Pingale, S. V., Agrawal, N. S.
- D/36 Low-cost housing (France), Blachere, G.
- D/37 The role of heavy chemicals in industrial development (Israel), Goldberg, A.
- D/38 Improvement and development of a traditional building material "Sahara gypsum" (France), Carbonnel, E.
- D/39 Multicellular glass as a structural element in desert regions (France), Peyches, I.
- D/40 The role of heavy chemical products in the industrial development (Uruguay), Freiria, H. A.
- D/41 Other energy sources and reducing agents as substitutes for coking coals in the iron and steel industry (United Arab Republic), Ezz, S.
- D/42 Local raw materials in the production of glass, bricks and tiles in UAR (United Arab Republic), El-Azm, A. A., Gad, G.
- D/43 The progress in the conservation of surplus agriculture and fishery products in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Foda, O., Hussein, A. A.
- D/44 The design of low-cost housing in relation to local conditions (United Arab Republic), Refaat, A.
- D/45 Small scale industry and Portuguese industrial policy (Portugal), Dias Santos, V., Pinto Coelho, F.
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- D/47 Products of animal and plant origin and substitutes (United Arab Republic), Kamal, A. M.
- D/48 The fertilizer industry in the UAR: factors determining the choice of raw materials and processes (United Arab Republic), El Halfawy, M., El Sharawi, H. A.
- D/49 Techniques and materials for the provision of mass low-cost housing and associated facilities (South Africa), Richards, S. J., Webb, T. L.
- D/50 Methods of improving the quality of low grade Egyptian cotton products, through improved methods of processing (United Arab Republic), Shahin, I. A. H., Higazi, E. A. R.
- D/51 Factors determining the use of fertilizers in under-developed countries (Israel), Segelman, G.
- D/52 Special factors affecting industrial development in less developed areas with special reference to UAR (United Arab Republic), El Molla, Y.
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- D/55 New engineering techniques (Czechoslovakia), Capek, V.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- D/60 The pulping processes of today and their main characteristics (Finland), Jensen, W.
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D/68 Establishment and operation of a tropical centre for the study of food technology (Brazil), Tosello, A.
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D/73 Factors in setting up an iron and steel industry in less developed areas (Liberia), Richards, J. G.
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D/75 Difficulties of mechanization in less developed areas (United Kingdom), Wright, S. J.
D/76 New methods of textile technology (Czechoslovakia), Houska, J.
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D/83 The choice of techniques in developing countries (Poland), Dobraska, Z.
D/84 Some aspects on the treatment of spent liquors from the cellulose industries in order to reduce pollution (Sweden), Brännland, R.
D/85 Research programme on industrial clays of Venezuela as an example of study and evaluation of mineral resources (Venezuela), Rivero, P. F.
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D/87 Engineering production (United Kingdom), Dudley, N. A.
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D/89 Production of bamboo and bamboo pulp: its importance in the South-East Asia (Japan), Ueda, K., Ono, K.
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D/95 Industrial development (India), Swaminathan, T.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- D/102 Standards and engineering efficiency (United Kingdom), Weston, G.
- D/103 Ore microscopy as a guide to ore dressing procedure (Canada), Haycock, M. H.
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- D/105 Factors influencing the setting up and development of the iron and steel industry in the less developed countries (Czechoslovakia), Hlaváček, J.
- D/106 Industrial Development (Brazil), Demello-Franco, F. M.
- D/107 Ways and methods employed in the industrialization of the Soviet Union (USSR), Mayevsky, I. V.
- D/108 Problem of optimum utilization of manpower resources and capital investments (USSR), Kollontai, V.
- D/109 The principles of rational development of the mining industry in the USSR (USSR), Melnikov, N. V., Agoshkov, M. I., Protkyakonov, M. M., Sudoplatov, A. P., Svyagin, P. Z.
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- D/115 Tannin-Formaldehyde adhesives (Australia), Plomley, K. P.
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- D/119 The principles for spacing the industry and the complex development of the national economy in the areas of the USSR which revealed backwardness (Ukrainian SSR), Feigin, J. G.
- D/120 New economical methods in the construction of oil industry installations (Ukrainian SSR), Rayevsky, G. V.
- D/121 The role of electrification in the industrial development of the country (Ukrainian SSR), Oznobin, N. M.
- D/122 Specific factors influencing industrial progress in under-developed areas (Ukrainian SSR), Petrosyan, K.
- D/123 The methods of intensifying the processes of drying chemical products, foodstuffs and construction materials (Byelorussian SSR), Lykov, A. V.
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- D/125 New economical methods of housing construction (Byelorussian SSR), Atayev, S.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- D/126 The study of eruptive rock (tuff) as a substitute of refractories to a temperature of 1,600 degrees centigrade (Byelorussian SSR), Pevzner, R.
- D/127 Construction techniques in under-developed, seismically active zones (Argentina), Bruschi, A.
- D/128 Nitrogen fertilizers in Spain—their industrial development since 1940 (Spain), Gaztelu y Jacome, J. de., Ruiz-Castillejos, C., Oyarzabal y Velarde, A.
- D/129 Economic prerequisites of mechanical engineering development and its role in the industrialization of the Soviet Union (Byelorussian SSR), Tolkachyev, A.
- D/130 The organization of industrial zones (France), David, P. H.
- D/131 The location of industry in under-developed areas (Yugoslavia), Colanovic, B.
- D/132 Industrial development in the Mongolian People's Republic (Mongolia), Gurzhav, L.
- D/133 Industrial development policies and problems of structure (Argentina), Dorfman, A.
- D/134 Food preservation as a means to conserving surplus agricultural and fisheries production for distribution and consumption (India), Kymal, P. K., Sreenivasan, A., Subramanyan, V.
- D/135 Developing the structural use of native timbers: important technological factors (Australia), Boyd, J. D.
- D/136 Commercially feasible methods for the dehydration of meat (Australia), Prater, A. R.
- D/137 New vertical kiln process for cement manufacture (Australia), Gottlieb, S.
- D/138 Factors influencing the beginning of the construction and the later integration of mechanical engineering industry (Yugoslavia), Mirkovic, V.
- D/139 Contribution of research to improvement of building in Israel (Israel), Shalon, R.
- D/140 The advanced technique and the selection of methods and technological processes for the mechanical industry (Romania), Jancovici, V.
- D/141 The development of the production of building materials on a national and local scale (Romania), Medvetcki, A.
- D/142 The use of treated timber for civil engineering purposes in tropical countries (Cameroon), Fougerousse, M.
- D/143 Development of building techniques in Israel (Israel), Alweyl, A.
- D/144 The use of vinasse in agriculture (Brazil), De Almeida Lima, U.
- D/145 Systems and methods of prefabrication applied industrially in Italy, and the possibility of development in the interests of those countries which have a little developed economy (Italy), Ercoli, E.
- D/146 Problems of structure and territorial distribution of industry (Romania), Ionescu, C.
- D/147 Drying of tree fruits with particular reference to dehydration and pretreatment with sulphur dioxide (Australia), Mc.Bean, D.
- D/148 Establishment of a petrochemical industry in the development countries (France), Thonon, C.
- D/149 The role of small and medium industry in development (USA), Staley, E.
- D/150 Possibility of development of semi-conductor industry in under-developed countries with regard to their economic means and modern technology (Italy), Alberigi Quaranta, A., Bolognesi, G. P., Grassini, F. A.
- D/151 A new concept of a low cost integrated steelworks for emergent countries (United Kingdom), Feilden, G. B. R., Raper, A. G.
- D/152 Simple techniques for the bulk handling and storage of fruit (Australia), Hall, E. G., Mellor, J. D.
- D/153 The iron and steel industry in a developing economy (USA), Sandbach, E. K.
- D/154 The direct reduction of iron and the less developed areas (USA), Old, B. S., Hyde, R. W., Pepper, E. L.
- D/155 Planning management development in industrializing countries (USA), Johnson, H. W.
- D/156 Prestressed concrete in development areas (France), Worontzoff, G.
- D/157 Cold storage, freezing facilities and transport equipment for frozen food (Sweden), Persson, P. O.
- D/158 The long-term preservation of canned goods (France), Ramel, M.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- D/159 The transition from primitive to industrial methods of milling nixtamal maize, a basic Mexican foodstuff (Mexico), Salorio, G., Garcia-Arroyo, J., Velarde, M.
- D/160 Use of radioactive isotopes to resolve special problems (Mexico), Mendiola, R. G. C.
- D/161 The preparation and unification of standards (Mexico), Marin Gonzalez, M.
- D/162 Industrial location (Mexico), Navarro Giacopello, I.
- D/163 The function of heavy chemical products in industrial development (Mexico), Toledo Cordova, H. A.
- D/164 The modernization of light industries (Mexico), Galicia Estrada, P.
- D/165 Situation and prospects of the paper and wood-pulp industry in Mexico (Mexico), Delgado Navarro, J.
- D/166 Food preservation as a means of utilizing surplus agricultural and fisheries production for internal distribution and consumption and for export (to less developed regions or countries) (Spain), Beltran Vivar, R., Beltran-Cortes, F., Campos-Nordmann, R.
- D/167 The provision of adequate capital for industrialization (USA), Neal, A. C.
- D/168 The use of radioisotopes to solve special industrial problems (Argentina), Papadopulos, C. C.
- D/169 The Italian contribution to the development of the pulp and paper industry in certain countries under industrial development (Italy), Viola, G.
- D/170 Implications for developing countries of recent technical advances in the production of pulp and paper (Food and Agriculture Organization), Giertz, H. W.
- D/171 Creating a practical industrial development programme (USA), Bryce, M. D.
- D/172 Contribution to the study of methods of developing areas with little industry (France), Lepage, M.
- D/173 "Roast beef type" frozen minced meat, prepared for the French Army Service Corps (France), Lebert
- D/174 Food processing and the developing society (USA), Wickersham, J. E.
- D/175 Integrated river basin development and industrialization: the Tennessee Valley experience (USA), Robock, S. H.
- D/176 The industrial estate—social technology for economic development (USA), Bredo, W.
- D/177 General thoughts on the progressive adaptation of a nation of craftsmen to a modern economy (France), Dollfuss, M.
- D/178 The role of the forest products industry in economic development (USA), Heritage, C. C.
- D/179 Specifications and standards (Sudan), Taman, O. A.
- D/180 Modernization of small scale industry in Sudan (Sudan), El Sheikh, E. T. A.
- D/181 Pulp and paper (Sudan), El Tayeb El Hadi, F.
- D/182 Policy considerations in expanding industrial development (USA), Gudeman, E.
- D/183 The strategy of industrial development (USA), Krebs, W. A. W.
- D/184 Standards and specifications in the industrial consolidation of the less developed countries (Mexico), Garcia Ramos, F.
- D/185 The potential of the computer and high-speed information processing techniques for industrial development (USA), Victorisz, T.
- D/186 Location of industry (Sudan), Ginawi, G. H.
- D/187 Some features of industrial geography in new-inhabited lands (USSR), Danilov, A.
- D/188 Some applications of the technique and installation of high voltage electrical equipment in developing countries (France), Tommy-Martin, F.
- D/189 Integral industrialization of the babassu palm including local gas and power production (Brazil), Carvalho Tavares de Matto, E., De Paula Bernardes, O., Ramos de Lima, I., Melzer, H.
- D/190 Surveying foundations with the aid of penetrometers (France), L'Herminier, R., Tchong, Y., Jacqueline, G.
- D/191 Contribution to the problem of the manufacture of sponge-iron by means of natural gas in the shaft furnace (Federal Republic of Germany), Wasmuht, R.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- D/192 Problems arising in the establishment and development of the iron and steel industry in less developed countries (ECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
- D/193 Hydrometallurgy of zinc ores with high silica content soluble in acid, particularly those of silicate type (Brazil), Radino, L. H., Pedrini, P.
- D/194 Value of irradiation of agricultural produce and foodstuffs in less developed regions (France), Vidal, P.
- D/195 Technical and economic aspects of the industrialization of building (ECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
- D/196 The prospects for world steel production: the choice of processes (ECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

E. TRANSPORT

- E/1 Planning and development of lighthouses and other aids to navigation in India under the five-year plans (India), Lahiri, S. K.
- E/2 Recent developments in techniques of construction and maintenance and their applicability in less developed areas (Ceylon), De Silva, L. S.
- E/3 Role of aviation in economic development and conditions for the development of aviation (International Civil Aviation Organization), International Civil Aviation Organization
- E/4 The choice of motive power in the development and modernization of railways in less developed countries (United Kingdom), Lord, S. E.
- E/5 Elements of a national transport policy: suitable techniques for combined operation (of road, rail and sea transport) (France), Delvallee, S.
- E/6 Elements of a national road-transport policy (Viet-Nam), Le-Canh-Tuc
- E/7 Banana boat design (France), Deullin, R.
- E/8 Scientific research in the service of road technology in developing countries (France), Peltier
- E/9 Operational research methods as applied to investigations of profitability of port investment (Norway), Omtvedt, P. C.
- E/10 Domestic air transportation in the Philippines (Philippines), Morante, P. C.
- E/11 A comparison of the behaviour of cement-stabilized and lime-stabilized lateric soil in secondary road construction (Israel), Kassiff, G.
- E/12 A preliminary report on the construction and maintenance of low cost pavement on Taiwan highways (China), Young, T. Y.
- E/13 The scientific approach to road planning, road building and development (United Kingdom), Millard, R. S.
- E/14 Economic aspects in the design and operation of petroleum pipelines in the United Arab Republic (United Arab Republic), Sinbel, M. A., Kroush, M. A.
- E/15 Recent development of motive power and rolling stock (United Arab Republic), Salam, M. A.
- E/16 Advances in planning and methods for organization of internal air transport (United Arab Republic), El Hakim, M.
- E/17 Recent progress in operating techniques of single track lines, with a view to increasing their capacity (Ceylon), De Silva, L. S.
- E/18 Recent developments in techniques of construction and maintenance and the applicability in less developed areas (Nigeria), Onuorah, A. B.
- E/19 Increasing the output of single-track lines (France), Poupardin, A.
- E/20 The role of the railways in developing countries, railway engineering (France), Porchez, A.
- E/21 Improvement of the stability of railway rolling stock (France), Mauzin, M.
- E/22 Progress of planning and methods of organization for inland air transport (Viet-Nam), Nguyen-Dinh-Lan
- E/23 On maintenance of ways in the Japanese National Railways, especially in maintenance machines (Japan), Ijichi, K. I.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- E/24 Study on traffic capacity of railway lines by simulation of train diagrams and its application to traffic capacity increasing plan (Japan), Nagahama, M.
- E/25 Transport in a growing economy: Indian experience during the first two five-year plans (India), Luthra, K. L.
- E/26 Diesel railcars for train composition on power distribution system (Japan), Kondo, K.
- E/27 Comparison of merits and demerits of the locomotive-hauled train and multiple-unit train (Japan), Sakata, S.
- E/28 Construction of roads in stages and maintenance of the road system of the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Jaouen, J.
- E/29 Weight reduction of passenger cars in Japanese National Railways (Japan), Hoshi, A.
- E/30 Recent developments in techniques of construction and maintenance and their application in less developed areas, with particular reference to railway construction (United Kingdom), Kesson, J. M., Hicks, P. H.
- E/31 Stage construction as an element in over-all road planning (Netherlands), Volmuller, J.
- E/32 Treatment of wood ties of Taiwan Railway (China), Chen, C. F.
- E/33 The application of science and technology to roadworks in Malaya (Federation of Malaya), Hui, T. W.
- E/34 The application of modern methods of transportation in the ECAFE region (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East), Transport and Communications Division
- E/35 Recent development in road pavement design and construction techniques and methods of its application to less developed areas (Poland), Wichrzycki, F.
- E/36 A new type of breakwater for exposed locations (Denmark), Lundgren, H.
- E/37 The place of transport, particularly road transport in the economic and social development in North Borneo (United Kingdom), Bonney, R. S. P.
- E/38 Advantages of combined road-rail transport in large countries, with special regard to Argentina (Italy), Stagni, E., Adorisio, I., Paribeni, M.
- E/39 Economics of railway signalling and track capacity as applied to single line railways (United Kingdom), Dennison, H. F.
- E/40 Some applications of modern soil mechanics and hydraulics to the harbour construction in Japan (Japan), Fukuuchi, H.
- E/41 Coal and ore handling at port in Japan (Japan), Miyake, A.
- E/42 The costs of speed in air transport within undeveloped countries (United Kingdom), Furniss, J. J.
- E/43 Design characteristics of aircraft for safe and efficient operation in less developed areas (United Kingdom), Rendel, D.
- E/44 Dracone flexible barges (United Kingdom), Best, H. N.
- E/45 Guiding considerations for a national transport policy (Spain), De Arespachaga, J., Uriel, J. I.
- E/46 The role of air transport in accelerating investment in countries with little surface transport (Cameroon), Mercier, J.
- E/47 An economic system of railway electrification: single-phase current at industrial frequency (France), Nouvion, M.
- E/48 Transport surveys and forecasting (United Kingdom), Pollock, E. E.
- E/49 Efficient distribution of load between different means of transport: an application of the method of lineal planning (Chile), Hurtado, C.
- E/50 The possibilities of using push-towing method of navigation in transporting goods on the inland waterways of countries to be led to a higher degree of industrialization (Federal Republic of Germany), Hartung, F.
- E/51 Road-building in stages (Federal Republic of Germany), Schnabel, H., Nakkel, E.
- E/52 Report on application of science and technology on applicability and limitation of new techniques related to pushcraft navigation (Burma), Inland Water Transport Board.
- E/53 Transportation of fuels (Yugoslavia), Boskovic, S.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- E/54 Highway materials (Turkey), Yaltkaya, E. R., Apak, D.
E/55 Technical and economic efficiency of dispatcher centralization on single-track railways (USSR), Ryazantsev, B.
E/56 Employment of hydrofoil craft in the USSR (USSR), Okhotnikov, G.
E/57 Transportation of fuels (Mexico), Mascanzoni Fabbri, B.
E/58 Methods of improvement of navigable conditions along the free rivers in the USSR (USSR), Domanesvsky, N.
E/59 Loading and unloading equipment in the river ports of the USSR (USSR), Jakovlev, P. A., Solovjev, I. V., Denisovitch, P. A., Pomerantsev, V. N., Korf, Z. G.
E/60 The great arctic shipping route: experiences of comprehensive advancement (USSR), Suzjumov, E.
E/61 Basic principles of efficient organization of motor transport (USSR), Taranov, A.
E/62 New types of harbour, the Sidi Ifni mole (Spain), Caffarena Acena, V.
E/63 New methods of ore transport, with particular reference to less developed areas (Mexico), Larios-Lopez, J., Coterillo-Arana, E.
E/64 Comparative economic efficiency of different kinds of transport in application to transportation in under-developed countries (Byelorussian SSR), Khatchaturov, T. S.
E/65 Multi-purpose ports (Mexico), Ahumada, R. B.
E/66 The use of rail cars (France), Langlois, J.
E/67 The importance of a uniform conception of transport and of legal, institutional and organizational measures for the development of an efficient transport system, with special regard to transport by road (Federal Republic of Germany), Eichoff, E.
E/68 Comparative costs and advantages of transportation of petroleum products by oleoduct and by other means of transportation (France), Durant, D.
E/69 Stage construction of roads in Australia (Australia), Scala, A. J.
E/70 Road transport and the economic development of Brazil (Brazil), Campos, A.
E/71 Sand drift at Portland, Victoria, Australia: use of selected minerals as tracers (Australia), Baker, G.
E/72 Notes on the development of a roll-on/roll-off ferry terminal (Australia), Loutit, G. A.
E/73 Transportation of mineral products in remote areas (Australia), Mead, G. F.
E/74 Earth science studies as a factor in the development of low cost roads (Australia), Aitchison, G. D.
E/75 Rationalization of loading and unloading work in express service (Japan), Ishii, A.
E/76 Types of merchant ships that could be of interest to rapidly developing countries (Australia), Weymouth, H. P.
E/77 Development of road transport in the under-developed countries, low-cost heavy vehicles for French-speaking Africa (France), Berliet, P.
E/78 Climatic study of the African continent with a view to the protection of goods by means of packaging (Cameroon), Jouhaud, M. G.
E/79 Rational methods of loading and discharging vessels carrying wheat, rice, fatty grains, raw sugar and chemical fertilizers and silo storage of cereals and fatty grains (Switzerland), Pfister, W.
E/80 Navigation of craft by pushing method on the USSR rivers (USSR), Vaganov, G. J.
E/81 Transport technology and economic development (USA), Owen, W.
E/82 Road construction in India, including stage construction methods (India), Lall, G.
E/83 Mechanized methods and techniques of track renewal and maintenance and their applicability to less developed areas (Australia), Vogan, N. C.
E/84 German railways' experience in organizing combined traffic (Federal Republic of Germany), Hoots, W.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- E/93 Progress in planning and methods of organizing internal air transport (Mexico), Ongay, A. A.
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- E/95 Applications of air cargo transport to feeder operations in less developed areas (USA), Carlson, P. R.
- E/96 Movement of commodities by pipe-line (USA), Burke, J. L.
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- E/98 Integration of overseas and domestic transportation in developing countries (USA), Lewis, E. V.
- E/99 Highway planning and programming in the economy (USA), Whitton, R. M.
- E/100 Modern signalling and telecommunications facilities for single track railway lines obviating the provision of local operating staff (Federal Republic of Germany), Sasse
- E/101 Air transport and special uses of aircraft in development areas (Turkey), Berker, K., Isilgan, O.
- E/102 Strategy planning for transportation and economic development (USA), Meyerson, M.
- E/103 New methods of transporting coal from the point of view of less developed areas. Hydraulic conveyance of coal (Economic Commission for Europe), Economic Commission for Europe
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- E/105 General social, political and economic factors in relation to transport for less developed areas (USA), Healy, K. T.
- E/106 Construction of roads across lakes and swampy areas (United Arab Republic), Sabry, A. A., Bichara, M.
- E/107 Techniques and methods used in preparing transport schemes for countries in the process of development (France), Brisson, C.
- E/108 Use of ventilated vans for transport of fruit and vegetables in the tropics and sub-tropics (Australia), Mellor, J. D.

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- F/1 The utilization of science and technology in the organization and administration of health services with special reference to vital and health statistics (Ceylon), Rajasingham, P.
- F/2 Mental health problems in less developed areas of Africa (Nigeria), Lambo, T. A.
- F/3 The new health team (Ceylon), Fernando, N.
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- F/5 Principles, priorities and public participation in planning a programme for health (United Kingdom), Fendall, N. R. E., Southgate, B. A.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- F/8 The organization of post-graduate training for clinical specialists (United Kingdom), Stock, F. E.
- F/9 The national malaria eradication programme of India with particular reference to administrative and technical problems (India), Ray, A. P., Laird, R. L.
- F/10 Medical research and needs of developing countries (Israel), Adler, S.
- F/11 The provision of faculties for medical research and its future organization (Nigeria), Boyo, A. E.
- F/12 The needs of countries in varying stages of development for medical research facilities (Nigeria), Edozien, J. C.
- F/13 The impact of animal diseases on human health and welfare, epidemiological aspects of zoonoses of rodents in less developed areas (Netherlands), Wolff, J. W.
- F/14 Problems arising from the emergence of mental, cardiovascular degenerative and neoplastic diseases in less developed areas (Sierra Leone), Tuboku-Metzger, A. F.
- F/15 Techniques of measuring birth and death rates (United Kingdom), Myburgh, C. A. L.
- F/16 Sanitation, pluviometry and housing in the tropical countries (France), Fontaine, M.
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- F/19 The problem of tuberculosis in development countries (France), Bernard, E.
- F/20 Gradual development of a health programme: its subsequent appraisal, public acceptance and participation in the programme (France), Senecal, J.
- F/21 Research, development and government (United Kingdom), Himsforth, H.
- F/22 Medical engineering as an aid to the growth of health services in less developed countries (United Kingdom), Williams, K. G.
- F/23 Principles of health service planning (Netherlands), Tesch, J. W.
- F/24 The development of the rural health programme of the UAR (United Arab Republic), Mazen, A. K.
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- F/32 Survey of principles ruling the creation and organization of schools of medicine. Teaching of medical specialties, including public health (Viet-Nam), Tam, P. B.
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- F/38 The principles of health service planning in New Zealand (New Zealand), Kennedy, D. P.
- F/39 Problems of cost control in pharmaceutical benefits schemes (New Zealand), Thompson, A. W. S.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- F/41 The use of statistics in health planning, achievement of balanced services (Ghana), Pawel, M.
- F/42 Basis for assessing the quantitative and qualitative needs for various types of health personnel (United Kingdom), Carpenter, M. F.
- F/43 The impact of animal disease on human health and welfare (Canada), Cameron, T. W. M.
- F/44 An applied mass tuberculosis programme: a decade of tuberculosis control in Taiwan (China), Lin, H. T.
- F/45 Role and planning of medical research (Czechoslovakia), Povondra, M.
- F/46 Adapted methods of collecting health and population statistics in developing countries (France), Biraud, Y.
- F/47 Principles and methods of planning health services (Bulgaria), Vasilev, V.
- F/48 Medical training and training of health workers in the CSSR (Czechoslovakia), Vysohlid, J.
- F/49 The emergence of mental disorders in developing countries (World Health Organization), World Health Organization.
- F/50 Calorie requirements in function of climatic conditions (Brazil), Galvao, P. E.
- F/51 The establishment and development of the drug supply in economically developing countries (Hungary), Purman, J.
- F/52 Experience of health service planning (Sweden), Hojer, J. A.
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- F/56 People's self-help activity for promotion of health: evaluation of a demonstration project in public health in a rural area in Japan (Japan), Miyasaka, T.
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- F/60 Endemic goitre (and its sequelae: mental deficiency, deaf-mutism skeletal retardation, congenital deformities and "endemic cretinism") in the Ecuadorian Andes (Ecuador), Benitez, R. F.
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- F/63 Research of natural foci of transmissible diseases of man as part of the fundamental medical research in tropical and subtropical regions (Czechoslovakia), Rosicky, B.
- F/64 Development and result of tuberculosis control programme in Japan (Japan), Shima, T.
- F/65 Organization and activities of health centres in Japan (Japan), Hashimoto, M.
- F/66 A plan for the establishment of a pilot zone in the area of Limpopo Dam, Mozambique, for the study and control of bilharziasis (Portugal), Fraga de Azevedo, J.
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- F/69 The decentralization of medical and nursing facilities in a single country (Finland), Pesonen, N.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- F/109 Considerations of the principles involved in the establishment and organization of medical teaching institutions. Preparation for special branches of medicine, including public health (Mexico), Abitia, H. C.
- F/110 The pattern of the communicable disease in various countries: basic control measures, including environmental measures and immunization and chemoprophylaxis (United Arab Republic), Mousa, A. H., Abdullah, A., Ayad, N., Guindy, M. S., Rooby, A.
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- F/112 The incidence of malaria in Romania in the past and at present; the main means of fighting malaria (Romania), Lupascu, G.
- F/113 Engineering aspects of environmental sanitation (United Arab Republic), Kashif, A. I.
- F/114 The role of medical research in less-developed areas (USA), Shannon, J. A.
- F/115 Control of leptospirosis (Italy), Babudieri, B.
- F/116 The introduction of pharmaceuticals; problem of cost and quality (Brazil), Moniz de Aragao, R.
- F/117 The fluorescent antibody technique as a simple, rapid diagnostic method (USA), Coons, A. H.
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- F/119 Advances towards prevention and control of trachoma (USA), Snyder, J. C.
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- F/122 The provision of facilities for medical research and its future organization (USA), Watson, R. B.
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- F/134 Results and lessons of twelve years' anti-malarial measures in Madagascar (Madagascar), Lumaret, R.
- F/135 Prerequisites for utilizing biological and medical sciences in the control of communicable diseases in developing countries (Czechoslovakia), Raska, K.
- F/136 Imported drugs and medicaments: problems of control, cost and quality (Mexico), Gama, J. L. U.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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F/140 Development of health programmes: factors governing personnel and their training (France), Senecal, J.
F/141 The elimination of smallpox in the USSR (USSR), Sakvarelidze, L.
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F/143 Consideration of principles for the establishment and organization of medical teaching institutions: training for the medical specialities, including public health (Finland), Helske, E.
F/144 Progressive development of a health programme and its evaluation. Adoption by the public and its participation therein (Cameroon), Doineau, C.
F/145 The economic value of preventive medicine and organized health services (World Health Organization), World Health Organization
F/146 Management of typhoid fever and its complications (USA), Woodward, T. E., Smadel, J. E.
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- G/1 Urbanization and regional planning (India), Mukharji, G.
G/2 Economic action with a view to development from the sociological point of view: an experiment in economic development (Madagascar), Althabe, Duran
G/3 Social problems of rapid urbanization with particular reference to British Africa (United Kingdom), Chinn, W. H.
G/4 Urbanization problems of two cities of Cape Verde Praia and Mindelo (Portugal), Marques Caria, M. E.
G/5 Problems of behaviour in the course of economic development and urbanization (United Arab Republic), Khalifa, A. M.
G/6 Rural development and urbanization (Nigeria), Ndem, E. B.
G/7 Urbanization through rural migration to Cairo City (United Arab Republic), Khalifa, A. M.
G/8 Building by self-help (France), Blachère, G.
G/9 Urbanization, regional planning, development (Portugal), Machado, E., Oliveira, M. de
G/10 The study of "habitat" as the basis for planning (Portugal), Schiappa de Campos, F.
G/11 Ekistics as a tool for the solution of problems in human settlements (Greece), Doxiadis, C. A.
G/12 Urban structures from the point of view of social structure (Portugal), Machado, E., Oliveira, M. de
G/13 Interaction of urbanization and rural development in India (India), Bhattacharjee, J. P.
G/14 See end of Section H
G/15 Some social development and urbanization problems in Colombia (Colombia), Salcedo, L.
G/16 Implications of technical development on social structure (Sweden), Segerstedt, T.
G/17 Centres of support in zones of dispersed "habitat" (Portugal), Neves de Almeida, L. C.
G/18 Rural development in Finland (Finland), Eskola, A.
G/19 Urbanization and housing problems (India), Dube, N. P.
G/20 Principal trends in changes of social structure and living conditions of middle Asian peoples in connexion with industrialization and agricultural co-operation (USSR), Zhdanko, T. A.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- G/22 The transition of nomadic and semi-nomadic economies of Kirghizia to a settled mode of life (USSR), Ilyiasov, S.
- G/23 The influence of industrialization on the social composition of the urban population (Byelorussian SSR), Gordon-Polonskaya, L. R.
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- G/25 Urbanization: a tool for social and technological advance (Canada), Dakin, A. J.
- G/26 Small town development: the problems and possibilities in the context of South and South-East Asia (United Kingdom), Watts, K.
- G/27 Programme of community organization for communities adapting themselves to an urban environment, a pilot experiment by the University of Buenos Aires (Argentina), Fiorito de Labrune, N., Toubes, A.
- G/28 Some possible contributions of social sciences in the analysis of problems originated in the economic development in Latin America (Argentina), Bagu, S.
- G/29 Overcoming survivals of tribal mode of life by the peoples of the Caucasus and their consolidation into integral nations (USSR), Gardanov, V. K.
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- G/31 The implication of urbanization for the village and rural sector (USA), Clawson, M.
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- G/33 Sociologists and town planning problems (Central African Republic), Soret, M.
- G/34 Town development achievements in Bulgaria (Bulgaria), Ganey, D., Stanev, S.
- G/35 Social implications of rural development and urbanization in under-developed countries (UNESCO), Mercier, P.
- G/36 Social problems of development and urbanization (Ghana), Riby-Williams, J.
- G/37 Problems of the construction of new towns connected with industrial centres, on the example of the construction of new towns in Poland in the years 1945-1962 (Poland), Ciborowski, A.
- G/38 Social stratification and social mobility in the development process (USA), Tumin, M.
- G/39 An educational approach for training in ekistics (Greece), Iatridis, D.
- G/40 Social equipment for new towns (France), de Hurtado, I.
- G/41 Community development, planning and administration at local level in India (India), Chakravarti, S. S.
- G/42 Urbanization processes in Israel (Israel), Berler, A.
- G/43 Problems of urbanization (Yugoslavia), Tepina, M., Stefanovic, D.
- G/44 Town planning and social problems (France), Caget, J.
- G/45 Problems connected with urban growth in developing countries (France), Stern, M.
- G/46 Capital requirements for social overhead (USA), Dyckman, J. W.
- G/47 The economic development of land in developing countries (Madagascar), Gambrelle, M.
- G/48 An experiment in the building of cheap family dwellings: circumstances and consequences (Belgium), Grevisse, F. E.
- G/49 The role of housing and community facilities in economic development (USA), Grebler, L.
- G/50 Psychological and social lessons of a study of industrial transformation and their application to less developed countries (France), Barbichon, G.
- G/51 Toward a theory of community development (USA), Young, F. W., Young, R. C.
- G/52 Adjusting rural people to an urban environment (USA), Weaver, G. L. P.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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G/55 Patterns of world-wide cultural change in the 1960's (USA), Mead, M.
G/56 Factors in the integration and disintegration of the Gabon worker in his workplace (Gabon), Biffot, L.
G/57 Social disparities between town and country (France), Dumont, R.
G/58 Basic ways and means of the industrial development of the formerly backward areas of the Soviet Union with reference to the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (USSR), Baishev, S. V., Tolybekov, S. E.
G/59 Town-planning in the developing countries (Bulgaria), Tonev, L.
G/60 The difficulties of community development (France), Dumont R.
G/61 The status of women of the Soviet Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan in conditions of social and economic progress (USSR), Palvanova, B.
H/27 The relationship between housing programmes and economic and social development plans in developing countries (France), Antoine, J.
H/65 The planned development of industrial and agricultural areas (Hungary), Perczel, K.

H. ORGANIZATION, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ H/1 Simple devices for development planning (Netherlands), Tinbergen, J.
H/2 Over-all economic programming and regional development in Greece (Greece), Piperoglou, J. C.
H/3 Organization of statistical services (United Kingdom), Searle, W. F.
H/4 Input-output technics in Portugal (Portugal), Cruzeiro, J. M.
H/5 Use of inter-industries analysis in planning (India), Krishnaswamy, K. S.
✓ H/6 Macroeconomic decision models with special emphasis on their applicability in less developed areas (Norway), Frisch, R.
H/7 Planning in an import: sensitive economy (Poland), Sachs, I.
H/8 Agricultural and rural planning: its organization and implementation (Israel), Weitz, R.
H/9 Planning experience and economic development in Portugal (Portugal), Santos-Martins, R.
H/10 See end of Section K
H/11 The problems of planning economic growth in the developing countries (Hungary), Bognár, J.
H/12 Outline of a method of constructing a perspective plan based on Polish experience (Poland), Kalecki, M.
H/13 Workers participation in planning and managing the national economy (Czechoslovakia), Jirásek, J.
✓ H/14 The over-all approach to economic planning (Finland), Törnqvist, E.
H/15 Economic accounts and patterns: Attempt at systematic analysis of the economic accounts of French-speaking African states and Malagasy with a view to obtaining guides to development and some basic facts that can be used in a proposed simple scheme (France), Leroux, H.
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H/19 Planning procedure in India (India), Sen, S. R.
H/20 Research requirements and types of information needed for agricultural development planning (Food and Agriculture Organization), Ojala, E. M.
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- H/25 The impact of advances in statistical theory and modern technology on agricultural census methodology (Food and Agriculture Organization), Smit, C. P. G. J.
- H/26 The forecast for employment in France (France), Fourastie, J.
- H/27 See end of Section G
- H/28 Measures to promote industrialization (France), Jacob, A., Olivier, R.
- H/29 French planning: present situation and future outlook (France), Masse, P.
- H/30 Adapting the means and methods of financing to the requirements of development (Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iran) (Lebanon), Debono, R.
- H/31 Regional development policy in Madagascar (Madagascar), Rakotopare, D.
- H/32 Organization, planning and programming for economic development (Belgium), Henrard, L.
- H/33 A system of planning in developing countries (France), Fyot, J-L.
- H/34 Factors governing the capacity for absorbing foreign aid and the development of under-developed countries (France), Albertini, J. M.
- H/35 Planning and development in the Lebanon (Lebanon), Gannagé, E.
- H/36 Summary of the scheme for stabilising prices of raw materials by the creation of an international stockpiling and regulation fund (France), Ardant, G.
- H/37 Statistical analysis of economic aggregates (France), Maldant, M., Roy, G., L'Huillier, M.
- H/38 Methodology of planning for development in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Abdel Rahman, I. H.
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- H/40 Planning machinery in Afghanistan (Afghanistan), Yaftali, A.
- H/41 Uses of statistical surveys in the evaluation of agricultural production in Africa (France), Soubie, M. P.
- H/42 Planning in national economy of the USSR (USSR), Korobov, A.
- H/43 State sector and industrialization priorities in developing countries (Ukrainian SSR), Levkovsky, A. I.
- H/44 Economic planning as an instrument of development (Israel), Kochav, D.
- H/45 The organization, planning and programming of economic development in the Argentine Republic (Argentina), San Miguel, M.
- H/46 Relationships among sectors and preferential development of certain selected sectors (Czechoslovakia), Vavrejnova, M.
- H/47 Planning for the industrial development of under-developed regions (North Patagonia) (Argentina), Zanetta, A. J.
- H/48 Correlation of proportions and rates of development of various branches in the process of industrialization (Romania), Moldovan, R.
- H/49 Family budgets (Cameroon), Binet, J.
- H/50 Statistical services in Africa (Cameroon), Ficatier, A.
- H/51 Growth problems in the primary sector in developing countries (France), Mazoyer, M.
- H/52 Planning and structural changes in the stage of transition, the Argentine case (Argentina), Ferrer, A.
- H/53 Organization arrangements for national planning in the UAR (United Arab Republic), Abdel Rahman, I. H.
- H/54 The Badajoz plan (Spain), Martin, E. M.
- H/55 Complementarity between agricultural and industrial development (USA), Hughes, R. B., Long, E. J.
- H/56 Development banks (USA), Checchi, V.
- H/57 Western comprehensive planning technique for the development of under-developed countries, and possible improvements (Federal Republic of Germany), Knall, B.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- H/60 Public planning and private decision-making in economic and social development (USA), Colm, G., Geiger, T.
- H/61 Analysis of the conditions for economic development in the Republic of Sudan (Federal Republic of Germany), Stučken, R.
- H/62 Problems of industrialization of under-developed countries and scientific-technical progress (Bulgaria), Chakalov, A., Malkhasian, E.
- H/63 Application of a quantitative economic analysis to the planning of regional development: an experiment in the Argentine Republic (Argentina), Fracchia, A., Gonzalez, N., Grupe, H. J. C., Tami, F. S.
- H/64 Organization and planning of the material and technical supply and sale in national economy (Byelorussian SSR), Lokshin, E.
- H/65 See end of Section G
- H/66 Key factors in proportional economic planning (USSR), Sorokin, G. M.
- H/67 The experience of effective planning on the national economy in the Trans-Caucasian Republics (USSR), Arakelyan, M.
- H/68 Planning as a continuing process (USA), Hansen, K. R.
- H/69 The significance of budget planning in the development of the economy and culture of the National Republics of the USSR (USSR), Kosyachenko, G. P.
- H/70 The organization of the planning bodies of the Byelorussian SSR (Byelorussian SSR), Pashkevich, O. N.
- H/71 Statistical services of the USSR (USSR), Podyachikh, P. G.
- H/72 Regional planning for the economic development of backward regions (USSR), Alampiyev, P. M.
- H/73 A model of development alternatives (USA), Chénery, H. B.
- H/74 Statistical organization in Turkey (Turkey), Goturk, O., Egrek, G. E.
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- H/84 The position of inter-industrial relations in Mexico (Mexico), Ufencio, R. F.
- H/85 The problems of industrialization of the less developed countries in relation to the rural areas (France), Demonts, Guillot
- H/86 Organization of planning and elaboration of economic development programmes (USSR), Stepanow, A. P.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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H/95 Organization and programming of economic development in Tunisia (Tunisia), Sadok, B.
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H/97 Some experiences from the Yugoslav system of planning (Yugoslavia), Jelic, B.
H/98 Social problems in rural development and urbanization (Belgium), Henrard, L.
G/14 The concept of harmonized integral development and the advancement of science; particularly the economic and social sciences (France), Borel, P.

I. ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICIES

- I/1 The organization of scientific and industrial research in the United Kingdom (United Kingdom), Melville, H.
I/2 Scientific research organization in United Arab Republic (United Arab Republic), Heydayat, S. El Din
I/3 The application of scientific and technological policies to the acceleration of economic development in the Philippines (Philippines), Ramiro, M. P.
I/4 National policy for science in developing countries (Israel), Arnon, I., Keynan, A., Shimshoni, D.
I/5 Measurement of science in less developed countries (Sweden), Dedijer, S.
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I/7 Nuclear energy research and development in South Africa (South Africa), Roux, A. J. A.
I/8 The impact of scientific and technological policies on economic development (Indonesia), Makagiansar, M.
I/9 Research in biotechnology: a factor in advancing the technically under-developed countries (Sweden), Heden, C. G.
I/10 Research, and the training of university physics lecturers on a regional scale, Latin American Physics Centre (Brazil), De Almeida Fialho, G. E.
I/11 Improved methods for the utilization of research results (India), Krishnamurthi, K. G.
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I/13 The need for fundamental science in the less developed countries (Venezuela), Roche, M.
I/14 Criteria in the choice of technical methods to be introduced into developing countries (France), Pigniol, P.
I/15 Securing the application of research results in industry (Australia), Lewis, L.
I/16 The effect of scientific and technical policy on economic development (France), Cognard, P.
I/17 Research in Spain (Spain), Albareda-Herrera, J. M.
I/18 Research and development in Japan (Japan), Shibata, M.
I/19 Formulating of research policies and programmes: the relative place of basic and applied research (Yugoslavia), Rakovic, B.
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- I/24 Organization and planning of scientific and technological policies (India), Thacker M. S.
- I/25 The part played by scientific research in the oil industry: its importance for developing countries, the link with education (France), Favre, J.
- I/26 International scientific co-operation between Member States of the United Nations (France), Laugier, H.
- I/27 The role of science in the development of natural resources (UNESCO), Kovda, V.
- I/28 Science as a major factor in development: the special problems facing science in less developed countries (Australia), Nicholls, F. G.
- I/29 Allocation of resources to scientific research and the assessment of results (Australia), Gresford, G. B.
- I/30 Formulation of research policies and programmes; relative emphasis on basic and applied sciences (India), Krishnamurthi, K. G.
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- I/33 The ties between science and production as a factor of scientific and technical progress (Ukrainian SSR), Shukhardin, S.
- I/34 Scientific policy and development of productive forces in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), Andronikashvili, E. L.
- I/35 Organization and planning of science in Uzbekistan (USSR), Arifov, U. A.
- I/36 Considerations on personnel, dimensions, organization and geographic distribution of research centres in emerging nations (Italy), Quaranta, A. A.
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- I/38 The role of the national laboratory (USA), Astin, A. V.
- I/39 Aims and organization of scientific and technological research in Mexico (Mexico), Mendez, E.
- I/40 Report on the preparation of a research policy (France), Auger, P.
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- I/44 Science and public policy (USA), Killian, J. R.
- I/45 The research institute as a key industrial development instrument (USA), Godwin, F.
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- I/48 Organization and planning of scientific and technological policies (Pakistan), Siddiqui, S.
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- I/50 Development of science in the USSR (USSR), Topchiev, A. V.
- K/16 The impact of scientific and technological policies on economic growth (Japan), Shibata, M.
- L/64 Importance of planned development of science in industrialization of the country and raising of living standards of the population. Example of the Byelorussian SSR (Byelorussian SSR), Kuprevtich, V. P.

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- J/2 The introduction of standards, norms and terminology (Universal Postal Union), Universal Postal Union.
- J/3 Technical co-operation programmes and their co-ordination with national development policies (Universal Postal Union), Universal Postal Union
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- J/6 International co-operation and problems of transfer and adaptation (India), Sen, S. R.
- J/7 Machine retrieval of information on nutrition (United Kingdom), Leitch, I.
- J/8 Factors facilitating the introduction of technological change in relation to problems of resistance to and acceptance of technological change (Netherlands), Van Baal, J.
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- J/10 Notes on the "Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques des Pays Méditerranéens", international centre for advanced studies of agricultural problems in Mediterranean countries (Italy), De Prets, P.
- J/11 The progress of some, an obstacle to the progress of others (France), Paillat, P.
- J/12 Problems of transference in international technical co-operation (France), Dubly, A., Lecomte, B.
- J/13 Scientific and technological documentation, including the problems of language and terminology (United Kingdom), Scrivenor, T.
- J/14 Essential communication (United Kingdom), McLaughlin, G. H.
- J/15 The Canada-Indian reactor: a case history (Canada/India), Bhabha, H. T., Lewis, W. B.
- J/16 Programme for the organization of documentation in less developed regions (Portugal), Paulo, Z.
- J/17 Social obstacles to technical innovations (Sweden), Izikowitz, K. G.
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- J/19 Indo-Swiss centre for training precision mechanics for scientific instruments industry: a case study of international co-operation (India/Switzerland), Mathur, K. N., Real, F.
- J/20 The role of central documentation and information services in the national and international dissemination of knowledge (Netherlands), Maltha, D. J.
- J/21 Propagation of scientific and technical knowledge in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (Czechoslovakia), Smetana, A.
- J/22 Information services for research in under-developed countries (United Kingdom), Collins, P. B.
- J/23 Social and cultural problems in the development of commercial aviation in Brazil (Brazil), Goldberg, K.
- J/24 Changes in rural living conditions: a decade of technical co-operation in Taiwan, Republic of China, 1952-1962 (China), Chinese-American Joint Commission on Rural Construction
- J/25 International training on seismology and earthquake engineering in Japan (Japan), Omote, S., Hisada, T.
- J/26 Improved methods for the communication of research results with special reference to the smaller firm (United Kingdom), Beckett, H. E.
- J/27 International relations and exchanges in scientific and technological fields (UNESCO), Calder, N.

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- J/30 The Commonwealth and International Library as a new technique for diffusing scientific and technical knowledge (United Kingdom), Maxwell, R., Wood, C. W.
- J/31 Specifications, standards and terminology (Brazil), Sa, P.
- J/32 Current trends in documentation and its problems in developing countries (United Arab Republic), Sabet, A. A.
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- J/34 International co-operation in the field of technical documentation (Italy), D'Alessandro, A.
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- J/36 Techniques for the production of a loose-leaf union catalogue of scientific serials (Australia), Doubleday, B., Hunter, T. R.
- J/37 Application of new techniques of communication to broaden participation in scientific and technological development (India), Athalye, G. K.
- J/38 Scientific and technical co-operation among the socialist countries and the co-operation between socialist and under-developed countries (Bulgaria), Kamenov, E. G.
- J/39 The international standardization of theories, concepts, terminologies and notations pertaining to economic development (Belgium), Darchambeau, F. V.
- J/40 Inducing changes in agriculture: the transmission of scientific information to farmers (Australia), Oeser, O. A.
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- J/47 Technical nuclear assistance within the framework of international collaboration: Italian development programme (Italy), Ippolito, F., Albonetti, A.
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- J/49 Searching for ground water for irrigating the pastures of the Syrian Arab Republic (USSR), Prorekhin, V. P.
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- J/52 Standardization and the developing countries (France), Salmon, M. L.
- J/53 The transfer of scientific and technical knowledge and skills from industrialized to developing countries: a top priority (France), Laugier, H.
- J/54 The USSR's assistance to under-developed countries in carrying out their national development programmes (Byelorussian SSR), Prokhorov, G. M.
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Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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- J/59 Scientific and technological documentation, including the problems of language and terminology (India), Parthasarathy, S.
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- J/68 Problems of resistance and adaptation to technological change (UNESCO), Beals, R. L.
- J/69 Modern documentation techniques in the social sciences and their application to development countries (UNESCO), Meyriat, J.
- J/70 Mexico's co-operation in the Latin American physics centre (Mexico), Flores Maldona, V.
- J/71 The emerging international culture (USA), Lasswell, H. D., Phelps, E. J.
- J/72 Factors making for the acceptance of technical evolution (France), Pauvert, J. C., Gineste, R., Fremine, R.
- J/73 The technological institute and its importance in the economic development of a country (Colombia), Phillips, O.
- J/74 The necessity of scientific co-operation for development programmes (Spain), Otero-Navascues, J. M.
- J/75 Scientific and technological documentation, including problems of language and technology (Mexico), Zamora, P. R.
- J/76 Revitalization movements in development (USA), Wallace, A. F. C.
- J/77 Use of mathematical and statistical instruments for the economic analysis and development of emergent countries (Belgium), Darchambeau, V.
- J/78 The diffusion of technical information in Italy and in particular in Southern Italy (Italy), Terzi, P.
- J/79 International co-operation in the application of modern science and technology to the problems of developing countries (United Nations), Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
- J/80 Co-operative programmes for strengthening engineering education (USA), Tiller, F. M.
- J/81 Guidelines in the process of change (USA), Peter, H. W.
- J/82 Economic development in Puerto Rico (USA), Pico, R.
- J/83 Voluntary associations and development (USA), Robinson, J. H., Smythe, H. H.
- J/84 Technical assistance: new dimensions for professionalism (USA), Coffin, F. M.
- J/85 Training and assistance in development planning (USA), Clark, P. G., Hagen, E. E.
- J/86 Sociological aspects of the application of technology in less-developed regions (France), Birou, A.
- J/87 The spread of technical progress in developing countries (France), Perroux, Destanne de Bernis, Younès

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

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J/90 Promotion of interest in applied science and in anticipation of industrial development (Brazil), Rangel, F.
D/2 The function of a national physical laboratory (United Kingdom), Sutherland, G.

K. TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

- K/1 Forecasting the requirements and priorities of numbers and types of scientists and technologists: allocation of students (Ghana), Loken, R. D.
K/2 Specific new approaches to education programming in primary, technical and secondary schools (Ghana), Chaplin, B. H. G.
K/3 The scope and role of science and technology in general education (Uruguay), Villar, G. E.
K/4 Vocational training and its relation to general education (Uruguay), Sala, J. L.
K/5 From training of engineers to the permanent education of all adults (France), Schwartz, B.
K/6 Scope and place of science and technology in general education (Nigeria), Fafunwa, A. B.
K/7 Training of scientific and technical personnel (India), Chandiramami, G. K.
K/8 Specialized training as a means of accelerating the formation of scientific and technological executives, including teaching staff (Netherlands), Schermerhorn, W.
K/9 Specialized programming for training at technical schools, higher technical institutes and universities (United Arab Republic), Shoeb, A.
K/10 Training of engineers in Israel (Israel), Irmay, S.
K/11 The structure of a modern university, with special reference to the University of Assiut (United Arab Republic), Huzayyin, S. A.
K/12 Training of medium technical staff (Czechoslovakia), Bohac, A.
K/13 Training of scientific and technical personnel: the affiliation between the Institute of Technology, Bandung, Indonesia and the University of Kentucky, Lexington, USA (under aid sponsorship) (Indonesia), Soemantri, R. M.
K/14 Manpower for science in a developing state: current trends and programmes in the Philippines (Philippines), Hermano, R. A. D.
K/15 Television in the service of rural education (France), Gineste, R., Chicot, C.
K/16 See end of Section I
K/17 An integrated approach to technological education and training in less developed areas (United Kingdom), Mackey, S.
K/18 Some problems of engineering education in developing countries (Brazil), Gorecki, J. P., Senise, J. T.
K/19 The University of Brasilia (Brazil), Teixeira, A. S., Ribeiro, D.
K/20 Sociological considerations in forecasting the requirements for scientific and technological manpower (Israel), Ben-David, J., Hurwitz, U.
K/21 Scientific and technical education at the elementary and secondary levels (India), Joshi, A. C.
K/22 Communications and audio-visual systems in rural education (Chile), Poblete-Varas, H.
K/23 The training of technical cadres for the food industry (Hungary), Hollo, J.
K/24 Training national cadres in Soviet Central Asian Republics (USSR), Gafurov, B. G.
K/25 Specialized training as a means of speeding up the formation of scientific and technical cadres, including teaching personnel (Cameroon), Le Faou, R.
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- K/30 Scope and place of science and technology in general education (Ghana), Kufour, F. A.
- K/31 Importance of early training for the formation of cadres in less developed countries (France), Pieron, H.
- K/32 The training of technical and scientific personnel for agricultural development (Food and Agriculture Organization), Chaparro, A.
- K/33 Audio-visual appliances in basic education and occupational training (Morocco), Mustapha, Z.
- K/34 Training of specialized personnel and its significance for industrial development (Venezuela), Martinez, R. A.
- K/35 Scientific experiments in school and at home as a means of improving the teaching of science (Brazil), Raw, I.
- K/36 Scope and place of science and technology in general education (Brazil), Reis, J.
- K/37 Specific new approaches to educational programming in primary and secondary schools (Japan), Nishimura, K.
- K/38 The training of personnel for research into and application of nuclear energy (France), Baissas, H., Debiesse, J.
- K/39 The selection of personnel for science and technical training (Nigeria), Taylor, A.
- K/40 Demand forecasting for scientific and technical skills in Greece by 1975 (Greece), Paleocrassas, J.
- K/41 Forecasting the requirements of scientists and technologists (India), Prasad, R.
- K/42 Training of scientific, technological and technical cadres in less developed countries (Ceylon), De Silva, S. L.
- K/43 Forecasting the requirements and priorities of numbers and types of scientists and technologists (United Kingdom), Robinson, E. A. G.
- K/44 Forecasting the requirements and their priorities of numbers and types of industrial manpower (Japan), Kawakami, K.
- K/45 Audio-visual aids used in the courses for training industrial technicians in methods of organization for increased productivity (Brazil), Parda, P. J.
- K/46 Specialized programming for training at technical schools, higher technical institutes and universities (Japan), Inumaru, T.
- K/47 Planning requirements for secondary education in a traditional society in process of rapid development (Holy See), Queguiner, M.
- K/48 Evolution and adaptation of the teaching of tropical agriculture (France), Ciolina, F.
- K/49 Staffing of air transport services (France), Rocoffort, R.
- K/50 Communication systems as a technological means of education to combat the concrete problems of countries undergoing development (Spain), Escolar Sobrino, H.
- K/51 Techniques of communication as technological tools of education to meet the specific problems of developed countries (Japan), Ogawa, S.
- K/52 The total role of the university in the development of less developed countries (Holy See), Hesburgh, T. M.
- K/53 Forecasting the requirements and priorities of numbers and types of scientists and technologists (Yugoslavia), Haas, H.
- K/54 Forms and methods of training modern elementary and secondary school teachers in colleges of the USSR (USSR), Narkushevich, A. I.
- K/55 The experience of the higher educational institutions in the USSR and RSFSR National Republics possessing no educational facilities before the revolution (USSR), Shebanov, A. F.
- K/56 System of education of technical specialists without discontinuing work (Ukrainian SSR), Kurbatova, N. S.
- K/57 The orientation towards the promotion of higher technical studies at French Universities (France), Capdecombe, L.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- K/58 Study of agricultural and rural teaching reform in less developed countries (France), Bretones, G. J.
- K/59 Training of soil surveyors on the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Riou, G.
- K/60 Specialized teaching programmes in technical schools, high schools and universities (Yugoslavia), Popovic, V.
- K/61 The importance of agricultural training in the development of the Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast), Anghui, A.
- K/62 Mathematics and science curricula for secondary schools (Argentina), Valeiras, A.
- K/63 Is it possible to planify the formation of the senior staff in the slightly developed countries? General principles (France), Capelle, J.
- K/64 Some problems of the training of scientific and technical personnel in correlation with the requirements of the development of the national economy (Romania), Manescu, M.
- K/65 The place of schools and technical institutes in the state educational system of Mexico (Mexico), Barrera, A.
- K/66 Training of statisticians for under-developed countries (Cameroon), Ficatier, A.
- K/67 A short course of higher education: the Diploma of Higher Technical Studies (DEST) (France), Weil, L.
- K/68 The need of scientific training for engineers: problems and prospects in Brazil (Brazil), Leite Lopes, J.
- K/69 Planning of higher and secondary vocational education and personnel requirements of national economy and culture (USSR), Nozhko, K. G.
- K/70 The development of higher and secondary special education in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (Ukrainian SSR), Dadenkov, U. N.
- K/71 Medium-level technical training in USSR (USSR), Kuzmin, B. A.
- K/72 Training of geologists, mining engineers and technical assistants (Mexico), Avitia Gamboa, A., Pesquera Velazquez, R.
- K/73 Vocational and technical education in the USSR (USSR), Belkin, V.
- K/74 The employment of engineers in the manufacturing industry (Chile), Cauas, J. L., Mardones, J. A.
- K/75 New teaching techniques in science, especially for the developing countries (UNESCO), Maybury, R.
- K/76 The importance of psychopedagogy based on the psychological development of the child (Switzerland), Piaget, J.
- K/77 New training methods in rural areas (Italy), Fe D'Ostiani, S., Balbo, P.
- K/78 World literacy campaign (Italy), Lorenzetto, A.
- K/79 Basic principles for the planning of technical education (UNESCO), Martinovsky, V. S., Papa Blanco, F. F.
- K/80 Education of the above-normal child as an effective cultural process in countries of incipient industrialization (Brazil), Cruz, W. O.
- K/81 Training and source material for town planning (France), Durand, J.
- K/82 Changes in the structure of traditional universities—the study of a case in Latin America (Argentina), Sadosky, M.
- K/83 Programming of science and technology within the educational structure (USA), Tyler, R. W.
- K/84 Training of national scientific and technical personnel for Asian, African, and Latin American countries at the Peoples' Friendship University named after Patrice Lumumba, Moscow USSR (USSR), Rumiantsev, S. V.
- K/85 Specialized training for the improvement of secondary school teachers in science and mathematics (USA), Ellis, W.
- K/86 Programmes for the improvement of primary school education in science and mathematics (USA), Mayor, J. R.
- K/87 Books and economic development (USA), Wilson, T. J., Spaulding, W. E., Smith, Jr., D. C.
- K/88 Programmes for the improvement of secondary school education in science and mathematics (USA), Dees, B. C.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- K/89 Results of the experiment of the roving unit of physics in high schools of Sicily (Italy), D'Elia, C.
- K/90 Television as an aid to vocational guidance (Italy), Cosentini, F.
- K/91 Specialized training as means of accelerating the formation of scientific and technological cadres including teaching staffs (Japan), Inumaru, T.
- K/92 Principles and policies for developing a comprehensive programme for improvement of science education (USA), Kelly, H. C.
- K/93 Specialized training for developing basic scientific and technological cadres in developing countries of Africa (USA), Skapski, A. S.
- K/94 Planning policies for investing in scientific and technological education (USA), Wiesner, J. B.
- K/95 The requirements for major curriculum revision (USA), Zacharias, J. R., White, S.
- K/96 Training of scientific and technical cadres involving teaching staff in Italy (Italy), Cavalli, C. A., Cavallaro, E.
- K/97 Latest achievements of science and technology as a basis for modern training of scientific and technical cadres (USSR), Lazarev, L. P.
- K/98 System and methods of training engineering and scientific personnel for chemical industry and allied branches of industry and science (USSR), Javoronkov, N. M.
- K/99 The system of university education and methods of training specialists in the USSR universities (USSR), Aleksandrov, A. D.
- H/10 How to cope with the urgent need for statistical services in developing countries (Finland), Törnqvist, L.

L. COMMUNICATIONS

- L/1 Methods of improving broadcasting reception: low cost receivers as a means of making broadcasting available to the masses (India), Thiruvengkachari, S.
- L/2 Establishment of telecommunication systems on coaxial pairs in less developed areas (Switzerland), Lancoud, Ch.
- L/3 Organization for the protection of radiocommunication by planning frequencies and checking electrical equipment (Switzerland), Meyer de Stadelhofen, J.
- L/4 Telephone, teleprint and facsimile reproduction systems (United Kingdom), Rhodes, J.
- L/5 The scope and design of open-wire carrier telephone transmission networks (South Africa), Boyce, C. F.
- L/6 The development of national automatic telegraph and telephone switching and transmission systems (South Africa), Bennett, A. F., Eggers, R. J.
- L/7 Long-range development plan of telecommunications in Taiwan (1962-1971) (China), Lung, S. Y.
- L/8 Television re-transmitters (France), Delaize, M. C.
- L/9 Problems on establishing the international telecommunication network (Japan), Furuhashi, Y., Narita, F., Uchida, Y.
- L/10 Telecommunication engineering in rural developing areas in Japan (Japan), Yokoi, D., Kamiya, T.
- L/11 Unification and expansion through telecommunications (United Arab Republic), Yussuf, S.
- L/12 Educational services (United Kingdom), Scuphām, J.
- L/13 A programme of telecommunications development (Philippines), Soriano, A.
- L/14 Automation of long distance telecommunications (Sweden), Mossberg, A. R.
- L/15 Gradual development of broadcasting and television networks (Hungary), Barta, I., Kodolányi, G.
- L/16 Layout and usage of Swiss telegraph system (Switzerland), Baggenstos, G.
- L/17 Uses of meteorological satellites (World Meteorological Organization), Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- L/18 Transoceanic telephone cables (United Kingdom), Halsey, R. J.
- L/19 The use of radar in development area (France), Sollima, M.
- L/20 Advantages of automatic telephone service in the small cities of the Portuguese Provinces of Africa: the most convenient rates: a typical example (Portugal), Da Silva Ramalho, A.
- L/21 Telecommunications as an instrument for the collection and distribution of meteorological data (World Meteorological Organization), Technical Division of the World Meteorological Organization
- L/22 Facsimile equipment for transmitting weather charts (World Meteorological Organization), Technical Division of the World Meteorological Organization
- L/23 VHF, UHF and microwave links (United Kingdom), Merriman, J. H. H.
- L/24 Hyperfrequency links (Switzerland), Apotheloz, M.
- L/25 New uses of mass communication for the promotion of economic and social development (UNESCO), Schramm, W., Winfield, G. F.
- L/26 Benefits obtained from the application of transistorized circuits to certain industries (Argentina), Ciancaglini, H. R.
- L/27 Telecommunications: the nervous system of a nation's economy (France), Briend, M. J.
- L/28 Development of radio communications systems for police, fire and similar public services (United Kingdom), Watson, R.
- L/29 Use of the telex network for transmission of data (France), Faugeras, D. J. P.
- L/30 Broadcasting and television policies (United Arab Republic), Amer, S.
- L/31 Satellite communication systems (United Kingdom), Jowett, J. K. S.
- L/32 Australian experience in the use of microwave links and their application as compared with coaxial cable systems (Australia), Kaye, A. H.
- L/33 Computers and data transmission (Australia), Fenna, D., Synnot, D. B.
- L/34 Australian proposals for numbering and switching of a world-wide automatic telephone network (Australia), Hams, G. E., Newstead, I. A.
- L/35 Provision of an economic telephone service in less developed countries (United Kingdom), Le Fevre, A. W.
- L/36 Educational services (Mexico), Mendez Berman, L.
- L/37 Methods of improving communications, Mexico, Guzman, Cantu, T.
- L/38 The progressive development of a national telecommunications network and its integration into a global system (France), Noat, N.
- L/39 Telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space (International Telecommunications Union), Gross, G. C., Stead, C.
- L/40 Planning of telecommunications systems in the under-developed regions (Belgium), Huchon, L.
- L/41 Micro-wave inter-communication (Mexico), Gloria Arredondo, A.
- L/42 Education through rural broadcasting (Australia), Thompson, R. G.
- L/43 Planning of radio relay systems in areas less developed from the point of view of telecommunications (Federal Republic of Germany), Kaiser, R.
- L/44 Use of mobile radio equipment for transport and supply purposes (railways, motor vehicles, waterways, power and water supplies) and in emergencies (Federal Republic of Germany), Keidel, Strunz
- L/45 Scientific research and telecommunications (France), Ponte, M.
- L/46 The distribution of broadcasting programmes over wired systems (United Kingdom), Philips, G. W., Shears, P. A.
- L/47 Two unusual applications of radio-telephony in Australia (Australia), Rhys-Jones, W. D.
- L/48 Argentine radioelectric plan (Argentina), Rodriguez Galan, J., Cravino, L.
- L/49 Some uses of transistors in Australian telecommunications (Australia), Wilson, J. C.
- L/50 The use of radar on the high seas and in coastal waters: special surveying procedures in coastal waters: consol beacons for navigation on the high seas, on fishing grounds and near to the coast (Federal Republic of Germany), Freiesleben, H. C.

Symbol (E/Conf.39/...), title, contributor and author(s)

- L/51 Australia's experience with a dual system of national and commercial broadcasting and television (Australia), McDonald, D.
- L/52 Procedures designed to improve radio broadcast reception (Mexico), Castro Briones, J.
- L/53 Hertzian waves in countries in course of development (France), Rakover, S.
- L/54 Broadcasting by radio and wire in areas less developed from the point of view of communications and having different densities of population (Federal Republic of Germany), Scholz, W., Mayer, Ph.
- L/55 The efficacy of broadcasting media (France), Matras, J. J.
- L/56 The inter-American telecommunication network, the extension of international telecommunications with particular reference to the inter-American telecommunication network (Mexico), Nunez Arellano, C.
- L/57 Rational setup of television and USW-FM broadcasting networks (Byelorussian SSR), Kostyushko, L.
- L/58 The introduction of automatic telegraph switching in Australia (Australia), McHenry, S. R.
- L/59 Flying doctor services in Australia: organization and telecommunications (Australia), Downes, H. E., Pearson, L. F.
- L/60 Hertzian (radiowave) beams for television using earth satellites (France), Anguera, F.
- L/61 Methods of improving broadcasting transmission and reception (United Arab Republic), Amer, S., Abu-Kandeel, A., Ahmed, A.
- L/62 The enrichment of teaching by the use of school broadcasts (Australia), Watts, F.
- L/63 Teaching languages by radio (Australia), Watts, F.
- L/64 See end of Section I
- L/65 The impact of communications satellites on the less developed areas (USA), Jaffee, L., Smith, T. A., Attaway, L. D.
- L/66 The relationship of telecommunications in air transport to national development goals (USA), Sherman, H.
- L/67 The development of the national telecommunications system in Australia and New Guinea (Australia), Turnbull, R. W., Newstead, I. A., Hams, G. E., Brett, P. R., Smith, A. A., Fitzpatrick, H. M., McQuilty, D. G., McDuffie, I. S., Edwards, G. F.
- L/68 Experience of the United States in bringing modern telephone service to unserved areas (USA), Renshaw, E. F.
- L/69 Basic planning for a communication system (USA), Dahlbom, C. A., Laird, Jr., E. C., Myers, O.
- L/70 Modern high frequency telecommunications (USA), Laport, E.
- L/71 Television recording techniques in broadcasting (United Kingdom), Leggatt, D. P., Turner, L. W.
- L/72 Conditions for establishing television networks in the developing countries (France), Gaillard, A.
- L/73 Advances in and uses of tropospheric scatter techniques for communications (USA), Radford, W. H., Rogers, T. F.
- L/74 Model for application of a new system of communication to modern educational methods: a case history (USA), Bronson, V.
- L/75 Methods of improving broadcasting reception (Federal Republic of Germany), Scholz, W. G. K.
- L/76 Radio as an aid to socio-cultural advancement (France), Moles, A. A.
- L/77 The extension of the international telecommunication network (United Arab Republic), Riad, M. M.
- L/78 Radio navigation (France), Pivot, P.
- L/79 Computer technologies and the developing countries (India), Sadagopan, V.

Index

A

- Abaza, S., *I*: 210; *IV*: 196
Abba Eban, *IV*: 38
Abreu, J., *VI*: 40
Abstract concepts, teaching, *VI*: 51
Abstract thought, children's capacity for, *VI*: 55, 66
Abstracting Board of the International Council of Scientific Unions, *VII*: 57
Abstracting services, *VII*: 56
Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, *VIII*: 11
Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, *V*: 105
Accelerated training for adults, *IV*: 43; *VI*: 88, 92, 117
Adams, R. N., *V*: 126
Adaptation, rural population, new towns, *V*: 172
Addis Ababa Plan, *VI*: 33
Additives
 food preservation
 legislation, *IV*: 105
 safety studies, *IV*: 105
 spectrophotometric and polarographic techniques, *IV*: 105
Addresses delivered at the Conference
 closing plenary session, *VIII*: 78
 opening plenary session, *VIII*: 17
 second plenary session, *VIII*: 41
Aden, Dams, *II*: 73
Adhesives, tannins, *IV*: 117
Adjustment, rural migration and social sciences, *V*: 168
Administration
 minerals, *I*: 83
 water resources, *I*: 73
Administrative Staff College, *VI*: 131; *VII*: 87
Adult
 education, *I*: 202; *VI*: 111
 accelerated training, *IV*: 43
 agricultural extension, *VI*: 118
 training
 accelerated method, *VI*: 88, 92, 117
 instructors formation, *VI*: 116
Advanced Schools for Adults, Denmark, *VI*: 116
Advisers
 replacement procedures, *VII*: 44
 for science policy, *VII*: 43
Advisory Panel, arrangement of the Conference by, *I*: 42
Aerial application of herbicides, *III*: 46
Aerial photography, *I*: 61
 cadaster, *II*: 38
 hydrological survey, *II*: 37
 interpretation, *II*: 35
 mapping for land settlement, *III*: 183
 principle, *II*: 29
 and road planning, *I*: 139
 soil survey, *I*: 101
Aerial survey
 forest, assessment of resources, *III*: 77
 for land settlement, *III*: 183
Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment, *II*: 112
Aerodist, *II*: 32
Aeronautical navigation
 telecommunications system, *IV*: 207
 instrument landing system, *IV*: 208
 and international agreements, *IV*: 207
 precision approach radar, *IV*: 208
Afghanistan
 grapevine, mildew control, *III*: 68
 rinderpest vaccination campaign, *III*: 133
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
Afnan, B., *VI*: 45
Africa
 adult training, *VI*: 88
 agricultural problems, *V*: 147
 budget surveys, *IV*: 16
 co-operative mechanized farming, *III*: 247

Africa (continued)

- demographic centre, *I*: 88
- demography, *V*: 35
 - age distributions, *V*: 24
 - projections, *V*: 26
- education development, *VI*: 32
- energy consumption, *I*: 37
- forestry plantation, mechanization, *III*: 245
- grazing land, betterment, *III*: 47
- health personnel survey, *V*: 67
- hydroelectric potential, *I*: 11
- income, average, *I*: 36
- inland fisheries, *III*: 168
- levels of living, *V*: 135
- life expectancy, *V*: 19
- maize rust, *III*: 66
- malaria eradication, *V*: 113
- marketing co-operatives, *III*: 203
- nutritional diseases, *VII*: 100
- planning, international assistance, *VII*: 40
- Report of the Working Party on African Land Tenure, *VII*: 92
- social change and mental health, *V*: 80
- soil
 - map, *II*: 27; *III*: 16
 - profiles, *III*: 19
- sylvicultural research, *III*: 88
- teaching programmes, *I*: 204
- tenure individualization, *III*: 185
- tenure legislation, *VII*: 91
- tourism, *III*: 11
- town planning, *V*: 170
- training centres, *I*: 239
- transport loans, *IV*: 132
- tribal tenure, adjustment, *III*: 180
- tsetse fly, vector of trypanosomiasis, *III*: 137
- universities, *VI*: 68
- urbanization, *I*: 162, 167
- veterinary training needs, *III*: 139
- vital statistics, *V*: 17
- volcanic range, *I*: 12
- yellow fever epidemic, *V*: 118
- see also* Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, West Africa
- African cattle, beef yields, data, *III*: 109
- African horse sickness
 - spreading impact, *III*: 136
 - vaccination, *III*: 136
- African swine fever
 - spreading impact, *III*: 136
 - vaccination, *III*: 136
- Agency for International Development, United States of America, *V*: 105
- Agrarian reform, *I*: 96; *V*: 147.
 - community development, *V*: 152
 - complementary measures, *III*: 179
 - effectiveness, historical review, *III*: 181
 - institutional aspects, *III*: 185
- land
 - consolidation, *III*: 182
 - redistribution, *III*: 179
 - settlement, *III*: 183
- legislation changes, *III*: 180
- over-large holding, *III*: 178
- tenure fragmentation: *III*: 178
- tribal tenure system, adjustment, *III*: 180
- Agrarian structure, science and technique
 - development impact, *III*: 185
- Agricultural banks, *III*: 200
- Agricultural College, Lyallpur, *IV*: 108
- Agricultural Extension Bureau, Philippines, *VI*: 120
- Agricultural Extension Centres, *III*: 252
- Agricultural produce
 - losses in quantity, *III*: 215
 - preservation of quality, *III*: 215
 - processing industry
 - cereals, *III*: 221
 - condiments, *III*: 224
 - essential oils, *III*: 225
 - fibres, *III*: 223
 - fruits and vegetables, *III*: 225
 - nuts, *III*: 224
 - oilfruits, *III*: 222
 - oilseeds, *III*: 222
 - resins, *III*: 225
 - roots and tubers, *III*: 222
 - rubber, *III*: 225
 - skins, *III*: 225
 - sugar cane, *III*: 225
 - tannin, *III*: 225
 - storage
 - co-operative farm, *III*: 216
 - expenses, *III*: 217
 - silos, *III*: 218
 - traditional methods, *III*: 217
- Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, Ghana, *VII*: 95
- Agricultural Programme Division, Philippines, *VI*: 120
- Agriculture
 - agrarian reform, *I*: 96; *III*: 178
 - aircraft use, *I*: 146; *IV*: 173
 - animal breeding, *I*: 107; *III*: 101
 - by-products as building material, *IV*: 94
 - capital formation, *III*: 181
 - changes in, *I*: 63
 - chemical products for, *I*: 131
 - climate survey, *III*: 47, 184
 - co-operative credit, *V*: 150; *VII*: 94
 - co-operatives, *I*: 97; *III*: 176; *VII*: 5
 - credit, *I*: 97; *III*: 176, 200; *VII*: 93
 - development
 - centres of support, *V*: 166
 - hydrological services, *III*: 5
 - low-cost roads, *III*: 17

Agriculture, development (*continued*)

- meteorological services, *III*: 5
- soil survey, *III*: 15
- state participation, *V*: 166
- development history, *II*: 3
- economic integration, *III*: 213
- education, regional studies, *VI*: 32
- energy sources, *V*: 149
- engineering and equipment, *I*: 110
- and engineering industry, *I*: 131
- extension services, *III*: 187; *VII*: 97
 - farmers education, *VI*: 118
 - pilot centres, *VI*: 119
- farm management, *I*: 98
 - pilot centres, *VII*: 98
- food production, *VII*: 89
- grass fallow, *III*: 51
- harvest utilization, *III*: 177
- human aspect, *III*: 213
- importance, in the Conference, *I*: 94
- improvement
 - advisory services, *III*: 192
 - agrarian reform, *III*: 175
 - pilot areas, *III*: 192
 - by transport planning, *IV*: 136
- industrial crops, *III*: 52
- industrialization
 - adaptation problems, *III*: 253
 - economic integration, *III*: 256
 - farming status, *III*: 250
 - planning, *III*: 256
 - research, *III*: 254
 - sociological aspect, *III*: 251
 - in specialized sectors, *III*: 256
 - state and co-operative farms, *III*: 256
- industry, *I*: 116
- and industry, *I*: 26, 180
- land consolidation, *III*: 178
- land labour, *I*: 25
- land reform, *VII*: 90
- land tenure, *I*: 96
- under low rainfalls, *I*: 103; *III*: 46
- marketing, *III*: 176
- mechanization, *I*: 111; *II*: 6; *III*: 26; *V*: 148
 - draught animals, *III*: 212
 - harvesting, *III*: 245
 - large-scale farming, *III*: 247
 - machinery testing, *III*: 248
 - pace of, *III*: 242
 - productivity increase, *III*: 242
 - special crops, *III*: 245
 - on steep slope, *III*: 246
 - tractors, *III*: 213, 245
 - virgin land clearance, *III*: 246
- mixed farming, *III*: 51
- modernization
 - and community stratification, *III*: 186
 - and family structure, *III*: 186

- and nutrition level, *I*: 99
- one crop system
 - fertilizers use, *III*: 51
- personnel training, *III*: 48, 196
- planning, *VII*: 13
 - capital investment, *VII*: 14
 - farms, *VII*: 15
 - human factor, *VII*: 16
 - income *per caput*, *VII*: 13
 - increasing production, *VII*: 15
 - investments, *VII*: 16
 - national scale, *VII*: 16
 - organization and implementation, *VII*: 16
 - pilot centres, *VII*: 98
 - research results, *VII*: 14
- problems, *V*: 147
- produce, handling and storage, *I*: 106
- products
 - industrial processing, *IV*: 119
 - and nutrition, *VII*: 99
- rural industry impact, *III*: 212
- rural life, structural changes, *VII*: 89
- rural road systems, *III*: 177
- shifting cultivation, and population growth, *I*: 104; *III*: 49
- stagnation, *V*: 145
- state farms or collectives, *III*: 177
- surplus farming, *I*: 64
- tenure adjustment, *VII*: 91
- training, *IV*: 108
- vocational training, *VI*: 88
- water resources
 - conservation, *III*: 6
 - survey, *III*: 6
 - and youths migration, *V*: 145
- Agro-Economic Research Centre of the Visva-Bharati University, *V*: 161
- Aid
 - bilateral, *I*: 226
 - multilateral, *I*: 226
- Air
 - pollution, *II*: 9
 - safety, *I*: 146
 - transport, *I*: 146
 - in agriculture, *IV*: 173
- Aircraft
 - for agriculture, *I*: 146; *IV*: 173
 - design, *I*: 146
 - helicopter, *IV*: 173, 176
 - safety, *I*: 146
 - short-take-off, *IV*: 176
 - sources of supply, *IV*: 174
 - for surveying, *I*: 61, 146
 - types needed, *IV*: 175
- Airline, establishment, *IV*: 173
- Airport, establishment, *IV*: 174
- Alaska, volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Albienne Nappe, *I*: 241

- Aleksandrov, A. D., *VI*: 70
- Algae production, *III*: 171
- Algeria
 adult technical and scientific training, *VI*: 118
 artesian basin, *I*: 225
 building and earthquakes, *IV*: 89
 commissariat for professional training and for training cadres, *VI*: 118
 commissariat for the promotion of cadres in the university, *VI*: 118
 general commission of economic studies, *VI*: 118
 institute of works, *VI*: 118
 water evaporation, *II*: 77
see also Sahara
- Alkali, production, *IV*: 85
- Alumina, production, *IV*: 75
- Aluminium
 bauxite, *IV*: 74
 establishment of a new industry, *IV*: 75
 industrial uses, *IV*: 72, 74
 producers, *IV*: 75
 production, *I*: 130
 world production, *IV*: 74
- Amagon, V., *III*: 166
- Ambrose, L., *I*: iii
- America, *see* Latin America, North America, United States of America
- Amla fruit, *IV*: 108
- Ammonia, production, *I*: 133; *IV*: 85
- Anaemias, and nutrition, *V*: 123
- Anchoveta, fish-meal industry, *III*: 147
- Angola, chemical soil study, *III*: 20
- Animal
 breeding
 artificial insemination, *III*: 114
 dairy technology, *I*: 109
 disease control, *I*: 109
 feeding, improvement, *I*: 108
 imported stock, *III*: 110
 indigenous type, *III*: 107
 livestock improvement, *III*: 105
 management, requirements, *III*: 101
 performance testing, *III*: 115
 pig, *III*: 113
 poultry, *III*: 113
 production policy, *III*: 103
 productivity, *I*: 107
 sheep and goats, *III*: 114
 conservation, *III*: 8
 feeding, fish, *III*: 147
 health
 disease control, *III*: 130
 maintenance, *III*: 130
 slaughter of infected stock, *III*: 131
 vaccination, *III*: 130
 muscle-power, *II*: 4
 resources, historical development, *III*: 101
- science, application requirements, *III*: 103
 virus, Animal Virus Research Institute, Pirbright, England, *III*: 134
 wild species, possibilities appraisal, *III*: 104
- Animal products, *I*: 126
- Antarctic research, *VII*: 50
- Anthelmintics, for livestock sanitation, *III*: 137
- Antibiotics
 in cattle feeding, *III*: 126
 in food preservation, *I*: 126
 acronize, *IV*: 104
 biostat, *IV*: 104
 safety, *IV*: 104
 sorbistat-K, *IV*: 104
- Antigua, maize mill, *III*: 222
- Antimony, crushing, *II*: 122
- Applied research, *VII*: 29
 co-operative, *VII*: 52
- Apprenticeship, *VI*: 83
- Aquatic resources, algae production, *III*: 171
- Aquifer
 capacity estimating, *II*: 46
 surveying, *II*: 48
- Arabia, artesian basin, *I*: 225
- Argentina
 building, earthquake effects, *IV*: 89
 chagas-mazza disease, *V*: 115
 death and birth rates, *V*: 22
 engineering output, *IV*: 77
 feed supplementation, *III*: 126
 industrial parks system, *IV*: 35
 Institute of Research and Training in Petroleum, *VI*: 39
 Latin American Centre of Mathematics, Buenos Aires, *I*: 55; *VI*: 80; *VII*: 33
 National Research Council, *V*: 104
 reclaiming Alkaline soil, *III*: 34
 road-rail co-ordination, *IV*: 160
 Torcuato di Tella Institute, Buenos Aires, *V*: 105
 town planning, *V*: 175
 wheat, crop rotation, *III*: 49
 Whole-basin Development, Colorado and Rio Negro Rivers, *II*: 90
- Arid land, grazing betterment, *III*: 47
- Arid zones, *I*: 76, 78
- Army-worm, pest control, *III*: 69
- Aro Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Nigeria, *V*: 87
- Artesian basin
 Arabian, *I*: 225
 North Africa, *I*: 225
- Artificial insemination
 for cross-breeding, *III*: 115
 livestock improvement, *III*: 115
 selection of sires, *III*: 114
- Artisan factory, *IV*: 25
- Artisan industry, *I*: 122

Artisan production, change to factory system, *IV*: 26
Arusha conference, *I*: 9
Asbestos, for building, *IV*: 93
Asia
 Conference of Ministers of Education, Tokyo, 1962, *VI*: 35
 demographic centre, *I*: 88
 Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, *I*: 39
 education development, *VI*: 32
 hydroelectric potential, *I*: 11
 income *per caput*, *I*: 116
 industrialization and urban population, *V*: 157
 life expectancy, *V*: 19
 malaria eradication, *V*: 113
 mortality, *V*: 16
 population
 distribution, *V*: 24
 increase, *V*: 13
 problems, *V*: 7
 rural under-employment, *V*: 146
 small towns, artificial, *I*: 170
 training centres, *I*: 239
 transport loans, *IV*: 132
 universal primary education, *VI*: 33
 vital statistics, *V*: 17
 see also Central Asia, South Asia, South-Central Asia, South-East Asia
Assistance
 commitments, *IV*: 11
 in economic planning, *VII*: 40
 technical, *VI*: 15
Aswan High Dam, *I*: 127; *II*: 92
 distributory channel regulation, *III*: 44
Atmosphere, as a key resource, *III*: 4
Atomic Energy, *I*: 81
 Peaceful Uses of, United Nations Conference on the, *I*: 45
 small reactors, *I*: 241
Attrition pulping process, *IV*: 116
Aubert, G., *III*: 19
Audio-visual aids, in universities and training institutes, *VI*: 142
Auger, P., *VIII*: 43
Australia
 agriculture, *I*: 222
 beach mineral deposits, *II*: 120
 birth rate, *V*: 22
 bovine pleuropneumonia, eradication policy, *III*: 135
 breeding time and pastures, *III*: 122
 broadcasting dual system, *VII*: 134
 broadcasting, financing, *IV*: 202
 climatological data and agriculture, *III*: 184
 Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, *I*: 51

 Wool Research Laboratories, *IV*: 125
dams, *II*: 74
data transmission network, *IV*: 190
death rate, *V*: 22
dehydration experience, *IV*: 103
development, *I*: 51
eclipse mine, *II*: 130
eucalypts forests, *I*: 113
financial aid to South Pacific region, *V*: 128
flying doctor, *I*: 213
food inspection, *III*: 220
food storage, *IV*: 107
forestry, new species plantation, *III*: 81
harbour construction, *I*: 144; *IV*: 164
irrigation, indirect problems, *III*: 41
Kalgoorlie Mine, *II*: 130
land capability classification, *III*: 18
liquid waste use, *II*: 14
mass communications, *I*: 211
Melbourne Ferry Boat Terminal, *IV*: 166
milk powder, *III*: 237
native timbers, structural use, *III*: 94
new vessels, *IV*: 167
paper from eucalypts, *IV*: 114
paper industry, *I*: 126
pasture assessment, *III*: 121
petroleum, aeromagnetic exploration, *II*: 117
plant introduction, *III*: 58
plant quarantine system, *III*: 67
railways, *I*: 141
opening of pasture land, *IV*: 135
road building
 construction by stage, *IV*: 149
 soil study, *IV*: 148
rural broadcasting, *III*: 194, 253
rural population, adaptation problems, *III*: 254
saturation prospecting, *II*: 114
scientific research, *VII*: 32
settlement, land selection, *III*: 183
short traffic vessel, *I*: 145
skim milk powder, *V*: 124
small mines, *II*: 129
soil, micro-nutrients deficiency, *III*: 33
soil, mineral deficiencies, *III*: 123
sorghum, culture, *III*: 235
stock-carrying areas, fertilizers use, *III*: 35
supplementary irrigation, *III*: 43
tannins, *IV*: 117
telecommunication
 health service, *IV*: 205
 meteorological service, *IV*: 206
 VHF radiotelephone system, *IV*: 206
timber, species identification, *III*: 90
transport of perishable goods, *I*: 148
transport rationalization, *VII*, 126

Australia (*continued*)
 tree diseases, *III*: 85
 uranium in stream sediment, *II*: 118
 virgin land, mechanized clearance, *III*: 246
 water
 conveying, *II*: 62
 evaporation prevention, *II*: 77
 trapping, *II*: 69
 wheat, crop rotation, *III*: 49
 wool industry, *IV*: 125
 Automation, *VI*: 20
 and developing countries, *IV*: 80
 in machine tools, *IV*: 79
 technological progress, *IV*: 79
 Aviation
 aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 207
 air transport, *IV*: 170
 airline establishment, *IV*: 173
 airport, *IV*: 174
 personnel training, *IV*: 177
 Awokoya, S., *I*: 42
 Ayub Khan, *I*: 6; *VIII*: 12
 Azerbaijan, research establishments, *I*: 55

B

Babbitt, J., *I*: 42
 Babussu palm products, *I*: 127
 processing methods, *IV*: 121
 Bacon, Francis, *I*: 32
 Bacteria, control, *V*: 16
 Baez, A. V., *VI*: 156
 Bagasse, in paper industry, *IV*: 114
 Balance of payment, and international aid, *I*: 119
 Balewa, A., Tafawa, *VIII*: 11
 Bamboo, for paper manufacture, *IV*: 115
 Banana
 boat, *IV*: 170
 fibres decortication, *III*: 224
 stalks, for paper manufacture, *IV*: 115
 Bank
 agricultural, *III*: 200; *V*: 150
 development, *I*: 119; *IV*: 12
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *I*: 146; *II*: 22, 90, 191, 199; *VI*: 16, 163
 transportation projects, *IV*: 132
 World Bank, *I*: 146; *II*: 22, 90, 191, 199; *VI*: 16, 163
 transportation projects, *IV*: 132
 Barat, E., *III*: 247
 Barge, propulsion method, *IV*: 168
 Barlow, C. H., *V*: 114
 Barnes, *VI*: 34
 Bauxite
 mining process, *IV*: 75
 producers, *IV*: 75
 production, *IV*: 74
 Bayer process, *IV*: 75

Beach sand, heavy minerals exploration, *II*: 119
 Beals, R. L., *VI*: 113
 Beef, yields, data, *III*: 109
 Beguin, A., *VI*: 103
 Beirut, Conference on Education, 1960, *VI*: 33
 Belgium
 food consumption, *I*: 38
 income, *I*: 38
 Ben-David, J., *VI*: 106
 Benefit-cost analyses, *II*: 18
 Bengal, famine, *V*: 17
 Beresford-Pierce, H., *III*: 79
 Beri Beri, *V*: 95
 Bernard, C., *II*: 57
 Berry L., *I*: iii
 Beryllium, *I*: 17
 chemical separation, *II*: 123
 Bhabha, H. J., *I*: 16, 42, 225; *II*: 24, 54, 186, 187, 188; *VIII*: 4, 9, 46
 Bhilai Industrial Region, India, *V*: 165
 Bilharziasis
 advance, *V*: 114
 and irrigation projects, *V*: 114
 limited knowledge, *V*: 114
 Biogas plants, *II*: 167
 Biological control, of plant pests, *III*: 70
 Biology, advances in, *I*: 243
 Biosphere, *I*: 6
 Birth
 control
 and death rate, *V*: 23
 social attitudes, *V*: 23
 and death rate, *V*: 23
 rate, and technology, *I*: 87; *V*: 22, 23
 statistics, *V*: 20
 Bixio, M., *III*: 180
 Blackett, P. M. S., *I*: 31, 43, 52, 59, 224; *IV*: 7; *VIII*: 4, 49
 Blanc, R., *V*: 35
 Blast furnace, *I*: 128
 for iron-making, *IV*: 66
 Bloch, R., *I*: 14
 Board, expected demand, *IV*: 112
 Bodega Bay, nuclear power station, *II*: 188
 Bogomolov, G. V., *I*: 226; *II*: 78; *VI*: 66
 Bohac, A., *VI*: 66
 Bolivia, antimony crushing, *II*: 122
 Bombay, Indian Institute of Technology, *VI*: 41, 98, 108
 Book
 in education, *VI*: 154
 industry, *VI*: 155
 Books
 exhibition of, at the Conference, *I*: 47
 Borneo, North, *see* North Borneo
 Boron, *I*: 17
 Bouhadji, H., *VI*: 118

Bourguiba, H., *VIII*: 12
 Bovet, D., *VIII*: 4, 52
 Bovine pleuropneumonia
 eradication, *III*: 135
 in open-range livestock system, *III*: 135
 Bradfield, R., *III*: 20
 Braginsky, B. I., *V*: 43
 Brainpower, use of, *I*: 53
 Brasilia University, *VI*: 72
 Brazil
 Babassu Palm, *IV*: 121
 Campaign for the improvement of univer-
 sity personnel, *V*: 104
 coffee-fields, micro-nutrients deficiency,
III: 33
 engineering output, *IV*: 77
 fertility study, soil samples, *III*: 20
 fertilizers in silviculture, *III*: 84
 fish breeding, hormone extracts use, *III*:
 161
 fishery, middlemen, *III*: 168
 foliar diagnosis, *III*: 32
 forestry, new species plantation, *III*: 81
 germ plasm banks, *III*: 64
 health
 door-to-door programme, *V*: 71
 Public Health Special Services Foun-
 dation, *V*: 70
 services, *V*: 52
 herbicide, aerial application, *III*: 246
 inflation, *IV*: 12
 iron, *II*: 130
 laboratory kits, *VI*: 154
 Latin American Centre of Physics, Rio de
 Janeiro, *I*: 55; *VI*: 80; *VII*: 33
 maize breeding, *III*: 62
 management training, *IV*: 46
 manuring by vinasse, *III*: 33
 Mattarazzo philanthropies, *V*: 105
 Message at the Opening Plenary Session,
VIII: 3
 Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 5
 National Research Council, *V*: 104
 nuclear research and training, *II*: 190
 paper from eucalypts, *IV*: 114
 pasture mineral deficiency, *III*: 123
 population, *I*: 223
 population problems, *V*: 8
 primary and secondary education, *VI*: 63
 road system development, *IV*: 146
 rural migrants adjustment, *V*: 168
 São Francisco Integrated Area Develop-
 ment, *I*: 123; *IV*: 36
 schools of geology, *II*: 112
 small industry government aid, *IV*: 29
 standardization, *IV*: 57
 systemic insecticides, uses, *III*: 71
 tree diseases, *III*: 85

Tropical Centre for Food Technology, *IV*:
 108
 University of Brasilia, *VI*: 72
 Urbanization adjustment, *I*: 168
 zinc industry, *IV*: 75
 Breakwater, in port building, *IV*: 164
 Breeder reactor, *I*: 16
 Breeding, *see* Animal breeding, Plant breed-
 ing, Fish breeding
 Brick, production, *IV*: 92
 Bridges, safe capacity, *I*: 140
 Brieger, F. G., *III*: 9
 Britain
 agriculture, land labour, *I*: 25
see also United Kingdom, England
 British Guiana, instant coffee processing, *III*:
 224
 British Industrial Biological Research
 Association, *IV*: 105
 British Medical Research Council, *V*: 109
 Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Project, India,
V: 96
 Brittain, R., *I*: iii
 Broadcasting
 commercial, *VII*: 134
 direct-wire
 limitations, *IV*: 199
 mass reception, *IV*: 199
 dual system, *VII*: 134
 educational, *III*: 253; *IV*: 196; *VI*: 141
 courses organization, *VI*: 114
 material adaptation, *VI*: 151
 equipment maintenance, *IV*: 202
 European Broadcasting Union, Geneva,
VI: 156
 films, *VI*: 144
 financing, *IV*: 202
 local radio industry, *IV*: 198
 mass education, *VI*: 145
 medium-wave, *VI*: 142
 power, *IV*: 202
 programme planning, *IV*: 196
 receivers shortage, *IV*: 198
 rural education, *III*: 253
 rural information, *III*: 194
 state, *VII*: 133
 system planning, *IV*: 199
 and teacher shortage, *IV*: 197
 transmitting facilities, *IV*: 198
 tropical climatic conditions, and low cost
 receivers, *IV*: 199
 university programmes, *VI*: 68
 Bronson, V., *VI*: 140, 146
 Brown, H., *I*: 18, 234
 Budget Surveys, Africa, *IV*: 16
 Buenos Aires
 Latin American Centre of Mathematics, *I*:
 55; *VI*: 80; *VII*: 33
 urban housing, *V*: 138

Buffalo
diseases
 foot-and-mouth disease, *III*: 133
 hemorrhagic septicaemia, *III*: 135
 parasites infection, *III*: 137
 rinderpest, *III*: 131

Building
 Castor System, *IV*: 90
 and climate, *IV*: 90
 and earthquakes, *IV*: 89
 industry, *I*: 133
 materials, *I*: 122, 133
 asbestos, *IV*: 93
 bricks, *IV*: 92
 cement, *IV*: 91
 and climate, *IV*: 94
 glass, *IV*: 93
 local, unconventional, *IV*: 87, 93
 steel, *IV*: 92
 timber, *IV*: 92
 physical factors survey, *IV*: 89
 planning, *IV*: 89
 prefabrication, *III*: 94; *IV*: 87, 95
 production, *I*: 122
 and research, *IV*: 90
 self-help system, *I*: 171; *IV*: 90
 techniques, *IV*: 91
 timber, chemical preservation, *III*: 95
 tropical, *IV*: 94

Building Research Station, United Kingdom,
IV: 94

Bulb groups, I: 11

Bulgaria
 agriculture
 centralized planning, *III*: 256
 co-operation in production, *III*: 205
 artificial insemination, *III*: 115
 fodder yeast, *III*: 126
 forest types, aerial survey, *III*: 78
 health services, *V*: 53
 irrigation
 sprinkler equipment, *III*: 44
 water distribution, *III*: 44
 plant protection, national programme, *III*:
 73
 plant quarantine system, *III*: 68
 reafforestation policy, *III*: 87
 tobacco breeding, *III*: 63
 veterinary research, national organization,
 III: 139
 white brined cheese production, *III*: 145

Bulk storage, in silos, III: 218

Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières,
II: 112

Burma
 agricultural co-operative credit, *V*: 150
 barge propulsion, *IV*: 168
 engineering output, *IV*: 77
 fishery, middlemen, *III*: 168

forests
 fire protection, *III*: 85
 log chemical preservation, *III*: 95
 management, *III*: 76
 State Timber Board, *III*: 91
 Taungya system, *III*: 50
 teak industry, *III*: 91

hemorrhagic septicaemia immunization,
III: 135

life expectancy, *V*: 19

log, chemical preservation, *III*: 95

planning, organizational arrangements,
VII: 6

railway freight traffic, *IV*: 141

small industry governmental aid, *IV*: 29

teak forestry, *III*: 82

timber, extraction, *III*: 91

timber, felling methods, *III*: 91

Burmese Inland Water Transport Board, IV:
168

Business, small scale, I: 121

Butter, production, III: 144

Byelorussia
 antibiotics in feed, *III*: 126
 deforested areas, micro-nutrients deficiencies, *III*: 33
 fertilizers, local deposits, *III*: 35
 forestry, trace elements effects, *III*: 84
 soil map, *II*: 41
 transport planning, *IV*: 134

C

Cabildo, plan, II: 129

Cacao, breeding, III: 60

Cadaster, II: 37
 aerial survey, *II*: 38

Cadastral survey, III: 17

Cadmium
 production of, *I*: 130
 use of, *I*: 17

**Cairo, Conference on Problems of Economic
Development, I:** 199; *II*: 200

Cairo Medical School, V: 103

Calder, R., I: iii

Calderon Puig, E., VIII: 4, 10, 88

**California, electricity from geothermal
energy, I:** 12

Callao, water, organic pollution, I: 8

Calvert City, IV: 36

Cambodia
 life expectancy, *V*: 19
 Whole-Basin Development,
 Lower Mekong, *II*: 91

Cameron, J., III: 129

Cameroon
 aluminium plant, *I*: 130; *IV*: 75
 food crop, industrial cultivation, *III*: 51

- Cameroon (*continued*)
 Mining and Geology Board, *II*: 98
 policy for the development of the mineral resources of the Cameroon, *II*: 111
 safety legislation, *IV*: 52
 soil damage, forest mechanized clearance, *III*: 246
 soil survey, training, *III*: 199
- Canada
 agriculture and climate, *III*: 47
 assistance, external, *IV*: 11
 barley culture, irrigation effects, *III*: 43
 birth rates, *V*: 21
 chemical tests of soil, calibration, *III*: 19
 death rates, *V*: 21
 death statistics, *V*: 17
 farm management, *III*: 195
 Farm Radio Forum, Canada, 1951, *III*: 193
 Federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, *II*: 98
 financial aid to South Pacific Region, *V*: 128
 fire control equipment, *III*: 86
 food consumption, *I*: 38
 food irradiation, *IV*: 104
 forest products, research laboratory, *III*: 93
 hydroelectricity, *I*: 11
 income, *I*: 38
 livestock marketing, *III*: 207
 maize breeding, *III*: 61
 Message at the Opening Plenary Session, *VIII*: 3
 Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 6
 mining
 financial assistance, *II*: 110
 industry, *II*: 104
 tax incentive, *II*: 110
 technological institutes, *II*: 112
 natural gas, *I*: 10
 nutrition standards, *V*: 120
 paper industry, *I*: 126
 salt licks, *III*: 124
 St. Lawrence River Development, *II*: 92
 tree disease, control, *III*: 85
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
 wheat, crop rotation, *III*: 49
- Candau, M. G., *I*: 56; *V*: 47, 82; *VIII*: 3, 36
- Canning
 of food
 cost of, *IV*: 102
 new technique, *IV*: 102
- Cape of Good Hope, volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Cape Verde
 water from fog, *I*: 79
 water trapping, *II*: 69
- Capital
 formation, *I*: 179
 factor in agriculture, *III*: 181
 industrialization, *V*: 160
 for industrialization, *IV*: 10
- Capital equipment, *IV*: 19
- Capital goods, production industry, *IV*: 78
- Capital industry, *I*: 121
- Capital-intensive processes, *IV*: 18
- Cargo, bulk handling, loading methods, *IV*: 166
- Caribbean
 malaria eradication, *V*: 113
 unemployment, *IV*: 40
- Cartogram, *II*: 41
- Cartographic Office, United Nations, *II*: 26
- Cartography, Regional Cartographic Conferences, *VII*: 66
- Casey, Lord, *I*: 46, 51, 119; *IV*: 12; *VIII*: 4, 41, 78
- Cashew nut, mechanical processing, *III*: 225
- Cassava, *IV*: 100
 processing, *III*: 222
- Cassirer, H., *IV*: 197; *VI*: 145
- Cassiterite, submarine placers, *II*: 120
- Castor bean, breeding, *III*: 60
- Castor building system, *IV*: 90
- Cattle
 dairy, milk recording, *III*: 116
 diseases
 bovine pleuropneumonia, *III*: 135
 foot-and-mouth disease, *III*: 133
 hemorrhagic septicaemia, *III*: 135
 parasites infection, *III*: 137
 rinderpest, *III*: 131
 feeding, *III*: 125
 importation
 for crossing, *III*: 110
 friesian breed, *III*: 110
 for grading local stock, *III*: 111
 milk yield, *III*: 111
 indigenous breed
 disappearance, *III*: 109
 grading up with imported, *III*: 111
 improvement, *III*: 107
 milk production, *III*: 109
 qualities, *III*: 107
 selected strains, *III*: 108
 Long-Term Improvement Programme, *III*: 107
 Short-Term Improvement Programme, *III*: 107
- Caucasus, industrialization and agriculture, *V*: 159
- Cavalli, C. A., *VI*: 63, 157
- Cel, El Salvador, *II*: 90
- Cement
 concrete, local material, *IV*: 87, 91
 manufacture, *IV*: 91
 small scale, *I*: 134

- Census, of population, *I*: 61, 88; *V*: 29
 Population Commission, United Nations, *VII*: 78
 registration zones, *VII*: 78
 Central Africa, trypanosomiasis, *V*: 115
 Central African Republic
 food crop, industrial cultivation, *III*: 51
 town planning, *V*: 175
 urbanization, *V*: 132
 Central America
 demographic centre, *I*: 88
 water supply, *II*: 55
 Central Asia, semi-arid land, irrigation, *III*: 47
 Central Asian Republics
 agricultural districts development, *V*: 149
 heavy industry, *IV*: 18
 industrial development, *I*: 121; *IV*: 32
 industrialization, living conditions, *V*: 158
 industrialization, workers number, *V*: 157
 rural development, *I*: 164
 women condition, *V*: 143
 Central Congo, shifting cultivation, *III*: 50
 Central Food Technological Research Institute, India, *I*: 191; *IV*: 101
 Central Institute of Training and Research, India, *I*: 55
 Central Small Industries Organization, India, *IV*: 28
 Centralization, *versus* decentralization in planning, *VII*: 7
 Centralized planning, *I*: 179
 Centre International de Documentation Économique et Sociale Africaine, *VII*: 56
 Centres of support, *V*: 154, 166
 Cereals, processing, *III*: 221
 Cerebro-spinal meningitis, epidemics, *V*: 118
 Ceylon
 age structure, *I*: 88
 communicable diseases, eradication, *V*: 58
 death rate, *V*: 17
 Departments of Irrigation and Agriculture, *II*: 90
 economy diversification, *II*: 21
 health
 administration, *V*: 63
 statistics, sources, *V*: 56
 Institute of Practical Technology, *VI*: 100
 integrated programme, *II*: 21
 malaria incidence, *V*: 54
 nutrition education programme, *III*: 238
 public health and religious leaders, *V*: 71
 railway mechanization, *IV*: 153
 schools and nutritional education, *V*: 126
 solar refrigerator, *II*: 182
 training of technicians, *VI*: 100
 whole-basin development, *II*: 86, 90
 Chad
 air-survey for soil map, *III*: 16
 broad reconnaissance map, scale, *III*: 16
 low lying soil, *III*: 19
 soil map, *II*: 41
 Chadli, A., *VI*: 75
 Chagas, C., *I*: 26, 210; *VI*: 2; *VIII*: 4, 97
 Chagas-Mazza disease, and housing improvement, *V*: 115
 Chairman of Specialized Sessions of the Conference, *I*: 44
 Chang, H., *VI*: 160
 Channels, broadcasting system, agreements, *IV*: 201
 Chaplin, B. H. G., *VI*: 44, 57, 126
 Charcoal burning technique, *III*: 94
 Cheese, production, *III*: 144
 Chemical industry
 alkalis, *IV*: 85
 chlorine, *IV*: 85
 establishment, economic factors, *IV*: 83
 heavy chemicals, *IV*: 82
 nitrogen compounds, *IV*: 85
 petrochemicals, *IV*: 86
 phosphorus compounds, *IV*: 85
 pilot plant, *IV*: 84
 raw materials, *I*: 132
 sulphuric acid, *IV*: 84
 Chemical pollution, food, *I*: 8
 Chemical products
 for agriculture, *I*: 131
 food additives, *IV*: 105
 heavy, *I*: 131
 and industrialization, *IV*: 83
 transport by pipeline, *I*: 147; *IV*: 178
 Chemotherapy, *V*: 97
 Child
 capacity for abstract thought, *VI*: 55, 66
 programme of education, *VI*: 50
 protection, *V*: 58
 teaching abstract concepts, *VI*: 51
 Chile
 agriculture, supervised credit, *III*: 202
 farm management data, *III*: 196
 fish industry, *III*: 165
 the Gildermeister Foundation, *V*: 105
 health services, *V*: 53
 housing, *V*: 174
 map printing, *II*: 33
 measles incidence, *V*: 118
 minerals, government sponsored smelter, *IV*: 73
 National Mining Service, *II*: 98
 paper from eucalypts, *IV*: 114
 Plan Cabildo, *II*: 129
 public health, *V*: 65
 rural radio school, *III*: 194
 small mines, *II*: 129
 steel works, *I*: 129
 unemployment, *IV*: 40

- Chile (*continued*)
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
 whole-basin development studies, *II*: 89
- China
 artificial insemination, *III*: 115
 beach mineral deposits, *II*: 120
 energy, consumption, *I*: 37
 fuel, *I*: 10
 milk, population nutrition, *V*: 124
 population increase, *V*: 13
 railways, timber sleepers treatment, *IV*: 155
 scientific and technical personnel training, *VI*: 160
see also Taiwan
- Chisholm, B., *I*: 232
- Chlorine, production, *IV*: 85
- Christian, C. S., *III*: 4, 6
- Chromite, crushing, *II*: 122
- Chromium
 production of, *I*: 130
 use of, *IV*: 72
- Citrus
 breeding, *III*: 60
 processing, *III*: 225
- Clark, C., *V*: 31
- Classification, of energy resources, *II*: 152
- Climate
 agriculture with low rainfall, *I*: 103
 artificial modification, *I*: 20
 and building industry, *IV*: 90, 94
 control, *I*: 243
 effect on industrialization, *I*: 124
 and farming systems, *III*: 184
 and road building, *I*: 139
- Climatology
 observation stations, *III*: 47
 soil conservation, *III*: 46
 utility for agriculture, *III*, 46
- Cloud, induced precipitation, *II*: 70
- Coal
 brown, gasification, *II*: 143
 government exploitation, *II*: 105
 low-rank, *II*: 144
 FMC process, *II*: 143
 synthetic coke production, *II*: 143
 mining
 boring, *II*: 135
 raking, *II*: 135
 research, *II*: 135
 seams, *II*: 135
 works planning, *II*: 135
 research laboratory, *II*: 144
 for steel production, *IV*: 63
 storing, *II*: 144
 transport by pipeline, *IV*: 178
 utilization problems, *II*: 144
- Coal equivalent, *I*: 37; *II*: 152
- Cobalt
 chemical separation, *II*: 123
 production, *I*: 130
 use of, *IV*: 72
- Cockcroft, J., *I*: 42
- Cocoa
 industrial crop, *III*: 52
 pest, capsid bugs control, *III*: 70
- Coconut
 breeding, *III*: 60
 oil processing, *IV*: 122
 processing, *III*: 223
- Coffee
 breeding, *III*: 60
 depulping method, *III*: 224
 husks, for clay burning, *I*: 134; *IV*: 87
 parasitic fungi, protective cultural practices, *III*: 70
- Cold storage, for foodstuffs, *III*: 219
- College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, *VI*: 108
- Colling, F., *VI*: 119
- Collins, P., *I*: iii
- Collis, W. F. R., *V*: 120
- Colombia
 big town attraction, *V*: 132
 rural living standard, *V*: 147
 small industry government aid, *IV*: 29
 university broadcasting, *VI*: 68
 urban housing, *V*: 138
 urban services, *V*: 139
 urban income *per caput*, *V*: 141
 urbanization, *I*: 162; *V*: 131
- Colombo, resources, survey centre, *II*: 22
- Colombo, B., *V*: 43
- Colombo Plan, *II*: 201; *VII*: 39
 health services, *V*: 54
 training facilities, *VI*: 107
- Combine harvesting, *III*: 215
- Commissariat for Professional Training and for Training Cadres, Algeria, *VI*: 118
- Commissariat for the Promotion of Cadres in the University, Algeria, *VI*: 118
- Committee of Scientific Personnel of the Government Science Council, United Arab Republic, *V*: 101
- Committee on Programme Appraisals, Economic and Social Council, *IV*: 39
- Commonwealth Communications Conference, London, 1958, *IV*: 194
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, *I*: 51
 vaccines against bovine pleuropneumonia, *III*: 135
- Communal listening, *VI*: 142
- Communicable disease, *V*: 111
- Communicable Disease Centre, United States of America, *V*: 62

Communications, *IV*: 3
audio-visual techniques and accelerated education, *VI*: 137
broadcasting, *IV*: 196
broadcasting State service, *VII*: 133
data transmission, *IV*: 190
in development early stages, *IV*: 184
earth satellites use, *IV*: 210
and economy, *I*: 210
and educational standards, *I*: 211
equipment standardization, *IV*: 194
facsimile telegraphy, *IV*: 188
future needs, *IV*: 213
high frequency, *IV*: 192, 194
for illiteracy eradication, *VI*: 111, 115, *IV*: 185, 194
international co-operation, *IV*: 185
long-distance, *IV*: 185
mass, *I*: 210
 communal listening, *VI*: 142
 dearth of facilities, *VI*: 152
 media, *VI*: 4; *VII*: 131
media, for rural education, *III*: 193, 253
mobile transmission, *IV*: 205
 planning, *IV*: 207
in modern society, *IV*: 183
planning, *IV*: 191, 207
role in economic development, *VII*: 128
substitute for transport, *IV*: 133
switching, *IV*: 193
telecommunications, *VII*: 128
teleprinter, *IV*: 187
tool of education, *IV*: 184
transmission, *IV*: 192
world, essentials, *IV*: 183
see also Telecommunication

Community
centres, *V*: 172
development, *I*: 164; *V*: 166; *VII*: 102
 industrialization, *V*: 160
 and land reform, *V*: 152
 rural population, *V*: 151
planning, *I*: 172
stratification, and agriculture, *III*: 186
Compton, K., *I*: 50, 242

Computer
in automatic data processing, *IV*: 190
in management, *I*: 120
in planning, *IV*: 14
use for population projections, *VII*: 79

Concentration of ores and minerals
chemical processing, *II*: 123
crushing method, *II*: 122
electrical method, *II*: 123
flotation process, *II*: 123
gravimetric method, *II*: 122
magnetic separation, *II*: 123
and transport, *II*: 121

Concept film, *VI*: 144

Concrete, *II*: 73
blocks, *I*: 134
local material, *IV*: 87, 91
for water structures, *II*: 73

Condiments, processing, spice dryer, *III*: 224

Conference
African Ministers of Education, Paris, 1962, *VI*: 33
Asian Ministers of Education, Tokyo, 1962, *VI*: 35
on Education, Addis Ababa, 1961, *VI*: 37
on Education, Beirut, 1960, *VI*: 33
on Education, Karachi, 1959, 1960, *VI*: 33
on Fish in Nutrition, Washington, 1961, *III*: 146
Latin American Conference on Education, Santiago, 1962, *VI*: 33, 35
on New Sources of Energy, Rome, 1961, *I*: viii, 12, 14; *II*: 151, 169, 177, 181; *V*: 149; *VII*: 75
on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 1955, 1958, *I*: vii, 16, 45; *II*: 185
on Problems of Economic Development, *I*: 190, 199
Regional Cartographic Conference, *VII*: 66
on School Broadcasting, Rome, *VI*: 149
Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, *I*: viii; *II*: 147; *III*: 7
Technical Assistance, 1950, *VI*: 14
on World Power, *II*: 146
on World Trade, 1964, *II*: 203
on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas

Addresses
Closing Plenary Session, *VIII*: 78
Opening Plenary Session, *VIII*: 17
Second Plenary Session, *VIII*: 41

Editorial Advisory Committee, *I*: iii
editorial staff, *I*: iii
Executive Secretary, *I*: 42
films, *IV*: 185
Final Plenary Session, *II*: 203
idea, *I*: 41
messages, *VIII*: 5
object, *I*: 41, 43, 45
papers, *I*: iv
participants, *I*: vii
planning
 general sessions, *I*: 44
 plenary sessions, *I*: 44
 plenary proceedings, *VIII*: 3
President, *I*: 42; *VIII*: 127
see also Thacker, M. S.

- Conference (*continued*)
 programme by sessions, *VIII*: 123
 purpose, *II*: 8
 rapporteur report, *VIII*: 147
 report
 aim, *I*: iii
 volume titles, *I*: iii
 Secretary-General
 Report, *I*: 44; *V*: 31; *VIII*: 147
 Report on Human Resources, *IV*: 39
 secretariat, *VIII*: 143
 Special Meeting on Problems of Mineral
 Industries, *II*: 202
 Vice-Presidents, *VIII*: 127
 weakness, *I*: 45
- Congo
 groundnut breeding, *III*: 61
 housing, *V*: 173
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Congo (Brazzaville)
 chemical soil study, *III*: 20
 soil, manganese toxicity, *III*: 34
- Congo (Leopoldville)
 Energy Resources, Survey, *II*: 157
 fauna and flora conservation, *III*: 9
 geothermal drilling in Katanga, *II*: 178
 low cost housing, *I*: 171
 nomad land settlement, *III*: 183
 potable water, *II*: 56
 shifting cultivation, *III*: 5
 workers education, *VI*: 123
 yellow fever epidemic, *V*: 118
- Conservation
 of natural resources, *II*: 12
 United Nations Scientific Conference on
 the Conservation and Utilization of
 Resources, *II*: 147
- Consumer goods, production, *I*: 122
- Containers, for railway transport, *IV*: 160
- Contents, *see* tables of contents *at the end
 of this volume*
- Continuous casting, for steel-making, *IV*:
 69
- Conway, J. R., *I*: iii
- Coombs, P. H., *VI*: 164
- Cooper, J., *III*: 166
- Co-operation regional, in industrial develop-
 ment, *I*: 119
- Co-operative
 in agriculture, *III*: 176
 credit, *VII*: 94
 educative role, *VII*: 95
 government role, *VII*: 95
 marketing, *VII*: 94
 government assistance, *III*: 204
 multi-purpose, *III*: 204
 staff training, *III*: 206
- Co-operative credit, *III*: 201
 agricultural, *V*: 150; *VII*: 94
- Co-operative farming
 and capital formation, *III*: 181
 mechanization, *III*: 247
 techniques, *III*: 181
- Co-operative fish marketing, *III*: 168
- Co-operative housing, *V*: 173
- Co-operative marketing, *III*: 203
- Co-operative storage, *III*: 216
- Copper
 consumption, *I*: 18
 electrical survey of deposits, *II*: 101
 production, *I*: 130
 smelting, *IV*: 73
 use of, *IV*: 72
- Corn, new techniques, *I*: 127
- Corran, J. W., *VI*: 30, 77, 91
- Cottage industry, *IV*: 25
- Cotton
 bacterial blight, eradication, *III*: 69
 breeding, *III*: 61
 crop rotation, *III*: 48
 ginning, *IV*: 125
 industrial crop, *III*: 52
 mechanized harvesting, *IV*: 124
 oil,
 production,
 and road construction, *IV*: 137
 and road transport, *I*: 138
 stalks, for paper manufacture, *IV*: 115
- Cottonseed
 processing, *III*: 223
 industry, *IV*: 124
 new techniques, *I*: 127
- Council for Mutual Economic Co-opera-
 tion, *II*: 105; *VII*: 39
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research,
 Pakistan, *IV*: 108
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research,
 India, *I*: 56
- Country
 living standards, *V*: 146
 social structure, *V*: 146
- Craft, in fishery, mechanization, *III*: 152
- Credit
 agricultural
 banks, *V*: 150
 co-operative institutions, *III*: 201; *V*:
 150; *VII*: 94
 government control, *VII*: 93
 and land reform, *VII*: 93
 and education, *III*: 202
 rural, *III*: 202
- Crop
 adaptation to climate, *I*: 20
 army-worm, pest eradication, *III*: 69
 in cattle feeding, *III*: 125
 culture rotation, *III*: 25
 damage before harvest, annual loss, *III*:
 65

Crop (*continued*)
 diversification, *III*: 25
 drying techniques, *III*: 217
 grass and forage, *III*: 25
 and grazing, *III*: 48
 immunization against pests, *III*: 69
 improvement of productivity, *I*: 105
 and nutrition, *V*: 123
 pests, control, *III*: 69
 combined means, *III*: 71
 systemic materials, *III*: 71
 plants, improved varieties, *I*: 105
 production, *I*: 104
 protection, *I*: 104; *III*: 65
 protective cultural practices, *III*: 69, 246
 storage, marketing and processing, *III*: 26
 tree products, *III*: 25
 weaver bird, destruction, *III*: 68
 Cropping practices, *III*: 26
 Crushing of ores and minerals, *II*: 122
 Cuba, nickel recovery, *IV*: 74
 Cultivars, *III*: 9
 Cultivation, shifting, and population growth, *III*: 49
 Cultural practices, for crop protection, *III*: 69
 Culture, ancient techniques in, *I*: 30
 Cunha, O., *I*: 42
 Curative medicine, *V*: 63
 Current Trends in Scientific Research, 1958, 1960, *I*: viii
 Cuthbertson, D. P., *III*: 175
 Cyprus, poliomyelitis epidemic, *V*: 114
 Czechoslovakia
 drinking water, *II*: 55
 machine tools, programme-controlled, *IV*: 79
 Message at the Opening Plenary Session, *VIII*: 3
 Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 7
 secondary technical education, *VI*: 66
 water purification, *II*: 79

D

Dahomey, agrarian structure, aerial survey, *III*: 184
 Dairy cattle
 milk recording, *III*: 116
 yields, *III*: 109
 Dairy industry
 butter production, *III*: 144
 cheese production, *III*: 144
 clean milk production, *III*: 142
 location, *III*: 142
 milk processing, *III*: 141
 personnel training, *III*: 145
 planning

 FAO experience, *III*: 143
 survey, *III*: 143
 town herds, insanitary conditions, *III*: 142
 Dakar Faculty of Medicine, surgical clinic, *V*: 91
 Damodar River Basin, integrated area development, *I*: 123; *IV*: 36; *V*: 165
 Dams, *I*: 76
 materials and design, *II*: 73
 realization, *II*: 91
 Darlot, *III*: 45
 Darwin, *V*: 32
 Data processing techniques, *IV*: 79
 Data transmission
 computer use, *IV*: 190
 personnel training, *IV*: 190
 translating machines, *IV*: 191
 Dates, processing, *III*: 225
 Davies, D. A., *VIII*: 3, 39
 Davies, E. J., *III*: 42
 DC-3, *IV*: 174
 De Castro, J., *VIII*: 5
 De Gaulle, C., *VIII*: 8
 De Graft-Johnson, K. T., *V*: 44
 De Seynes, P., *I*: 175; *VIII*: 3, 19
 De Wilmars, C., *VI*: 129
 Death
 and birth rate, *V*: 22
 rate, *V*: 58, 60
 and scientific progress, *V*: 17, 23
 statistics, *V*: 19
 Decentralization
 economy, *I*: 178
 versus centralization in planning, *VII*: 7
 Dees, B. C., *VI*: 60, 125
 Deficiency
 in nutrition
 protein-calorie shortage, *III*: 231; *V*: 122
 vitamin A shortage, *III*: 231; *V*: 123
 Deficiency diseases
 calorie-protein deficiency diseases, *III*: 231
 and fruit and vegetables production, *III*: 231
 vitamin A deficiency, *III*: 231
 Dehydration
 of food, *I*: 126
 cost, *IV*: 103
 dehydro-freezing, *IV*: 103
 foammat drying, *IV*: 103
 freeze-drying, *IV*: 103
 pemmican, *IV*: 103
 sun-drying, *IV*: 103
 Delhi
 College of Engineering and Technology, *VI*: 108
 Indian Institute of Technology, *VI*: 108
 Dema, I., *V*: 120

- Demersal fish, oceanographic research, *III*: 149
- Demographic-economic-social interrelations, study technique, *V*: 33; *VII*: 79
- Demographic research and training, United Nations Regional Centres, *V*: 29
- Demographic Yearbook*, United Nations, *V*: 13
- Demography
 in Africa, *V*: 24, 26, 35
 age distribution, *V*: 24, 31
 censuses, *V*: 29
 growth rates, *V*: 27
 income *per caput*, *VII*: 80
 information, *I*: 87
 model building, *V*: 34
 population estimates, *V*: 28
 new technique, *V*: 33
 population growth rates, *VII*: 79
 projections, *V*: 34
 and fertility rate, *V*: 25
 long term, *V*: 28
 statistics, *V*: 37
 surveys, *I*: 87
 tabulation, *V*: 27
 training, *I*: 88
- Demonstration and evaluation project study, Ethiopia, *V*: 75
- Denmark
 advanced schools for adults, *VI*: 116
 breakwater on North Sea Coast, *IV*: 164
 combine harvesting, storage, *III*: 215
 electricity, wind power use, *II*: 169
 pig breeding, *III*: 113
 tuberculosis, eradication campaign, *V*: 117
- Dental care, health service, *I*: 157
- Department of Mass Communications, UNESCO, *IV*: 185
- Department of Plant Protection, Bulgaria, *III*: 73
- Desalinization of water, *I*: 79, 242; *II*: 57
 cost of, *I*: 50
 distillation method, *II*: 70
 electro dialysis method, *II*: 71
 freezing method, *II*: 70
- Desert soils
 artesian water, *III*: 6
 new valley project, *III*: 6
- Deserted villages, *V*: 145
- Destanne de Bernis, M., *VI*: 112
- Detergent manufacture, *I*: 131
- Deuterium, *I*: 16
- Development
 banks, *I*: 119; *IV*: 12; *VII*: 106
 and disarmament, *VI*: 19
 of human resources, *I*: 86; *IV*: 13
 industrial, *I*: 115
 in industry and agriculture, *IV*: 4
- International Development Association, *VI*: 15
 and literacy campaign, *VI*: 115
 and mass information techniques, *VI*: 138
 national planning, *VI*: 18
 plan
 econometric model, *I*: 181
 empirical, *I*: 181
 survey of resources, *IV*: 9
 public policy, *V*: 3
 social participation, *I*: 169
 state participation, *I*: 173
 strategy of, *I*: 120
- Development Decade, *I*: 243; *VI*: 2, 16, 17, 121, 123, 163; *VII*: 39
 Europe, *II*: 5
 General Assembly resolution, *VI*: 24
 objectives, *VI*: 16
 primary objective, *II*: 193
 workers educational programme, *VI*: 121
 world communications, *IV*: 183
- Development planning, centralization *versus* decentralization, *VIII*: 7
- Dew, condensation, *II*: 68
- Diarrheal diseases
 causes, *V*: 116
 incidence, *V*: 116
 milk substitutes, *V*: 117
- Diaz Lombardo, F., *I*: 42
- Diefenbaker, J., *VIII*: 6
- Diesel
 electric power stations, *II*: 165
 engine plants, *II*: 166
 locomotives in mining, *II*: 132
 railways, *I*: 143
- Dietary deficiencies, *V*: 122; *VI*: 150
- Dikmen, M., *VI*: 78
- Direct reduction
 of iron ore, *I*: 128
 for iron-making, *IV*: 67
- Disarmament and development, *I*: 46; *VI*: 19
- Discussion leaders at the Conference, *I*: 44; *VIII*: 128
- Disease
 animal
 African horse sickness, *III*: 136
 African swine fever, *III*: 136
 bovine pleuropneumonia, *III*: 135
 co-ordination in control, *III*: 131
 foot-and-mouth disease, *III*: 133
 hemorrhagic septicaemia, *III*: 135
 Newcastle disease, *III*: 137
 parasites, *III*: 137
 productivity losses, *III*: 129
 protein shortage, *III*: 129
 research fields, *III*: 138
 rinderpest, *III*: 131
 slaughter of infected stock, *III*: 131

- Disease, animal (*continued*)
 stamping-out policy, *III*: 131
 swine fever or hog cholera, *III*: 135
 vaccination, *III*: 130
 veterinary training, *III*: 139
- communicable
 bilharziasis, *V*: 114
 cerebro-spinal meningitis, *V*: 118
 death rate, *I*: 150
 diarrheal diseases, *V*: 116
 immunization, *I*: 151
 international epidemics, *V*: 111
 leprosy, *I*: 151; *V*: 118
 and living standards improvement, *V*:
 111
 malaria, *I*: 151; *V*: 113
 measles, *V*: 118
 methods of control, *I*: 150
 poliomyelitis, *V*: 114
 and population increase, *V*: 112
 public health, *V*: 118
 statistics, *V*: 58
 trachoma, *I*: 151; *V*: 115
 trypanosomiasis, *V*: 97, 115
 tuberculosis, *I*: 151; *V*: 50, 58, 96, 117
 virus diseases, *V*: 117
 yaws, *V*: 113
 yellow fever, *V*: 118
- development, *V*: 49
 drugs, *I*: 153
 food deficiencies, *III*: 231
 influence on society, *I*: 56
 nutritional, *III*: 231
 anaemias, *V*: 123
 endemic goitre, *V*: 123
 protein-calorie deficiency, *V*: 122
 vitamin A deficiency, *V*: 123
- plant
see Pest and disease, plant
 water borne, *II*: 55
- Disinfectant, chlorine, *IV*: 85
 Distance measuring equipment, aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 208
 Diversification, *I*: 116
 DME, aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 208
- Documentation
 centre, *I*: 54
 regional level, *VII*: 58
 specialized, *VII*: 59
 UNESCO aid, *VII*: 59
- Fédération Internationale de Documentation, *VII*: 57
 International Centre for African Economic and Social Documentation, *VII*: 56
 scientific, *I*: 199
 technological, *VII*: 58
- Dokuchayev, V. V., *II*: 39
 Dorfman, A., *II*: 52
- Dracone, *I*: 145; *IV*: 169
 Drainage, *III*: 43
 area development, *II*: 83
 wind power use, *II*: 180
- Draught animal
 in agriculture, *III*: 212
 efficiency improvement, *III*: 103
- Drier, farm type, *III*: 217
- Drilling
 Drift
 percussive machines, *II*: 131
 use of explosives, *II*: 132
 for geothermal energy, *II*: 179
 of key wells, *II*: 119
 for mineral exploration, *II*: 118
- Drinking water
 purity, *II*: 55
 supply, *II*: 55
see also Potable water
- Drugs, *I*: 153
 trachoma treatment, *V*: 116
 tuberculosis treatment, *V*: 117
- Dubos, R., *I*: 8
 Dum palm, fibres decortication, *III*: 224
 Dumont, R., *III*: 251, 252
 Durkheim, *V*: 31
 Dust mulching, *III*: 48
 Dwelling, production of, *I*: 133
see also Housing
- Dyestuff, *I*: 131
- E**
- Earthquakes, and building, *IV*: 89
- East Africa
 army-worm, pest control, *III*: 69
 cotton breeding, *III*: 61
 fisheries research, *III*: 255
 phosphate discovery, *II*: 117
 railway, ground reconnaissance, *IV*: 153
 sorghum breeding, *III*: 62
- East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, Zanzibar, *III*: 149
 East African testing unit, *III*: 245
 East Asia, population projections, *V*: 25
 Eastern Europe
 agrarian reform, *III*: 175
 demographic integrated projections, *V*: 25
 mining policy, *II*: 105
 timber, extraction, *III*: 91
- Eban, A., *I*: 28, 36, 234; *VIII*: 4, 109
- ECAFE
see Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
- ECE, *see* Economic Commission for Europe
- Echo I, *IV*: 213
 Ecology, *I*: 9
 Econometric Model, *I*: 181; *III*: 34
 Economic analysis, growth, human role in,
I: 59

- Economic and Social Council, *VI*: 15
 Committee on Programme Appraisals,
IV: 39; *V*: 1
 information standards, *VI*: 137
 Population Commission, *V*: 30
 Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East,
 United Nations, *V*: 7
 Economic Commission for Africa, *VII*: 41
 Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far
 East, *II*: 112; *VII*: 41
 containers for transport, *IV*: 160
 Karachi Plan, *VI*: 36
 Second Petroleum Symposium, Tehran,
II: 198
 Transport and Communications Division,
 railway improvements, *IV*: 158
 whole-basin development aid, *II*: 91
 Economic Commission for Europe
 coal-mine works, *II*: 135
 energy planning, *II*: 157
 pulverised coal transport by pipeline, *IV*:
 179
 steel consumption, *IV*: 61
 steel production processes, *IV*: 68
 upgrading of brown coal, *II*: 143
 Economic Commission for Latin America,
VII: 41
 Economic Development, Conference on
 Problems of, *I*: 199
 Economic forecasting planning, aid in, *I*:
 117
 Economic planning
 international assistance, *VII*: 40
 organization requirements, *VII*: 4
 Economic regionalization, *VII*: 19
 Economic size, minimum, *I*: 132; *VI*: 15,
 137
*Economic Survey of Asia and the Far
 East*, *I*: 39
 Economy
 development
 and industrial location, *IV*: 30
 inequalities, *V*: 2
 manpower programme, Ghana, *IV*: 42
 policy, *V*: 3
 and transport, *IV*: 129
 energy policy, *II*: 155
 forecasting, demographic-socio-economic
 models, *VII*: 79
 mixed type, *IV*: 7
 planning, *I*: 222; *VII*: 3, 40
 and population growth, *V*: 30, 35
 population problem, *V*: 11
 primitive to modern, *I*: 221
 and technicians, *I*: 222
 ECOSOC, *see* Economic and Social Council
 Ecuador
 engineering output, *IV*: 77
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
 Edozien, J. C., *I*: 42; *VIII*: 4, 89
 Education, *I*: 2, 51
 abroad, *VI*: 76
 abstract concepts, *VI*: 51, 55, 66
 adult, *I*: 202; *VI*: 3
 agricultural extension, *VI*: 118
 and development process, *VI*: 111
 literacy campaign, *VI*: 116
 and resistance to technological change,
VI: 113
 in science and technology, *VI*: 112
 and social structure, *VI*: 111
 teacher training, *VI*: 123
 training in management, *VI*: 129
 visual aids, *VI*: 113
 agricultural regional studies, *VI*: 32
 audio-visual aids, *I*: 209
 book utilization, *VI*: 154
 and broadcasting, *VI*: 141
 communication media use, *VI*: 137
 and development, *VI*: 21
 and economic development, *I*: 58
 elementary, *I*: 203
 exchange of personnel, *VI*: 107
 external assistance, *VI*: 32, 36, 67
 general, Harvard Committee, *VI*: 93
 Government policy
 activity, *VI*: 60
 aims, *VI*: 51
 and gross national product, *VI*: 34
 health, personnel training, *V*: 68
 home economics training centres, *V*: 128
 human aspect, *VI*: 44
 illiteracy, *I*: 236; *VI*: 52
 Institute for Educational Planning, Paris,
I: 239
 international co-operation, *VI*: 4, 160
 international centres, *VI*: 23
 level of, *VI*: 65
 mass
 audio-visual media, *VII*: 132
 telecommunication media, *VII*: 131
 television utilization, *VII*: 132
 mass-media facilities dearth, *VI*: 152
 mental health
 for population, *V*: 89
 staff training, *V*: 90
 methodology, *VI*: 34
 need for, *VI*: 9
 new techniques, in farming, *III*: 175
 in nutrition, *V*: 126
 organic unity, *VI*: 93
 part-time study, *VI*: 61
 planning, *I*: 204
 International Institute for Educational
 Planning, Paris, *VI*: 4, 37, 163
 Karachi Plan, *VI*: 33
 and manpower, *VI*: 42
 methodology, *VI*: 34, 160

Education, planning (*continued*)

- national, VI: 30
- obstacles, VI: 39
- outside help, VI: 36
- personnel, VI: 42
- principles, VI: 3
- problems, VI: 3
- regional level, VI: 32
- teams, VI: 35
- UNESCO role, VI: 36
- universal, VI: 1
- policy, I: 202; VI: 104
- primary
 - establishment, VI: 52
 - programmes, VI: 56
 - science, VI: 54, 56
 - scientific instruments, VI: 57
 - teacher training, VI: 124
 - universal, VI: 33
- programme, V: 2
 - adapting to the child, VI: 50
 - secondary school, VI: 62
- public, VI: 52
- regional targets, VI: 32
- of rural population
 - agricultural extension centres, III: 252
 - farm schools, III: 252
 - mass communication media, III: 253
 - in nutrition, III: 252
- scientific
 - environment influence, VI: 61
 - pre-secondary school, VI: 57
 - primary school, VI: 54
 - secondary school, VI: 59
 - utility, VI: 53
- scientific and technological staff, VII: 48
- of scientists, I: 54
- secondary, I: 203
 - enrolment ratio, VI: 35
 - mathematics, VI: 60
 - programmes, VI: 62
 - science, VI: 59
 - teacher training, VI: 124
- system, I: 201
- teaching methods, adaptability of, VI: 127
- team, VI: 79
- technical, VI: 50, 84, 93
- for technical and managerial skills, V: 162
- technological, I: 195; VI: 97
 - and class differences, VI: 106
 - classifying, VI: 94
 - organization in Europe, I: 32
- technology of, VI: 140
- training policy, India, VII: 84
- universal primary, VI: 33
- university
 - engineers, VI: 72
 - and research, VI: 78
 - role, VI: 67

- scientific, VI: 69
- structure, VI: 73
- technical, VI: 69
- of workers
 - courses, VI: 122
 - International Labour Organisation, VI: 121, 164
 - International Institute for Labour Studies, VI: 123
 - programme planning, VI: 122
 - specialist knowledge, VI: 122
 - and trade unions, VI: 122
- in world, I: 38
- see also* Teaching, Training
- Efficiency
 - factory and workshop, IV: 48
 - industrial scale of production, VII: 114
- Egypt, *see* United Arab Republic
- Eisenhower, D., VI: 60
- Eisenstadt, S. N., III: 186
- Ekistics, V: 180
- Eklund, S., VIII: 3, 39
- El Salvador
 - electric power, planning, II: 162
 - geothermal drilling, II: 178
- Electric arc furnace, for steel-making, IV: 69
- Electric power
 - development, I: 79
 - rural, I: 80
 - development planning, II: 161
 - Diesel electric stations, II: 166
 - generating units, II: 164
 - local sources, II: 163
 - in mining, II: 132
 - railways, I: 143
 - transmission, II: 163
- Electric smelting, for iron-making, IV: 68
- Electricity
 - centralization, II: 163
 - chlorine electrolysis, IV: 85
 - cost, II: 169
 - discovery, II: 6
 - equipment standardization, II: 169, 195
 - from fuel cell, II: 183
 - future needs, II: 164
 - generators
 - biogas plants, II: 167
 - Diesel units, II: 165
 - gas turbines, II: 166
 - steam power plants, II: 166
 - from geothermal power, II: 169, 178
 - hydroelectric plants, II: 164
 - hydraulic, II: 164
 - turbines, II: 165
 - integrated system, II: 170
 - investment in industry, II: 24
 - large-scale production, IV: 24
 - from nuclear power, II: 185

Electricity (*continued*)

- personnel training, *II*: 174
- planning authorities, *II*: 162
- rural areas, *II*: 171; *V*: 149
- from solar energy, *II*: 181
- wind power use, *II*: 168
- workers and users safety, *IV*: 52
- see also* Energy, electric
- Electrification
 - railways, *I*: 143; *IV*: 157
 - rural, *see* Rural electrification
- Electronics
 - industry
 - and receivers shortage, *IV*: 198
 - use of cobalt, *IV*: 72
 - in industry, *I*: 213
- Electrotape, *II*: 32
- Elgabaly, M. M., *III*: 45
- Elkem, electric furnace, *IV*: 68
- Ely, N., *II*: 55
- Emelyanov, V., *I*: 42
- Emigration of scientists, *I*: 54
- Employment
 - auxiliary occupations, *VII*: 83
 - capital utilization, *VII*: 83
 - increase, *VII*: 82
 - and industrial structures, *VII*: 84
 - labour output, *VII*: 82
 - opportunities, *I*: 121
 - under-employment remedies, *I*: 93
- Energy
 - atomic, *I*: 15, 48, 81, 241
 - available in the world, *I*: 37
 - balances, *II*: 153
 - for broadcasting, *IV*: 202
 - coal, *I*: 11
 - non-commercial sources, *II*: 154
 - Conference on New Sources of Energy, 1961, *I*: VII
 - conservation, *II*: 158
 - consumption, *I*: 37
 - and standards of living, *II*: 151
 - conversion, *II*: 154
 - costs, *VII*: 76
 - development, *I*: 79; *II*: 151
 - electric, *II*: 155
 - bulb group, *I*: 11
 - for chlorine electrolysis, *IV*: 85
 - for iron making, *IV*: 68
 - large-scale production, *IV*: 24
 - mineral concentration method, *II*: 123
 - organization, *I*: 80
 - personnel training, *I*: 81
 - and railways, *I*: 143
 - rural, *I*: 81
 - standardization, *I*: 80
 - from the sun, *I*: 14
 - feasibility of transporting, *VII*: 74
- Fuel

- coal and oil, *I*: 11
 - gas, natural, *I*: 82
 - petroleum technology, *I*: 82
 - upgrading, *I*: 82
 - fuel cell, *II*: 183
 - fuel imports, *VII*: 76
 - geothermal, *I*: 12, 81; *II*: 169, 178; *V*: 149
 - geothermal,
 - hydroelectric, *I*: 11, 62, 130; *II*: 164, 190
 - import, *II*: 155
 - new sources
 - and transport saving, *IV*: 133
 - non-conventional sources, *I*: 81; *II*: 177; *VII*: 75
 - nuclear, *I*: 15, 48, 81, 241
 - nuclear power, *II*: 185
 - in industry, *II*: 189
 - personnel training, *II*: 190
 - reactors, *II*: 189
 - oil, *I*: 11
 - planning
 - future requirements, *II*: 157
 - real costs, *II*: 158
 - survey of resources, *II*: 156
 - policy, *VII*: 75
 - Government investments, *II*: 160
 - national, *II*: 155, 159
 - primary, increase, and industry, *II*: 152
 - requirements, *VII*: 74
 - resources survey, *VII*: 74
 - for rural areas, *V*: 149
 - solar, *I*: 13, 81, 241; *II*: 181
 - applications, *II*: 182
 - as direct source of electricity, *I*: 14
 - electricity generation, *II*: 182
 - experimental refrigeration, *II*: 182
 - irrigation pump, *II*: 182
 - light conversion process, *II*: 181
 - space heating, *II*: 182
 - thermal conversion process, *II*: 181
 - sources classification, *II*: 152
 - statistics, *II*: 152
 - technical choice, *VII*: 76
 - tidal, *I*: 81; *II*: 184
 - transmission, *II*: 154
 - transport, *VII*: 74
 - units of, *II*: 152
 - wind, *I*: 15, 81; *II*: 168, 179
 - see also* Power
- Engineer
 - distribution in world, *I*: 36
 - education, university, *VI*: 72
 - number, *I*: 54
 - rapid training, *VI*: 96
 - ratio to technicians, *VI*: 12
- Engineering
 - dams, *II*: 72
 - storage tanks, *II*: 77

- Engineering industry, *I*: 130
 and agriculture, *I*: 131
 and automation, *IV*: 79
 expansion, *IV*: 77
 output, *IV*: 77
 planning, *IV*: 77
 training, *IV*: 80
- England
 Severn River Estuary, tidal power opportunity, *II*: 184
see also United Kingdom
- Epidemiological techniques, mental disorders, *V*: 82
- Equipment
 research, *I*: 54
 for rural industry, *III*: 220
- Eradication of illiteracy
 adult education, *VI*: 111, 116
 National Union for the Eradication of Illiteracy, Italy, *VI*: 116
 planning, *VI*: 115
- Erchacon, bulb group trial, *I*: 12
- Ergonomics
 definition, *IV*: 48
 object of, *IV*: 49
- Erosion
 aerial survey, *III*: 7
 and forest clearance mechanization, *III*: 246
 forest protective function *III*: 7
 problems, *I*: 4
- Esparto grass, for paper manufacture, *IV*: 114
- Essential oils
 geranium oil, *IV*: 123
 nindi oil, *IV*: 123
- Estate, industrial, *I*: 123; *IV*: 27, 34; *VII*: 112
- Ethiopia
 artesian basin, *I*: 225
 demonstration and evaluation project study, *V*: 75
 Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 7
 public health, *V*: 65
 rural health services, evaluation, *V*: 75
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
 yellow fever epidemic, *V*: 118
- Ethyl alcohol, production from sugar-cane, *IV*: 123
- Eucalypts, *I*: 113
 for paper manufacture, *IV*: 144
 plantation areas, *III*: 81
- Europe
 agriculture, mechanization of, *I*: 26
 automatic telex service, *IV*: 188
 energy consumption, *I*: 37
 historical development, *II*: 5
 income, average, *I*: 36
 paper consumption, *IV*: 111
 population projections, *V*: 27
see also Eastern Europe
- European Broadcasting Union, Geneva, *VI*: 156
- European Centre for Nuclear Research, Meyrin, *VII*: 51
- Evapo-transpiration, measurement, *III*: 40
- Evaporation of water, prevention, *II*: 76
- Executive Secretary of the Conference, *I*: 42
- Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, *VI*: 16, 35; *VII*: 39
- Experts, provision by United Nations, *I*: 228
- Export-import control, *I*: 183
- Exporting industries, location, *IV*: 31
- Extension service
 in agriculture
 communication media, *III*: 193
 farm management, *VII*: 98
 home economics, *III*: 194
 organization, *VII*: 97
 pilot centres, *III*: 190; *VI*: 119; *VII*: 98
 and research institutions, *VII*: 97
 training, *VII*: 99
 agricultural information, *III*: 187
 agricultural extension centres, *III*: 252
 farm management, *III*: 195
 farmer direct training, *III*: 190
 farmer education, *VI*: 118
 field trials, *III*: 189
 for groundnut cultivation, *III*: 190
 home economists, *III*: 176
 for individual farmers, *III*: 176
 irrigation, *III*: 42
 personnel ability, *III*: 188
 personnel training, *III*: 193
 planning authorities, *III*: 176
 and research services, *III*: 189
 rural nutritional education, *III*: 195
 technological changes, *III*: 188
- F**
- Facca, G., *I*: 12
- Facsimile telegraphy
 circuit choice, *IV*: 189
 index of co-operation, *IV*: 189
 photo-telegraphy, *IV*: 188
 system planning, *IV*: 190
- Factory
 manager's, *IV*: 25
 small-scale, *I*: 122; *IV*: 27
 stages, *IV*: 25
 system, shifting from artisan production, *IV*: 26
- Fafunwa, A. B., *I*: 12; *VI*: 29, 65, 117, 126
- Fallow
 for forage growing, *III*: 120

- Fallow (*continued*)
 tropical humid areas, vegetation burning, *III*: 51
- Family
 size of, and development, *V*: 20
 and urban life, *V*: 141
- Family structure, and agriculture modernization, *III*: 186
- FAO, *see* Food and Agriculture Organization
- Far East
Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, *I*: 39
 energy consumption, *I*: 37
 income, average, *I*: 37
 inland fisheries, *III*: 168
 Newcastle poultry disease, control of, *III*: 137
 nutritional diseases, *VII*: 100
 population problems, *V*: 7
- Farm
 institutes, *VI*: 119, 121; *VII*: 98
 machinery, productivity, *III*: 242
 management, *I*: 98; *III*: 195; *VII*: 99
 extension service, *VII*: 100
 mechanization, *I*: 26
 schools, *III*: 252
 training centres, *III*: 190
 extension work, *III*: 192
- Farmer
 education, agricultural extension, *VI*: 118
 fertilizer user, *I*: 132
- Farmers Training Centres, Kenya, *VI*: 120
- Farming
 co-operative mechanization, Africa, *III*: 247
 extension service, *III*: 176
 land consolidation, *III*: 182
 large scale, mechanization, *III*: 247
 mixed, *III*: 51
 new techniques, information, *III*: 175
 and social development, *III*: 185
 unit enlargement, *III*: 185
 way of life, *III*: 250
- Fauna, conservation, *III*: 8
- Federal Forest Research Laboratory, Nigeria, *IV*: 115
- Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Lagos, *IV*: 100, 115
- Fédération Internationale de Documentation, *VII*: 57
- Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
see Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation
- Fedorov, E. K., *I*: 4, 31, 42, 233, 243; *II*: 12; *IV*: 6; *V*: 40; *VI*: 11; *VIII*: 4, 13, 64, 91
- Feed
 conservation
 haymaking, *III*: 125
 silage making, *III*: 125
 industry by products, *III*: 126
 supplementation, *III*: 126
 unconventional, *III*: 126
- Ferry boat, "roll on/roll off" types, *IV*: 166
- Fertile material, *I*: 16
- Fertility, of cattle, and soil mineral deficiency, *III*: 123
 control, *V*: 20
 and development, *V*: 21
 and living standards, *V*: 20
 rate, *I*: 88; *V*: 25
 of soil, *I*: 101
 classification, *III*: 19
 foliar diagnosis, *III*: 20
 sampling, *III*: 19
- Fertilizer
 application, *III*: 246
 chemical industry, *IV*: 83
 effect of, *I*: 63
 FAO experimental programme, *III*: 31
 field trials, *III*: 30
 fish, *III*: 147
 local production, *III*: 36
 and meteorology, *I*: 64
 nitrogenous, *I*: 133
 pasture management, *III*: 124
 for pastures, *III*: 120
 phosphatic, *I*: 132
 production, *IV*: 84
 natural gas use, *II*: 140
 from sewage, *II*: 14
 requirements, determination of, *I*: 102
 for sea plants, *I*: 242
 selection of, *I*: 132
 soil fertility investigation, *III*: 30
 soil tests, chemical, *III*: 19
 silviculture, *III*: 35, 84
 use of, *I*: 21, 132; *III*: 34
- Fibre
 leaf, mechanical decortication, *III*: 224, *I*: 131
 synthetic, *I*: 127
 vegetable, retting, *III*: 224
- Fibre board, *IV*: 93
- Field geology, *II*: 115
- Filariasis, incidence, *V*: 48
- Film
 in education, *I*: 209; *VI*: 144
 library of concept films, UNESCO, *VI*: 144
 as mean to development, *IV*: 185
 scientific and documentary, at the Conference, *I*: 47
 television broadcasting, *IV*: 203; *VI*: 144
- Finance
 for industrial development, *I*: 119
 services, small industries, *IV*: 26
 for steel plant, *IV*: 64

- Finland
 farm management, *III*: 195
 farmers marketing co-operatives, *III*: 203
 forestry training, *III*: 199
 gap between town and country, *V*: 147
 health statistics, *V*: 57
 manpower, method of assessment, *IV*: 42
 National Planning Board, *I*: 173
 National Planning Office, *V*: 155, 166
 planning, State and voluntary participation, *V*: 166
 rural development, *I*: 164
 rural population, State and voluntary aid, *V*: 155
 wooden building prefabrication, *III*: 94; *IV*: 95
- Fire control, *III*: 78, 85
- Fish
 in animal feeding, *III*: 147
 breeding, *III*: 157
 cold storage, *III*: 219
 consumption, *I*: 22, 114
 farming, *I*: 242
 as fertilizer, *III*: 147
 pond culture, *III*: 161
 preservation, *III*: 162
 processing industry, *III*: 104, 162
 production, *I*: 22
 protein
 concentrates, *III*: 165, 169; *V*: 127
 content, *III*: 146
 science and technology application, *III*: 147
 supply, *V*: 124
 surveys of the seas, *III*: 147
 resources exploitation, *III*: 104
 transportation, and road construction, *IV*: 136
- Fisher, J. L., *II*: 160
- Fishery
 catch handling, *III*: 154
 harbour facilities, *III*: 163
 catching methods improvement, *III*: 151
 menhaden fish, *III*: 163
 development, *I*: 114; *III*: 154, 170
 and roads construction, *IV*: 136
 distribution facilities
 road improvement, *III*: 164
 specialized transport, *III*: 164
 fact finding period, *III*: 151
 fish behaviour study, *III*: 153
 fishing areas, *III*: 147
 fresh water fish, culture of, *I*: 114
 gear and craft improvement, *III*: 152
 industry
 factory ships, *III*: 163
 fish protein concentrates, *III*: 165, 169
 fish sausage, *III*: 165
 fish meal, *III*: 164
 salting, *III*: 164
 inland
 in flood season, *III*: 159
 lake resources assessment, *III*: 159
 predatory species, fishing-out, *III*: 160
 production, *III*: 159
 techniques, *III*: 159
 inland pisciculture, *III*: 168
 international co-operation, *I*: 115
 in tuna fish study, *III*: 169
 long-range, *III*: 155
 marine resources maintenance, *III*: 156
 marketing
 facilities control, *III*: 167
 fishermen co-operatives, *III*: 168
 middlemen profits, *III*: 167
 motorization, *III*: 152
 oceanographic studies, *I*: 115
 operational types, *III*: 151
 preserving fish, *I*: 115
 production increase, *III*: 171
 productivity, increase, *I*: 115
 purse seine, *III*: 153
 research, *III*: 148, 152, 255
 East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, Zanzibar, *III*: 149
 social problems
 adaptation to modern equipment, *III*: 166
 employment opportunity, *III*: 166
 fishing community disturbance, *III*: 166
 social services for the fishing community, *III*: 170
 storage facilities, *III*: 163
 technical training, *III*: 170
 tuna fish study, *III*: 169
 world production, *III*: 147
- Fission, energy, *I*: 16
- Flemington, W. T. R., *VI*: 157
- Flood
 emergency service, mobile transmission, *IV*: 206
 forest protective function, *III*: 8
- Flora, conservation, *III*: 8
- Flotation process, *II*: 123
- Flour beetle, foodstuff deterioration, *III*: 216
- Fluorite, crushing, *II*: 122
- FMC process, coal, *II*: 143
- Fodder crop, breeding, *III*: 62
- Fog, water from, *I*: 79
- Foliar diagnosis: *III*: 20
 plant nutrients deficiency, *III*: 32
- Food
 balance sheets, *VII*: 100
 Central Food Technological Research Institute, India, *IV*: 101
 chemical pollution, *I*: 8
 consumption survey, *VII*: 100

Food (*continued*)

- crops, home consumption, *III*: 203
- indigenous, *IV*: 100
- and industrialization, *IV*: 99
- industry
 - additives, *IV*: 105
 - antibiotics, *IV*: 104
 - canning, *IV*: 102
 - dehydration, *IV*: 103
 - fish processing, *III*: 162
 - indigenous foodstuffs, *IV*: 100
 - irradiation, *IV*: 104
 - location, *IV*: 31
 - modern techniques, *IV*: 101
 - packaging, *IV*: 107
 - refrigeration, *IV*: 102
 - technology, *V*: 127
 - technology centres, *IV*: 108
 - traditional methods, *IV*: 100
 - training: *V*: 127
 - and urban areas, *III*: 239
- irradiation, *I*: 126; *IV*: 104
- land carrying capacity, *I*: 24
- local, chemical composition, *V*: 127
- new foods acceptability, *IV*: 99
- nutritional values, *IV*: 105
 - fish flour, *IV*: 106
 - low cost protein, *IV*: 105
 - milk, aseptic filling, *IV*: 105
 - from petroleum micro-organisms, *IV*: 105
- perishable, transport, *IV*: 160
- policy
 - consumption survey, *III*: 229
 - direct survey, *III*: 228
 - food balance sheets, *III*: 228
 - information, *III*: 228
 - nutritional status survey, staff, *III*: 230
- population increase, *I*: 23
- preservation, *I*: 125; *IV*: 98
 - antibiotics, *IV*: 104
- problem, *I*: 37
- processing, *I*: 125; *IV*: 98
 - and transport saving, *IV*: 133
- production, evolution, *II*: 3
- protein supply, *III*: 236
- research in new foods, *I*: 100
- statistics, *I*: 37
- storage, *IV*: 106
- supplementation, Indonesia, *VII*: 100
- supplies and industrialization, *VII*: 89
- supply, rural industry contribution, *III*: 212
- technology, *I*: 191; *III*: 239
- technology and research, *V*: 127
 - Central Food Technological Research Institute, *I*: 191
- Third World Food Survey, *I*: 37
- waste, *I*: 125; *IV*: 99

- world food programme, *VI*: 17
- world need, forecast, *III*: 3
- Food and Agriculture Organization, *I*: 117
 - Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research, *III*: 148
- agricultural by-products, utilization, *III*: 226
- agricultural development, personnel training, *III*: 196
- agricultural education, *VI*: 32
- agricultural extension, *III*: 187
- buffalo milk, *IV*: 101
- Conference on Fish in Nutrition, Washington, 1961, *III*: 146
- co-operatives, and democracy, *III*: 206
- co-operatives in rural development, *VII*: 96
- crop, diversification, *V*: 123
- dairy planning, *III*: 143
- fertilizer use, *III*: 29, 31
- fish pond development planning, *III*: 161
- food technology, *V*: 127
- forest trees, fertilizers use, *III*: 35
- fruit production, increase, *III*: 231
- fruit solar drier, *III*: 217
- human nutrition, protein, *III*: 223
- manual of household food consumption surveys, *III*: 229
- nutrition, Regional Training Centre for Asia and the Far East, *III*: 240; *V*: 128
- population and food supply, *V*: 10
- Production Year Book*, 1960, *V*: 145
- protein from unused resources, *V*: 125
- Sixth Conference, 1951, *IV*: 110
- state of food and agriculture for 1962, *III*: 128
- storage buildings, *III*: 218
- Third World Food Survey, Rome, 1963, *III*: 227; *V*: 119
- training courses, *I*: 239
- under-employment estimate, *IV*: 40
- vegetable and tree cropping, *III*: 25
- whole-basin development programmes, *II*: 91
- Food Technological Centre, São Paulo, *IV*: 108
- Foodstuff
 - drying, *III*: 217
 - insect infestation, prevention and control, *III*: 218
 - processing
 - by-products, *III*: 220, 226
 - cereals, *III*: 221
 - condiments, *III*: 224
 - equipment, *III*: 220
 - fruits and vegetables, *III*: 225
 - nuts, *III*: 224
 - oilseeds and oilfruits, *III*: 222

- Foodstuff, processing (*continued*)
 power sources, *III*: 221
 quality inspection, *III*: 220
 roots and tubers, *III*: 222
 sugar cane, *III*: 225
 traditional methods, *III*: 220
 storage, *III*: 215
 refrigerated, *III*: 219
- Foot-and-mouth disease
 casual virus, types, *III*: 134
 enzootic character, *III*: 133
 in game population, *III*: 134
 slaughter policy, *III*: 134
 vaccination, *III*: 134
- Forage, selecting planting species, *III*: 120
- Ford Foundation, *V*: 151; *VI*: 131, 163
 agriculture improvement, pilot areas, *III*: 192
 development programmes, *IV*: 47
- Forecasting
 economic, aid in, *I*: 117
 manpower, *VI*: 102
 weather, *I*: 53, 64
- Forest
 and agriculture development, *III*: 96
 assessment of resources
 inventory, *III*: 78
 survey, aerial, *III*: 77
 charcoal burning, *III*: 94
 crops shelter, *III*: 87
 diseases, control of, *III*: 85
 eucalypts plantation, *III*: 81
 exotic species, *III*: 81
 extent, *I*: 20; *III*: 76; *IV*: 110
 extraction, *III*: 91
 as a farm crop, *III*: 80, 84
 fertilizer use, *III*: 35
 fire control, *III*: 78, 85
 for flood protection, *III*: 8
 industries, *I*: 113
 development, *III*: 89
 map, *II*: 39
 moisture conservation, *III*: 87
 natural resources, efficient use, *III*: 79
 new species, *III*: 81, 83
 planning, *III*: 96
 priorities, *III*: 79
 product demand, *III*: 78
 rational exploitation, *III*: 79
 replanting, *III*: 80
 plant selection, *III*: 81
 plantation establishment, *III*: 93
 plantation mechanization, Africa, *III*: 245
 products
 demand, *III*: 78
 export possibilities, *III*: 94
 local use development, *III*: 94
 research laboratory, *III*: 93
 research, *III*: 88
 resources inventory, *II*: 39
 soil conservation, *III*: 7, 87
 teak plantation, *III*: 81
 in temperate area, *III*: 82
 tree breeding, *III*: 80
 tree cropping cultivation, *III*: 96
 tree farm, *IV*: 110
 in tropical area, *III*: 82
 water requirement, *III*: 85
 wind breaks establishment, *III*: 78, 87
- Forestry
 development, *III*: 26
 and roads construction, *IV*: 136
 eucalypts, Australia, *I*: 113; *III*: 81
 industry, paper and pulp, *IV*: 110
 management, *III*: 76
 mechanization, *III*: 245
 plantation establishment, *III*: 93
 timber extraction, *III*: 92
 planned exploitation, *I*: 112
 training school, *III*: 199
- Formosa, *see* Taiwan
- Forquet, J., *VIII*: 4
- Fortin, B., *VI*: 85
- France
 adult accelerated training, *VI*: 88, 92
 assistance, external, *IV*: 11
 Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières, *II*: 112
 cadastral survey, *II*: 38
 Caisse des dépôts et consignations
 Société Centrale Immobile de la Caisse des Dépôts, *V*: 172
 Société Centrale pour l'Équipement du Territoire, *V*: 172
 capitalist centralized planning, *VII*: 11
 electricity, wind power use, *II*: 169
 engineers, *I*: 36
 foodstuffs chemical composition, *V*: 127
 hydroelectricity, bulb groups, *II*: 165
 industrial zones, *IV*: 34
 iron making, *IV*: 66
 irrigation, plastics application, *III*: 246
 irrigation, simple equipment, *III*: 45
 Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 8
 Message at the Opening Plenary Session, *VIII*: 3
 National Geographic Institute, *II*: 33
 National Inter-professional Association for the Rational Training of Labour, *VI*: 95
 natural gas, Lacq, *II*: 139
 new towns planning, *V*: 172
 personnel training scheme, *IV*: 44
 planning, *I*: 174, 178; *VII*: 11
 preventive medicine, *V*: 64
 protein production, *I*: 126
 public records, *V*: 57

France (*continued*)
railway development, *IV*: 157
rapid training system, *VI*: 95
refrigeration, *IV*: 103
scientific policy, *VII*: 25
scientists, *I*: 36
sprinkler equipment, experimental testing,
III: 44
standards authorities, *IV*: 58
study on West African foodstuffs, *III*:
239
tidal power, Rance River installation, *II*:
184
transport co-ordinated handling, *IV*: 159
transport investment, *IV*: 132
Union Ferroviaire et Routière, *IV*: 159
University of Nancy, *VI*: 80
Freedom from hunger, *VII*: 102
Freetown, University College, Evapo-trans-
piration measurements, *III*: 40
Freeze drying, *I*: 126
Freezing of food, *IV*: 102
Freight, co-ordinated handling, *IV*: 158
French Army Service Corps, experience in
refrigeration, *IV*: 103
French National Inter-professional Associa-
tion for the Rational Training of
Labour, *VI*: 95
French National Geographic Institute, *III*:
183
Frequencies
channels available, *IV*: 201
interference, *IV*: 200
international standards, *I*: 215
telecommunications, *I*: 212
Fresh water, fish potential, *III*: 160
Fruit
amla, *IV*: 108
citrus processing, *III*: 225
dates processing, *III*: 225
preservation methods, *III*: 225
solar energy for drying, *II*: 182
Fuel
atomic, *I*: 15
balance, coal share, *II*: 153
efficient use, *II*: 146
legislative and financial measures, *II*:
146
fossil, *I*: 6, 10
consumption, *I*: 11
discovery, *II*: 5
pollution by, *I*: 7
as raw material, *I*: 16
resources, *I*: 11
imports, *VII*: 76
industry, manpower, *II*: 156
lignite, *II*: 142
liquid, utilization, *II*: 154
natural gas, *I*: 82

nuclear, *I*: 15
petroleum technology, *I*: 82
policy, World Power Conference, *II*: 146
solid, transport by pipeline, *I*: 147
for steel production, *IV*: 63
synthetic coke, *II*: 143
taxation, *II*: 159
transport in dracone: *I*: 145
upgrading, *I*: 82; *II*: 142
waste recovery, *II*: 147
Fuel cell
special purposes, *II*: 183
use in space exploration, *II*: 184
Fundamental research, *VII*: 28
Fusion, energy, *I*: 16

G

Gaboon, transport and timber trade, *IV*:
143
Gal Oya, irrigation project, *II*: 21
Game
animal protein, possibilities appraisal,
III: 104
cropping and processing, *III*: 12
feeding management, *III*: 128
reserves, *III*: 8
Gandilhon, J. A., *I*: 42
Gannage, E., *V*: 44; *VI*: 36
Garcia Oldini, F., *VIII*: 4, 80
Garcia, R. V., *VI*: 51, 65, 127
Garden crops and nutrition, *V*: 123
Gary, *I*: 126; *VII*: 100
Gas
discovery methods, *II*: 119
resources and development, *II*: 139
turbine, *II*: 144, 166
Gas, natural, *see* Natural gas
Gasification, of brown coal, *II*: 143
Gasoline, reforming, *II*: 136
Gene action, in plant breeding, *III*: 58
General Commission of Economic Studies,
Algeria, *VI*: 118
General sessions planning, Conference, *I*:
44
Generators
Diesel, *II*: 170
small hydroelectric, *II*: 170
standardization of equipment, *II*: 170
Genetics
in livestock improvement, *III*: 106
in plant breeding, *III*: 54
Geobotanic uranium exploration, *II*: 120
Geochemistry
in mining exploration
shallow water analysis, *II*: 118
stream sediment sampling, *II*: 118
Geodetic
point network, *II*: 32
surveying instruments, *II*: 31

- Geodimeter, *II*: 31
 Geologic map, *II*: 31
 Geology
 administration, *I*: 83
 air survey, *II*: 100
 educational books, local printing, *VI*: 155
 electrical survey, *II*: 101
 field geologists, *II*: 100, 115
 mapping, *II*: 36, 99
 research and local conditions, *I*: 53
 survey, *II*: 99
 Geophysical surveying, research and local conditions, *I*: 53
 Geophysics
 methods in mineral exploration, *II*: 116
 aerial magnetometer survey, *II*: 117
 aerial scintillometer survey, *II*: 117
 aeroradiometric survey, *II*: 117
 seismic and gravity, *II*: 116
 Georges-Picot, G., *I*: 42
 Geothermal energy, *I*: 12, 81; *V*: 149
 cost of exploration, *II*: 179
 for electricity generation, *II*: 178
 origin, *II*: 178
 power plants, *II*: 169, 178
 prospecting method, *II*: 179
 utilization techniques, *II*: 179
 Geranium oil, processing, *IV*: 123
 Gerasimov, U. P., *I*: 4, 8
 Germ plasm banks, *III*: 64
 Germanium, *I*: 18
 production of, *I*: 130
 Germany, Federal Republic
 assistance, external, *IV*: 11
 food consumption, *I*: 38
 German Federal Railways, railway tracks, *IV*: 155
 income, *I*: 38
 plantations fertilization, *III*: 84
 railways
 concrete sleeper, *IV*: 155
 continuous-welded track, *IV*: 155
 handling equipment, *IV*: 159
 training foreign workers, *IV*: 28
 VHF radiotelephone equipment, *IV*: 205
 water
 biogas power plant, *II*: 168
 purification, *II*: 78
 storing, *II*: 78
 Gewa, for newsprint manufacture, *IV*: 115
 Geyser, energy utilization, *I*: 12
 Ghana
 agricultural co-operative credit, *V*: 150
 aluminium smelter project, *IV*: 31
 cassava; consumption, *III*: 235
 cattle breeding season, *III*: 122
 co-operative mechanized farming, *III*: 247
 education planning, *VI*: 43
 fertilizer trials, *III*: 31
 fish, shore storage, *III*: 163
 fishing vessels, *III*: 163
 hospital statistics, *V*: 59
 industry location, combined project, *VII*: 110
 land capability classification, *III*: 18
 long range fishing, *III*: 155
 low cost housing, *I*: 172
 manpower survey, *IV*: 42
 marketing co-operative, *VII*: 95
 nutritional education, *V*: 125
 rinderpest vaccination campaign, *III*: 133
 road building on lateritic soil, *IV*: 149
 savannah areas, air-survey, *III*: 16
 sciences teaching, *VI*: 57
 self-help building scheme, *V*: 174
 soya beans culture, *III*: 235
 tuberculosis, resistance against drugs, *V*: 117
 urban family, *V*: 142
 urban housing, *V*: 139
 urban unemployment, *V*: 140
 urbanization, *V*: 133
 Volta River Scheme, *I*: 123; *IV*: 36
 project financing, *IV*: 12
 youth and urban employment, *V*: 145
 Gibraltar, dew collectors, *II*: 69
 Gill, T., *III*: 7, 87
 Gilson, J. L., *II*: 119
 Glacial acetic acid, production from sugar-cane, *IV*: 123
 Glass
 for building, *IV*: 93
 manufacture, *I*: 134
 Glossina, *V*: 97
 Goat breeding, *III*: 114
 Gobi desert, water reserves, *I*: 226
 Goitre
 endemic, and nutrition, *V*: 123
 incidence on mental health, *V*: 91
 Gold, survey of deposits, *II*: 101
 Goldschmidt, B., *I*: 42
 Golodnaya Steppe
 irrigation, *III*: 37
 tile drainage, *III*: 43
 Gonçalves, H., *II*: 69
 Goodman, G., *I*: iii
 Goulart, J., *VIII*: 5
 Government, land ownership, *V*: 167
 Government Heads messages to the Conference, *VIII*: 5
 Graham, A., *I*: 111
 Grain, storage, *IV*: 106
 Grandbois, R., *VI*: 150
 Grapevine, mildew control, *III*: 68
 Grassland, ecological research, *III*: 62
 Gravimetric mineral concentration, *II*: 122

- Grazing
 in arid areas, *III*: 47
 management
 assessment survey, *III*: 121
 nomadic system, *III*: 121
 water utilization, *III*: 121
 overgrazing, *III*: 119
- Great Britain, income *per capita*, *I*: 116
see also United Kingdom, England
- Greece
 big town in urbanization, *V*: 133
 demand forecasting for scientific and technical skills, *VI*: 105
 electric power, planning, *II*: 162
 human settlement, evolution, *V*: 179
 public power commission, *II*: 90
 urban settlement, *V*: 180
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
 whole-basin development, *II*: 86, 90
- Greenhouse effect, *I*: 7
- Greens, and soil organic matter deficiency, *III*: 33
- Groom, C. C., *III*: 235
- Gross, G. C., *I*: 58, 211; *VII*: 3, 37
- Gross national product and educational investment, *VI*: 35
- Ground conductivity survey for broadcasting, *IV*: 201
- Ground water, *I*: 76
 advantages, *II*: 63
 aquifers, *I*: 77
 arid zones, *I*: 76
 in arid regions, *II*: 67
 contamination, *I*: 77
 drilling
 equipment, *II*: 66
 problems, *II*: 66
 fossil, *II*: 63
 hydrological research, *II*: 51
 instruments, *I*: 76
 International Hydrological Decade, *I*: 77
 inventory, *II*: 51
 level change, *II*: 67
 natural drainage, *II*: 67
 prospecting
 air photography, *II*: 63
 electromagnetic method, *II*: 65
 geological study, *II*: 63
 seismic refraction method, *II*: 64
 standardized procedure, *II*: 66
 storage, *I*: 77
 techniques, *I*: 76
 test drilling, *II*: 65
- Groundnut
 breeding, *III*: 61
 crop rotation and fallow, *III*: 51
 extension services, *III*: 190
 fertilizer applying machine, *III*: 246
 in low rainfall areas, *III*: 49
- oil processing, *IV*: 123
 products, *I*: 127
 transportation, *IV*: 143
- Guatemala, death rate, *V*: 19
- Gudeman, E., *IV*: 6
- Guggenheim Foundation, *V*: 107
- Guide-lines for efforts to improve nutrition, *III*: 234
- Guinea, co-operative mechanized farming, *III*: 247
- Gypsum, factory in Sahara, *IV*: 87
- ## H
- Hafnium, use, *I*: 17
- Hagan, R. M., *III*: 36, 44, 45, 139, 246
- Hagrass, S. *III*: 180, 250
- Hamada, S., *VIII*: 4, 87
- Hammarkjold, D., *I*: 42
- Handicrafts
 artisan activity, *VII*: 118
 handloom industry, *VII*: 118
- Han, S., *II*: 195
- Harbison, F. H., *VI*: 30, 52, 105
- Harbour
 construction, *I*: 144; *IV*: 164
 facilities
 breakwater, *IV*: 164
 lighthouses, *IV*: 165
 multipurpose, *IV*: 167
 operations, efficiency assessment, *IV*: 167
- Harburger, P. F., *VI*: 91, 101
- Hardwood
 and paper industry, *IV*: 113
 use of, *III*: 94
- Harness, importation, *II*: 4
- Haroy, J. P., *III*: 7
- Hart, D. G. H., *III*: 131
- Hartley, H., *II*: 151
- Harvard Committee on General Education, *VI*: 93
- Harvest
 bad storage, losses, *III*: 215
 drying techniques, *III*: 217
 time of, *III*: 217
- Hauser, P. M., *V*: 38
- Health
 aerial medical service, mobile transmission, *IV*: 206
 centres, *V*: 74
 communicable disease, *V*: 111
 curative services, *V*: 63
 dietary deficiencies, *V*: 122
 industrialization effects, *V*: 48
 influence on society, *I*: 56
 medical schools, *V*: 102
 medical services, *V*: 100
 mental, *V*: 77
 in Africa, *V*: 82
 decentralized service, *V*: 89

- Health, mental (*continued*)
 drugs, and organic treatment, *V*: 89
 education, *I*: 158; *V*: 89
 epidemiological techniques, *V*: 82
 and fear of the future, *V*: 81
 goitre incidence, *V*: 91
 incidence of mental disorders, *I*: 158
 and liver complaints, *V*: 91
 out-patient service, *V*: 89
 personnel training, *V*: 90
 and social change, *V*: 77
 survey, *V*: 85
 training, *I*: 159
 village scheme, *V*: 87
 nutrition, *V*: 119
 personnel
 recruitment, *V*: 67
 training, *I*: 159; *V*: 67
 planning
 evaluation, *V*: 75
 priorities, *V*: 65
 targets, *V*: 65
 preventive services, *V*: 63
 public
 administration, *I*: 156
 ancient times, *I*: 31
 area hospital, *V*: 72
 data gathering, *V*: 73
 dental care, *I*: 157
 door-to-door system, *V*: 71
 education: *V*: 68
 individual measures, *I*: 156
 nutrition, *I*: 156
 operational research, *V*: 76
 planning, *I*: 153; *V*: 63
 population co-operation, *V*: 69
 priorities, *I*: 156
 and religious leaders, *V*: 71
 research, *I*: 157
 self-help, *V*: 70
 unit, *V*: 71
 research
 administration, *V*: 94
 co-operation, *V*: 108
 councils, *V*: 104
 finance, *V*: 105
 Government supported, *V*: 104
 needs, *V*: 93
 policy, *V*: 100
 statistics, *I*: 154
 targets, *I*: 156
 training, *V*: 106
 world communication centre, *I*: 240
 rural, and telecommunication, *I*: 213
 service
 assessment, *V*: 52
 design, *V*: 51
 and economy stability, *V*: 55
 organization, *V*: 71
 personnel, *V*: 66
 planning, *V*: 63
 in towns, *V*: 139
 staff, regional, *V*: 73
 statistics, *V*: 56
 and disease prevention, *V*: 58
 epidemiological appraisal, *V*: 60
 hospital recording, *V*: 58
 interpretation, *V*: 60
 and population growth, *V*: 56
 public record, *V*: 57
 for services planning, *V*: 56
 from small communities, *V*: 57, 102
 tropical medicine, *V*: 96
 Heating by waste steam, *II*: 14
 Heavy chemicals, *I*: 131; *IV*: 82
 Heavy industry, *I*: 121; *IV*: 16
 and industrialization process, *VII*: 113
 Heavy minerals, beach sand exploration, *II*: 119
 Hedayat, S. El Din, *I*: 28, 42, 50; *II*: 200; *VI*: 10; *VIII*: 3, 4, 14, 28, 93
 Heisenburg, *VI*: 158
 Helicopter, *I*: 146; *IV*: 173, 176
 Helium, *I*: 16
 Hemorrhagic septicaemia
 control, *III*: 135
 immunization, *III*: 135
 vaccination, *III*: 135
 Henley Staff College, United Kingdom, *IV*: 47; *VI*: 131
 Herbicides, *III*: 71
 for soil moisture maintenance, *III*: 49
 Hesburgh, T. M., *VI*: 67, 157
 Hickling, C., *III*: 167
 High Aswan Dam, *I*: 127; *II*: 92
 distributory channel regulation, *III*: 44
 Highway inventory, *IV*: 146
 Himalaya, endemic goitre, *V*: 95
 Hiran, *II*: 32
 Hocking, K. S., *III*: 72
 Hoffman, P. G., *I*: 50, 58, 222, 242; *VI*: 25, 116; *VIII*: 4, 105
 Hog cholera
 enzootic character, *III*: 135
 vaccination, *III*: 135
 virus-vaccine, *III*: 136
 Hollo, J., *VI*: 77
 Hollomon, J. H., *IV*: 8
 Home economics, *VI*: 120
 agricultural extension, *III*: 194
 nutritional education, *V*: 126
 Home Economics Programme Division, Philippines, *VI*: 120
 Home nutrition, *III*: 238
 Horse disease, African sickness, *III*: 136
 Horticulture, and nutrition, *V*: 123
 Hospital, *V*: 50
 statistics, *V*: 58

Household industry, *IV*: 25

Housing, *I*: 133; *V*: 138
 castor system, *IV*: 90
 co-operatives, *V*: 173
 effect of climate, *IV*: 94
 improvement, *V*: 173
 and industrialization, *IV*: 89
 low cost, *I*: 171; *VIII*: 88
 planning, *IV*: 89; *V*: 179
 policy, *IV*: 88
 research, *IV*: 90
 and local conditions, *I*: 253
 self-help scheme, *V*: 173
 shortage, *IV*: 88
 and social problems, *IV*: 90
 standards, *IV*: 90
 in towns, *V*: 178
 urban, *V*: 138

Houssay, B., *I*: 26, 34, 201; *VIII*: 4, 56

Hovercraft, *I*: 145; *IV*: 169

Huet, M., *III*: 168

Human factor in economic growth, *V*: 35

Human resources, *IV*: 39
 census, *VII*: 77
 demographic models, *VII*: 79
 development, *IV*: 13
 importance, *VI*: 18
 manpower assessment, *VII*: 80
 planning, *V*: 1
 population projections, *VII*: 78
 training principles, *IV*: 42

Human Rights
 Universal Declaration of, *I*: 133; *IV*: 88

Human settlement specialists, *V*: 180

Hungary
 broadcasting, financing, *IV*: 202
 electricity, wind power use, *II*: 169
 energy planning, long term, *II*: 157
 hydrogeological atlas, *I*: 77
 industrial complexes location, *V*: 164
 sandy soil, physics study, *III*: 20
 technical training, *VI*: 100
 whole-basin development experience, *II*: 86
 windbreaks and shelter belts, *III*: 87

Huzayyin, S. A., *VI*: 21

Hybridization in plant breeding, *III*: 58

Hydropower
 plants, *II*: 165
 turbines, *II*: 165

Hydrodist, *II*: 32

Hydroelectric power, *I*: 11, 62; *II*: 190
 for aluminium, *I*: 130
 power plants, *II*: 164

Hydrofoil, *IV*: 169

Hydrogen
 energy source, *I*: 16
 production, *IV*: 85

Hydrogeology
 Hungarian atlas, *I*: 77
 standardization, *I*: 77

Hydro-meteorological measuring stations,
II: 156

Hydrojet, *I*: 145; *IV*: 169

Hydrological Decade, *II*: 195

Hydrology, *I*: 77

Hydrosphere, *I*: 6

Hyl process, iron direct reduction, *IV*: 67

Hypomaea batatas, *III*: 9

Hyrenius, H., *V*: 33, 41

I

IBRD, *see* International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Iceland
 natural heating system, *I*: 12
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12

IDA, *see* International Development Association

Idea of the Conference, *I*: 41

Ifni, harbour building, *IV*: 165

Illiteracy, *I*: 236
 and communication use, *VI*: 141
 and development planning, *VI*: 115
 and disadaptation to environment, *VI*: 25
 eradication
 adult education, *V*: 111, 116
 National Union for the Eradication of Illiteracy, Italy, *VI*: 116
 planning, *VI*: 115
 gap between the generations, *VI*: 115
 increase, *VI*: 23
 need to combat, *I*: 41
 public education, *VI*: 52
 television use, *VI*: 143

ILO, *see* International Labour Organisation

ILS, aeronautical landing system, *IV*: 208

Immigration, adjustment, *I*: 168

Immunization, *I*: 151
 resistant varieties, *III*: 69

Import-export control, *I*: 183

Income
 agriculture, *I*: 38, 166
 average *per caput*, *I*: 29, 36, 116; *V*: 4
 and population growth, *VII*: 80
 disparities, *IV*: 3
 distribution data, *VI*: 12

India
 agricultural co-operative credit, *V*: 150
 Agro-Economic Research Centre of Visva-Bharati University, *V*: 161
 artesian basin, *I*: 226
 artificial insemination, *III*: 115
 atomic energy, *II*: 23
 beach mineral deposits, *II*: 120
 Bhilai industrial region, *V*: 165
 big town attraction, *V*: 132

India (*continued*)

Biogas power plants, *II*: 168
birth rates, *V*: 19, 22
bulk storage, *III*: 218; *IV*: 106
Central Food Technological Research Institute, *I*: 191; *IV*: 101
Central Institute of Training and Research, *I*: 55
Central Leather Research Institute, *I*: 191
Central Small Industries Organization, *IV*: 28
College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, *VI*: 108
Community
 development, *V*: 151, 166
 planning, *I*: 173
co-operative farming, capital formation, *III*: 181
co-operative union, *V*: 150
cotton ginning, *IV*: 125
Council of Medical Research, *V*: 94, 102, 104, 106
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, *I*: 56
credit policy, *IV*: 28
Damodar River Basin, integrated area development, *I*: 123; *IV*: 36
death rates, *V*: 19, 22
derelict land, reclaiming, *III*: 242
development plan, *VII*: 47
diseases
 malaria control, *V*: 94, 113
 measles incidence, *V*: 118
 registry, *V*: 93, 117
 tuberculosis control, *V*: 96
dispersal of industry, *I*: 123
drinking water, *II*: 55
economy planning, *IV*: 21
 human factor, *V*: 35
 public sector, *VII*: 9
 rate of saving, *V*: 32
energy balance, *II*: 153
engineering industry
 development, *IV*: 78
 output, *IV*: 77
famine in Bengal, *III*: 66
farm economy, *V*: 148
fertilizer industry, setting up, *III*: 36
fish catching, nylon nets, *III*: 152
fisheries production, *III*: 147
fishery development, social aspect, *III*: 167
fishing gear, research laboratory, *III*: 154
Five-Year Plan, *I*: 55
Third Five-Year Plan, *V*: 165
food consumption, *I*: 38
food extension services, *IV*: 99
food processing industry, *IV*: 101
forestry management, *III*: 76
 intensified production, *III*: 82

 new species, *III*: 81
handloom industry, *VII*: 118
health services, *V*: 55, 64
hemorrhagic septicaemia immunization, *III*: 135
housing, *V*: 138, 173
illiteracy, *VI*: 23
income, *I*: 38
Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, *VI*: 41, 98, 108
Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, *VI*: 108
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, *VI*: 108
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, *VI*: 108
industrial estates programme, *IV*: 35
industrial housing scheme, *V*: 173
industrialization, *I*: 181
industrialization, impact on rural society, *V*: 161
industries Act, 1951, *IV*: 22
industry, ancient, *I*: 31
irrigation, *II*: 23, 56; *III*: 40, 41
 land ownership pattern, *III*: 39
Kanpur Institute of Technology, *VI*: 107
Kharagpur Institute, *VI*: 98
land redistribution, *III*: 179
land reform, *VII*: 90
life expectancy, *V*: 19
lighthouses, modernization, *IV*: 165
lignite upgrading, South Arcot, *II*: 142
manpower forecasting, *VI*: 104
mechanized fishing, *III*: 152
medical research, *V*: 102
Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 9
Message at the Opening Plenary Session, *VIII*: 3
metallurgy, ancient, *I*: 30
migration patterns, *V*: 136
mixed economy, *IV*: 7
National Atlas Unit, *V*: 165
National Capital Region, *V*: 165
National Development Plan, *I*: 122
National Small Industries Corporation, *IV*: 28
natural resources
 industrial use, *II*: 24
 integrated programme, *II*: 21
Newcastle poultry disease, control of, *III*: 137
Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad, *V*: 106
oil industry
 foreign help, *II*: 137
 personnel, *II*: 105
 training of technicians, *II*: 112
Okhla, prototype production-cum-training centre, *VI*: 108

India (continued)

paper

- from bagasse, *IV*: 114
- consumption, *IV*: 111
- from sabai grass, *IV*: 114
- planning, *I*: 60, 174, 178
- Planning Commission, *II*: 23; *V*: 165
- polythene foodstuffs packaging, *IV*: 108
- population, *I*: 223
- population problems, *V*: 8
- Power Engineering Research Organization, *VI*: 39
- prestressed concrete, in bridge building, *IV*: 92
- radio industry, *IV*: 198
- railways, *I*: 142
 - double-tracking, *IV*: 141
 - electrified, *IV*: 157
 - federal organization, *IV*: 142
 - freight traffic, *IV*: 141
 - and industrial dispersal, *IV*: 141
 - passenger traffic, *IV*: 141
 - replacing assets, *IV*: 141
 - traffic expansion, *IV*: 140
 - transport planning, *IV*: 140
- Rajasthan Canal region, *V*: 165
- research and industry, *VII*: 35
- Reserve Bank, *IV*: 28
- rice breeding, *III*: 62
- rice crop, fungus disease, *III*: 66
- rice parboiling, *V*: 95
- rinderpest vaccination campaign, *III*: 132
- roads and forestry development, *IV*: 136
- rural community, *V*: 168
- science teaching, *VI*: 56
- scientific education, *I*: 55
- sheep breeding, *III*: 114
- small industry, *IV*: 27
- small towns stagnation, *V*: 153
- soil, micro-nutrients deficiency, *III*: 33
- soil survey, *III*: 15
- standards, *VII*: 120
- steel industry, *II*: 23
- steel plant, *IV*: 27, 62
- storage, tradition and modern techniques, *III*: 217
- surveys, *II*: 22
- systemic insecticides, uses, *III*: 71
- teacher demand, *VI*: 128
- technical information, *I*: 191
- telecommunication, *I*: 213
- textile industry, *I*: 122
- timber extraction, forest roads, *III*: 91
- training
 - external help, *VI*: 108
 - facilities, *VI*: 107
- training policy, *VII*: 84
- Transport Administration, *VII*: 123
- unconventional animal feeds, *III*: 125

- unemployment percentage, *IV*: 40
- urban housing, *V*: 138
- urban income *per caput*, *V*: 141
- urban misery, *V*: 158
- urban services, *V*: 139
- urban unemployment, *V*: 140
- urbanization, *V*: 132
- veterinary research, national organization, *III*: 139
- veterinary training colleges, *III*: 139
- Virus Research Centre, Poona, *V*: 106
- water
 - conduits lining, *II*: 76
 - defluoridation, *V*: 96
 - engineering, *II*: 73
 - prospecting, *II*: 64, 66
 - workers education, *VI*: 123
 - worker training, *IV*: 28
- Indian Agricultural Research Institute
 - soil surveys, training, *III*: 199
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research, *III*: 255; *V*: 102, 104, 106
- Indian Council of Medical Research, *V*: 94
- Indian Institute of Petroleum, *II*: 137
- Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, *VI*: 41, 98, 108
- Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, *VI*: 108
- Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, *VI*: 108
- Indian Ocean
 - international oceanographic expedition, *III*: 150
 - Japanese fishery production, *III*: 150
 - UNESCO project, *I*: 242
 - volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Indian Planning Commission, *IV*: 142
- Indian standard specifications for manually-operated equipment, *III*: 72
- Indigenous food
 - cassava, *IV*: 100
 - gari, *IV*: 100
 - pomvey, *IV*: 100
- Indonesia
 - administrative staff, *IV*: 45
 - fish, greater use, *V*: 124
 - fish use nutritional programme, *III*: 236
 - Five-Year Plan, *IV*: 21
 - food supplementation, *VII*: 101
 - food technology, training, *V*: 127
 - Governmental control of nutrition, *III*: 234
 - maganese crushing, *II*: 122
 - Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 9
 - Message at the Opening Plenary Session, *VIII*: 3
 - migrational pattern, *V*: 136
 - nutritional control, *V*: 121
 - nutritionists and dietitians training, *III*: 239

- Indonesia (*continued*)
 over-all development plan, *IV*: 21
 paper from bamboo, rice straw and bagasse, *IV*: 114
 saridele, consumption, *III*: 237
 saridele production, *V*: 124
 shifting cultivation, *III*: 50
 small scale industry, *I*: 122
 submarine placers of cassiterite, *II*: 120
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Indus Valley
 drainage, *III*: 43
 irrigation, *I*: 5; *III*: 43
 loss of land, *I*: 238
 waterlogging and salinity, capital investment, *III*: 44
- Industrial crop
 cocoa, *III*: 52
 cotton, *III*: 52
 food plants, *III*: 51
 sisal, *III*: 53
- Industrial development
 centres, *IV*: 13
 in developing countries, *IV*: 4
 finance for, *I*: 119
 human resources, *I*: 117
 limiting factors, *I*: 119
 plan, *I*: 117
 priorities, *I*: 120
 process, *IV*: 33
 standards in, *I*: 124
- Industrial Development Corporation, *VII*: 105
- Industrial estate, *I*: 123; *IV*: 34
 advantages, *IV*: 35
 infrastructure, *IV*: 34
 location, *VII*: 112
 planning, *IV*: 35
 production, *IV*: 35
 small industry, *IV*: 27
- Industrial laboratories, *I*: 189
- Industrial Parks, Argentina, *IV*: 35
- Industrial plan, and national plan, *I*: 117
- Industrial revolution, *I*: 32; *IV*: 3
- Industrialization
 adaptive research, *IV*: 7
 agency, *IV*: 13
 and agriculture, *III*: 255; *IV*: 7; *V*: 160
 capital, *IV*: 10
 capital formation, *V*: 160
 chemical industry, *IV*: 83
 community development, *V*: 160
 effects, *I*: 166
 of Europe, *I*: 32
 and food supplies, *VII*: 89
 foreign aid, *V*: 159
 handicrafts, *VII*: 118
 and health, *V*: 48
 heavy industries, *V*: 158
 historical background, *VII*: 103
 India, *I*: 181
 and inflation, *IV*: 12
 institutional element, *VII*: 105
 integrated planning
 available resources, *VII*: 104
 basic industries, *VII*: 104
 government control, *VII*: 105
 Latin America, *IV*: 19
 life structure changes, *V*: 159
 light and heavy industry, *VII*: 112
 and living standards, *V*: 156
 markets, *VII*: 115
 mass participation, *IV*: 8
 need, *I*: 166
 ore processing industries, *V*: 160
 policy, *IV*: 8
 potential opportunities studies, *VII*: 107
 import-export balance, *VII*: 107
 priorities, *V*: 159; *VII*: 109
 production scale, *VII*: 114
 project feasibility
 commercial viability, *VII*: 108
 make or buy concept, *VII*: 108
 technical study, *VII*: 107
 value in national economy, *VII*: 108
 raw materials, *VII*: 109
 rural development, *I*: 166; *V*: 158
 and rural society, *V*: 161
 and safety, *IV*: 52
 small industries, *VII*: 116
 social aspects, *I*: 123; *V*: 157
 specialized institutions
 consulting centres, *VII*: 106
 development banks, *VII*: 106
 technical assistance institutes, *VII*: 106
 standards, *VII*: 118
 survey, *IV*: 9
 workers training, *V*: 158
- Industries Act, 1951, India, *IV*: 22
- Industry
 agriculture, *I*: 116
 and agriculture, *I*: 180; *III*: 212; *IV*: 4
 ancient, *I*: 31
 book production, *VI*: 155
 by-products, as building material, *IV*: 94
 capital, *I*: 121
 capital-intensive, *IV*: 18
 Central Small Industries Organization,
 India, *IV*: 28
 chemical, *IV*: 82
 raw material, *I*: 132
 communications, information networks,
 IV: 186
 concentration, *IV*: 24
 decentralization, *V*: 162, 164
 development, *I*: 115; *IV*: 3
 competent management, *IV*: 44
 economic aspects, *IV*: 30

Industry (*continued*)

- economies of size, *IV*: 23
 - electronic devices in, *I*: 213
 - engineering, *I*: 130; *IV*: 77
 - exporting aspects, *IV*: 31
 - fish processing, *III*: 104, 162
 - food, *IV*: 31, 100
 - food technology, *V*: 127
 - foreign, and research, *I*: 190
 - geothermal energy, *II*: 178
 - handicrafts, *VII*: 118
 - heavy, *I*: 121; *IV*: 16; *VII*: 113
 - and industrialization, *V*: 158
 - household, *IV*: 25
 - human and social aspects, *IV*: 30
 - integrated area development, *IV*: 36
 - labour-intensive, *IV*: 18
 - leather, *III*: 225
 - light, *IV*: 15; *VII*: 112
 - development of, *I*: 180
 - in small towns, *V*: 154
 - location, *I*: 122; *IV*: 31; *VII*: 111
 - general planning, *V*: 162
 - regional co-operation, *IV*: 37
 - regional planning, *V*: 163
 - and transport saving, *IV*: 133
 - machine building, *IV*: 77
 - manpower, *II*: 156
 - market assessment, *VII*: 115
 - metallurgical
 - location, *IV*: 31
 - technological advances, *IV*: 73
 - natural power utilization, *II*: 4
 - nuclear power, *II*: 189
 - ore processing, *V*: 160
 - petrochemical, *I*: 133; *IV*: 33
 - planned distribution, *IV*: 32
 - processing, agricultural products, *IV*: 119
 - production increase, and primary energy, *II*: 152
 - production scale, *VII*: 114
 - pulp and paper, *IV*: 110
 - raw materials, *VII*: 109
 - in rural areas, *IV*: 30
 - dairy, *III*: 141
 - impact on agriculture, *III*: 212
 - and migration, *V*: 145
 - small, *IV*: 23; *VII*: 116
 - finance services, *IV*: 26
 - stages, *IV*: 25
 - standards establishment, *VII*: 118
 - steel production, *IV*: 61
 - structure balance, *IV*: 34
 - technical factors, *IV*: 30
 - wool, Australia, *IV*: 125
- Inflation, and industrialization, *IV*: 12
- Informal meetings of the Conference, *I*: 46
- Information
- collection procedure, *I*: 179

- minimum requirement, *I*: 235
 - service, scientific, *I*: 53
 - technical, United Nations service, *I*: 117
 - and United Nations Agencies, *I*: 229
- Information media
- and accelerated education, *VI*: 137
 - dearth of mass-media facilities, *VI*: 152
 - development programme, *VI*: 139
 - public expenditure, *VI*: 139
- Input-output analyses, *II*: 18
- Insects, foodstuff infestation, prevention, *III*: 218
- Insecticide
- livestock disinfection, *III*: 138
 - spraying equipment, *III*: 72
 - resistance to, and malaria eradication, *V*: 113
- Institutes, research, *I*: 188
- Institute for Educational Planning, *I*: 239
- Institute of Health and Tropical Diseases, Mexico, *V*: 101
- Institute of Practical Technology, Ceylon, *VI*: 100
- Institute of Public Administration, Thailand, *IV*: 47
- Institute of Research and Training in Petroleum, Argentina, *VI*: 39
- Institute of Technology, Haifa, *III*: 249
- Institute of Works, Algeria, *VI*: 118
- Instrument landing system, aeronautical landing system, *IV*: 208
- Integrated area development, *I*: 123; *IV*: 36
- Interaction, principle of, *I*: 63
- Inter-African Pedagogical Service, *II*: 27
- Inter-American Economic and Social Council, *VI*: 33
- Interference, in radio broadcasting, *IV*: 200
- Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, training and research in transport, *I*: 148
- Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission, *III*: 148; *VII*: 51
- International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, *II*: 185, 198
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *I*: 146; *II*: 22, 90, 191, 198; *VI*: 16, 163
 - transportation projects, *IV*: 132
 - whole-basin development financing, *II*: 91
- International biological programme, *VII*: 50
- International Centre for Advanced Studies for the Mediterranean Countries, *III*: 199
- International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, Turin, *I*: 239; *VI*: 108, 132
- International Centre for African Economic and Social Documentation, *VII*: 56

- International Children's Emergency Fund,
see United Nations Children's Fund
- International Civil Aviation Organization,
II: 26; *IV*: 173, 177
aeronautical navigation agreements, *IV*:
207
air safety, *I*: 146
training and research in transport, *I*: 148
- International Commission on Rules for the
Approval of Electrical Equipment, *IV*:
200
- International Conference on Fish in Nutri-
tion, Washington, 1961, *III*: 169
- International Council of Scientific Unions,
VII: 50
abstracting board, *VII*: 57
International Scientific Committee
on Antarctic Research, *VII*: 50
on Oceanic Research, *VII*: 50
on Space Research, *VII*: 50
- International Development Association, *VI*:
15
- International Electrotechnical Commission,
II: 195; *IV*: 58
- International Finance Corporation, *VI*: 16
- International Frequency Registration Board,
IV: 194
- International Geographical Union, Commis-
sion for National Atlases, *II*: 197
- International Geophysical Year, *VII*: 50
- International Hydrological Decade, *VII*: 50
- International Indian Ocean Expedition,
1962, *III*: 150; *VII*: 50
- International Institute for Educational Plan-
ning, Paris, *VI*: 4, 37, 163
- International Institute for Labour Studies,
Geneva, *VI*: 4, 123, 164
- International Institute of Refrigeration, *III*:
219
- International Institute for the Training of
Technologists and Technicians, *VI*: 5
- International Labour Conference, *IV*: 51
- International Labour Exhibition, 1961, *I*:
239
- International Labour Organisation, *I*: 172
Andean programmes, *V*: 168
labour legislation, *VI*: 14
migrants integration, *V*: 169
technical assistance programme, *VI*: 109
training centres, *I*: 239
training of managers and executives, *IV*:
47
training programmes, *IV*: 65; *VI*: 14
Turin International Centre for Advanced
Technical and Vocational Training,
VI: 108, 132
unemployment estimates, *IV*: 40
workers education programme, 1956, *VI*:
121
- International liaison committees, *II*: 199
- International map of the world, *II*: 26
- International Monetary Fund, *VI*: 16
- International Organization for Standardiza-
tion, *IV*: 54, 57; *VII*: 32, 57, 120
- International Plant Quarantine Convention,
III: 67
- International programme in the atmospheric
sciences, *VII*: 50
- International Radio Consultative Committee,
I: 213; *IV*: 194, 213
- International Seed Testing Association, *III*:
64
- International Special Committee on Radio
Interference, *IV*: 200
- International Standardization Organization,
I: 125
- International Telecommunication Union,
VII: 130
cheap radio receivers, *I*: 212
Consultative Committee on International
Radio, *IV*: 194, 213
international collaboration, *I*: 216
international consultative committees, *IV*:
193
International Frequency Registration
Board, *IV*: 194, 200
international frequency standards, *I*: 215
international standards, *VII*: 130
long distance communications, *IV*: 185
personnel training, *I*: 216
radio regulations, *IV*: 195
satellite communications, frequency re-
quirements, *IV*: 213
switching numbering, *IV*: 193
telecommunication experts, *VII*: 130
telecommunication networks, *IV*: 214
transistor radio production, *IV*: 198
- International Telegraph and Telephone Con-
sultative Committee, *I*: 213
frequency control, *I*: 213
red book, *IV*: 190
signalling conditions, *IV*: 188
- International Union for the Conservation of
Nature, *I*: 9
- International Union of Geodesy and Geo-
physics, *II*: 179
- Interpretation, simultaneous, *I*: 44
- Interregional Seminar on Field Methods and
Equipment, *II*: 50
- Invention, methods of, *I*: 33
- Investment
foreign, *IV*: 10
public, *I*: 183
science as, *I*: 49
- Invited speakers at the Conference, *VIII*:
128

- Iran
 building, earthquake effects, *IV*: 89
 infection regional study, *V*: 99
 nomads settlement, *V*: 170
 Pasteur Institute, Teheran, *V*: 100
 poliomyelitis, morbidity, *V*: 114
 Razi Institute, research on African horse
 sickness, *III*: 136
 technical training, *VI*: 101
 unconventional building materials, *IV*: 94
 water and power authority, *II*: 90
 whole-basin development
 Khuzestan, *II*: 90
 project, *II*: 86
- Iraq
 poliomyelitis, morbidity, *V*: 114
 unemployment percentage, *IV*: 40
- Ireland, migration effect, *V*: 14
- Irmay, S., *VI*: 98
- Iron
 industry, establishment, *VII*: 114
 production methods
 blast furnace, *IV*: 66
 direct reduction, *IV*: 67
 electric smelting, *IV*: 68
- Iron ore
 concentration, *II*: 121, 124
 mining, *II*: 130
 for steel production, *IV*: 63
- Iron and steel industry, *I*: 128
- Irradiation
 of food, *I*: 126
 gamma-radiation, *IV*: 104
 safety, *IV*: 104
- Irrigation
 ancient, *I*: 30
 and bilharziasis incidence, *V*: 114
 capital investment, *III*: 44
 conduits lining, *II*: 169
 constructional work, small scale, *III*: 37
 damage, *I*: 5; *III*: 44
 diseases, spread of, *III*: 38
 distribution, and land pattern, *III*: 39
 engineering structures requirements, *III*:
 36
 evapo-transpiration measurement, *III*: 40
 extension work among farmers, *III*: 42
 farmer inadequate preparation, *III*: 38
 field service stations, Israel, *III*: 42
 forage crop production, *III*: 124
 Gal Oya, *II*: 21
 human factor, *III*: 45
 individual fields, water supply control, *III*:
 44
 interdisciplinary co-operation, *III*: 42
 land drainage, *III*: 43
 land ruined by salinity, *I*: 5; *III*: 42
 low rainfall regions, *I*: 103
 mechanization, *III*: 246
- multi-purpose scheme, *III*: 37
- Pakistan, *I*: 102
 and plant breeding, *III*: 43
 project
 accelerated method, *III*: 38
 previous investigation, *III*: 38
 priorities, *III*: 39
 pump moved by solar energy, *II*: 182
 semi-arid grazing land, *III*: 47
 social and economic factors, *III*: 40
 soil classification, *III*: 18
 soil degeneration, *III*: 38
 sprinkler system, *III*: 44
 supplementary, *III*: 43
 water, wastage, *III*: 38
 whole-basin development, *III*: 37
- Isoniazid, *V*: 50
- Israel
 agriculture
 credit, *III*: 202
 extension services, *VII*: 99
 big town attraction, *V*: 133
 building
 prefabrication, *IV*: 95
 training, *I*: 134; *IV*: 97
 castor bean breeding, *III*: 60
 community food enterprise, *IV*: 100
 copper deposits, *II*: 101
 development, social participation, *I*: 169
 electrical survey, Timna, *II*: 101
 farmers training, *III*: 190
 food technology, training in, *V*: 127
 Geophysical Institute, *II*: 101
 green manuring, *III*: 33
 health
 and economy, *V*: 54
 rural centres, *V*: 73
 services, *V*: 53, 66
 treatment centres, *V*: 64
 immigration, *V*: 14
 industrialization and living standards, *V*:
 156
 Institute of Technology, Haifa, *III*: 249
 irrigation
 field service stations, *III*: 42
 problems, *III*: 42
 sprinkler system, *III*: 44
 management training, *IV*: 46
 national development voluntary participa-
 tion, *V*: 175
 National Institute of Food Technology,
 V: 127
 poliomyelitis, epidemic, *V*: 114
 regional development, *V*: 164
 rural areas industry, *IV*: 30
 rural centres, *V*: 154
 rural migrants adjustment, *V*: 168
 Technical Advisory Board, mineral re-
 sources, *II*: 196

Israel (*continued*)

- technical education, Israel Institute of Technology, *VI*: 72
- technicians and engineers, *VI*: 106
- training in food technology, *III*: 239
- training, mixed type, *IV*: 44
- training system, *VI*: 83
- tropical medicine, research, *V*: 96, 102
- urbanization, *V*: 132
- urbanization adjustment, *I*: 168
- village co-operatives, recording, *III*: 195
- vocational training, *VI*: 90
- volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- water
 - administration, *II*: 59
 - estimate, *II*: 51
 - legislation, *II*: 59
- Israel Institute of Technology, *VI*: 72
- Italy
 - adult education centres, *VI*: 116
 - agrarian reform, *III*: 175
 - assistance, external, *IV*: 11
 - cheese production, small plants, *III*: 145
 - durum wheat breeding, *III*: 63
 - electricity from geothermal energy, *I*: 12
 - eroded mountain areas, small dams, *III*: 37
 - farm management, *III*: 195
 - food consumption, *I*: 38
 - forest, mountain regions protection, *III*: 87
 - geothermal energy exploration, Larderello, *II*: 178
 - geothermal plant, *II*: 169, 179
 - herbicides, for soil moisture maintenance, *III*: 49
 - income, *I*: 38
 - land reform, *III*: 180; *VII*: 90
 - land settlement, *III*: 183
 - livestock importation, *III*: 110
 - low cost school meals, *V*: 128
 - Ministry of Labour and social planning, *VI*: 90
 - mortality recording, *V*: 60
 - National Union for the Eradication of Illiteracy, *VI*: 116
 - paper from straw, *IV*: 114
 - steel industry, *I*: 128; *IV*: 64
 - technical education, *VI*: 63
 - television courses for illiterates, *VI*: 149
 - training programmes, *VI*: 90
 - training system, *VI*: 83
 - United States aid for low cost school meals scheme, *III*: 240
 - wheat
 - crop rotation, *III*: 49
 - durum, *III*: 63
- ITU, *see* International Telecommunication Union

Ivory Coast

- agriculture
 - pilot-centres, *III*: 190
 - training, *III*: 199
- cacao breeding, *III*: 60
- Centre des Recherches Océanographiques, *III*: 148
- cocoa, industrial crop, *III*: 52
- coconut breeding, *III*: 60
- coconut palm, potassium fertilizing, *III*: 35
- coffee breeding, *III*: 43, 60
- coffee shrub, manuring, *III*: 30
- cotton breeding, *III*: 61
- cotton, crop rotation, *III*: 48
- farming, pilot centres, *VII*: 98
- fishery and unemployment, *III*: 166
- forest work mechanization, *III*: 245
- green manuring, *III*: 33
- oil palm, crossing varieties, *III*: 62
- oil palm, potassic fertilizing, *III*: 35
- pasture, ecological research, *III*: 62
- pest control, ecological approach, *III*: 74
- prestressed concrete in bridge building, *IV*: 92
- road building by stages, *IV*: 150
- timber mechanized industry, *III*: 92
- tropical rain forest, management, *III*: 82

J

- Jacoby, E. H., *III*: 179
- Jaffee, L., *VI*: 159
- Jaibi, B., *VI*: 31, 106
- Jamaica, building, earthquake and hurricane effects, *IV*: 89
- Japan
 - agriculture
 - co-operative credit, *V*: 150
 - planning, *VII*: 14
 - assistance, external, *IV*: 11
 - beach mineral deposits, *II*: 120
 - birth rates, *V*: 22
 - cargoes bulk handling, *IV*: 166
 - carrying capacity of land, *I*: 24
 - charcoal, burning technique, *III*: 94
 - death rates, *V*: 22
 - development, *I*: 180
 - economy, transformation, *II*: 7
 - fertilizer practice, *III*: 30
 - fish breeding, *III*: 157
 - fish sausages, *III*: 165
 - fish use nutrition programme, *III*: 236
 - fish, greater use, *V*: 124
 - food consumption, *I*: 38
 - food supplementation, *VII*: 101
 - freight handling, *IV*: 159
 - geothermal drilling, *II*: 178
 - harbour construction, *I*: 144; *IV*: 164
 - income, *I*: 38
 - kitchen cars, *III*: 238

Japan (*continued*)

- land reform, *III*: 179; *VII*: 90
 - mass communications, *I*: 211
 - nutrition, extension, *III*: 194
 - planning, *I*: 175, 178
 - population, *I*: 24
 - port and harbour, Technical Research Institute, *IV*: 164
 - poultry egg industry, *III*: 114
 - public health, *V*: 65
 - centre system, *V*: 74
 - joint community health planning, *V*: 74
 - and population, *V*: 70
 - pulpwood plantations, fertilization, *III*: 84
 - railway mechanization, *IV*: 154
 - rice
 - blast, antibiotics use, *III*: 71
 - breeding, *III*: 62
 - breeding, economic evaluation, *III*: 55
 - cropping mechanization, *III*: 244
 - stem-borer, systemic materials use, *III*: 71
 - saridele production, *V*: 124
 - small industry, *IV*: 25
 - steel industry, *I*: 128; *IV*: 64
 - television broadcasting services, *VI*: 149
 - training foreign workers, *IV*: 28
 - tuberculosis, eradication, *V*: 117
 - vocational training, *VI*: 89
 - volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, *VI*: 149
- Java, population problems, *V*: 8
- Jenkins, J., *III*: 91
- Johnson, H. W., *VI*: 67
- Johnson, S. E., *III*: 202
- Joint community health planning, Japan, *V*: 74
- Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubno, *VII*: 51
- Jordan
 - highway, and phosphates transport costs, *IV*: 137
 - poliomyelitis, epidemic, *V*: 114
 - roads and economy, *I*: 138
- Joshi, A. C., *VI*: 56, 59, 93, 127, 159
- Joyce, J. A., *I*: 111

K

- Kaigl, V., *I*: 42
- Kaldo, steel-making method, *IV*: 69
- Kambona, *III*: 8
- Kamenov, E. G., *V*: 43
- Kampala, building in, *I*: 134
- Kamtchatka, volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Kanpur, Institute of Technology, *VI*: 107
- Karachi Plan, *VI*: 33
- Karmali River, *I*: 62; *VI*: 58, 118

- Karmi, Z. M., *VI*: 45
- Karotamm, N. G., *III*: 205
- Karo, H. A., *II*: 11
- Katzin, A. G., *I*: 42
- Kay, H. D., *III*: 141, 144, 145
- Kazakhstan
 - agricultural districts development, *V*: 149
 - industrial growth, *IV*: 32
 - research establishments, *I*: 55
 - rural development, *I*: 164
- Keay, R., *III*: 78, 88
- Kellogg, C. E., *III*: 18, 28, 50, 256, 257
- Kelly, H. C., *VI*: 44, 128, 158
- Kennedy, J. F., *I*: 50; *VIII*: 15
- Kenya
 - district agricultural officer, *VI*: 120
 - farm institutes, *VII*: 98
 - farm management, training centres, *III*: 196
 - farmers training centres, *III*: 191; *VI*: 120
 - fragmentation holdings consolidation, *III*: 182
 - geranium oil, *IV*: 123
 - land fragmentation, *V*: 133
 - provincial agricultural officer, *VI*: 120
 - public health, *V*: 73
 - National Reference Health Centre, *V*: 76
 - rural centre programme, *V*: 76
 - road building, *IV*: 148
 - specialist research stations, *VI*: 120
 - tourism revenue, *III*: 11
 - volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Key drilling, *II*: 119
- Keyfitz, N., *V*: 31, 41
- Khan, Ayub, *I*: 6; *VIII*: 12
- Kharagpur Institute, *VI*: 98
- Khartoum, poliomyelitis epidemic, *V*: 114
- Khuzestan, electric power, planning, *II*: 162
- Kikuyuland, land fragmentation, *V*: 133
- Kingwill, D. G., *III*: 12, 254
- Kirghizia, nomads, *I*: 164
- Kitchen stoves, use of solar energy, *II*: 182
- Kivu Lake, fishery development, *III*: 160
- Klatt, *III*: 178
- Knierim, G. C., *III*: 45
- Korea, farm management, *III*: 195
- Kotovskiy, G. G., *III*: 185
- Kovda, V. A., *I*: iii, 35, 54; *VI*: 96
- Krasnoyarsk, hydroelectric plan, *I*: 11
- Krushchev, N. S., *I*: 50; *VIII*: 13
- Kuan Tzu, *I*: 232
- Kufuor, F. A., *VI*: 61, 71, 127
- Kuprievich, V. F., *VI*: 55
- Kuwait
 - artesian basin, *I*: 226
 - education
 - adult, *VI*: 118
 - programmes, *VI*: 58

Kuwait, education (*continued*)
school structure, *VI*: 58
sciences, *VI*: 58
Kwashiorkor, *I*: 100; *V*: 122

L

Laboratories, industrial, *I*: 189
Labour cost, and mechanization, *III*: 241
Labour force, working population, *V*: 38
Labour-intensive methods, *IV*: 18
Labour resources, statistics, *IV*: 41
Labour-saving equipment, *IV*: 19
Labour studies, International Institute for
Labour Studies, *VI*: 4, 123, 164
Laclavère, G., *I*: iii, 42; *II*: 179
Lacq, natural gas, *II*: 139
Lake
fishery
deep water, artificial circulation, *III*: 160
resources assessment, *III*: 160
Lake Chad, low lying soil, *III*: 19
Lake Kivu, fishery development, *III*: 160
Lake Superior, low grade ores concentration,
II: 121
Lambert, R., *VI*: 92, 117
Land
capability
classification, *III*: 18
consolidation
controlled rotation, *III*: 183
operational programme, *III*: 182
drainage, *III*: 43
fragmentation, *V*: 133
marginal, conservation, *III*: 10
ownership, by government, *V*: 167
redistribution
collective farm unit, *III*: 179
ownership to tenant, *III*: 179
reform, *V*: 147
and community development, *V*: 152
compensation, *VII*: 91
and inheritance laws, *VII*: 91
settlement
aerial survey, *III*: 183
climatological data study, *III*: 184
extension service, *III*: 185
farming unit, *III*: 185
farming system, *III*: 184
mapping, *III*: 183
new population introduction, *III*: 183
nomad cultivation, *III*: 183
suitability assessment, *III*: 183
and tenure reform, *III*: 184
units, *III*: 6
Land-use
mechanization, *III*: 241
survey, *II*: 34, 38
Lange, O., *VIII*: 4, 60

Languages of the Conference, *I*: 44
Laos
whole-basin development
Lower Mekong, *I*: 74; *II*: 91
Lara, C., *VI*: 46
Larderello
geothermal energy exploration, *II*: 178
geyser utilization, *I*: 12
Large scale farming, mechanization, *III*:
242, 247
Large-scale production, *IV*: 24
Larrogue, E., *V*, 43
Latifundia, *V*: 133
Latin America
adults training, *VI*: 88
agricultural credit programmes, *V*: 150
alliance for progress, *IV*: 11
ancient food import, *I*: 30
apprenticeship, *IV*: 44; *VI*: 83
big town attraction, *V*: 132
birth rates, *V*: 20, 22
death rates, *V*: 20, 22
demographic age distributions, *V*: 24
demographic centre, *I*: 88
diarrheal diseases, *V*: 116
economy, oriented credits, *VII*: 93
education development, *VI*: 32
hydroelectric potential, *I*: 11
industrial growth, *IV*: 19
latifundium system, *V*: 134
life expectancy, *V*: 19
long range fishing, *III*: 155
malaria eradication, *V*: 113
natural population increase, *V*: 14
nutritional diseases, *VII*: 100
paper industry, *I*: 126
population problems, *V*: 8
primary education, *VI*: 33
research in tropical medicine; *V*: 98
training centres, *I*: 239
transport loans, *IV*: 132
water supply, *II*: 55
yellow fever epidemic, *V*: 118
Latin American Centre of Mathematics,
Buenos Aires, *I*: 55; *VI*: 80; *VII*: 33
Latin American Centre of Physics, Rio de
Janeiro, *I*: 55; *VI*: 80; *VII*: 33
Latin American Conference, Santiago, *VI*: 35
Laudelout, *III*: 50
Laugier, H., *VI*: 28; *VIII*: 4, 83
LD steel-making method, *IV*: 69
Lead, *I*: 130
consumption, *I*: 18
smelting, *IV*: 73
use of, *IV*: 72
Leather
Central Leather Research Institute, India,
I: 191
industry, *III*: 225

Lebanon, poliomyelitis, morbidity, *V*: 114
 Lebughe, *III*: 9
 Legislation
 minerals, *I*: 83
 in mining, *II*: 106
 water resources, *I*: 73
 Leighton, A. H., *V*: 42; *VI*: 161
 Leitch, I., *V*: 119
 Lengyel, B., *VI*: 100, 101, 126
 Leonardite, use, *II*: 144
 Leopard men, *V*: 82
 Leprosy, *I*: 151
 incidence, *V*: 48
 sulphone treatment, *V*: 118
 Level of nutrition, *III*: 227
 Levelling instruments, *II*: 32
 Lewis, W. B., *I*: 42
 Liberia, Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 10
 Libya
 age structure, *I*, 88
 artesian basin, *I*: 225
 poliomyelitis, morbidity, *V*: 114
 Life expectation, *I*: 37, 116; *V*: 19; *VI*: 10
 Light industry, *IV*: 15
 development, *I*: 180
 and industrialization process, *VII*: 112
 in small towns, *V*: 154
 Lighthouses, navigational aid, *IV*: 165
 Lignite, upgrading, *II*: 142
 Ligutti, L. G., *III*: 251
 Linear programming models, *II*: 18
 Linz-Donawitz, steel-making method, *IV*: 69
 Literacy
 campaign
 adult education, *VI*: 111, 116
 planning, *VI*: 115
 and communications, *IV*: 184
 National Union for the Eradication of Illiteracy, Italy, *VI*: 116
 Lithium, Lithium 6 Deuteride, *I*: 17
 Lithosphere, *I*: 6
 Livestock
 artificial insemination, *III*: 114
 diseases
 bovine pleuropneumonia, *III*: 135
 foot-and-mouth disease, *III*: 133
 hemorrhagic septicaemia, *III*: 135
 parasites infection, *III*: 137
 rinderpest, *III*: 131
 feeding
 game, *III*: 128
 pigs, *III*: 127
 poultry, *III*: 127
 sheeps, *III*: 126
 grazing requirement, *III*: 118
 husbandry conditions, *III*: 106
 importation, *III*: 110
 for cross-breeding, *III*: 110

Friesian cattle, *III*: 110
 grading-up local stock, *III*: 111
 milk yield, *III*: 111
 improvement by breeding, *III*: 105
 indigenous type, improvement, *III*: 107
 management,
 balanced farming, *III*: 118
 breed selection, *III*: 121
 disease control, *III*: 118
 feeding, *III*: 118
 hard mixes, *III*: 122
 number control, *III*: 118, 122
 rational breeding, *III*: 122
 requirements, *III*: 101
 marketing, *III*: 207
 and mineral deficiencies of soil, *III*: 123
 performance testing, *III*: 115
 production policy, *III*: 103
 as rural power, *III*: 103
 type choice, *III*: 106
 Living standards
 and energy consumption, *II*: 151
 and fertility, *V*: 15
 and mortality, *V*: 15
 national, *I*: 37
 rising, *VI*: 22
 urban life, *V*: 137
 Location of industry, *I*: 122
 arbitrary dispersion, *VII*: 112
 estates, *VI*: 112
 integration with agriculture, *VII*: 111
 polarization phenomenon, *VII*: 111
 technical and economic factors, *VII*: 111
 Lockspeiser, B., *I*: 111
 Locomotive, railway, *IV*: 156
 Loken, R. D., *VI*: 30, 43, 132
 Lopez Mateos, A., *VIII*: 10
 Lorenzetto, A., *VI*: 116
 Louvain University, *VI*: 129
 Low rainfall area, cultivation, dust mulching, *III*: 48
 Lower Mekong River, whole-basin development, *I*: 74; *II*: 91
 Lubuk Valley, *I*: 62
 Lukas, J., *I*: 42; *VIII*: 4, 7, 82
 Lyallpur Agricultural College, *IV*: 108

M

Machine building industry
 automation, programme-control, *IV*: 79
 expansion, *IV*: 77
 output, *IV*: 77
 planning, *IV*: 78
 training in, *IV*: 80
 Machine tools, *I*: 131
 programme-controlled, *IV*: 79
 Mackey, S., *VI*: 97
 Macmillan, H., *I*: 50; *VIII*: 15

- Macura, M., *V*: 34, 41, *VI*: 31
- Madagascar
 agriculture mechanization, *III*: 244
 cacao breeding, *III*: 60
 Centre d'Océanographie et des Pêches de
 Nosy-Bé, *III*: 149
 fertilizers use, results, *III*: 35
 foliar diagnosis, *III*: 32
 industrial crop
 cotton, *III*: 52
 sisal, *III*: 53
 plant protection, special research station,
III: 74
 prestressed concrete, bridge building, *IV*:
 92
 road network, *IV*: 143
 rural development, *I*: 164
 soil and vegetation maps, *III*: 18
 sugar-cane borers, biological control, *III*:
 70
 veterinary research, national organization,
III: 139
- Madras, Indian Institute of Technology, *VI*:
 108
- Magnetic mineral separation techniques, *II*:
 123
- Maheu, R., *I*: 57; *VI*: 5, 25, 115; *VIII*: 3, 34
- Maize
 processing, *III*: 222
 rust disease, *III*: 66
 selection of races, *III*: 61
- Malaria, *I*: 151
 control, *V*: 17, 54
 eradication, *V*: 113
 health statistics, *V*: 58, 60
 health research, administration, *V*: 94
 incidence, *V*: 47
 resistance to insecticides, *V*: 113
- Malaya
 road building, *IV*: 149
 rural migrants adjustment, *V*: 168
 timber, growth rate, *IV*: 113
 urbanization adjustment, *I*: 172
- Malayan Trade Union Congress, *VI*: 123
- Malecki, I., *VI*: 96
- Mali
 co-operative mechanized farming, *III*: 247
 fertilizer trials, *III*: 30
- Malinschi, V., *VI*: 28
- Malnutrition
 beri beri disease, *V*: 95
 endemic goitre, *V*: 95
 health research, administration, *V*: 94
- Malthus, *V*: 11, 32
- Man, adaptation to environment, *I*: 23
- Management, *I*: 120
 administrative staff college, Henley, *VI*:
 131; *VII*: 87
 colleges and institutions, *VI*: 131
 computer use, *IV*: 46
 governmental policy, *IV*: 46
 improvement, *IV*: 44
 manpower, *I*: 93; *IV*: 39
 operational factors, *IV*: 50
 strategy of action, *IV*: 45
 tasks and functions, *IV*: 45
 top, training, *VII*: 87
 training, *IV*: 46; *VI*: 129; *VII*: 86
 productivity centres, *VII*: 87
 Turin International Centre for Advanced
 Technical and Vocational Training,
VI: 132
- Manager's factory, *IV*: 25
- Manganese, *I*: 130
 concentration, *II*: 124
 crushing, *II*: 122
- Mangoky, soil survey, *III*: 18
- Mangrove, plywood bonding, *IV*: 117
- Manpower, *I*: 119
 assessment, *I*: 89; *VII*: 81
 and training programmes, *VI*: 105
 budgeting, *IV*: 40
 and economy, *I*: 90
 and education planning, *VI*: 42
 employment policy, *VII*: 82
 forecasting, *VI*: 102, 104; *VII*: 82
 fuel industry, *II*: 156
 management, *I*: 93; *IV*: 39
 method of assessment, *IV*: 42
 planning, *I*: 90; *VI*: 82; *VII*: 81
 power industry, *II*: 156
 requirements, evaluation, *VI*: 107; *VII*: 81
 scientific and technological, *VI*: 26
 training, *I*: 90; *II*: 18; *IV*: 42; *VI*: 103;
VII: 85
 under-employment, *VII*: 80
- Manufacture
 cement, *I*: 134
 cheap radio receivers, *I*: 212
 detergents, *I*: 131
 glass, *I*: 134
 of standardized products, *V*: 71
 see also Production
- Map
 cadastral, *II*: 37
 of forest, topographic and planimetric, *III*:
 77
 geochemical, *II*: 118
 geological, *II*: 36, 99
 international, of the world, *II*: 26
 printing, *II*: 33
 for resources survey, *VII*: 64
 forests, *II*: 39
 soil, *II*: 39
 vegetation, *II*: 36
 water, *II*: 36
 revision, *VII*: 64
 scale, *II*: 36

- Map (*continued*)
 soil, *II*: 27, 41; *III*: 15
 scales, *III*: 16
 topomorphic, *II*: 36
 of vegetation, *III*: 18
- Mapping
 advantages, *II*: 25
 aerial photography, *II*: 29
 cadastral surveys, *I*: 71
 choice of scale, *II*: 27
 control, *II*: 33
 equipment and personnel, *II*: 29, 31
 existing maps, *II*: 26
 geological maps, *II*: 99
 international aid: *I*: 72
 interpretation, *II*: 30
 markers, *II*: 30
 photogeology, *II*: 100
 photogrammetry, air, *I*: 71
 regional cartographic conferences, *VII*: 66
 techniques, *II*: 28, 32, 36
 training, *I*: 72
- Marchal, E., *III*: 148
 Maréchal, A., *VIII*: 4
- Marine resources
 assessment, *III*: 157
 increasing, fish breeding, *III*: 157
 maintenance, *III*: 156
 world exploration, international co-operation, *III*: 148
- Market
 demand assessment, *VII*: 115
 research, *VII*: 116
 small, *VII*: 115
 steel production
 finished products demand, *IV*: 64
 minimum economic-sized plant, *IV*: 63
- Market price mechanism, *I*: 178
- Marketing
 agriculture, *III*: 176
 aid to small industry, *IV*: 26
 co-operatives, *III*: 168, 203
 difficulties, *IV*: 29
 fish, *III*: 167
 improvement, by transport planning, *IV*: 136
 livestock grading, *III*: 207
- Martin, E., *VI*: 161
 Martinovsky, V. S., *IV*: 94
 Martins, A., *VI*: 34, 43
 Marussi, A., *II*: 34
 Marx, *V*: 12
- Mass communications, *I*: 210
- Mass education, communication media, *VI*: 145
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, *VI*: 131
 development programmes, *IV*: 47
- Materials
 re-use of, *II*: 14
 substitution of, *II*: 14
- Maternal and child health, *V*: 126
- Mathematics
 education
 primary, *VI*: 55, 67
 secondary, *VI*: 60
 elementary school, *I*: 204
 Latin American Centre of Mathematics, Buenos Aires, *I*: 55; *VI*: 80
 in technical education, *VI*: 85
- Mattarazzo philanthropies, Brazil, *V*: 105
- Mauritania, road transport development, *IV*: 143
- Mauritius, malaria incidence, *V*: 54
- Maxwell, R., *VI*: 112
- Maybury, R., *VI*: 140, 153
- Mayobre, J. A., *I*: *III*, 117
- Mbadiwe, K. O., *VI*: 9
- McCreary, *III*: 233
- McDermott, W., *I*: 42; *VIII*: 4, 15, 95
- Mead, M., *I*: 172; *V*: 176, 179
- Measles, incidence, *V*: 118
- Measuring stations, hydro-meteorological, *II*: 156
- Measuring units of energy, *II*: 152
- Mechanization
 in agriculture, *I*: 26; *II*: 6; *V*: 148
 crop harvesting, *III*: 245
 difficulties, *III*: 241
 draught animals, *III*: 212
 fertilizer application, *III*: 246
 impediments, *III*: 243
 land-use, *III*: 241
 machinery testing, *III*: 248
 servicing problems, *III*: 247
 and smallholdings, *III*: 243
 state collectives, *III*: 247
 on steep slopes, *III*: 246
 tractors, *III*: 213, 245
 training requirement, *III*: 248
 USSR, *I*: 85
 virgin land clearance, *III*: 246
- forestry, *III*: 245
 plantation establishment, *III*: 93
 timber extraction, *III*: 92
 in irrigation, *III*: 246
 large-scale farming, *III*: 247
 mining, *I*: 85; *II*: 133
 in railway construction, *IV*: 153
- Medical research
 administration, *V*: 94
 collaboration, *V*: 108
 co-ordination, *I*: 161
 councils, *V*: 104
 health services, *V*: 94
 and local conditions, *V*: 99
 policy, *V*: 100

Medical research (*continued*)
 problems to be investigated, *I*: 160
 programme, *I*: 161
 statistical data, *V*: 93
 training, *V*: 106
 world centre for medical research, *I*: 240
 Medical science, *I*: 38
 Medicine
 chemotherapy, *V*: 97
 curative, *V*: 63
 Dakar faculty of medicine, *V*: 91
 personnel, *V*: 67
 and population growth, *I*: 222
 preventive, *V*: 63
 research, *V*: 93
 and telecommunication, *I*: 213
 in tropical areas, *V*: 96, 102
 world centre for medical research, *I*: 240
 Mediterranean civilization, water-wheel, *II*:
 4
 Mediterranean Regional Project, *VI*: 34, 105
 Meetings, informal, of the Conference, *I*: 46
 Mekong River Project, *I*: 74; *II*: 91
 Membership of the Advisory Panel, Confer-
 ence, *I*: 42
 Meningitis
 belt, *V*: 118
 cerebro-spinal, epidemics, *V*: 118
 Mental disorders, operative factors, *V*: 77
 Mental health, *V*: 77
 decentralized service, *V*: 89
 drugs, and organic treatment, *V*: 89
 education, *V*: 89
 epidemiological techniques, *V*: 82
 and fear of the future, *V*: 81
 goitre incidence, *V*: 91
 and liver complaints, *V*: 91
 out-patient service, *V*: 89
 personnel training, *V*: 90
 and physical health, *V*: 91
 and social change, *V*: 77
 survey, *V*: 85
 village scheme, *V*: 87
 Mertens, C., *V*: 42
 Messages to the Conference, *VIII*: 5
 Brazil, *VIII*: 5
 Canada, *VIII*: 6
 Czechoslovakia, *VIII*: 7
 Ethiopia, *VIII*: 7
 France, *VIII*: 8
 India, *VIII*: 9
 Indonesia, *VIII*: 9
 Liberia, *VIII*: 10
 Mexico, *VIII*: 10
 Nigeria, *VIII*: 11
 Pakistan, *VIII*: 12
 Tunisia, *VIII*: 12
 United Arab Republic: *VIII*: 14
 United Kingdom, *VIII*: 15

United States of America, *VIII*: 15
 USSR, *VIII*: 13
 Metal
 in ancient times, *I*: 17
 ferro-alloy
 producers, *IV*: 72
 and steel industry, *IV*: 72
 non-additive
 market, *IV*: 72
 producers, *IV*: 72
 non-ferrous, *I*: 130
 production, *I*: 128
 refineries, *IV*: 73
 smelters, *IV*: 73
 techniques today, *I*: 17
 Metallurgical industries
 aluminium smelter project, Ghana, *IV*: 31
 location, *IV*: 31
 Metallurgy, new techniques, *IV*: 73
 Meteorology
 and fertilizer use, *I*: 64
 and mobile communication transmitters,
 IV: 206
 research and local conditions, *I*: 53
 satellites use, *IV*: 216
 Mexico
 air transport, *IV*: 172
 electricity from geothermal energy, *I*: 12
 engineering output, *IV*: 77
 fluorite crushing, *II*: 122
 geothermal plant, Pathé, *II*: 178
 industrial estates, *IV*: 35
 Institute of Health and Tropical Diseases,
 V: 101
 iron, direct reduction, *IV*: 67
 maize flour mill, *IV*: 100
 Message at the Opening Plenary Session,
 VIII: 3
 Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 10
 multipurpose harbour, *IV*: 167
 paper consumption, *IV*: 111
 paper, from banana stalks, *IV*: 115
 Polytechnic Institute, *V*: 101
 Rio Grande River development, *II*: 92
 roads and economy, *I*: 139
 roadway construction, opening of fertile
 land, *IV*: 137
 rural electrification, *II*: 172
 small scale industry, *I*: 122
 Guarantee and Development Fund, *IV*:
 29
 soil study, for irrigation potential, *III*: 18
 steel works, *I*: 129
 tidal power opportunity, *II*: 185
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
 water
 conduits lining, *II*: 75
 development policy, *II*: 57
 economy in utilization, *II*: 57

- Mexico, water (*continued*)
 purification, *II*: 79
 whole-basin development, Papaloapan River, *II*: 88
- Micro-nutrients, soil requirement, *III*: 33
- Microscopy, ore, *IV*: 74
- Middle East
 ancient irrigation, *I*: 30
 building and earthquakes, *IV*: 89
 energy, available, *I*: 37
 fuel, *I*: 10
 population at working age, *V*: 24
 training centres, *I*: 239
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Middle East Technical University
- Migrant workers, mental health, *V*: 84
- Migrants integration, community planning policies, *V*: 169
- Migration
 patterns, *V*: 135
 and population growth, *V*: 15
 rural, *I*: 162; *V*: 131, 133
 adjustment, *V*: 167
 towns, *V*: 131
 population adjustment, *V*: 133, 167
- Mildew, grapevine protection, *III*: 68
- Military expenditure, *V*: 3
- Milk
 clean production, *III*: 142
 conveying, *III*: 145
 dairy technology, *I*: 109
 drying, *III*: 144
 pasteurization, *III*: 141
 processing, *III*: 142
 protein supply, *V*: 124
 recording centres, *III*: 116
 special substitutes, in diarrheal diseases, *V*: 117
 standardization, *III*: 144
 transport by pipeline, *IV*: 178
 yield
 imported livestock, *III*: 111
 indigenous livestock, *III*: 109
- Milk-fish, pond culture, *III*: 161
- Millet processing, *III*: 222
- Milwaukee, sewage conversion into fertilizer, *II*: 14
- Mine circus, *II*: 130
- Mineral development policy, *II*: 104
 conservation, *II*: 97, 107
 exploitation, *II*: 103
 funds conversion, *II*: 97
 home consumption, *II*: 97
 legislation, *II*: 106
 national mining service, *II*: 98
 survey and evaluation, *II*: 99
- Mineral resources
 energy for processing, *II*: 103
 inventory
 financing, *VII*: 73
 personnel training, *VII*: 71
 State monopoly, *II*: 104
- Mineralogy, ore microscopy, *IV*: 74
- Minerals
 in ancient times, *I*: 16
 assessment of deposits, *I*: 19
 concentration, *I*: 84
 manpower training, *II*: 125
 market, *II*: 125
 methods, *II*: 122
 legislation, *II*: 107
 consumption, *II*: 141
 depletion, *II*: 141
 deposits, large-scale mining, *II*: 135
 deposits assessment, *I*: 19
 development policy, *I*: 83
 evaluation, *II*: 102
 exploitation, rate of, *IV*: 72
 exploration, *I*: 84
 field geology, *II*: 115
 funds allocation, *VII*: 73
 geochemical method, *II*: 117
 geophysical method, *II*: 116
 international co-operation, *II*: 196
 photogeology, *II*: 115
 technical advisory board, *II*: 196
 exportation form, *VII*: 73
- heavy
 in beach sand, *II*: 119
 in sea sand, *II*: 120
 laboratory for analyses and testing, *II*: 102
 legislation, *I*: 83; *VII*: 72
 market, *II*: 125
 mechanization, *I*: 85
 mining technology: *I*: 85
 new discoveries, techniques, *I*: 17
 processing
 concentration methods, *II*: 123
 separation techniques, *II*: 123
- prospecting methods
 field geology, *II*: 115
 geobotanical, *II*: 120
 geochemical, *II*: 117
 geophysical, *II*: 116
 photogeology, *II*: 115
 test drilling, *II*: 118
- soil deficiencies
 effects on cattle, *III*: 123
 remedies, *III*: 124
 survey, *II*: 101
 training, *I*: 84
 transport cost, *IV*: 73
 transport by pipeline, *I*: 147
 world shortage, *II*: 141
- Minifundia, *V*: 133
- Mining
 conveyors design, *II*: 132
 Diesel locomotives use, *II*: 132

- Mining (*continued*)
- equipment, *II*: 130
 - exploration methods, *II*: 115
 - exploitation, *II*: 103, 108
 - Government services and incentives, *II*: 110
 - leases, *II*: 109
 - royalty systems, *II*: 109
 - titles, *II*: 108
 - financing, *II*: 104
 - foreign experts, *II*: 105
 - iron-ore, *II*: 130
 - labour problems, *II*: 130
 - large scale
 - equipment, *II*: 131
 - planning, *II*: 135
 - research, *II*: 131
 - legislation, *VII*: 73
 - aims, *II*: 108
 - arbitration of conflicts, *II*: 110
 - conservation measures, *II*: 107
 - and foreign investment, *II*: 107
 - and foreign labour, *II*: 106
 - management, *II*: 105
 - mechanization
 - and labour, *II*: 133
 - necessity, *II*: 134
 - and training, *II*: 134
 - methods, *II*: 128
 - mineral, *I*: 83, 85
 - mine circus plant, *II*: 130
 - mine ventilation, *II*: 132
 - national service, *II*: 98
 - open cast, *I*: 85
 - personnel training, *II*: 99, 111, 130, 134
 - policy, *VII*: 71
 - prospecting, *II*: 114
 - small-scale
 - equipment, *II*: 130
 - exploration, *II*: 114
 - personnel training, *II*: 130
 - survey, *II*: 99
 - conventional methods, *II*: 100
 - geology *II*: 99
 - mapping, *II*: 99
 - photogeology, *II*: 99
 - technology, *I*: 85
 - underground, medium size, *II*: 130
 - United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, *II*: 196
- Mining Bank of Bolivia, *I*: 73
- Minnow, N., *VI*: 156, 159
- Mixed economy
 - development
 - Governmental sector activity, *VII*: 8
 - private sector activity, *VII*: 8
- Mobile communications transmission
 - aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 207
 - base stations, *IV*: 206
 - emergency service, *IV*: 206
 - for floods, *IV*: 206
 - health services, *IV*: 205
 - maritime use, *IV*: 209
 - meteorological service, *IV*: 206
 - outpost stations, *IV*: 206
 - police service, *IV*: 206
 - public utility services, *IV*: 207
 - radar system, *IV*: 209
 - system planning, *IV*: 207
 - telegram, *IV*: 206
 - VHF radiotelephone system, *IV*: 206
- Model, econometric, *V*: 34
- Model building, demographic interrelations, *V*: 33
- Mohler, *III*: 129
- Molluscicides, for livestock sanitation, *III*: 138
- Molybdenum, production of, *I*: 130
- Mongolia
 - doctor/population ratio, *V*: 68
 - fuel upgrading, *II*: 142
 - industrial progress, *IV*: 33
 - industrialization, *I*: 166
 - industrialization and rural development, *V*: 158
 - integrated programme, *II*: 21
 - natural resources assessment, *II*: 22
 - veterinarians training, *II*: 22
 - water prospecting, *II*: 65
- Mono-sulphite pulping process, *IV*: 116
- Monoculture, dangers of, *III*: 256
- Morf, J. J., *VI*: 101
- Morocco
 - artesian basin, *I*: 225
 - audio-visual media, *VI*: 153
 - building, self-help system, *IV*: 90
 - employment organization, *I*: 93
 - fish flour production, *III*: 165
 - fish use, *III*: 236; *V*: 124
 - national improvement and unemployment, *IV*: 40
 - soil organic matter, waste use, *III*: 33
- Morse, D. A., *I*: 59; *IV*: 39; *VI*: 4; *VIII*: 3, 32
- Mortality
 - and economic conditions, *V*: 16
 - measures, *V*: 18
 - rate, *V*: 19
- Mosher, *III*: 39
- Mosonyi, E., *II*: 52, 86
- Mostertman, L. J., *VI*: 161
- Motorization, fishing boats, *III*: 152
- Mozambique, volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- MRP, *see* Mediterranean Regional Project
- Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, *VII*: 56
- Murakamia, S., *VI*: 89
- Mutations induced in plant breeding, *III*: 59

N

Nairobi, pumice deposits, *I*: 134
 Nancy University, *VI*: 80
 Nasser, G. A., *VIII*: 14
 National Atlas Unit, India, *V*: 165
 National Capital Region, India, *V*: 165
 National Company of the Rhône, *II*: 87
 National Geographic Institute, France, *II*: 33
 National income, *per caput*, *I*: 116
 National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, United Kingdom, *II*: 146
 National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, United Kingdom, *III*: 245, 248
 National Institute of Science and Technology, Philippines, *IV*: 122
 National Institute of Food Technology, Israel, *V*: 127
 National Malaria Control Programme, India, *V*: 95
 National parks, *III*: 8
 National Planning Board, Finland, *I*: 173
 National Planning Office, Finland, *V*: 155
 National Reference Health Centre, Kenya, *V*: 76
 National scientific policies, *VII*: 21
 common traits, *VII*: 27
 National Small Industries Corporation, India, *IV*: 28
 National Standards Institution, *I*: 124
 National Union for the Eradication of Illiteracy, Italy, *VI*: 116
 Nationalization, *I*: 183
 Native healer, and mental health, *V*: 86
 Natural gas, *I*: 82
 discovery, *II*: 5
 exploitation, *II*: 139
 Lacq, *II*: 139
 transport, *II*: 139
 transport by pipeline, *I*: 147
 utilization, *II*: 139
 Natural improvement, *I*: 94
 Natural resources, *I*: 31; *III*: 5
 conservation, *II*: 12
 techniques, *II*: 13
 development, *II*: 13
 energy, survey, *VII*: 74
 human, survey, *VII*: 77
 interrelation, *II*: 10
 legislation, *II*: 20
 minerals, survey, *VII*: 71
 planning, foreign assistance, *VII*: 64
 soil, survey, *VII*: 66
 topographic survey, *VII*: 64
 utilization, *VII*: 63
 water, survey, *VII*: 69
 Natural science, *I*: 35
 Nature, interference with, *I*: 4
 Navarre, R., *VI*: 94

Navigation

aeronautical, telecommunication system, *IV*: 207
 aids, *I*: 144
 barges, *IV*: 168
 ferry boat, *IV*: 166
 harbour
 construction, *IV*: 164
 facilities, *IV*: 164
 multipurpose, *IV*: 167
 operations, *IV*: 167
 inland waterways, *IV*: 162
 seaways, *IV*: 163
 unconventional craft, *IV*: 169
 vessel, new types, *IV*: 167
 Nehemiah, J. V. A., *I*: 111
 Nehru, J., *I*: 116; *IV*: 4, 101
 Nepal, hydroelectric power, *I*: 61
 Neri, P., *VI*: 149
 Netherlands
 air-survey techniques, *III*: 16
 food consumption, *I*: 38
 health programme priorities, *V*: 65
 income, *I*: 38
 New Britain, geothermal drilling, *II*: 178
 New sources of energy and energy development, report, *II*: 177; *V*: 149
 New town
 educative role, *V*: 172
 planning, *V*: 170
 New Valley, irrigation project, *III*: 6
 New Zealand
 death and birth rates, *V*: 22
 electricity from geothermal energy, *I*: 12
 forestry, new species plantation, *III*: 81
 geothermal power plant, Wairakei, *II*: 169, 178
 pasture, breeding, *III*: 62
 soil profiles study, *III*: 19
 soil, micro-nutrients deficiencies, *III*: 33
 training in mining, *II*: 112
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
 wheat, *actea* variety, *III*: 55
 Newcastle disease
 infection forms, *III*: 137
 vaccination, *III*: 137
 Newspapers, *I*: 210
 Newsprint
 demand forecast, *VI*: 138
 raw materials, *IV*: 155
 Nickel
 geochemical exploration, *II*: 118
 producers, *IV*: 73
 production, *I*: 130
 use of, *IV*: 73
 Niger
 cerebro-spinal meningitis, epidemic, *V*: 118
 water policy, *II*: 56

Nigeria

- agriculture stagnation, *V*: 146
- Aro Hospital for Nervous Diseases, *V*: 87
- cotton, bacterial blight pest, *III*: 69
- culture rotation, mixed crops, *III*: 52
- dam, Kainji, *II*: 91
- direct wire broadcasting, *IV*: 199
- electricity, personnel training, *II*: 174
- fertilizer trials, *III*: 30
- food consumption, *I*: 38
- food supplementation, *VII*: 101
- forestry research, *IV*: 115
- groundnut production, *IV*: 123
- income *per caput*, *I*: 38, 116
- industrial estates and small industry, *IV*: 29
- Leopard Men Society, *V*: 82
- measles incidence, *V*: 118
- mechanization, rural emigration, *III*: 244
- medical research, *V*: 98
- mental health, *V*: 77
 - Yoruba survey, *V*: 85
- Message at the Opening Plenary Session, *VIII*: 3
- Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 11
- Niger River study, *II*: 91
- nutrition, ecological approach, *V*: 120
- nutritional survey, *III*: 232
- palm oil processing, *III*: 223; *IV*: 120
- paper consumption, *IV*: 111
- pig breeding, *III*: 113
- railway, mechanization, *IV*: 153
- railway, timber sleepers, *IV*: 155
- rural credit system, *III*: 202
- rural migration causes, *V*: 134
- sheep breeding, *III*: 114
- soil conservation, *III*: 18
- soya flour, *III*: 237; *V*: 124
- Teacher Training Colleges, *VI*: 126
- tropical rain forest, management, *III*: 82
- urban health services, *V*: 139
- urbanization, *V*: 132
- water
 - chemical and bacteriological analyses, *II*: 50
 - potable, *II*: 56
- Night-fishing, purse seine gear, *III*: 154
- Nile Valley, irrigation, whole-basin development, *III*: 37
- Nindi oil, processing, *IV*: 123
- Niobium, *I*: 130
- Nitisastro, W., *V*: 44
- Nitric acid, production, *I*: 133; *IV*: 85
- Nitrogen compounds, production, *IV*: 85
- Nomad settlement, and rural life, *V*: 169
- Non-ferrous metals, *I*: 130
- North Africa
 - glass bricks, production, *IV*: 93
 - paper from esparto grass, *IV*: 114

- rural unemployment, *V*: 146
- water inventory, *II*: 51
- North America
 - death and birth rates, *V*: 22
 - energy available, *I*: 37
 - income, average, *I*: 36
 - malaria eradication, *V*: 113
 - mental health, epidemiological survey, *V*: 85
 - population projections, *V*: 26
- North Borneo
 - road programme, *IV*: 152
 - United Nations Special Fund Project, *I*: 62
- North Caucasus Republic
 - industrialization and agriculture, *V*: 159
 - rural development, *I*: 164
- North Viet-Nam, soil science teaching, *III*: 199
- Northern Nigeria, cotton, bacterial blight pest, *III*: 69
- Norway, iron, electric smelting process, *IV*: 68
- Novotny, A., *VIII*: 7
- NSSC pulping, *IV*: 116
- Nuclear energy, *I*: 15, 48, 81, 241
- Nuclear fission, discovery, *II*: 6
- Nuclear power, *VII*: 75
 - costs, *II*: 185, 187
 - reactor systems, *II*: 185
 - research and training, *II*: 190
 - source of electric power, *II*: 186
- Nuclear research
 - European Centre for Nuclear Research, Meyrin, *VII*: 51
 - Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubno, *VII*: 51
- Numerical control, *IV*: 79
- Nutrition
 - aid programmes, *III*: 240
 - applied, programmes, *VII*: 101
 - boards, *V*: 121
 - crops
 - garden, *V*: 123
 - horticultural, *V*: 123
 - planning, *VII*: 100
 - department of health, *V*: 121
 - dietary deficiencies, *I*: 99
 - dietetics, *VII*: 100
 - diseases, *VII*: 100
 - anaemias, *V*: 123
 - endemic goitre, *V*: 123
 - protein-calorie deficiency, *V*: 122
 - vitamin A deficiency, *V*: 123
 - diversified diets, *I*: 100
 - education, *III*: 195
 - and administration, *V*: 125
 - Government action, *III*: 238
 - home economics, *III*: 238; *V*: 126

Nutrition, education (*continued*)
 maternal and child health services, *V*: 126
 programme, *V*: 121
 publicity campaign, *V*: 126
 feeding programmes, *VII*: 101
 food technology and research, *V*: 127
 food values, *IV*: 105
 Governmental programme
 hygiene programmes, *III*: 234
 reorientation of local agriculture, *III*: 234
 requirements, *III*: 233
 health service, *I*: 157
 improvement, by agriculture, *I*: 99
 international aid, *V*: 128
 level raising, *V*: 121
 malnutrition—poverty problems, *V*: 119
 national policy, *V*: 120
 personnel training, *VII*: 102
 policy, *III*: 227
 and population growth, *VI*: 21
 problems, ecological approach, *III*: 231;
V: 120
 protein deficiency, *V*: 122
 food supplementation, *VII*: 101
 research, *III*: 239; *VII*: 101
 sanitation, *VII*: 100
 social re-education, *VII*: 101
 status survey, *III*: 230
 statistics, *VII*: 100
 surveys, ecological approach, *V*: 120
 vulnerable groups, *V*: 121
 Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad: *V*: 106
 Nutritional status surveys, *VII*: 100
 Nuts, processing of cashew nuts, *III*: 225
 Nyanza Province, land fragmentation, *V*: 133
 Nyasaland, tenure arrangement, *VII*: 92
 Nyasaland, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 light industry, *IV*: 16
 population growth, statistics recording, *V*: 56
 Nylon nets, efficiency and overfishing, *III*: 157

O

Object of the Conference, *I*: 41, 45
 Obolensky, K. P., *III*: 205
 Oceania
 energy, available, *I*: 37
 income, average, *I*: 37
 population increase, migration effect, *V*: 14
 population projections, *V*: 26
see also Pacific Islands

Oceanic research, *VII*: 50
 Oceanographic studies, *I*: 114
 Oceanography, fisheries development research, *III*: 148
 OECD, *see* Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
 OEEC, *see* Organization for European Economic Co-operation
 Officers of the Conference, *VIII*: 128
 Oil
 catalytic cracking, *II*: 136
 discovery methods, *II*: 119
 extraction, *I*: 127
 industry, state controlled, *II*: 105
 residue extraction, *III*: 223
 vegetable, *IV*: 120
 Oil palm, crossing varieties, *III*: 62
 Oilfruit, processing, *III*: 223
 Oilseeds
 processing
 of cotton seed, *III*: 223
 of fresh coconuts, *III*: 223
 Okhla, prototype production-cum-training centre, *VI*: 108
 Oldini, F., García, *VIII*: 4
 Olive oil processing, *III*: 223
 Onchocerciasis, incidence, *V*: 48
 One-crop system, soil degradation, *III*: 51
 Oomen, *V*: 123
 Operational factors of management, *IV*: 50
 Operational problems, *I*: 123
 Opex programme, United Nations, *II*: 197
 Ore
 analytical control, *IV*: 74
 concentration, *I*: 84; *II*: 121
 manpower training, *II*: 125
 methods, *II*: 125
 technical advancement information, *II*: 127
 technical requirements, *II*: 125
 drying, *II*: 125
 microscopy, *IV*: 74
 prospecting methods
 field geology, *II*: 115
 geobotanical, *II*: 120
 geochemical, *II*: 117
 geophysical, *II*: 116
 photogeology, *II*: 115
 recovery, *IV*: 73
 removal, equipment, *II*: 132
 small deposits, semi-mobile washers, *IV*: 74
 testing, *II*: 126
 Organizing for economic development, *I*: 174, 178
 Organization of American States, *I*: 172
 migrants integration, *V*: 169

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
 directorate for scientific affairs, *VI*: 105
 primary education, *VI*: 34
Organization for European Economic Co-operation, *I*: 84
Organizational problems of the Conference, *I*: 43
Output criteria, scale of production, *VII*: 114
Overfishing
 and marine resources maintenance, *III*: 156
 nylon nets use, *III*: 157
Over-population, rural areas, *V*: 134
Owen, W., *I*: 135; *IV*: 130
Oxygen, use in steel-making, *IV*: 68
Ozal, *III*: 38

P

Pacific Islands, population projections, *V*: 26
 see also South Pacific, Oceania
Packaging of food, *IV*: 107
Paints, *I*: 131
Pakistan
 artesian basin, *I*: 226
 building, substitute materials, *IV*: 94
 chromite crushing, *II*: 122
 Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, *IV*: 108
 economy, sectors activity, *VII*: 9
 engineering output, *IV*: 77
 fish as protein source, *V*: 124
 fishing industry potentialities, *III*: 236
 Indus Valley survey, *I*: 238
 irrigated areas, forecast, *III*: 38
 irrigation, *I*: 5
 Lyallpur Agricultural College, *IV*: 108
 Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 12
 nuclear power, prospect, *II*: 190
 railways, traffic income, *IV*: 141
 research and industry, *VII*: 34
 rural migrants adjustment, *V*: 168
 scientific policy, survey, *VII*: 30
 small industry, Governmental aid, *IV*: 29
 unemployment, *IV*: 40
 water works, *II*: 76
 waterways improvement, *IV*: 163
Pakistan West, irrigation, *I*: 5
Pal, B. P., *III*: 9
Palais des Nations, Geneva, *I*: 44
Paleocrassa, J., *VI*: 105
Palewski, G., *VIII*: 8
Pallavicino, A., *VI*: 90
Palm oil, *I*: 127
 bleachability, *IV*: 121
 milling methods, *IV*: 121
 processing, *III*: 223; *IV*: 121

West African Institute for Oil Palm Research, *IV*: 120
Panicum Maximum, organic manure, *III*: 33
Paper
 consumption, *IV*: 111
 demand, *I*: 126; *IV*: 112
 from eucalypts, *IV*: 114
 industry, *I*: 126
 basic data, *IV*: 115
 equipment, *IV*: 116
 establishment, *IV*: 115
 imported materials, *IV*: 116
 location, *IV*: 116
 pulping processes, *IV*: 116
 under extreme climates, *IV*: 117
 newsprint, *IV*: 115; *VI*: 138
 present production, *IV*: 111
 raw materials
 coniferous, *IV*: 111
 non-coniferous, *IV*: 113
 unconventional, *IV*: 114
Paperboard, demand, *I*: 126
Papers, list of, considered by the Conference, *VIII*: 149
Papers read at the Conference, *I*: 43
Papua and New Guinea Territory, agriculture development, *III*: 191
Papyrus, in paper industry, *IV*: 115
PAR, aeronautical radar, *IV*: 208
Parasites
 eradication, *V*: 17
 livestock infection, impact on human health, *III*: 137
Parker, A., *I*: 10, 11
Parlar, M. N., *VI*: 51
Participants in the Conference, *I*: 43
Pasteur Institute, Teheran, *V*: 100
Pasteurization, in milk handling, *III*: 141
Pasture
 and animal production
 for food, *III*: 118
 for power, *III*: 118
 breeding, *III*: 62
 degeneration, *III*: 119
 dry season feed, *III*: 119
 extent, *III*: 117
 fertilization, *III*: 120
 improvement, *III*: 117
 fertilizers, *III*: 120, 122
 marginal areas reseeding, *III*: 120
 new varieties, *III*: 119
 plant selection, *III*: 120
 watering, *III*: 120
 management, *III*: 118
 overgrazing, *III*: 119
Patel, J. S., *III*: 255
Peanuts, oil processing, *IV*: 122
Pedology, *II*: 41

Pelagic fish
coastal waters stock, *III*: 155
oceanographic research, *III*: 149
Penetrometer, *IV*: 89
Penman, F., *III*: 42
Penney, W., *I*: 42
Pentamidine, trypanosomiasis treatment, *V*: 115
Pereira, H. C., *III*: 47
Permanent Court of International Justice,
mining arbitration, *II*: 111
Persian Gulf, artesian basin, *I*: 226
Personnel
exchange, *VI*: 107
qualified shortage, *VI*: 18, 27
technical, training of, *I*: 120
Peru
engineering output, *IV*: 77
fisheries, *I*: 114
 food for undernourished, *III*: 169
 industrialization, *III*: 164
Fisheries Research Institute, *III*: 170
fish-meal industry, *III*: 147
jungle aerial survey, *III*: 183
long range fishing, *III*: 155
organic pollution of water, *I*: 8
paper from bagasse, *IV*: 114
philanthropists, *V*: 105
rural living standard, *V*: 147
urbanization adjustment, *I*: 172
volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
Pest and disease, plant
antibiotics use, *III*: 71
biological control, *III*: 70
breeding immunization, *III*: 69
 wheat, rust fungus, *III*: 69
control by systemic materials, *III*: 71
control equipment, *III*: 72
crop loss,
eradication
 army-worm, *III*: 69
 cotton, bacterial blight, *III*: 69
 grapevine, powdery mildew, *III*: 68
 weaver bird, *III*: 68
exclusion
 imported material control, *III*: 67
 plant quarantine, *III*: 67
protective cultural practices, *III*: 69
resistant varieties, *III*: 57
seed protection, *III*: 69
Pest Infestation Laboratory, United Kingdom, *IV*: 122
insect infestation of foodstuffs, control,
III: 218
Pesticides, *III*: 72
Peter, H. W., *V*: 41; *VI*: 112
Petrochemical industry, *I*: 133; *IV*: 33, 86;
VII: 114

Petroleum
by-products, *IV*: 86
catalytic cracking, *II*: 136
discovery, *II*: 5
personnel training, *II*: 137
products, *II*: 136
 crude oil, *II*: 136
 natural gas, *II*: 136
refineries, *II*: 137
reforming, *II*: 136
Second Petroleum Symposium, Teheran,
II: 198
technology, *I*: 82; *II*: 136
transport in dracone, *I*: 145; *IV*: 169
transport by pipeline, *I*: 147; *IV*: 178
Pett, L. B., *III*: 234
Pharmaceuticals, *I*: 131
Phenolformaldehyde, in particle-board
industry, *IV*: 117
Philippines
abaca mosaic virus, *III*: 66
agricultural credit programmes, *V*: 150
Agricultural Programme Division, *VI*:
120
air transport, *IV*: 172
Airport Civil Aeronautics Administration,
IV: 174
Bureau of Agricultural Extension, *VI*:
120
cadastral survey, *II*: 37
copra production, *IV*: 122
gold deposits survey, *II*: 101
Home Economics Programme Division,
VI: 120
metallurgy, pressure method, *IV*: 74
National Institute of Science and Tech-
nology, *IV*: 122
National Science Development Board,
VI: 125
roadway construction, opening of fertile
land, *IV*: 137
Rural Clubs Programme Division, *VI*:
120
Science Foundation, Science Teacher-
Training Institute, *VI*: 125
small industry Government aid, *IV*: 29
unemployment percentage, *IV*: 40
volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
Phillips, R. W., *VI*: 11
Phosphates
concentration, *II*: 124
discovery, *II*: 117
for grazing management, *III*: 120
transportation, and roads construction,
IV: 137
Phosphorus compounds, *III*: 32
plant location, *IV*: 85
production, *IV*: 85
superphosphate, *IV*: 85

- Photogeology, *II*: 100
 applications, *II*: 116
 photographs scale, *II*: 116
- Photography
 aerial
 and road planning, *I*: 139
 of soil, *I*: 101
- Photo-telegraphy, transmission media, *IV*: 189
- Physical resources, survey, *IV*: 9
- Physics
 Latin American Centre of Physics, Rio de Janeiro, *I*: 55; *VI*: 80; *VII*: 33
- Pieron, H., *VI*: 51
- Pig
 breeding
 importation, *III*: 113
 progeny testing, *III*: 113
 diseases
 African fever, *III*: 136
 hog cholera, *III*: 135
 feeding management, *III*: 127
- Pig-iron, large-scale production, *IV*: 24
- Pilot Area, agriculture improvement, *III*: 192
- Pilot centres
 agriculture, *VI*: 119
 extension service, for agriculture, *VII*: 98
 field trials, *III*: 180
- Pilot plants, *I*: 191
 chemical industry, *IV*: 84
 scientific research, *VII*: 34
- Pinchot, C., *II*: 53
- Pineapple
 culture, fertilizers use, *III*: 34
- Pinus radiata*, plywood bonding, *IV*: 117
- Pipeline
 cost, *IV*: 179
 Economic Commission for Europe, coal transport by pipeline, *IV*: 179
 products transported, *IV*: 178
 natural gas, *I*: 147
 technical advance, *IV*: 179
- Pisciculture, inland, *III*: 168
- Planning
 agriculture
 capital productivity, *VII*: 14
 and economy diversification, *VII*: 13
 output expanding, *VII*: 13
 pilot centres, *VII*: 98
 broadcasting system, *IV*: 200
 centralized system, *I*: 179; *V*: 166; *VII*: 7
 change assessment, *V*: 176
 community planning policies, *V*: 169
 compulsory, *I*: 173
 criteria, price-market mechanism, *VII*: 12
 development, *I*: 177
 for economic development, *I*: 174
 economic aid in, *I*: 117
- economic need, *I*: 223
- economy, *VII*: 5
 centralization *versus* decentralization, *VII*: 7
 critical evaluation, *VII*: 6
 free enterprise system, *VII*: 11
 general staff service, *VII*: 5
 Government and planners, *VII*: 3
 international assistance, *VII*: 40
 mixed system, *VII*: 8
 national decisions, *VII*: 42
 organizational arrangements, *VII*: 4
 and politics, *VII*: 5
 on regional basis, *VII*: 41
 socialist system, *VII*: 9
 State operational machinery, *VII*: 43
- education, *I*: 204
 aims, *VI*: 49
 curricula, *VI*: 50
 International Institute for Educational Planning, Paris, *VI*: 37
 and manpower, *VI*: 42
 national level, *VI*: 30
 obstacles, *VI*: 39
 outside help, *VI*: 36
 personnel, *VI*: 42
 regional level, *VI*: 32
 science and technology, *VI*: 50
 teams, *VI*: 35
 UNESCO role, *VI*: 36
 world scale, *VI*: 33
- electric power development, *II*: 162
- health services, *V*: 63
- human resources, *V*: 1
 implementation, *I*: 183
- industrial development, *I*: 117; *VII*: 104
- in industry, *VI*: 21
- industry location, *IV*: 32
- information for, *I*: 183
- literacy campaign, *VI*: 115
- mechanism of, *I*: 59
- mining, *II*: 135
- mobile telecommunications, *IV*: 207
 aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 209
- national, *VI*: 18
 national, regional, local, *I*: 173
 natural resources development, *I*: 70; *VII*: 63
- regional, *I*: 172, 182; *VII*: 17
 decentralization, *V*: 164
 foreign assistance, *V*: 164
 industry location, *V*: 163
 rural development, *V*: 164
- Rural development, State and voluntary participation, *V*: 166
- scientific research, *VI*: 39
- social need, *I*: 222
- state participation, *V*: 166
- strategy of, *I*: 180

- Planning (*continued*)
 telecommunication network, *IV*: 191
 town, *I*: 172; *V*: 170
 in training, *VI*: 103
 urban settlement, *V*: 179
 workers education, *VI*: 122
- Planning Commission, India, *V*: 165
- Planning of the Conference, *I*: 44
- Plant
 breeding, *I*: 105
 hybridization, *III*: 58
 international co-operation, *III*: 57
 seed sources, *III*: 56
 selection effectiveness, *III*: 57
 special methods, *III*: 58
 varieties introduction, *III*: 56
- diseases, *I*: 106
 crop losses, *III*: 65
 resistant varieties, *III*: 57
- genetics
 in breeding, *III*: 54
 plantation forestry, *III*: 56
- grazing varieties, selection, *III*: 120
- improved varieties, *I*: 105
- leguminous
 as cattle appetizer, *III*: 122
 as pasture fertilizer, *III*: 122
 stock feeding, *III*: 123
- nutrient deficiency, foliar diagnosis, *III*: 32
- pests, biological control, *I*: 106
 resistant varieties, *III*: 57
- pests, diseases and deficiencies, *I*: 106
see also Pest and disease, Plant
- protection
 antibiotics use, *III*: 711
 obiotics use, *III*: 71
 biological control of weeds, *III*: 71
 herbicides use, *III*: 71
 national programme, *III*: 73
 research organizations, *III*: 74
 systemic materials, *III*: 71
- quarantine, *III*: 67
- resources development, *III*: 25
- seed industry, *I*: 105
- species protection, *III*: 9
- Plant, size of, in steel industry, *IV*: 65
- Plantation
 fire control
 equipment, *III*: 86
 organization, *III*: 85
 utility, *III*: 86
- pests and diseases, control, *III*: 85
- tree breeding, *III*: 83
- Plaster, industry, *I*: 134
- Plastics, *I*: 131
 application for irrigation, *III*: 246
- Plenary proceedings of the Conference, *VIII*: 3
- Plenary sessions planning, Conference, *I*: 44
- Plesmodium vivax, health statistics, *V*: 62
- Plotnikov, K. N., *I*: 121; *IV*: 17
- Plutonium, *I*: 16
- Plywood, bonding, *IV*: 117
- Podolsky, S., *I*: iii
- Podoski, J., *VI*: 68, 78
- Podyachikh, P. G., *V*: 37
- Point of production, *IV*: 48
- Poland
 fishery planning, *III*: 171
 mining, large-scale, *II*: 135
 training, polytechnic schools, *VI*: 96
 urban traffic, *I*: 140
 urbanization adjustment, *I*: 168
- Polarography, ore analytical control, *IV*: 74
- Police service, radio system, *IV*: 206
- Policy for the development of the mineral resources of the Cameroon, *II*: 111
- Poliomyelitis
 health statistics, *V*: 60
 in Mediterranean countries, *V*: 114
 vaccine, *V*: 60, 114
- Political considerations at the Conference, *I*: 43
- Political participation of migrants, *V*: 169
- Pollution
 air by fossil fuels, *I*: 7
 chemical, *I*: 8; *V*: 48
 food by chemicals, *I*: 8
 by radioactive wastes, *I*: 8
 water, by fuel wastes, *I*: 8
 water protection, *II*: 78
 water purification, *II*: 14
- Polycarbonates, for food packaging, *IV*: 107
- Polyolefin film, for food packing, *IV*: 107
- Polypropylene
 fibres production, *IV*: 125
 for food packaging, *IV*: 107
 production, *IV*: 125
- Polystyrene, for food packaging, *IV*: 107
- Polytechnic Institute, Mexico, *V*: 101
- Polythene, for food packaging, *IV*: 107
- Pomvey, *I*: 126; *IV*: 100
- Popovic, V., *VI*: 74
- Population
 age distribution, *V*: 24
 census, *I*: 61, 88
 demographic projections, *V*: 25, 34
 distribution, *V*: 7
 cultural influences, *V*: 8
 geographical factors, *V*: 8
 and technical advances, *V*: 9
 and economy, *V*: 11
 estimates, *V*: 25
 censuses, *V*: 29
 demographic models, *V*: 28

Population (continued)

- explosion, *I*: 39; *VI*: 11
 - forecasting, demographic-socio-economic models, *VII*: 79
 - growth, *I*: 87, 222; *V*: 9, 24
 - birth control, *V*: 33
 - demographic model, *V*: 33
 - demographic policy, *V*: 12
 - division of labour, *V*: 32
 - food problems, *I*: 24
 - income *per caput*, *V*: 31
 - and industrialization, *V*: 12
 - and nutrition, *VI*: 21
 - rates and age structure, *V*: 27
 - remedies, *I*: 24
 - urbanization, capital requirement, *V*: 31
 - labour force resources, *V*: 37
 - projections, use of electronic computer, *VII*: 79
 - rate of growth, *V*: 34
 - rural
 - agricultural extension, *VI*: 118
 - community development, *V*: 151
 - state and voluntary aid, *V*: 155
 - statistics, *V*: 28, 37; *VII*: 100
 - survival rate and economy, *I*: 39
 - tabulation, *V*: 27
 - town attraction, *V*: 131
 - trends
 - developing countries, *V*: 40
 - economic effects, *V*: 30
 - human factor, *V*: 35
 - human resources, *V*: 44
 - new demographic technique, *V*: 33
 - and science, *V*: 31
 - urban, productive group, *V*: 157
 - world, *I*: 232; *V*: 7
- Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council, *V*: 30; *VII*: 78
- Porquet, J., *VIII*: 85
- Port and Harbour Technical Research Institute, Japan, *IV*: 164
- Port development, *I*: 144
 - loading methods, *IV*: 106
- Portugal
- cashew nuts processing, *III*: 225
 - centres of support, *V*: 154, 166
 - farm management analysis, *III*: 195
 - influx to Angola and Mozambique, *V*: 133
 - land capability classification, *III*: 18
 - planning centre, *I*: 173
 - small scale industry, *I*: 122; *IV*: 29
 - soil analysis, phosphorus fixation, *III*: 32
 - soil map, aerial photography, *III*: 16
 - soil, micro-nutrients deficiency, *III*: 33
 - swine fever, pigs protection, *III*: 136
 - testing food additives, *IV*: 105

- water trapping, *II*: 69
- Potable water
- planning, *II*: 55
 - purity, *II*: 55
 - supply, *II*: 55
 - see also* Water, Drinking water
- Poultry
- breeding, *III*: 113
 - egg industry, *III*: 114
 - feeding management, *III*: 127
 - meat production, *III*: 113
 - sickness, Newcastle disease, *III*: 137
- Poverty, need to combat, *I*: 41
- Povici, Z., *I*: 8
- Power
- for broadcasting, *IV*: 202
 - non-conventional sources, *II*: 117
 - electric
 - cost, *II*: 161
 - development, *I*: 79
 - and industry, *II*: 161
 - planning, *II*: 161
 - rural, *I*: 80
 - fuel cell, *II*: 183
 - generation, *II*: 144, 169
 - geothermal, *II*: 156, 178
 - hydroelectric, *I*: 62; *II*: 190
 - for aluminium, *II*: 130
 - bulb groups, *II*: 165, 170
 - small plants, *II*: 164
 - turbines, *II*: 165
 - industry, manpower, *II*: 156
 - integrated systems, *II*: 170
 - nuclear, *VII*: 75
 - prospective cost, *II*: 185
 - projects
 - choice, *VII*: 76
 - evaluation, *VII*: 76
 - for rural industry, *III*: 221
 - solar, *II*: 181
 - sources, geographical distribution, *I*: 11
 - technologies, evaluation criteria, *VII*: 76
 - tidal, *II*: 184
 - transmission, *II*: 154, 179
 - wind, *II*: 168
 - inventory, *II*: 156
- World Power Conference, *II*: 146
- see also* Energy
- Power Engineering Research Organization, India, *VI*: 39
- Prado, L. C., *I*: 42
- Prasad, N. B., *I*: 42
- Prasad, R., *VI*: 26, 27
- Precision approach radar, aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 208
- Prefabrication
- in building
 - materials, *IV*: 95
 - training in, *IV*: 96

- Preservation**
 of food, *IV*: 98
 additives, *IV*: 105
 fruits and vegetables, *III*: 225
President of the Conference, *VIII*: 127
see also Thacker, M. S.
Pressure hydro-metallurgy, *IV*: 73
Preventive medicine, *V*: 63
 for developing countries, *V*: 64
Price market mechanism, *I*: 178
Prices, stabilization, raw commodities, *II*: 201; *VI*: 52
Primary education, *VI*: 33
 scientific, *VI*: 54, 56
 teacher training, *VI*: 124
Principle of interaction, *I*: 63
Printing paper, *IV*: 113
Priorities, in industrial development, *I*: 120
Processing
 agricultural produce, *III*: 219
 foodstuff, *IV*: 98
 oils, *III*: 223
Production
 of ammonia, *I*: 133
 building materials, *I*: 122
 consumer goods, *I*: 122
 co-ordination, *I*: 181
 of dwellings, *I*: 133
 of food, evolution, *II*: 3
 industrial, scale of, *VII*: 114
 large-scale advantages, *IV*: 24
 soap, *I*: 127
 textile, *I*: 127
 see also Manufacture
Productivity centres, *VI*: 130
 for management training, *VII*: 87
Productivity improvement, factory and workshop, *IV*: 48
Programme
 of the Conference, *VIII*: 123
 for educational broadcasting, and teacher, *VI*: 154
 for television education, *VI*: 143
Programme control, *IV*: 79
 machine tools, *IV*: 79
Programmed instruction, *VI*: 145, 153
Programming for economic development, *I*: 174, 178
Projection
 demographic, *V*: 34; *VII*: 79
 and fertility rate, *V*: 25
 long term, *V*: 28
 methods, *V*: 28
 rates of increase, *V*: 27
 world population, *V*: 26
Prospecting
 in developing countries, *II*: 114
 geothermal power sources, *II*: 179
 in mountainous areas, *II*: 114
 saturation technique, *II*: 114
Protection, *I*: 119
Protein
 animal
 from fish, *III*: 146
 from game, *III*: 104
 from livestock, *III*: 101
 fish concentrates, *III*: 169; *V*: 124, 127
 from micro-organisms and petroleum, *IV*: 105
 from oil extraction residue, *III*: 223
 from petroleum, *I*: 126
 shortage
 and animal disease, *III*: 121
 diseases, *V*: 122
 from soya beans, *V*: 124
 supply
 fish part, *III*: 236
 improving quality, *III*: 236
 increase, *V*: 123
 sources, *V*: 124
 from unused resources, *V*: 125
 vegetable milk, *V*: 124
Protein Advisory Group, *V*: 125
Psychiatry, *V*: 85
Public development policy, *V*: 3
Public education, *VI*: 52
Public health
 area hospital, *V*: 72
 data gathering, *V*: 73
 door-to-door system, *V*: 71
 education, *V*: 68
 operational research, *V*: 76
 planning, *V*: 63
 population co-operation, *V*: 69
 and religious leaders, *V*: 71
 self-help, *V*: 70
 unit, *V*: 71
Public Health Special Services Foundation, Brazil, *V*: 70
Public investment, *I*: 183
Public Power Commission, Greece, *II*: 90
Puerto Rico
 development social participation, *I*: 169
 electric power, planning, *II*: 162
 housing, *V*: 174
 national development, voluntary participation, *V*: 175
 Operation Bootstrap, *IV*: 35
 small industry governmental aid, *IV*: 29
Puig, E. Calderon, *VIII*: 4, 10
Pulping, attrition process, *IV*: 116
Pumice
 for concrete, *IV*: 87
 deposits, *I*: 134
Punjab, irrigation, *I*: 5
Purse seine, in fishing improvement, *III*: 153

Push-tow, propulsion method, *IV*: 168
Pusponegoro, S. D., *VIII*: 4, 9, 84

Q

Queensland, sorghum breeding, *III*: 62
Queguiner, M., *VI*: 63

R

Rabi, I. I., *I*: 42

Radar

aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 208
maritime uses, *IV*: 209

Radhakrishnan, S., *VIII*: 9

Radio, *I*: 212

cheap receivers, *I*: 212
communication system

aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 207
emergence service, *IV*: 206
health services, *IV*: 205
planning, *IV*: 207
police service, *IV*: 206
public utility services, *IV*: 207

in education, *I*: 209; *IV*: 197

farm radio forum, *III*: 193

frequency, *I*: 212

interference laboratory, *IV*: 200

co-ordination, *I*: 215

importance in developing countries, *I*:
235

lessons, *VI*: 141

low cost receivers, *I*: 212, 235; *VI*: 143

receivers, *I*: 212, 235; *VI*: 143

direct wire, *IV*: 199

local production, *IV*: 198

shortage, *IV*: 198

in tropical climates, *IV*: 199

in rural education, *III*: 253; *VI*: 146

satellites use, *IV*: 211

telecommunication system, *IV*: 193

versus television, *VI*: 148

transistor, *I*: 212

transmission, *I*: 212

Radioisotopes, *I*: 126

applications, *IV*: 52

for food irradiation, *IV*: 104

safety in handling, *IV*: 52, 104

Radium, *I*: 15

Railway

construction, *I*: 143

cross ties, sleepers, *I*: 142

development, *I*: 142

international co-operation, *I*: 141

and economy, *I*: 141

electrification, *IV*: 157

factor in development, opening of pasture
land, *IV*: 135

Government responsibility, *IV*: 134

ground reconnaissance, *IV*: 153

longhand goods traffic, *IV*: 134

mechanization, *IV*: 153

modernization, *I*: 143

motive power, *IV*: 156

rail fastenings, *I*: 142

rail welding, *I*: 142; *IV*: 154

renaissance, *IV*: 152

and roadway co-ordination, Argentina,
IV: 160

route selection, *IV*: 153

single-track, *IV*: 158

sleepers, *IV*: 155

system planning, *IV*: 140

traffic, *IV*: 139

Rajasthan Canal Region, India, *V*: 165

Raking, coal-fields, *II*: 135

Rance River, Bulb Group Project, *I*: 12

Rancurel, P., *III*: 148

Rao, V. K. R. V., *I*: 59; *V*: 35, 40

Rapporteur, report of, Conference, *I*: 44;
VIII: 147

Rass, T., *I*: 22

Raw commodities, price stabilization, *II*: 201

Raw, I., *VI*: 154

Raw materials

for chemical industry, *I*: 132

chemical transformation, *IV*: 82

industrial development

energy sources, *VII*: 110

processing, *VII*: 110

for steel production

Rayon, production, *IV*: 125

Raza, A. M., *II*: 52

Reactor, *II*: 185

breeder, *I*: 16

Reafforestation

of eroded lands, *III*: 87

sand dunes fixation, *III*: 87

in semi-arid region, *III*: 87

Receiver

local production, *IV*: 198

low cost, *I*: 212, 235; *VI*: 143

and tropical climate, *IV*: 199

shortage of, *IV*: 198

Records, health statistics sources, *V*: 56

Reduction of iron ore, *I*: 128

Reeds, as building material, *IV*: 87

Reefs, artificial, for fish stocking, *III*: 158

Refinery

design and planning, *II*: 138

petrochemicals production, *IV*: 86

small size, *II*: 137

Refrigeration

of food, *I*: 126

frozen foods consumption, *IV*: 102

network, *IV*: 103

roast beef meat, *IV*: 103

tunnel freezer, *IV*: 102

Region, concept of, in planning, *I*: 182
Regional cartographic conferences, *VII*: 66
Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Far East, *II*: 26, 197
Regional co-operation
 in industrial development, *I*: 119
 for industrial location, *IV*: 37
Regional Economic Commissions, United Nations, *V*: 29
Regional planning
 concept of region, *VII*: 19
 education, *VI*: 32
 method, *VII*: 18
 principles, *VII*: 19
 priorities, *VII*: 18
Regional Training Centre in Food Science and Technology for Asia and the Far East, *VII*: 102
Regionalization
 economic, *VII*: 19
Reis, J., *VI*: 3, 49, 53, 63, 128, 166
Report
 on regional planning, United Nations, *V*: 163
 of the seminar on population problems in Africa, *V*: 8
 on the world social situation, 1963, United Nations, *V*: 13, 14, 16, 20
Report of the Conference Secretary-General, *I*: 44; *V*: 31; *VIII*: 147
 agricultural education, *III*: 198
Report of the Rapporteur, Conference, *I*: 44; *VIII*: 147
Report of the Working Party on Africa Land Tenure, *VII*: 92
Republic of Upper Volta
 groundnut
 breeding, *III*: 61
 extension services, *III*: 190
Research
 agricultural industry, *III*: 254
 co-operation, *III*: 255
 nutrition policy, *III*: 255
 specialized establishments, *III*: 255
 animal disease, *III*: 138
 applied, *I*: 189
 application, *I*: 190
 co-operation in, *VII*: 52
 aquatic, algae production, *III*: 171
 centres, *I*: 54
 communications, *I*: 216
 contracts, *I*: 191
 equipment, *I*: 54, 190
 establishments, *I*: 55
 Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Lagos, *IV*: 100
 fisheries, *III*: 148, 255
 East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, Zanzibar, *III*: 149

forest, *III*: 88
forest products, laboratory, *III*: 93
fundamental, *VII*: 28
grassland, *III*: 62
industry collaboration, *VII*: 34
institutes, *I*: 190
 Central Food Technological Research Institute, India, *I*: 191
 Central Leather Research Institute, India, *I*: 191
 Institute of Research and Training in Petroleum, Argentina, *VI*: 39
medical
 administration, *V*: 94
 collaboration, *V*: 108
 developing countries problems, *V*: 93
 health services, *V*: 94
 local conditions, *V*: 99
 policy, *V*: 100
 statistical data, *V*: 93
 training, *V*: 127
 tropical medicine, *V*: 96, 102
nuclear
 European Centre for Nuclear Research, Meyrin, *VII*: 51
 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubno, *VII*: 51
nutrition, *III*: 239; *V*: 127
oceanographic, *III*: 148
 East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, Zanzibar, *III*: 149
policy, *I*: 186
Power Engineering Research Organization, India, *VI*: 39
project
 evaluation, *I*: 187
 priorities, *I*: 187
 regional centres, *I*: 189
 scientific, *I*: 186, 207
 and local conditions, *I*: 53
 planning, *VI*: 39
 scientific policy, *VII*: 21
 service for small industry, *IV*: 26
 teacher training, *VI*: 79
 technological, *I*: 186
 within university, *VI*: 78
 wildlife management, *III*: 12
Reserve Bank of India, *IV*: 28
Residential schools for adults, *VI*: 116
Resources
 administration, *I*: 18
 animal protein, historical development, *III*: 101
 assessment, *III*: 5
 development, estimation, *II*: 16
 energy, classification, *II*: 152
 fuel
 assessment, *II*: 156
 inventory, *VII*: 74

Resources (continued)

- geothermal power, inventory, *VII*: 74
- human, *I*: 23; *IV*: 13, 39; *V*: 38, 44; *VII*: 77
 - development, *I*: 56
 - and economic growth, *VI*: 18
 - investment, *I*: 221
 - management, *I*: 93
 - mobilization, *VI*: 20
 - organization, *I*: 26
 - planning, *V*: 1
 - population increase, *I*: 87
 - reserves, *I*: 86
 - training, *I*: 86; *II*: 18
 - welfare, *I*: 86
- hydropower
 - assessment, *II*: 156
 - initial use, *II*: 145
 - inventory, *VII*: 74
- importance, *I*: 222
- labour statistics, *IV*: 41
- land
 - conservation, *III*: 10
 - survey and assessment, *III*: 6
- mapping, *II*: 36
- marine, *III*: 156
- methods of increase, *II*: 14
- mineral, *II*: 141; *VII*: 71
 - exploring, *IV*: 71
- exportation, *IV*: 71
- and industrialization, *IV*: 71
- surveying, *I*: 61, 71
- mobilization, *VII*: 63
- native wildlife, *III*: 10
- natural, *I*: 31, 69; *VII*: 63
 - administration, *I*: 4, 9, 18; *II*: 18
 - components, *I*: 6, 9
 - conservation, *II*: 12
 - development of, *I*: 51
 - exploration, *II*: 13
 - gas, *II*: 139
 - international scale, *II*: 193
 - meteorological services, *III*: 5
 - potential, *II*: 15
 - survey, *I*: 118; *II*: 15
 - use planning, *II*: 17
 - see also Natural resources
- physical, survey, *IV*: 9
- planning, *I*: 224; *II*: 17; *V*: 1
- survey of, *I*: 118; *II*: 15
 - energy, *VII*: 74
 - foreign assistance, *VII*: 66
 - foreign private enterprises, *VII*: 65
 - human, *VII*: 77
 - map choice, *VII*: 64
 - minerals, *I*: 61; *IV*: 71; *VII*: 71
 - soil, *VII*: 66
 - team, *VII*: 66
 - water, *VII*: 69

- United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, *I*: vii; *II*: 147
- water, *III*: 7
 - mapping, *II*: 76
- wind power, inventory, *VII*: 74
- Retting of vegetable fibres, *III*: 224
- Revelle, R., *I*: 5, 6, 63, 241
- Rhodesia
 - nindi oil, *IV*: 123
 - shifting cultivation, *III*: 50
- Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation
 - light industry, *IV*: 16
 - population growth, statistics recording, *V*: 56
- Ribeiro, D., *VI*: 26
- Rice
 - breeding, *III*: 62
 - by-products utilization, *III*: 226
 - culture mechanization, *III*: 244
 - parasitic fungi, *III*: 70
 - processing, *III*: 221
 - stem-borers
 - biological control, *III*: 70
 - use of pesticide, *III*: 71
 - yields, *V*: 145
- Rice-bran oil, processing, *III*: 223
- Rice straw, for paper manufacture, *IV*: 114
- Rinderpest
 - eradication, *III*: 133
 - field diagnosis, *III*: 132
 - laboratory virus detection, *III*: 132
 - slaughter policy, *III*: 131
 - vaccination, *III*: 131; *VI*: 64
- Rinott, H., *VI*: 46
- Rio de Janeiro, Latin American Centre of Physics, *I*: 55; *VI*: 80; *VII*: 33
- River
 - basin, development, *I*: 74, 225; *II*: 83, 92
 - dredging, *IV*: 163
 - navigability improvement, *IV*: 162
 - transport, *I*: 144
 - whole setting, *II*: 85
- River valley civilization, *I*: 53
- Road
 - allocation of resources, *IV*: 145
 - building
 - binders, *IV*: 148
 - construction by stages, *IV*: 149
 - dust control, *IV*: 149
 - inexpensive roadways, *IV*: 150
 - materials, *I*: 139; *IV*: 148
 - prefabricated parts, *IV*: 149
 - procedure, *IV*: 148
 - research and local conditions, *I*: 53
 - as a science, *IV*: 147
 - study of soil, *IV*: 147
 - in wet regions, *IV*: 149
 - and economy, *I*: 138

- Road (*continued*)
 factor in development
 for cotton production, *IV*: 137
 fertile land opening, *IV*: 137
 for fisheries, *IV*: 136
 for forestry, *IV*: 136
 phosphates transportation, *IV*: 137
 for fisheries, *III*: 164
 maintenance
 financing, *I*: 140
 methods, *I*: 139
 passenger traffic, *IV*: 134
 planning
 aerial photographs, *I*: 139
 staff, *I*: 139
 urban, *I*: 140
 policy, *IV*: 144
 private sector responsibility, *IV*: 134
 and rail co-ordination, *IV*: 160
 research, *IV*: 151
 rural, *III*: 177
 system planning, *IV*: 142
 traffic, *IV*: 140
 and transport system, *I*: 139
 vehicles, *IV*: 151
- Road Research Laboratory, United Kingdom, *IV*: 152
- Robinson, E. A. G., *VI*: 104
- Rockefeller Foundation, *V*: 109
 medical sciences, *V*: 101
- Rolling mills, for steel-making, *IV*: 70
- Romania
 agriculture, economic integration, *III*: 256
 education, *VI*: 28
 electrification, *II*: 23
 energy planning, *II*: 157
 forest management, *III*: 82
 health services, *V*: 53, 64
 free medical assistance, *V*: 66
 heavy industry, *IV*: 17
 industry diversification, *IV*: 34
 integrated programme, *II*: 21
 malaria eradication, *V*: 113
 mechanization of State collectives, *III*: 247
 mining policy, *II*: 98
 petroleum, *II*: 23
 planning, manpower distribution, *IV*: 42
 raw materials processing, *II*: 24
 surveys, *II*: 23
 timber industry, *IV*: 117
 training on the job, *IV*: 44
 training programme, *VI*: 83
- Roots and tubers, processing, cassava, *III*: 222
- Roserup, M., *V*: 42
- Rostovsky, S. N., *I*: 116
- Rotation of crops, *III*: 25
- Rothamsted Experimental Station, supplementary irrigation, *III*: 44
- Royalties, in mineral exploitation, *II*: 109
- Ruanda, potable water, *II*: 56
- Rubber, parasitic fungi, protective cultural practices, *III*: 70
- Rumiantsev, S. V., *VI*: 41, 116
- Rural areas
 agricultural problems, *V*: 147
 agriculture mechanization, *III*: 212; *V*: 148; *VII*: 89
 centres, *V*: 154
 communal listening, *VI*: 142
 communities, *V*: 154
 energy, *V*: 149
 over-population, *V*: 134
 television educational programmes, *III*: 193; *VI*: 150
 under-employment, *V*: 146
- Rural broadcasting, information, *III*: 194
- Rural Clubs Programme Division, Philippines, *VI*: 120
- Rural community, resistance to change, agricultural extension, *VI*: 119
- Rural credit, *III*: 202
- Rural development, *I*: 63, 164, 167
 adaptation problems, *III*: 253
 agricultural change, sociological aspect, *III*: 251
 agricultural surpluses, *V*: 161
 building programme, *I*: 133
 co-operatives, *VII*: 96
 education, *III*: 252
 growth of towns, *V*: 158
 planning, *V*: 166
 regional planning, *V*: 164
- Rural education, *III*: 252
 radio, use of, *III*: 193, 194; *VI*: 146
 television, use of, *II*: 193; *VI*: 150
- Rural electrification
 conductors, *II*: 172
 economic designs, *II*: 171
 local materials use, *II*: 172
 low cost installations, *II*: 171
 phase lines, *II*: 173
 single-phase system, *II*: 173
 small generators, *II*: 175
 United Nations report, *II*: 165
- Rural health
 medical centres, *V*: 73
 medical staff, *V*: 73
- Rural Health Law, Egypt, *V*: 74
- Rural industry
 agriculture mechanization, *III*: 212; *V*: 148; *VII*: 89
 dairy, *III*: 142
 equipment, *III*: 220
 food supply, *III*: 212
 foodstuff processing, *III*: 219

Rural industry (*continued*)
 location, *IV*: 30
 power sources, *III*: 221
 processing of agriculture production,
II: 211
 storage of agriculture production, *III*: 211
 Rural life, *III*: 27
 nomads settlement, *V*: 169
 Rural migration
 adjustment, *V*: 167
 causes, *I*: 163; *V*: 133
 figures, *I*: 162
 remedies, *I*: 163
 Rural population
 community development, *V*: 151
 distribution, *V*: 8
 industrialization impact, *V*: 161
 State and voluntary aid, *V*: 155
 urban adaptation, *V*: 172
 Rural radio school, *II*: 194
 Rural society, modernization of agriculture,
VII: 89
 Russell, E. W., *II*: 5
 Russia, *see* USSR

S

Saari, E.: *III*: 96, 199
 Sabin, A. B., *V*: 116
 Safety
 in electrification, *IV*: 52
 in industry, *IV*: 52
 legislation, *IV*: 51
 in radioisotopes utilization, *IV*: 52
 Sahara
 aquifers, *II*: 46
 fossil water, *II*: 46
 gypsum deposits, *I*: 134
 gypsum factory, Noumerat, *IV*: 87
 health education, *V*: 89
 natural gas, *I*: 10
 water resources, *I*: 241
 Sahara, South, tropical working conditions,
IV: 51
 Sai, F. T., *I*: 29, 30; *III*: 235, 253; *V*: 7, 42;
VI: 10, 93; *VIII*: 4, 116
 Sakay, soil survey, *III*: 18
 Salam, A., *I*: 29, 49, 237; *II*: 202; *VIII*: 4,
 113
 Salination, *III*: 34
 land reclaiming methods, *III*: 42
 West Pakistan, *I*: 5
 Salk vaccine, *V*: 60
 Salt licks for cattle, *III*: 124
 Salvador, *see* El Salvador
 Sandwich courses, *VI*: 91
 accelerated training, *VI*: 88
 Sandy soil, physics study, *III*: 20
 São Francisco River Basin, *I*: 123; *IV*: 36
 Sardinella, catch conservation, *III*: 150

Saridele, vegetable milk, *V*: 124
 Sarwate, M. B., *IV*: 192
 Satellite
 active type, *IV*: 211
 for communication
 frequency requirements, *IV*: 213
 supplementing conventional communi-
 cations, *IV*: 214
 and television network, *IV*: 211
 world wide network, *IV*: 210
 meteorological, *IV*: 215
 automatic surface stations, *IV*: 216
 measurements, *IV*: 216
 world centres, *IV*: 216
 optimum system, *IV*: 213
 orbit, *IV*: 213
 passive type, *IV*: 211
 systems, *IV*: 213
 Saudi Arabia, artesian basin, *I*: 226
 Saavy, A., *V*: 34
 Savannah areas, air survey, *III*: 16
 Scale, in photogeology, *II*: 116
 Schistosomiasis, *V*: 114
 School, *VI*: 9
 for agriculture, *VI*: 32
 Cairo Medical School, *V*: 103
 comprehensive, *VI*: 84
 elementary, *I*: 205
 farm, *III*: 252
 of forestry, *III*: 199
 and nutrition
 education, *V*: 126
 low cost meals, *V*: 128
 primary, *V*: 33, 54
 establishment, *VI*: 52
 teacher training, *VI*: 124
 secondary, *I*: 205; *VI*: 35, 59
 teacher training, *VI*: 124
 technical, *I*: 206; *VI*: 84
 teacher training, *VI*: 124
 textbooks, *VI*: 155
 School of Public Health, Ankara, *V*: 94
 Schwartz, B., *VI*: 4, 80
 Science
 administration, *I*: 207
 and adult education, *VI*: 112
 contact with society, loss, *I*: 39
 documentation
 abstracting services, *VII*: 56
 terminology, *VII*: 56
 translations, *VII*: 55
 education
 environment influence, *VI*: 61
 pre-secondary, *VI*: 57
 primary, *VI*: 54, 56
 secondary, *VI*: 59
 technical, *VI*: 85
 textbooks, *VI*: 155
 university, *VI*: 69

- Science, education (*continued*)
 utility, *VI*: 53
 general orientation, *VII*: 53
 and human welfare, *VI*: 157
 information exchange, *VII*: 50
 international associations, *VII*: 50
 international co-operation, *VI*: 157
 international relations, *VII*: 40
 medical, and population growth, *I*: 38
 natural, *I*: 35
 policy, *I*: 186
 foreign aid advisers, *VII*: 43
 UNESCO assistance, *VII*: 41
 and population growth, *V*: 31
 regional associations, *VII*: 51
 social economic problems, *I*: 35
 teacher training, *VI*: 125, 127
 and technology
 technology interrelation, *I*: 33
 and human welfare, *VI*: 157
 unbalanced distribution in world, *I*: 30
 world-wide community, *VI*: 159
- Scientific Advisory Committee at the Conference, *I*: 42
- Scientific craftsman, barrier in history, *I*: 32
- Scientific method, *I*: 222
- Scientific research, *I*: 186, 207
 auxiliary services, *VII*: 35
 country potential, *VII*: 38
 current trends, 1958, 1960, *I*: vii
 evaluation of, *VII*: 33
 financing, *VII*: 37
 and industry, *VII*: 31, 34
 link with university, *VII*: 31
 operational systems, *VII*: 27
 organization, *VII*: 27
 personnel training, *VII*: 36
 pilot-plants, *VII*: 34
 policy, *I*: 186
 surveys, *VII*: 29
 and standards, *VII*: 32
 utilization of, *VII*: 33
see also Research, scientific
- Scientific secretaries at the Conference, *I*: 43
- Scientist
 distribution, *I*: 36
 education, *I*: 54
 national supply, *VI*: 27
 number, *I*: 54, 190
 proportion, *VI*: 12
 underdeveloped countries, *I*: 35
- Scrap
 re-use, *II*: 14
 for steel-making, *IV*: 63
- Scrimshaw, N., *III*: 252
- Scupham, J., *VI*: 148
- Sea
 creatures, farming, *I*: 242
 new shipping routes, *IV*: 163
 plants, fertilizers, *I*: 242
 transport, *I*: 145
 water, *I*: 242
 desalination, *I*: 79, 242
see also Water
- Sea sand, minerals exploration, *II*: 120
- Second Petroleum Symposium, Teheran, *II*: 198
- Secondary education, *VI*: 35
- Secretariat of the Conference, *VIII*: 143
- Secretaries, scientific, at the Conference, *I*: 43
- Secretary-General of the Conference, *I*: 42; *VIII*: 147
 report, *V*: 31
 agricultural education, *III*: 198
- Seed
 distribution, *III*: 63
 of plant, industry, *I*: 105
- Selassie, H., *VIII*: 7
- Selection of papers at the Conference, *I*: 43
- Selenium, *I*: 18
- Self-learning
 new devices, *VI*: 140
 programmed instruction, *VI*: 145, 153
- Seminar on population problems in Africa, United Nations report, *V*: 8
- Sen, B. R., *I*: 24, 37, 58; *III*: 3; *VI*: 5; *VIII*: 3, 33
- Senegal
 agriculture mechanization, *III*: 244
 anacardium, industrial cultivation, *III*: 25
 cashew nuts processing, *III*: 225
 census, *VII*: 78
 crop system, savannah, *III*: 52
 firebreaks network, *III*: 48
 fish, cold storage, *III*: 163
 fishery, craft motorization, *III*: 152
 fishing co-operatives, *III*: 168
 fishing development result, *III*: 166
 grazing land, betterment, *III*: 48
 groundnut
 breeding, *III*: 43, 49, 61
 crop fertilization, *III*: 246
 crop rotation, *III*: 51
 income, *I*: 166
 irrigation, sprinkler systems, *III*: 44
 public health, *V*: 65
 rinderpest vaccination campaign, *III*: 133
 rural co-operative societies, *III*: 205
 saline soil problem, *III*: 34
 soil
 analysis, phosphorus fixation, *III*: 32
 fertility conserving, *III*: 30
 solar radiation measurement, *II*: 182
 ticks, livestock control, *III*: 137

Senegal (*continued*)
transport and groundnut trade, *IV*: 143
water supply, *II*: 67
Sesame, breeding, *III*: 62
Settlement of nomads, and rural life, *V*: 169
Sewage
conversion into fertilizer, *II*: 14, 79
disposal, *V*: 49
and soil organic matter deficiency, *III*:
32
system, ancient, *I*: 53
treatment, *I*: 8
Seynes, P. de, *I*: 175; *VIII*: 3, 19
Shaft walls, rock bolting, *II*: 132
Shalon, R., *VI*: 72
Shebanov, D. A. F., *VI*: 75, 160
Sheep
breeding, *III*: 114
feeding management, *III*: 126
Shifting cultivation
fallow period, *III*: 49
fallow vegetation burning, *III*: 51
and population growth, *III*: 50
Ship, new types, *IV*: 167
Shipping, *I*: 144
Shoeb, A., *VI*: 5, 70, 88, 108
Shoran, *II*: 32
Short-fibre pulp vacuum pick-up technique,
IV: 116
Short-take-off aircraft, *IV*: 176
Siberia, oil and gas discovery methods, *II*:
119
Sicily, mineworkers training, *II*: 125
Siddiqi, M. R., *VI*: 158
Sierra Leone
fishery
development, *III*: 154
increased employment, *III*: 166
forestry, plantations establishment, *III*:
88
irrigation, *III*: 40
overfishing, *III*: 156
Silage, in feed conservation, *III*: 125
Silica, *I*: 17
Silicon, *I*: 17
Silo
designs, *III*: 218
hygienic conditions, *III*: 218
periodic aeration, *III*: 218
Simmonds, F. J., *III*: 70
Simultaneous interpretation, *I*: 44
Sind, irrigation, *I*: 5
Sisal, industrial crop, *III*: 53
Siswomartoyo, S., *V*: 44
Situation and Recent Trends of Mortality in
the World, United Nations study, *V*: 18
Slag cement, *IV*: 94
Slater, W., *I*: 42; *VIII*: 4, 15, 94

Sleepers
of concrete, *IV*: 155
of wood, *IV*: 155
Small industry, *I*: 121; *IV*: 23; *VII*: 116
advantages, *IV*: 25
advisory service, *IV*: 26; *VII*: 117
aids to efficiency, *IV*: 26
contribution to economy, *IV*: 24
finance services, *IV*: 26
industrial estates, *IV*: 27
industrial research services, *IV*: 26
industrial training services, *IV*: 26
interfirm assistance, *IV*: 24
labour resources, *VII*: 117
marketing aids, *IV*: 26
and new techniques, *IV*: 28
planning for development, *IV*: 27
policy of decentralization, *IV*: 25
practical difficulties, *IV*: 29
procurement aids, *IV*: 26
provision of utilities, *IV*: 27
types of, *IV*: 25
typical production, *IV*: 27
vulnerability to competition, *IV*: 25
Small scale business, *I*: 121
Small town
establishment of, *V*: 153
light industries, *V*: 154
Smallholdings
mechanization
and draught animals, *III*: 243
tiller use, *III*: 243
Smallpox
epidemic, *V*: 111
eradication, international co-operation, *V*:
118
Smelter, for metals, *IV*: 73
Smith, A., *V*: 31
Soap
basic material, *IV*: 85
production, *I*: 127
Social change, and mental health, *V*: 77,
80
Social judgment, *I*: 57
Social planning, *I*: 222
Société Française D'Études et de Réalisa-
tions Ferroviaires, railways development
aid, *IV*: 157
Society, effect of industrialization on, *I*: 51
Soda-chlorine pulping process, *IV*: 114
Sodium carbonate, production, *IV*: 85
Sodom, first solar pond, *I*: 14
Soekarno, *VIII*: 9
Sofmantri, R. M., *I*: 42
Sofreraail, technical assistance, external, *IV*:
157
Soil
air photography, *I*: 101
alkaline, reclaiming, *III*: 34

Soil (*continued*)

arable extent, *I*: 20
arable origin, *I*: 19
cadastral survey, *III*: 17
changing cycle, *III*: 20
chemical studies, *III*: 20
chemical tests, fertilizer requirements, *III*:
19
classification, *II*: 39; *III*: 17
conservation, *VII*: 68
climatic difficulty, *III*: 46
cultivation, *I*: 20; *V*: 147
damage by tractor, *III*: 246
deterioration, *III*: 28
development
and development of society, *I*: 19
and population growth, *III*: 15
erosion, *I*: 4
evaporation prevention, *III*: 48
fertility, *I*: 101
fertilizers, *I*: 102
assessment, *III*: 19
chemical testing, *III*: 32
conserving rotations, *III*: 30
effect, *I*: 64
investigation, *III*: 30
trials, *III*: 30
fields experiments, *III*: 31
humid area, and shifting cultivation, *III*:
49
improvement, *III*: 26
induced deficiencies, *III*: 33
irrigation, *VII*: 68
land reclamation, *I*: 20
location, *II*: 40
low rainfall areas, moisture preservation,
III: 47
map, *II*: 40
mapping, *III*: 15
scales, *III*: 16
micro-nutrients, *III*: 33
nutrients deficiency, foliar diagnosis, *III*:
32
organic matter deficiency
green manuring, *III*: 33
sewage manuring, *III*: 32
vinasse manuring, *III*: 33
pasture, mineral deficiencies, *III*: 123
physics study, *III*: 20
productivity
basic conditions, *III*: 28
management, *III*: 29
profiles examination, *III*: 18
resources, survey, *II*: 39
saline reclaiming, *I*: 5; *III*: 34, 42
samples, examination, *I*: 101
sampling analysis, *III*: 20
science, *VII*: 67
chemical tests, *III*: 19

fertility assessment, *III*: 19
profiles examination, *III*: 19
special problems, *III*: 19
technical assistance, *III*: 17
tropical soil investigation, *III*: 19
surveys, *I*: 100; *III*: 26
air photography, *III*: 15
interpretation process, *III*: 19
for land-use planning, *VII*: 66
for low-cost roads, *III*: 17
value, assessment, *I*: 100
and water supply, *III*: 26
Solar cells, for broadcasting, *IV*: 202
Solar energy, *I*: 13, 81, 241
applications
fruit driers, *II*: 182
kitchen stoves, *II*: 182
water boilers, *II*: 182
water distillators, *II*: 182
water heating installations, *II*: 182'
electricity generation, *II*: 182
experimental refrigerator, *II*: 182
for food drying, *III*: 217
irrigation pump, *II*: 182
light conversion process, *II*: 181
photoelectric cell, *II*: 181
in rural areas, *V*: 149
space heating, *II*: 128
thermal conversion process, *II*: 181
Solar pond, *I*: 14
Sorghum
breeding, *III*: 62
processing, *III*: 222
South Africa
building, training, *I*: 134; *IV*: 96
climatic data, *III*: 183
dorper sheep breeding, *III*: 114
foot-and-mouth disease
game-proof fences, *III*: 134
isolation-aphthization, *III*: 134
forestry, new species plantation, *III*: 81
garden crops, *V*: 123
land settlement, agricultural planning, *III*:
183
maize
breeding, *III*: 62
gene action, *III*: 58
National Nutrition Research Institute,
III: 239; *V*: 127
Nutrition Education Centre, *III*: 240
Onderstepoort Laboratory, research on
African horse disease, *III*: 136
paper from eucalypts, *IV*: 114
slag cement production, *IV*: 94
small scale mining, *II*: 114
transport of perishable goods, *I*: 148
uranium ores, *II*: 190
Veterinary Research, National Organiza-
tion, *III*: 139

South Africa (*continued*)
 water evaporation, *II*: 77
 weaver bird, number control, *III*: 68
 South America, *see* Latin America
 South Asia
 population increase, *V*: 13
 rural under-employment, *V*: 146
 South-Central Asia, population projections,
 V: 25
 South-East Asia
 citrus breeding, *III*: 30.
 maize rust, *III*: 66
 population projections, *V*: 25
 rural under-employment, *V*: 146
 science teaching, *VI*: 56
 South Pacific
 home economics, training centre, *V*: 128
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
 see also Pacific Islands, Oceania
 Southern Rhodesia, nickel, geochemical ex-
 ploration, *II*: 118
 Soviet Union, *see* USSR
 Soya bean
 breeding, *III*: 63
 protein supply, *V*: 124
 Space research, *I*: 233; *VII*: 50
 Space satellite, television relay, *VI*: 156
 Spain
 arid lands, grazing, *III*: 47
 better nutrition, educational programme,
 III: 234
 farm survey, *III*: 195
 nuclear research and training, *II*: 190
 nutrition, education campaign, *III*: 237;
 V: 121, 125
 paper from esparto grass, *IV*: 114
 refrigeration network, *IV*: 103
 soil map, preparation, *III*: 17
 sugar beet, harvesting mechanization, *III*:
 245
 swine fever losses, *III*: 136
 transport system, *IV*: 134
 Special vital statistics *VII*: 100
 Specialist shortage, international co-opera-
 tion, *VI*: 161
 Specialized sessions, Chairman of, Confer-
 ence, *I*: 44
 Spectrographs, ore analytical control, *IV*: 74
 Spencer, H., *I*: 58
 Spice, experimental dryer, *III*: 224
 Spinks, J. W. T., *VIII*: 4, 6, 79
 Sponge-iron, *IV*: 67, 69
 Sprinkler, in supplementary irrigation, *III*:
 44
 Spuhler, W., *VIII*: 17
 SRI Luxman de Silva, *VI*: 99
 Stagnation in agriculture, *V*: 145
 Stakman, E. C., *III*: 57, 241
 Staley, E., *I*: 121

Standardization
 benefits of, *IV*: 54
 definition, *IV*: 54
 fields of application, *IV*: 54
 and natural resources development, *II*:
 194
 need for, *IV*: 53
 practical examples, *IV*: 56
 Standards
 adoption
 dangers, *IV*: 55
 and national standards institutes, *IV*: 55
 certification of products, *VII*: 120
 development procedure, institutions, *VII*:
 120
 government influence, *VII*: 120
 implementation, *IV*: 56; *VII*: 120
 in industry, *VII*: 118
 International Organization for Standard-
 ization, *VII*: 32, 57, 120
 of living, *I*: 124; *VI*: 22
 and energy consumption, *II*: 151
 and personnel shortage, *VII*: 119
 publicity, *IV*: 56; *VII*: 120
 Staner, P., *III*: 75
 Starvation, elimination, *V*: 17
 State Heads messages to the Conference,
 VIII: 5
 Stations, measuring, hydro-meteorological,
 II: 156
 Statistics
 accuracy, *I*: 87
 application, *I*: 87
 energy, *II*: 152
 food, *I*: 37
 health
 and disease prevention, *V*: 58
 epidemiological appraisal, *V*: 60
 hospital recording, *V*: 58
 interpretation, *V*: 60
 and population growth, *V*: 56
 public record, *V*: 57
 for services planning, *V*: 56
 from small communities, *V*: 57
 sources, *V*: 56
 of labour resources, *IV*: 41
 vital, *VII*: 100
 Steam energy, *II*: 5
 geothermal source, *II*: 178
 Steam-engines, invention, *II*: 5
 Steel
 in building, *IV*: 92
 choice of site, *IV*: 64
 consumption, *I*: 18; *IV*: 61
 domestic scale production, *IV*: 62
 finance, *IV*: 64
 industry, *I*: 128
 conditions for success, *IV*: 63
 and economic development, *IV*: 61

Steel, industry (*continued*)
 establishment preparation, *IV*: 62
 ferro-alloy metals, *IV*: 72
 Government protection, *IV*: 64
 multiplier effect, *IV*: 62
 technological progress, *IV*: 62
making
 continuous casting, *IV*: 69
 general facilities, *IV*: 70
 rolling mills, *IV*: 70
market, *IV*: 63
 electric-arc furnace, *IV*: 69
plant
 management, *IV*: 47
 training foreign help, *VI*: 131
 prestressed concrete, *IV*: 92
 production planning, *I*: 64
 raw materials, *IV*: 63
 scale of production, *IV*: 65
 technical skill, *IV*: 65
 transport facilities, *IV*: 64
 use of oxygen, *IV*: 68
Stewart, M., *I*: iii
Stoeffels, *III*: 9
Stol, short-take-off aircraft, *IV*: 176
Storage, *III*: 217
 buildings, *III*: 215
 bulk storage, *IV*: 106
 fish, *III*: 163
 of grain, *IV*: 106
 hygienic conditions, *III*: 218
 plastic airhouse, *IV*: 106
 processes
 drying, *III*: 217
 harvesting time, *III*: 217
 refrigeration, *III*: 219
Storarr, A., *VI*: 120
Strategy of development, *I*: 120
Straw, in paper industry, *IV*: 111, 114
Stream sediment, sampling for mineral
 exploration, *II*: 118
Streets, urban, *IV*: 146
Student, training abroad, *VI*: 76
Study, part-time, *VI*: 31
Substitution of materials, *II*: 14
Sudan
 age structure, *I*: 88
 air transport, *IV*: 172
 Approved Enterprises Concessions Act,
 IV: 29
 artesian basin, *I*: 225
 cotton ginning, *IV*: 125
 fertilizers and water in silviculture, *III*: 85
 forestry, aerial survey, *III*: 77
 High Dam, Aswan, *I*: 127; *II*: 92; *III*: 44
 mental health, *V*: 84
 paper from papyrus, *IV*: 115
 small scale industry, *I*: 122; *IV*: 29

Southern Territories Development Plan,
 IV: 31
 standardization, *IV*: 57
 tenure arrangement, *VII*: 92
 yellow fever epidemic, *V*: 118
Sugar
 bagasse, *IV*: 123
 for paper manufacture, *IV*: 114
 new techniques, *I*: 127
Sugar beet, harvesting mechanization, *III*:
 245
Sugar-cane
 bagasse uses, *IV*: 114, 123
 processing, *III*: 225
 by-products, *IV*: 123
 stem-borers, biological control, *III*: 70
Suicide, rate of, *V*: 17
Sulphate pulping process, *IV*: 114
Sulphuric acid, *I*: 132
 plants, *IV*: 84
 production, *IV*: 84
Summer courses, teacher training, *VI*: 125
Summer institutes, *VI*: 125
Sun, energy from, *I*: 13, 81, 241
Sunflower seed, new techniques, *I*: 127
Superphosphate, production, *IV*: 85
Surface water
 dams, *I*: 76
 regional co-operation, *I*: 76
 sediment, *I*: 76
 storage, *I*: 76
Survey, *I*: 70
 aerial photography, *IV*: 89
 erosion, *III*: 7
 forest resources, assessment, *III*: 77
 for land settlement, *III*: 183
 aerial scintillometric, *II*: 117
 aeroradiometric, *II*: 117
 by aircraft, *I*: 146
 budget, Africa, *IV*: 16
 for building planning, *IV*: 89
 cadastral, *III*: 17
 energy resources, *VII*: 74
 food consumption, *VII*: 100
 importance, *I*: 60
 land use, *II*: 34, 38
 magnetometric, *II*: 117
 natural resources, *I*: 118; *II*: 19; *VII*: 64
 nutritional status, *VII*: 100
 physical resources, *IV*: 9
 for planning, *II*: 25
 soil, air photography, *III*: 15
 techniques, *II*: 28, 30, 32
 water resources, *VII*: 69
Svardstrom, K. F., *III*: 205
Swaminathan, T., *I*: 122
Sweden
 agriculture mechanization, *III*: 244
 amino-acid, nutritional value, *III*: 239

Sweden (*continued*)
 curative medicine, *V*: 64
 ensiling vegetable and animal matter, *IV*: 105
 fish flour, *IV*: 106
 fish flour production, *III*: 165
 food mixtures, *IV*: 105
 high protein fish concentrates, *V*: 127
 milk treatment, *IV*: 106
 mine circus, *II*: 130
 planning, *I*: 174, 178
 tuberculosis, eradication, *V*: 117
 turbines, small plants, *II*: 171
 urban family, *V*: 141
 urbanization adjustment, *I*: 168
 water storage, *II*: 78

Swine fever
 enzootic character, *III*: 135
 vaccination, *III*: 135
 virus-vaccine, *III*: 136

Switching
 standard dial, *IV*: 193
 transoceanic cables, *IV*: 194
 world wide network, *IV*: 194

Switzerland
 agriculture, mechanization and topography, *III*: 246
 soil organic matter, waste use, *III*: 32
 water administration, *II*: 59

Sylviculture
 fertilizers use, rotation shortening, *III*: 84
 natural forest management, *III*: 82
 plantation forest management, *III*: 83
 pests and diseases control, *III*: 85
 tree breeding, *III*: 83
 research for tropical forestry, *III*: 88
 trace elements use, *III*: 84
 water regime, *III*: 85

Symeonides, G., *I*: iii

Synthetic fibres, *I*: 127, 131
 production, *IV*: 125

Syria
 dams, *II*: 74
 foot-and-mouth disease control, *III*: 134
 forestry, new species plantation, *III*: 81
 less developed districts industrialization, *IV*: 36
 map scales, *II*: 36
 Newcastle poultry disease control, *III*: 137
 water prospecting, *II*: 67

T

TAB, *see* Technical Assistance Board
 Taiba, phosphate ore, *II*: 124
 Taiwan
 agricultural classes, *III*: 195

cereal mills, *III*: 222
 consumption survey, *III*: 230
 Department of Agriculture and Forestry and Township Governments, *VI*: 119
 farmers association, *III*: 192; *VI*: 119
 food for health campaign, *III*: 238; *V*: 126
 food supplementation, *VII*: 101
 forestry, fertilizer application, *III*: 84
 fruit marketing, *III*: 203
 home economists, *V*: 126
 irrigation, co-operation of users, *III*: 41
 land capability classification, *III*: 18
 land redistribution and rental reductions, *III*: 179
 loans to agriculture, *III*: 243
 milk, population nutrition, *III*: 237, *V*: 124
 milk-fish, pond culture, *III*: 161
 multiple cropping systems, *III*: 25
 natural gas, *II*: 140
 night-fishing techniques, *III*: 154
 nutrition education, *III*: 238
 nutritional advisory work, *III*: 194
 paper from bagasse, *IV*: 114
 pineapple culture, heavy fertilization, *III*: 34
 plant protection research organization, *III*: 74
 railways, timber sleepers treatment, *IV*: 155
 rice breeding, *III*: 62
 rice irrigation, rotational system, *III*: 44
 road building, *IV*: 149
 rural credit and education, *III*: 202
 schools and nutritional education, *V*: 126
 scientific and technical personnel training, *VI*: 160
 seed distribution, *III*: 64
 smallholding mechanization, *III*: 243
 swine fever, use of virus vaccine, *III*: 136
 tree crop, *III*: 96
 tuberculosis eradication, *V*: 117

Tajikistan, research establishments, *I*: 55

Tanganyika
 agricultural co-operative credit, *V*: 150
 agriculture loans of the Ministry of Agriculture, *V*: 150
 cotton breeding, *III*: 55, 61
 fauna and flora conservation, *III*: 8
 mass communications, *I*: 211
 mineral exploration, *II*: 120
 national meteorological services, *III*: 5
 sesame
 breeding, *III*: 62
 non-shattering varieties, *III*: 55
 soya bean breeding, *III*: 55, 63
 tourism, *III*: 11
 volcanic ranges, *I*: 12

- Tangling plants, and water navigation, *IV*: 163
- Tannins, properties, *IV*: 117
- Tape-recorder
and education, *VI*: 145
language teaching, *VI*: 146
- Tariff policy, *IV*: 12
- Tata Family Philanthropies, India, *V*: 105
- Tata, J. R. D., *I*: 129; *IV*: 7, 172
- Taungya, forest cropping system, *III*: 50
- Teacher
improvement, summer institutes, *VI*: 125
and new educational media, *VI*: 147, 153
refresher courses, *VI*: 124
shortage
and communication, *VI*: 141
and film projection, *VI*: 144
and international co-operation, *VI*: 161
training, *VI*: 79, 123
colleges, *VI*: 107
institutions, *VI*: 126
- Teaching
adult education, *I*: 202
audio-visual aids, *I*: 209
elementary schools, *I*: 205
methods
adaptability of, *VI*: 127
new aids, *VI*: 137
programmes, *I*: 204
by radio, *VI*: 141
science, *VI*: 53
source book, UNESCO, *VI*: 57
secondary schools, *I*: 205
standards, *VI*: 141
in technical schools, *I*: 206; *VI*: 84
techniques, science, *VI*: 140
by television, *VI*: 141
see also Education, Training
- Teaching centres
international, *VII*: 49
regional, *VII*: 49
- Technical assistance
for economic planning, *VII*: 40
expanded programme, *VI*: 16
form of, *VII*: 44
from Governmental institutions, *VII*: 39
institute, for industrialization, *VII*: 106
national decisions, *VII*: 42
national responsibility, *VII*: 46
new authority, *I*: 217
requests, *VI*: 15
role of experts, *VII*: 45
telecommunications, *VII*: 130
training, *VII*: 47
from United Nations, *VII*: 39, 130
- Technical Assistance Board, *VI*: 15
- Technical Assistance Committee, *VI*: 15
- Technical information, United Nations service for, *I*: 117
- Technical institutes, *I*: 189; *VI*: 83, 95
- Technical personnel, training of, *I*: 120
- Technical schools, *I*: 206; *VI*: 84
teacher training, *VI*: 124
- Technical training, aid in, *I*: 117
- Technician
definition, *I*: 205
International Institute for the Training of Technologists and Technicians, *VI*: 5
medium level training, *VI*: 98
ratio to engineers, *VI*: 106
training of, *I*: 131; *VI*: 100
versatility, *VI*: 94
- Techniques, through history, *I*: 32
- Technological change, *I*: 192
cultural effects, *I*: 193
stimulation, *I*: 195
- Technologist
education, *I*: 195
International Institute for the Training of Technologists and Technicians, *VI*: 5
national supply, *VI*: 27
number, *I*: 54
- Technology
and adult education, *VI*: 112
definition, *I*: 33
documentation, *VII*: 54
education, *VI*: 97
and class differences, *VI*: 106
university, *VI*: 69
of education, *VI*: 140
history, *I*: 31
increase, *I*: 222
Institute of Practical Technology, Ceylon, *VI*: 100
institutes, *VI*: 107
mass participation, *V*: 2
orientation, *VII*: 53
planning, *I*: 223
relation with science, *I*: 33
schools, superior, *VI*: 100
training, *VI*: 100
teaching staff, *VI*: 124
- Teixeira, A. S., *VI*: 26
- Tele-club, *III*: 193; *VI*: 150
- Telecommunications
for administration, *VII*: 128
and agriculture, *I*: 213
definition, *I*: 211
and electric diagnostic graphs, *I*: 214
equipment, *I*: 214; *IV*: 186
financial assistance, *I*: 217
frequencies, *I*: 212
health service, *IV*: 205
high frequency, international co-operation, *IV*: 194
internal, *VI*: 186

Telecommunications (*continued*)

- international frequency standards, *I*: 215
 - international technical assistance, *VII*: 130
 - and mass education, *VII*: 131
 - and medicine, *I*: 213
 - meteorological service, *IV*: 206
 - modernization, *VII*: 129
 - and national economy, *I*: 212
 - network planning, *I*: 214
 - personnel training, *I*: 216; *IV*: 187; *VII*: 130
 - planning, *IV*: 191
 - pricing, *IV*: 187, 192
 - public service, *I*: 213
 - radio frequency co-ordination, *I*: 214
 - radio-electric techniques, *VII*: 129
 - relay systems use, *VII*: 129
 - satellites use, *IV*: 210
 - scientific research, *I*: 216
 - system, in aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 207
 - integration, *VII*: 130
 - transmission, *I*: 212
 - and transport, *I*: 213
 - United Nations recommendations, *I*: 217
 - VHF radiotelephone system, *IV*: 206
 - and weather forecasts, *I*: 213
 - windmills for, *II*: 180
- Telegraphy
- photo-telegraphy, *IV*: 189
 - public service, *IV*: 187
 - telex, *I*: 215; *IV*: 187
- Telephony
- international traffic, *IV*: 214
 - satellites use, *IV*: 211
 - switching, *IV*: 193
- Teletypewriter
- automatic transmitter, *IV*: 188
 - public telegraph service, *IV*: 187
 - radio circuit, *IV*: 188
 - telex service, *IV*: 187
- Television
- broadcasting of films, *VI*: 144
 - communal reception, *VI*: 142
 - in developing countries, *VI*: 150
 - in education, *I*: 209; *IV*: 197; *VI*: 145; *VII*: 132
 - educational programmes, *VI*: 150
 - against illiteracy, *VI*: 143
 - intercountry services, *IV*: 202
 - in mountainous areas, *IV*: 203; *VI*: 143
 - network, installation cost, *IV*: 203; *VI*: 143
 - programme recording, *IV*: 203
 - programmes, *VI*: 143
 - receiver, distance of, *IV*: 203
 - repeater station, *IV*: 203
 - satellites use, *IV*: 211
 - sets, local production, *VII*: 133
 - Telstar, *VI*: 156
 - transistorized receivers, *I*: 212
 - transmission co-ordination, *I*: 215
 - versus radio, *VI*: 148
- Telex, *I*: 214
- information network, *I*: 215; *IV*: 187
- Tellurometer, *II*: 32
- Telstar I, *IV*: 213; *VI*: 156
- Temperature, annual increase, *I*: 7
- Tennessee Valley Authority, *I*: 123; *IV*: 36
- Calvert City, *IV*: 36
 - development scheme, *II*: 88
 - finance, *II*: 87
 - integrated area development, *IV*: 36
- Tenure
- adjustment, legislation, *VII*: 91
 - fragmentation, *III*: 178
 - individualization, *III*: 185; *VII*: 92
 - legislative reforms
 - share rent system, *III*: 180
 - tenant rights, *III*: 180
- tribal
- co-operative solution, *III*: 180
 - individualization, *III*: 180
- Terminology, scientific, *VII*: 56
- Test drilling, *II*: 118
- Textile
- cotton growing areas, *IV*: 123
 - industry
 - cotton, *IV*: 124
 - rayon, *IV*: 125
 - scale of production, *IV*: 126
 - synthetic fibre, *IV*: 125
 - wool, *IV*: 125
 - production, *I*: 127
- Thacker, M. S., *I*: vii, 23, 29, 41, 46, 49, 55, 57, 86; *II*: 11; *IV*: 3, 9, 13; *VI*: 5, 25; *VIII*: 3, 4, 22, 117
- Thailand
- Institute of Public Administration, *IV*: 47; *VI*: 131
 - migration patterns, *V*: 136
 - population, *I*: 223
 - public administration training, *IV*: 47
 - transport investments, *IV*: 132
 - whole-basin development, Lower Mekong, *I*: 225; *II*: 88, 91
- Thant, U., *I*: iii, 51; *IV*: 4, 9; *VI*: 1; *VIII*: 19
- The Geysers, USA, geyser utilization, *I*: 12
- Thermal battery, for broadcasting, *IV*: 202
- Thermocline, oceanographic research on, *III*: 149
- Thieme, J. G., *III*: 219
- Third World Food Survey, Rome, 1963, *I*: 37; *V*: 119
- Thorium, *I*: 15

- Tidal power, *I*: 81
 installation on the Rance River, France, *II*: 184
 suitable sites, *II*: 184
- Tierra del Fuego, volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Tilapia, fish breeding species, *III*: 161
- Tiles, production, *IV*: 92
- Timar, J., *VI*: 42
- Timber
 for building
 chemical treatment, *IV*: 93
 fibre board, *IV*: 93
 sampling, *IV*: 93
 suitability, *IV*: 92
 building material, *I*: 134
per caput consumption, *III*: 89
 export possibility, *III*: 94
 extraction
 forest roads, *III*: 91
 techniques, *III*: 91
 felling methods, *III*: 90
 industry, *IV*: 117
 mechanized extraction, *III*: 213
 preservation, chemical, *III*: 94
 production
 figures, *III*: 92
 mechanization, *III*: 92
 seasoning, *III*: 95
 species identification, *III*: 90
 transportation, *IV*: 143
 waste utilization, *III*: 90
 for wooden building, *III*: 95; *IV*: 92
- Tin, *I*: 130
 ore concentration, semi-mobile washers, *IV*: 74
 smelting, *IV*: 73
 use of, *IV*: 72
- Tobacco, breeding, *III*: 63
- Tokyo, Conference of Asian Ministers of Education, 1962, *VI*: 33
- Topomorphic map, *II*: 36
- Torcuato di Tella Institute, Buenos Aires, *V*: 105
- Torto, F. G., *VI*: 35
- Total digestible nutrient, *III*: 118
- Tourism, in Africa, *III*: 11
- Town
 attraction, *V*: 135
 environment, *V*: 135
 family life, *V*: 141
 housing conditions, *V*: 138
 living standards, *V*: 146
 new, *I*: 171
 educative role, *V*: 172
 equipment, *V*: 172
 planning, *I*: 172; *IV*: 89; *V*: 170
 size, optimum, *I*: 170
 small
 artificial, *I*: 170
 establishment of, *V*: 153
 light industries, *V*: 154
 social and health services, *V*: 139
 social structure, *V*: 146
 unemployment, *V*: 140
 women condition, *V*: 143
- Toynbee, A., *II*: 7
- Trace-elements, for soil improvement, *II*: 14
- Trachoma, *I*: 151
 drugs, *V*: 116
 environmental sanitation, *V*: 116
 incidence, *V*: 115
- Tractor
 design for developing countries, *I*: 236
 special working conditions, *III*: 248
- Trade unions, and workers education, *VI*: 122
- Trailers, *IV*: 159
- Training, *I*: 201; *III*: 213, 245
 abroad, *I*: 208; *VI*: 76
 accelerated, *VI*: 85, 91, 95, 117
 adult, *IV*: 43; *VI*: 88, 92; *VII*: 85
 accelerated method, *VI*: 85, 91, 95, 117
 innovation, *VI*: 114
 instructor training, *VI*: 116
 and national income, *VI*: 116
 in agriculture, *III*: 196, 248; *VI*: 88
 extension personnel, *VII*: 99
 for air personnel, *IV*: 177
 apprenticeship, *VI*: 83
 assistance, *VI*: 90
 cadres, *I*: 228
- Central Institute of Training and Research, India, *I*: 55
 comprehensive school, *VI*: 84
 co-operation between Government and enterprises, *VI*: 83
 co-operation staff, *III*: 206
 and cultural background, *VI*: 85
 dairy personnel, *III*: 145
 data transmission personnel, *IV*: 190
 demographers, *VII*: 78
 in electricity, *VI*: 92
 for engineering industry, *IV*: 80
 of engineers, *VI*: 96
 in enterprises, *VI*: 83
 exchange of personnel, *VI*: 107
 executive staff, *VI*: 95
 extension services, *III*: 193
 FAO courses, *I*: 239
 in farming, *III*: 196
 in food industry, *III*: 239; *V*: 127
 foreign aid, *VII*: 51
 health personnel, *V*: 67
 home economics training centres, *V*: 128
 hydrologists, *II*: 50
 information media personnel, *VI*: 139
 institutes, *VI*: 3, 106, 142
 instructors, *VI*: 90; *VII*: 85

Training (*continued*)

International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, Turin, I: 239; VI: 108

investment, VI: 103

and local conditions, VI: 88

management, IV: 46; VI: 129; VII: 86

manpower, I: 90

policy, II: 18

mapping, I: 72

in mental medicine, V: 90

in medical research, V: 106

medical school, V: 68

methods, VI: 82

for mineral processing, II: 125

mining personnel, II: 99, 111, 130, 134; VII: 71

mixed system, IV: 44; VI: 83

nutrition personnel, VII: 102

in ore analytical control, IV: 74

personnel training scheme, France, IV: 44

in petroleum industry, II: 137

planning, VI: 30, 87

in plant breeding, III: 57

policy, I: 72; II: 18

polytechnic schools, VI: 96

pre-vocational, VI: 91

of professors, VI: 96

programmes, VI: 104; VII: 85

regional institutes, VII: 49

school of forestry, III: 199

of scientists, I: 54

scientific and technical personnel, VI: 160

for scientific research, VII: 36

services, small industries, IV: 26

skilled manpower gap, VII: 85

for soil surveys, III: 199

of specialists, I: 228; VI: 104

in steel making, foreign aid, IV: 65

surveying, I: 72

of teachers, I: 228; VI: 123; VII: 85

technical, VI: 161

ILO programme, VI: 109

International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, Turin, VI: 108

technical cadres, VI: 100

technical institute, VI: 83

for technical and managerial skills, V: 162

of technical personnel, I: 120, 201, 205; VI: 3, 160

technicians, VI: 98; VII: 47

in telecommunications, I: 216

in trade schools, VI: 83

university

engineers, VI: 72

research workers, VI: 78

teachers, VI: 79

of unskilled workers, IV: 42

veterinarians, II: 22; III: 139

by visiting experts, I: 208

vocational, IV: 43; VI: 85, 92

accelerated, VI: 88

of adults, VI: 88, 92

agriculture, VI: 88

within industry, VI: 90

policy, VI: 86

programmes, VI: 87

public, VI: 89

of workers, V: 158

see also Education, Teaching

Training Centre in Home Economics and

Community Development in the South Pacific Region, VII: 102

Transistor, in industry, I: 213

Transistor radio

cheap radio receivers, I: 212, 235

large-scale production, IV: 198

Translating machine, IV: 191

Translations, scientific, VII: 55

Transmission, radio, I: 212

cheap receivers, I: 213

in tropical zone, I: 213

Transmitter

in broadcasting

network planning, IV: 201

station site, IV: 201

VHF system, IV: 201

Transoceanic cables, IV: 194

Transport, IV: 3; VII: 121

in agriculture, IV: 136, 170, 173

air, I: 146; IV: 3, 129

budgetary provision, IV: 129

bulk shipment, I: 138

and other communication means, VII: 126

costs, I: 135; VII: 124

for minerals, IV: 73

development, technical innovations, IV: 131

economy stimulus, IV: 129

in economic development, VII: 121

in former dependent territories, IV: 130

freight handling, IV: 158

hovercraft, I: 145; IV: 169

human context, IV: 130

and industrial location, IV: 129

inland waterways, I: 144; IV: 162

innovations, I: 135

investment priorities, VII: 122

loans, Africa, IV: 132

means, choice of, IV: 139

and opening of new areas, IV: 129

of perishable goods, I: 145, 148; IV: 160

by pipeline, I: 147; IV: 178

planning, I: 137

and agriculture, I: 136, 138

and industry, I: 136, 138

ports, I: 144

Transport (*continued*)

- rail-road co-ordination, *IV*: 158
- railway, *I*: 141; *IV*: 134, 144
 - electrification, *I*: 143
- refrigeration system, *I*: 148
- regulation, *I*: 136
- revenue, *I*: 137
- revolution, *IV*: 130
- river, *I*: 144
- road improvement, for fishery, *III*: 164
- road vehicles, *IV*: 151
- saving
 - by communications, *IV*: 133
 - by energy development, *IV*: 133
 - by food processing, *IV*: 133
 - by land-use planning, *IV*: 133
- sea lines, *IV*: 163
- and steel industry, *IV*: 64
- surveying for
 - data gathering, *IV*: 139
 - traffic diversion, *IV*: 139
- system planning
 - agriculture and marketing improvement, *IV*: 136
 - analysis and forecasting, *IV*: 138
 - balance sheets, *IV*: 138
 - combined network, *IV*: 134
 - cost of, *IV*: 132
 - economic effects, *IV*: 135
 - Government responsibility, *IV*: 134
 - investment, *IV*: 132
 - long term requirements, *IV*: 137
 - main criteria, *IV*: 134
 - maximum net return on investment, *IV*: 136
 - optimum volume of traffic, *IV*: 135
 - priorities, *IV*: 134
 - railways, *IV*: 134, 144
 - research into priorities, *IV*: 137
 - roads, *IV*: 134, 144
 - social value, *IV*: 135
 - technical assistance programmes, *IV*: 132
 - traffic, *VII*: 123
- United Nations Regional Commissions, *I*: 148
- United Nations Transport and Communications Commission, *I*: 148
- urban, *I*: 138
- Transvaal, water prospecting, *II*: 64
- Travel, French National Railways, *I*: 142
- Tree
 - plantation forest, exotic species, *III*: 81
 - products, *III*: 25
- Tree farm, *IV*: 110
- Tribal system, mental health, *V*: 84
- Tristan da Cunha, volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
- Tropical Centre for Food Technology, Brazil, *IV*: 108

- Tropical conditions
 - absenteeism, *IV*: 51
 - adaptation to industrial life, *IV*: 51
 - and competition, *IV*: 50
 - workers output analysis, *IV*: 50
- Tropical medicine, research, *V*: 96
- Tropical Products Institute, London, *IV*: 100, 121, 123
 - cereal processing, *III*: 224
 - dryer for spice, *III*: 224
- Tropical soil, investigation, *III*: 19
- Trypanosomiasis, *V*: 97
 - chemoprophylaxis, *V*: 115
 - eradication, *V*: 115
 - game resistance, *III*: 11
- Tshilumba, J. M., *V*: 43
- Tuberculosis, *I*: 151
 - eradication, *V*: 117
 - health statistics, *V*: 58
 - increase, *V*: 117
 - treatment, *V*: 50
- Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Project, India, *V*: 96
- Tubman, W. V. S., *VIII*: 10
- Tuna fish study, *III*: 169
- Tungsten, *I*: 130
 - use of, *IV*: 72
- Tunisia
 - artesian basin, *I*: 225
 - building, earthquake effects, *IV*: 89
 - construction projects and unemployment, *IV*: 40
 - educational planning, *VI*: 31
 - employment organization, *I*: 94
 - Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 12
 - national education institute, *VI*: 107
 - poliomyelitis epidemic, *V*: 114
- Turbine, gas, coal-burning, *II*: 144
- Turin
 - International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, *I*: 239; *VI*: 108, 132
 - International Labour Exhibition, *VI*: 109
- Turkey
 - air safety, *IV*: 174
 - air transport, *IV*: 172
 - building, and earthquakes, *IV*: 89
 - drinking water, *II*: 55
 - education, *VI*: 52
 - electricity, energy policy, *II*: 163
 - irrigation, land ownership pattern, *III*: 41
 - nuclear power, future prospects, *II*: 189
 - public health research, *V*: 93
 - river development, USSR collaboration, *II*: 92
 - road building, soil inventory, *IV*: 147
 - rural migrants adjustment, *V*: 168
 - School of Public Health, Ankara, *V*: 94

Turkey (*continued*)
urbanization adjustment, *I*: 172
whole-basin project, *II*: 86
Turkmenistan
heavy industry, *V*: 159
industrial growth, *IV*: 32
research establishments, *I*: 55
Tyler, R. W., *VI*: 112, 113

U

U Thant, *I*: iii, 51; *IV*: 4, 9; *VI*: 1; *VIII*: 19

UAR, *see* United Arab Republic
Uganda

building in, *I*: 134
census, *V*: 57
crop rotation, *III*: 51
electricity, personnel training, *II*: 174
roads and economy, *I*: 138
road improvement, and fresh fish trade, *IV*: 136
road construction, and cotton production, *IV*: 137
volcanic ranges, *I*: 12

Ukraine

artificial insemination, *III*: 155
dangers of monoculture, *III*: 256
Dnieper River Development, *II*: 89
durum wheat breeding, *III*: 63
liver fluke disease, grazing management, *III*: 138
public health, *V*: 66
seed distribution, *III*: 64
Veterinary Research, National Organization, *III*: 139

Umarov, S., *III*: 255

Under-employment

Food and Agriculture Organization estimate, *IV*: 40
remedies, *I*: 93
in rural areas, *IV*: 40; *V*: 146

Under-nutrition, *III*: 227

Unemployment, *IV*: 39

International Labour Office estimates, *IV*: 40
remedies, *I*: 93

UNESCO, *I*: 117, 172, 198, 200, 222, 227
Current Trends in Scientific Research, *I*: viii; *II*: 201

Department of Mass Communications, media of education, *IV*: 185

education

planning, *VI*: 36
primary, *VI*: 33

fellowships, *I*: 55

French National Commission, television in rural education, *VI*: 150

Handbook of International Exchanges, *VI*: 162

Hydrological Decade, *II*: 195

Library of Concept Films, *VI*: 144

literacy plan, *I*: 236

mass communications, *I*: 210, 193

Mass Media in the Developing Countries, Report, 1961, *IV*: 185

meeting on new methods and techniques in education, 1962, *VI*: 148

migration to towns, *V*: 136

migrants integration, *V*: 169

national science policy, *VII*: 27

aid for, *VII*: 41

programme for development of information media, *I*: 211

regional educational centres, *VII*: 33

and regional research centres, *I*: 55

science teaching, *VI*: 56

source book for, *VI*: 57

study abroad guide, *VII*: 51

survey of requirements on information, *I*: 235

teachers training, *VI*: 123

teaching programmes, *I*: 204

technical education, *VI*: 94

training of managers and executives, *IV*: 47

training programmes, *VI*: 162

transistor radio production, *IV*: 198

workers education, *VI*: 122

world-wide illiteracy, *VI*: 114

UNICEF, *see* United Nations Children's Fund

Union Academy, USSR, *V*: 105

Union Ferroviaire et Routière, France, *IV*: 159

Union of South Africa, *see* South Africa

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, *see* USSR

United Arab Republic

agrarian reform, *III*: 175

air personnel training, *IV*: 177

air transport, *IV*: 172

airport project, *IV*: 174

artesian basin, *I*: 225

birth rates, *V*: 22

broadcasting, financing, *IV*: 202

building, prefabrication problems, *IV*: 96

Cairo Medical School, *V*: 103

cartography equipment, *II*: 33

co-operative mechanized farming, *III*: 247

cotton breeding, *III*: 61

cotton production, *IV*: 124

death rates, *V*: 22

El-Azhar University, *VI*: 71

electric generating plant, *II*: 170

fertilizer industry, setting up, *III*: 36

food processing industry, *IV*: 101

United Arab Republic (*continued*)

food technological centre, *IV*: 108
fragmented holdings, consolidation, *III*:
182
Government Science Council, Committee
of Scientific Personnel, *V*: 101
industrial institutes, *VI*: 108
inflation, *IV*: 12
investments, foreign, *IV*: 11
iron-making, direct reduction, *IV*: 67
land redistribution, *III*: 179
land reform, *V*: 148; *VII*: 90
light industry, *IV*: 16
livestock importation, *III*: 110
management training, *IV*: 46
marketing difficulties, *IV*: 29
Message at the Opening Plenary Session,
VIII: 3
Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 14
Ministry of Public Health, *V*: 101, 103,
National Research Centres, *VI*: 108
New Valley project, *III*: 6
nutrition survey, *III*: 230
nutrition research, *III*: 239; *V*: 127
pest control programme, *III*: 73
petroleum industry, *II*: 139
planning, organizational arrangements,
VII: 7
plant diseases, crop annual loss, *III*: 65
plant quarantine system, *III*: 67
poliomyelitis, morbidity, *V*: 114
priorities in, *I*: 122
production of radio receivers, *I*: 212
radio industry, *IV*: 198
rayon production, *IV*: 125
rice, new variety, *III*: 54
rinderpest vaccination campaign, *III*: 132
road building, *IV*: 149
rural health services, *V*: 74
science council, *V*: 103
soil science teaching, *III*: 199
standardization, *IV*: 57
State broadcasting, *VII*: 133
Suez Refinery, *II*: 136, 139
sugar-cane production, *IV*: 123
television sets, *VII*: 133
tile drainage, *III*: 43
trachoma incidence, *V*: 116
training, manual work, *IV*: 44
university education, *VI*: 71
vegetable products, *I*: 127
vocational training, *VI*: 88
water
flood protection, *II*: 59
sedimentation, *II*: 50

United Kingdom

additives legislation, *IV*: 105
Animal Virus Research Institute, Pir-
bright *III*: 134

assistance, external, *IV*: 11
building research station, *IV*: 94
comprehensive school, *VI*: 84
depressed areas industrialization, *IV*: 34
electricity
tidal power opportunity, *II*: 184
wind power use, *II*: 168
flour beetles, foodstuff damage, *III*: 216
food consumption, *I*: 38
foot-and-mouth disease, slaughter policy,
III: 134

fuel

efficient use, *II*: 146
National Industrial Fuel Efficiency
Service, *II*: 146

health and environmental standards, *V*:
64

health statistics, *V*: 16

Henley Staff College, management train-
ing, *IV*: 47

Hovercraft ferry service, *IV*: 169

income, *I*: 38

industrial estates, *VII*: 112

iron-making, blast furnace, *IV*: 66

management colleges abroad, *IV*: 47

medical research, *V*: 100

Message at the Opening Plenary Session,
VIII: 3

Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 15

milk recording, *III*: 116

National Institute of Agricultural Engi-
neering, Pirbright, *III*: 224, 248

nuclear reactors, types, *II*: 189

pest infestation laboratory, *III*: 218; *IV*:
122

radiocommunication, system planning,
IV: 207

road requirements, *IV*: 145

road research laboratory, *IV*: 152

rural migrants adjustment, *V*: 168

rural population, adaptation problems,
III: 254

scientific policy, *VII*: 22

small refinery, *II*: 137

steel-making, ore shortage, *IV*: 63

Tropical Products Institute, *III*: 222, 224

urbanization adjustment, *I*: 168

veterinary research, national organization,
III: 139

vocational training, *VI*: 91

see also England

United Nations

Advisory Committee on Industry, *I*: 231

Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment,
Seminar, *II*: 112

Bureau of Social Affairs, *I*: 231

Cartographic Office, *II*: 26

Centre for Industrial Development, *I*: 231

United Nations (*continued*)
 Children's Fund, *IV*: 101; *VI*: 17
 dairy planning, *III*: 143
 fruit production increase, *III*: 231
 human nutrition, *III*: 223
 protein from new resources, *V*: 125
 Conference of Asian Ministers of Education, Tokyo, 1962, *VI*: 35
 Conference on New Sources of Energy, Rome, 1961, *I*: vii, 12, 14; *II*: 151, 169, 177, 181; *V*: 149; *VII*: 75
 Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, *I*: vii, 16, 45; *II*: 185
 Conference on World Trade, 1964, *II*: 203
 Current Trends in Scientific Research, Report, *I*: vii; *II*: 201
 Demographic Yearbook, *V*: 13
 Department of Economic and Social Affairs, energy planning, *II*: 158
 Development Decade, *I*: 29, 232; *VI*: 2, 16; *VII*: 39
 world communications, *IV*: 183
 development institutes, *VI*: 37
 Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, *V*: 7
 Economic Commission for Africa, *VII*: 41
 Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, *II*: 112; *IV*: 158, 160; *VI*: 33; *VII*: 41
 coal-mine works, *II*: 135
 inland waterways reports, *I*: 145
 Second Petroleum Symposium, Teheran, *II*: 198
 whole-basin development aid, *II*: 91
 Economic Commission for Europe, *IV*: 61, 68, 91, 179
 energy planning, *II*: 157
 inland waterways reports, *I*: 145
 upgrading of brown coal, *II*: 143
 Economic Commission for Latin America, *VII*: 41
 Economic and Social Council, *VI*: 15, 137
 Committee on Programme Appraisals, *IV*: 39
 Population Commission, Eleventh Session, 1961, *V*: 30
 transport problems, *I*: 148
 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *see* UNESCO
 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, *I*: 226; *VI*: 16, 35; *VII*: 39
 telecommunications, *IV*: 192; *VII*: 130
 Food and Agriculture Organization, *see* Food and Agriculture Organization
 International Atomic Energy Agency, *I*: 226
 International Development Association, *VI*: 15

Lower Mekong Development Scheme, *I*: 225
 Office of Public Information, *I*: 228
 OPEX, *I*: 228; *II*: 197
 Population Commission, *VII*: 78
 Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, *II*: 26, 197
 Regional Cartographic Conferences, *VII*: 66
 regional demographic research and training centres, *V*: 29
 Regional Economic Commissions, *I*: 229; *V*: 29; *VII*: 41
 transport problems, *I*: 148
 Regional Planning, Report, *V*: 163
 Report on the World Social Situation, *V*: 13, 16, 20
 Report of the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa, *V*: 8
 Scientific Advisory Panel, *I*: 28
 Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, 1949, *I*: vii; *II*: 147; *III*: 7
 Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, *II*: 80
 service for technical investigation and information, *I*: 117
 Situation and Recent Trends of Mortality in the World, Study, *V*: 18
 Special Fund, *II*: 91, 197; *IV*: 57; *VI*: 14, 16; *VII*: 39
 desert locust project, *III*: 74
 Fishery Research Institute, *III*: 170
 Karmali River, *I*: 61
 Lubuk Valley, *I*: 62
 standardization laboratories, *VII*: 33
 telecommunications experts, *VII*: 130
 Standardization experts, *VII*: 120
 Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, *I*: 227
 Technical Assistance, *I*: 117; *VI*: 13
 Technical Assistance Board, *I*: 230
 Technical Assistance Conference, 1950, *VI*: 14
 Technical Assistance Programme, *II*: 196
 telecommunications in education, *VII*: 132
 training methods, *IV*: 43
 training in steel-making, *IV*: 65
 Transport and Communications Commission, *I*: 148
 World Health Organization, *see* World Health Organization
 World Meteorological Organization, *see* World Meteorological Organization
 World Population Projections, 1958, *V*: 25
 United States of America
 Agency for International Development, *V*: 105

United States of America (*continued*)

agrarian reform, *III*: 185
agriculture
 income *per caput*, *I*: 116
 and labour, *I*: 25
 mechanization, *I*: 26
anthracite silts, recovery, *II*: 147
assistance, external, *IV*: 11
Atomic Energy Commission, *II*: 188
birth and death rate, *V*: 22
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, long
 range fisheries, *III*: 155
communicable disease centre, *V*: 62
community studies, *V*: 179
community water systems, *II*: 54
cotton harvesting, *IV*: 124
electric power, planning, *II*: 162
energy demand, planning, *II*: 158
engineers, *I*: 36
fertilizer deposits, survey, *III*: 35
fish stocking, artificial reefs, *III*: 158
food consumption, *I*: 38
foreign student enrolment, *VI*: 131
fuel, *I*: 10
geothermal energy, *I*: 12; *II*: 178
Guggenheim Foundation, *V*: 107
health services, *V*: 53, 103
health statistics, sources, *V*: 56
high school teacher training programmes,
 VI: 125
hydroelectricity, *I*: 11
income, *I*: 38
income *per caput*, *I*: 116
industrial estates, *IV*: 34; *VII*: 112
iron ore concentration, *II*: 121
malaria eradication campaign, *V*: 61
management training, *IV*: 47
 foreign students, *IV*: 47
 steel plant, *IV*: 47
manpower, method of assessment, *IV*: 42
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
 development programmes, *IV*: 47
Menhaden fishing, *III*: 163
mental health survey, *V*: 85
Message at the Opening Plenary Session,
 VIII: 3
Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 15
metallurgy organization, *I*: 19
National Academy of Sciences, maize
 survey, *III*: 61
National Council of Teachers of Mathe-
 matics, refresher courses, *VI*: 128
 the revolution in school mathematics,
 VI: 60
National Institutes of Health, *V*: 104
National Research Council, Washington,
 D. C., maize survey, *III*: 61
National Science Foundation, summer
 institutes, *VI*: 125, 128

natural gas, *I*: 10
Navaho Indians, collaboration with medi-
 cine men, *V*: 86
nuclear power station, Bodega Bay, *II*: 188
nutritional aid programme, *III*: 240; *V*:
 128
paper consumption, *IV*: 111
petroleum, small refinery, *II*: 137
phosphate deposits, discovery techniques,
 III: 35
plant diseases, crop annual loss, *III*: 65
poliomyelitis incidence, *V*: 60
Public Health Service, *V*: 53, 103
push-tow propelling method, *IV*: 168
refrigerated transport, *I*: 148
Rio Grande River Development, *II*: 92
Rockefeller Foundation, *V*: 109
rural migrants' adjustment, *V*: 168
safety legislation, *IV*: 51
scientific policy, *VII*: 24
scientists, *I*: 36, 38
sewage used as fertilizer, *II*: 14
small industry, *IV*: 25
St. Lawrence River Development, *II*: 92
synthetic coke production, *II*: 143
Technical Co-operation Mission, *V*: 95
Tennessee Valley Authority, *II*: 86; *IV*: 36
training foreign workers, *IV*: 28
transport rationalization, *VII*: 126
urbanization, *V*: 132
urbanization adjustment, *I*: 168
vital statistics, *V*: 22
volcanic ranges, *I*: 12
water
 conveying, *II*: 61
 evaporation prevention, *II*: 76
 sewage, *II*: 79
wheat, crop rotation, *III*: 49
 geothermal power plant, *II*: 169, 178
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, *I*:
 133; *IV*: 88
Universal primary education, *VI*: 33
University, *I*: 206
 audio-visual aids use, *VI*: 142
 broadcasting service, *VI*: 68
 education
 engineers, *VI*: 72
 and research, *VI*: 78
 role, *VI*: 67
 scientific, *VI*: 69
 technical, *VI*: 69
 national, *VII*: 49
 relation to lower schools, *I*: 207
 and scientific research, *VII*: 31
 structure, *VI*: 73
University of Louvain, *VI*: 129
 housing problem, *V*: 178
 and human institutions, *I*: 174
 and industrialization, *V*: 157

- University of Louvain (*continued*)
 living conditions, *V*: 137
 New Town
 educative role, *V*: 172
 planning, *V*: 170
 policies, *V*: 158
 and population growth, *I*: 162
 process in developing countries, *V*: 179
 reform, *I*: 163
 and rural development, *V*: 158
 rural migrants adjustment, *V*: 167
 and small towns, *I*: 170
 social problems, *V*: 137, 157
 and social structures, *V*: 157
 and technology, *I*: 168
- Uruguay
 birth rates, *V*: 22
 death rates, *V*: 22
 forest, sand-dunes fixation, *III*: 87
 land capability classification, *III*: 18
 livestock production, *III*: 256
 phosphates for growing winter forage, *III*:
 120
 plant protection, research organization,
 III: 74
 rural credit, *III*: 202
- Urundi, potable water, *II*: 56
- USA, *see* United States of America
- USSR
 Academy of Medical Sciences, *V*: 105
 agrarian reforms, *III*: 175
 agriculture
 climatology, *III*: 46
 rice crop, mechanization, *III*: 245
 arctic shipping route, *IV*: 163
 assistance, external, *IV*: 11
 biogas power plants, *II*: 167
 birth rates, *V*: 22
- University of Nancy, *VI*: 80
- Upper Mantle Programme, *VII*: 50
- Upper Volta, *see* Republic of Upper Volta
- Uranium
 concentration, *II*: 123
 geobotanic exploration, *II*: 120
 in run-off water, *II*: 118
 in stream sediment, *II*: 118
 use, *I*: 15
- Urban development
 remedies, *I*: 167
 social problems, *I*: 167
- Urban life
 family, *V*: 141
 family parasitism, *V*: 140
 health services, *V*: 139
 improvement, *V*: 173
per caput income, *V*: 140
 social facilities, *V*: 139
 town growth, *V*: 137
 traditional relationships, *V*: 142
- under-employment, *V*: 141
 unemployment, *V*: 140
 women position, *V*: 143
 workers isolation, *V*: 142
- Urban living standard, *V*: 137
- Urban population, distribution, *V*: 8
- Urbanization
 adjustment, *I*: 168
 and agriculture, *I*: 163
 big town attraction, *V*: 132
 building and, *I*: 133
 and demographic predictions, *V*: 131
 effects, *I*: 161
 forecasting, *V*: 144
 building prefabrication, *IV*: 87, 95
 campaign against illiteracy, *VI*: 116
 cargoes, loading method, *IV*: 167
 centralized planning experience, *VII*: 9
 child health, *V*: 58
 co-operative farming, capital formation,
 III: 181
 co-operatives, *III*: 205
 death rates, *V*: 22
 dehydration experience, *IV*: 103
 Diesel-electric, power plants, *II*: 166
 economy
 development, *V*: 7
 transformation, *II*: 7
 education, programmes, *VI*: 55
 electricity
 from geothermal energy, *I*: 12
 planning, *II*: 162
 wind power use, *II*: 169
 employment policy, *VII*: 83
 energy available, *I*: 37
 engineering industry
 engineers, *I*: 36
 planning, *IV*: 78
 farm mechanization, *I*: 26
 farming industrialization, *III*: 247
 fear and psychiatric cases, *V*: 81
 fish behaviour, submarine utilization, *III*:
 153
 fishery expedition to Eastern Atlantic, *III*:
 150
 fishery, factory ships, *III*: 163
 food storage, airhouse, *IV*: 106
 forestry, shelter belts, *III*: 87
 fuel, *I*: 10
 geochemical map, *II*: 118
 geothermal drilling, *II*: 178
 health service, *V*: 64
 heavy industry, *IV*: 16
 higher school education planning, *VI*: 41
 hydroelectricity, *I*: 11; *II*: 164, 170
 hydrofoil crafts, *IV*: 169
 hydrojet, *I*: 145

Urbanization (*continued*)

Industry

- planned expansion, *VII*: 112
- raw materials, *VII*: 110
- Industrial Development in Central Asia, *I*: 121
- industrial estates, *IV*: 36
- industrial planning, *IV*: 32
- industrialization, *V*: 158; *VII*: 110
- inland waterways, *I*: 145
- irrigation, *III*: 37
- key drilling, *II*: 119
- land settlement, *III*: 183
- large-scale production, *IV*: 24
- malaria eradication, *V*: 113
- manpower, method of estimating, *IV*: 41
- marine mineral deposits, *II*: 120
- Message at the Opening Plenary Session, *VIII*: 3
- Message to the Conference, *VIII*: 13
- minerals prospecting, *II*: 120
- natural gas, *I*: 10
- nomads settlement, *V*: 169
- nuclear power in industry, *II*: 189
- nutritional requirements, *III*: 233
- oil and gas discovery methods, Siberia, *II*: 119
- planning, total state participation, *V*: 166
- population increase
 - data, *V*: 13
 - and food production, *V*: 12
- power plants
 - hydroelectric, *II*: 164, 170
 - thermal, *II*: 170
- public health, *V*: 66
- push-tow propelling method, *IV*: 168
- regional planning, *VII*: 19
- research establishments, *I*: 55
- research and industry, *VII*: 34
- river development, collaboration with Turkey, *II*: 92
- river transport, *I*: 144
- rural development in Central Asia, *I*: 164
- rural education, *III*: 252
- rural electrification, *II*: 164, 171
- safety measures; application of, *IV*: 52
- sardinella conservation, *III*: 150
- scientific policy, *VII*: 21
- scientists, *I*: 36
- small industry policy, *IV*: 24
- soil management and climate, *III*: 47
- solar energy, Central Asiatic Republics, *II*: 181
- standards, *I*: 125; *IV*: 56; *VII*: 120
- state and co-operative farms, management, *III*: 256
- technical information, *I*: 191
- tile drainage, *III*: 43
- transport balance sheets, *VII*: 126

transport planning, *IV*: 138

Union Academy, *V*: 105

Universities, *VI*: 70

virus diseases, *V*: 117

water prospecting, Mongolia, *II*: 65

waterways improvement, *IV*: 162

see also Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Central Asian Republics, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Utilities, for small industry, *IV*: 27

Uzbekistan

industrial production, *IV*: 33

research establishments, *I*: 55

V

Vaccination, animal disease control, *III*: 130, 132

Valentey, D. S., *V*: 40

Van Ettinger, J., *I*: 133

Vanadium, *I*: 130

Vegetable oils

coconut oil, *IV*: 122

groundnuts, *IV*: 123

palm oil, *IV*: 120

Vegetable products, *I*: 126

Vegetables, breeding, *III*: 63

Vegetation, map, *III*: 18

Vehicles

and local conditions, *IV*: 151

motor-transport groups, *IV*: 151

Venezuela

cotton breeding, *III*: 61

criollo breed, milk production, *III*: 109

rural migrants' adjustment, *III*: 168

steel plant, electric furnaces, *IV*: 68

sugar-cane borers, biological control, *III*: 70

unemployment, *IV*: 40

urbanization adjustment, *I*: 168

Very high frequency

aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 208

broadcasting system, *IV*: 201

radio telephone equipment, *IV*: 205

Very high frequency omnidirectional range, aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 208

Vessel, new types, *IV*: 167

Veterinary research, *III*: 139

Veterinary training, *III*: 139

VHF

aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 208

broadcasting system, *IV*: 201

radio telephone equipment, *IV*: 205

Vice-Presidents of the Conference, *VIII*: 127

Video tape, television recording, *IV*: 203

Viet-Nam, air transport, *IV*: 172

energy resources, survey, *II*: 157

fertilizers efficiency, *III*: 35

paper from rice straws, *IV*: 114

rice by-products utilization, *III*: 226

Viet-Nam (*continued*)
 rinderpest vaccination campaign, *III*: 132
 road requirements, *IV*: 145
 whole-basin development
 Lower Mekong, *II*: 91
 preliminary studies, *II*: 89
 Viet-Nam, North, *see* North Viet-Nam
 Village, desertion, *V*: 145
 Villar, G. E., *VI*: 49, 55
 Vinasse, and soil organic matter deficiency,
 III: 33
 Vinegar production from sugar-cane, *IV*: 123
 Virgin land, mechanized clearance, *III*: 246
 Virus diseases
 eradication, *V*: 117
 smallpox, *V*: 118
 Virus research centre, Poona, *V*: 106
 Vitamin
 deficiencies, *III*: 231
 cattle, and minerals in soil, *III*: 123
 Vitamin A, in nutrition, *V*: 123
 Vocational training
 accelerated adult training, *IV*: 43
 regular system, *IV*: 43
 Volcano, geothermal energy, *I*: 12; *II*: 178
 Volta River Scheme, *I*: 123; *IV*: 36
 VOR, aeronautical navigation, *IV*: 208
 Vulnerable groups food needs, special food-
 stuffs, *III*: 236

W

Wairakei, geyser utilization, *I*: 12
 Wales, *see* United Kingdom
 Walford, L., *I*: 8
 War, deaths, *V*: 17
 Ward, A. H., *VI*: 65
 Wardlaw, C. W., *III*: 65, 75
 Washer, for ore concentration, *IV*: 74
 Waste fuel, recovery, *II*: 147
 Waste products, of food processing, *III*: 220,
 226
 Water
 administration, *I*: 73; *II*: 58; *VII*: 70
 co-ordination, *II*: 58
 decentralization, *II*: 59
 regional boards, *II*: 58
 from air humidity, *II*: 68
 analysis, service, *II*: 50
 aquatic vegetation, *I*: 22
 artesian, *III*: 6
 brackish, improvement, *II*: 14
 from clouds, *II*: 70
 coastal, pelagic fish stock, *III*: 155
 conservation, *I*: 73, 78
 demand
 and industrialization, *II*: 47
 and population increase, *II*: 47
 desalinization, *I*: 50, 242

development, *I*: 72
 dew, *I*: 78
 distillation, use of solar energy, *II*: 182
 domestic consumption, *II*: 56
 economy in use
 in agriculture, *II*: 81
 laws, *II*: 82
 saving devices, *II*: 80
 evaporation, *II*: 50, 76
 existing sources inventory, *VII*: 69
 extent on globe, *I*: 3
 floods, *II*: 50, 59
 fog, Cape Verde, *I*: 79
 fresh
 fish culture in, *I*: 114
 fish potential, *III*: 160
 gauging stations, *II*: 49
 ground, *I*: 76
 estimate, *VII*: 69
 hydrogeology, *I*: 77
 hydrologic cycle, *II*: 45
 usable portion, *II*: 46
 inventory, *I*: 73, 48, 51, 56
 irrigation, *II*: 82
 conduit lining, *II*: 75
 problems, *II*: 53
 legislation, *I*: 73; *II*: 59
 national planning, *II*: 52, 56
 need for food production, *I*: 21
 from oceans, *II*: 70
 in pasture management, *III*: 121, 124
 per caput requirement, *II*: 57
 planning,
 allocation for uses, *II*: 48
 conservation techniques, *II*: 48
 hydrological network, *II*: 49
 meteorological network, *II*: 49
 policy
 costs, *II*: 54
 long term, *II*: 56
 objectives, *VII*: 69
 pollution, *I*: 78; *II*: 14, 55, 78
 chemical, *V*: 48
 by wasted and organic matter, *I*: 8
 protection laws, *II*: 79
 pumping, wind power, *II*: 180
 purification, *II*: 14
 rainfall, *I*: 79
 recording
 instruments, *II*: 50
 personnel, *II*: 50
 repose, *V*: 48
 resources, *II*: 36
 algae production, *III*: 171
 assessment, *II*: 37
 conservation, *II*: 48; *III*: 6
 estimate, *II*: 48
 international co-operation, *II*: 199
 survey, *II*: 36; *III*: 6

- Water, resources (*continued*)
 underground reservoirs, *II*: 46
 sea, *II*: 57, 70
 demineralization, *I*: 79
 desalinization, *I*: 242
 sediment, transportation, *II*: 50
 sewage, *II*: 14
 treatment, *II*: 79
 shallow, geochemical prospecting, *II*: 118
 shortage, *I*: 78
 soil absorption and storing, *II*: 51
 as source of energy, *I*: 16; *II*: 179
 storing
 materials and structures, *II*: 72
 methods, *II*: 74, 78
 supply, *V*: 48; *VII*: 69
 artificial, *II*: 48
 natural, *II*: 47
 particular sources, *II*: 48
 for the soil, *III*: 26
 surface, *I*: 75
 new sources, *II*: 61
 transference, *II*: 61
 survey, *II*: 36; *III*: 6
 hydroelectric potential, *II*: 49
 precipitation, *II*: 49
 sediments, *II*: 49
 sylviculture requirements, *III*: 85
 system
 co-operation, *I*: 225
 rational use, *I*: 226
 transport in "Dracone", *I*: 145
 trapping, *II*: 69
 underground
 advantages, *II*: 63
 drilling, *II*: 65
 fossil, *II*: 63
 methods of prospecting, *II*: 63
 natural drainage study, *II*: 67
 regional safe yield, *II*: 66
 utilization, grazing, *III*: 121
see also potable water
 Water and Power Authority, Iran, *II*: 91
 Water heating installations, use of solar
 energy, *II*: 182
 Water-driven machines
 invention, *II*: 4
 textile industry, *II*: 5
 Waterlogging
 Indus Valley, *I*: 238
 West Pakistan, *I*: 5
 Water-wheel invention, *II*: 4
 Waterway, inland, *I*: 144
 dredging, *IV*: 163
 improvement, *IV*: 162
 tangling plants, *IV*: 163
 United Nations Economic Commission for
 Asia and the Far East, *I*: 145
 United Nations Economic Commission for
 Europe, *I*: 145
 Watt, J., *I*: 31
 Watterson, G., *III*: 7, 10, 12
 Wattle, in plywood bonding, *IV*: 117
 Watts, F., *VI*: 154
 Wave bands, broadcasting conditions, *IV*:
 201
 Weakness of the Conference, *I*: 45
 Weather, forecasting, *I*: 53, 64
 Weaver bird, number control, *III*: 68
 Weaving industry, large-scale production,
 IV: 24
 Weber, E. W., *II*: 86
 Weed, noxious, control of, *III*: 71
 Wegelin, E., *II*: 72
 Weitz, R., *I*: 62
 Wendt, G., *I*: iii, 222
 West Africa
 foodstuffs study, *III*: 239
 rinderpest eradication campaign, *III*: 133
 timber, felling methods, *III*: 91
 West African Institute for Oil Palm Research,
 IV: 120
 West Germany, *see* Germany, Federal
 Republic
 West Indies, *see* Caribbean
 West Pakistan, irrigated areas, forecast, *III*:
 38
 Western Nigeria
 fertilizer trials, *III*: 30
 soil classification, *III*: 18
 Wheat
 crop rotation, *III*: 49
 durum, breeding, *III*: 63
 rust resistant varieties, *III*: 69
 Whipple, C., *I*: iii, 222
 Whitehead, A. N., *I*: 33
 WHO, *see* World Health Organization
 Whole-basin
 continuing study, *II*: 89
 development, *I*: 225; *II*: 83
 neighbouring countries co-operation,
 II: 92
 preliminary studies, *II*: 89
 procedures, *II*: 90
 single-purpose projects, *II*: 84
 integrated development, *II*: 92
 programme
 agency, *II*: 86
 financing, *II*: 87
 projects, *II*: 86
 realization
 Lower Mekong, *I*: 225; *II*: 91
 Mexico Papaloapan River, *II*: 88
 scheme, problems, *II*: 85
 Wiener, A., *II*: 72, 81, 82
 Wiesner, J. B., *I*: 6, 57; *II*: 12; *VI*: 137;
 VIII: 4, 71

- Wildlife**
 management, *III*: 8
 species, cropping, *III*: 12
 tourism, *III*: 13
Willet, R. W., *II*: 179
Wiltshire, C. A., *VI*: 148
Wind, *I*: 15
 power, *I*: 81
 for electricity production, *II*: 168
 energy uses, *II*: 180
 history, *II*: 179
 origin of use, *II*: 4
 in rural areas, *V*: 149
 survey, *II*: 180
 for water pumping, *II*: 180
Windmill, in industry, *II*: 4
Winfield, G. F., *VI*: 146
Winslow, C. E. A., *V*: 63
Wire broadcasting, *IV*: 199
Wolman, A., *II*: 52
Women
 education; nutrition, *V*: 128
 and urban life, *V*: 143
Wood
 industry
 forest development policy, *IV*: 117
 residues utilization, *IV*: 117
Wool, industry, *IV*: 125
Wool Research Laboratories, Australia, *IV*: 125
Wordsworth, W., *VI*: 158
Work
 safety, *IV*: 51
 electricity, *IV*: 52
 international regulations, *IV*: 51
Worker
 education, *VI*: 121
 UNESCO, *VI*: 121
 Workers Education Programme, 1956, *VI*: 121
 participation in management, *VI*: 132
Workers Education Programme, 1956, *VI*: 121
Working languages of the Conference, *I*: 44
World
 food consumption, *I*: 38
 income *per caput*, *I*: 38
World Bank, *II*: 22, 90, 191; *VI*: 16, 163
 air safety, *I*: 146
 Indus water distribution, *II*: 199
 transportation projects, *IV*: 132
World Centre for Medical Research, *I*: 240
World Demographic Situation, Report, *I*: 88
World Food Programme, *VI*: 17
World Health Organization, *V*: 77, 109, 110
 African Regional Committee, *V*: 137
 Committee on Mental Health, *V*: 91
 Committee on Professional and Technical Training, *V*: 73
 doctor population ratio, *V*: 67
 Expert Committee on the Role of Public Health Officers, and General Practitioners in Mental Health Care, *V*: 90
 health services, *V*: 53
 and economy, *V*: 55
 infant and maternal mortality, *V*: 58
 malaria control, *V*: 95
 mental health unit, *V*: 80, 92
 Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Project, India, *V*: 96
World Meteorological Organization, *III*: 5
 First Report on the Advancement of Atmospheric Sciences and their Application in the Light of Development in Outer Space, *IV*: 216
World Population, United Nations Projections, 1958, *V*: 25
World Power Conference, *II*: 146
 World Energy Survey, *II*: 187
World Resources Development Institute, *II*: 200
World Social Situation, United Nations Report, *V*: 13, 16, 20
World Soil Resources Centre, *II*: 27
World weather watch, *IV*: 216
Wright, S. J., *III*: 241, 248
- Y**
- Yaws**
 eradication, *V*: 113
 incidence, *V*: 48
 multipurpose health agencies, *V*: 114
Yellow fever, new epidemics, *V*: 118
Yugoslavia
 demographic long range projections, *V*: 25
 educational planning, *VI*: 31, 74
 engineering industry, development, *IV*: 78
 farming industrialization, *III*: 247
 foot-and-mouth disease, border hazards, *III*: 134
 house committees, *V*: 174
 industry location policy, *IV*: 34
 irrigation, sprinkler systems, *III*: 44
 management principles, *IV*: 46
 management training, *VI*: 132
 planning, centralized system, *VII*: 10
 rural co-operatives, multi-purpose, *III*: 204
 scientific policy, survey, *VII*: 30
 typhoid commission, *V*: 94
 workers councils, *VI*: 132
- Z**
- Zaazou, A. A.**, *II*: 190
Zaimi, M., *VI*: 153
Zamora, F., *I*: 42
Zanzibar, East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, *III*: 149

Zhavoronkov, N. M., *VI*: 26, 66, 97, 154
Zinc, *I*: 130
consumption, *I*: 18
establishment of a new industry, *IV*: 75

refining, *IV*: 73
use of, *IV*: 72
Zirconium, *I*: 17
Zvegintzov, M., *II*: 175

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