

Minutes

Those present included all Council members except Professor Butenandt and Liquori, who had sent apologies for absence. Prof. V. Weisskopf and Dr. Hine were present as observers during part of the meeting. Dr. Perutz was in the chair.

1. Election of members

140 individuals working in molecular biology or related fields were elected as members. The geographical distribution of membership was as follows: Austria 1, Belgium 7, Denmark 8, Finland 1, France 26, Germany 23, Great Britain 28, Holland 1, Israel 11, Italy 11, Norway 2, Sweden 13, Switzerland 8. (A list of those who have accepted our invitation to become members will be forwarded to Council.)

2. Associate members

It was decided that molecular biologists who do not work in Western Europe or Israel could be elected as associate members without voting rights. After some discussion election of such members was postponed to a later date.

3. Constitution

The Chairman circulated a draft constitution drawn up by Drs. Wyman, Kendrew and himself. Council expressed general approval of the principles expressed therein, but directed that the document should be redrafted so that only the general aims of EMBO appear in the constitution itself, and details such as voting procedures be relegated to a set of bye-laws. Professor Tiselius asked that article 2 or 3 should include among the aims "promotion of inter-European collaboration in essential fields". Professor Brachet suggested that article 3 should refer to "advanced training of post-doctoral students".

Drs. Kendrew and Wyman were asked to redraft the constitution and to draft the bye-laws, and Prof. Kellenberger undertook to see whether their draft would serve as a basis for legal registration of EMBO at Geneva (however, see note attached to these minutes).

4. Relations with other Organizations

4.1 CERN Prof. Weisskopf reported a widespread desire to widen the scientific basis of CERN and said that there was enthusiasm among his scientific staff for an association with molecular biology. However, he stressed that any supplementary programme outside high energy physics would require an amendment to the CERN convention. The initiative for this would have to come from the biological community in Europe, who would have to convince the supporters of CERN of the desirability of enlarging its scope.

On constitutional grounds it would probably not be possible to set up a biological laboratory as part of CERN. On the other hand a close association between CERB and CERN would have many intangible advantages, though probably no financial ones.

It was decided that members of EMBO Council should approach members of the Scientific Council of CERN of their respective countries and discuss

#### 4.2 International Biological Programme on Nature Conservancy

Professor Tiselius drew Council's attention to this programme and asked us to explain to our Governments that there was no overlap between what was essentially applied biology and our more fundamental approach. There was to be a meeting on Nature Conservancy in Strasbourg in June, 1964.

4.3 WHO Council expressed the fear that the establishment of CERB within the WHO scheme would involve certain dangers, such as political pressures interfering with the appointment of scientific staff and lack of understanding for a purely biological research programme by an organization largely devoted to clinical medicine. It was also reported that government officials in some countries were against WHO's involvement in fundamental research.

Later Dr. Kaplan of WHO joined the meeting and reported that the WHO Epidemiology and Communications Laboratories would probably be approved, but that the Fundamental Biology Laboratory was still controversial. The comments of member Governments on the WHO proposals would probably be made at the next Assembly.

Council instructed the Chairman of the CERB Committee to maintain close touch with Dr. Kaplan.

4.4 Euratom Prof. Buzzati told the meeting that some plans similar to those of the European Foundation Plans of EMBO were being launched under Euratom sponsorship. Euratom had a budget of \$17M out of \$280M over five years for work on the biological effects of radiation. 15% or \$2.5M of this could be used for fundamental biology, amounting to an annual expenditure of \$0.5M. A series of courses on specialised topics and fellowships for young research workers were contemplated. Dr. Appleyard had asked to be kept informed about our plans and was willing to collaborate. However, Euratom's activities were restricted to Common Market countries.

Council asked Prof. Buzzati to act as Liaison Officer with Euratom, and suggested that he might ask Dr. Appleyard to help us.

#### 4.5 The Princess Liliane Institute of Life Sciences

Prof. Brachet reported that the future of the project seemed uncertain due to strong reaction against it by the Belgian Press. It was entirely a private project and a large part of the funds had come from the two free universities.

4.6 ICRO Council decided that since EMBO was a Western European Organization, whereas ICRO was international in character, the aims of the two organizations were somewhat different, and they could hardly be amalgamated. However, Dr. Kendrew was asked to send a co-operative reply to Mühlbach's suggestion for collaboration, and Professor Buzzati was asked to act as Liaison Officer between EMBO and ICRO.

4.7 The International Cancer Project Council asked the Chairman and Dr. Kendrew to discuss possible co-operation with Prof. Haddow, the President of the International Cancer Society (see attached note).

5. Funds

Council decided to explore all possible means of raising funds from private sources in the first instance. Pharmaceuticals, including Shell, the Volkswagen and Gulbenkian Foundations were some of the sources mentioned. Professor Buzzati and Dr. Kendrew were appointed as a sub-committee in charge of raising funds.

6. Publicity

Council approved the text of a communiqué to be issued to the world press about the formation and aims of EMBO. The text is appended.

Notes of Subsequent Action

1. Legal Registration

Professor Kellenberger quickly ran into difficulties over registration at Geneva. In the meantime the Chairman was advised that Switzerland tended to restrict the activities of international organizations registered there, while Belgium offered most freedom. UNESCO had actually advised ICRO to register in Belgium.

The Chairman has therefore begun negotiations for registration in Belgium, and is asking Prof. Brachet to act as local representative. Belgian law would require EMBO to have a registered office and a member of Council in Belgium, and to hold one Annual General Meeting. However, no quorum is laid down and voting could take place by post. The redrafted constitution and bye-laws will be submitted to Council before being finally registered.

2. The International Cancer Project

Dr. Kendrew and the Chairman had an informal discussion with Prof. Haddow, who showed great interest in EMBO, and promised to raise the matter at the forthcoming meeting of his Committee.

3. The Volkswagen Foundation

Council have already been informed of the proposals made to Prof. Freksa.

3rd Meeting

EUROPEAN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY ORGANIZATION

Minutes of the meeting of Council held at CERN, Geneva,  
on 12 July, 1964.

The following members of Council were present:  
Dr. M. F. Perutz (Chairman), Prof. A. Buzzati-Traverso,  
Prof. A. Engström, Prof. F. Jacob, Prof. E. Katchalski,  
Prof. E. Kellenberger, Dr. J. C. Kendrew, Prof. A. Liquori,  
Prof. O. Maaløe, Prof. C. Sadron, Prof. J. Wyman.

In addition the following attended as observers:  
Prof. H. Chantrenne (in place of Prof. J. Brachet), Dr. A.  
Gierer (in place of Prof. H. Friedrich-Frekxa).

Apologies for absence were received from: Prof. J.  
Brachet, Prof. A. Butenandt, Prof. H. Friedrich-Frekxa,  
Prof. A. Tiselius.

1. Constitution and legal status of EMBO

The draft constitutions prepared for registration in Belgium and in Switzerland, respectively, were examined and it was decided that EMBO should seek legal status in Switzerland rather than in Belgium. The Swiss draft was examined in detail, and a number of modifications were agreed. Dr. Perutz, Dr. Wyman and Prof. Kellenberger were asked to collaborate with the Swiss lawyer, Maître Lalive, in framing a final document for registration with the Swiss authorities.

2. Relations with the Belgian International Life Sciences Institute

The document on this subject prepared by UNESCO was examined and authority was delegated to Drs. Perutz and Kendrew to negotiate with representatives of ILSI in an effort to accomplish a merger with ILSI, on condition that neither the scientific nor the geographical policies of EMBO were compromised.

3. Application to the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk for financial support

The draft application prepared by Dr. Perutz was approved, and he was urged to submit the application forthwith.



12. A list of those who had accepted the Chairman's invitation to become members of EMBO was circulated to Council.

Report on subsequent action

1. Drs. Wyman and Perutz drafted Council's amendments to the constitution drawn up by Maître Lalive, first between themselves and then with Maître Lalive's assistant, Maître Leligne. After completion, this document will be submitted once more to members of Council, who will be asked to give their final approval in writing to Maître Lalive. On receipt of this approval, EMBO will be legally registered at Geneva.

According to Swiss law, Council having approved a draft constitution, EMBO's legal existence has begun on July 12th, and a letter confirming this is being sent to Dr. Perutz by Maître Lalive. This letter will be forwarded to the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk.

2. The application to the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk was dispatched on July 15, together with supporting documents.

3. After his session with Maître Leligne, Dr. Perutz went to see Minister Burkhardt, the head of the Cultural Division of the Swiss Foreign Office. Burkhardt confirmed the Swiss Government's interest in EMBO, which he said was independent of the laboratory's location in Switzerland. The Swiss Government's prime interest lay in European scientific collaboration. He also confirmed that the Swiss Government would be prepared to take the diplomatic initiative on behalf of EMBO and thought that in the long run it might be more effective than UNESCO's. However, he would support the UNESCO initiative at the forthcoming UNESCO meeting in November, and hoped that Professor Kellenberger would accompany him there.

4. The Chairman wrote to Professor Weisskopf expressing Council's appreciation of the facilities put at their disposal for their meeting at CERN.

Council asked the Chairman to express their warm appreciation to the Director of Natural Sciences of UNESCO for meeting members' travelling expenses.

4. Possible support from the French Government

Professor Jacob reported that the French Ministry of Health had included NF 400,000 for the support of French Molecular Biology via EMBO in its ordinary budget rather than providing that sum through the International Cancer Project. If this sum was approved, it was hoped that financial help under the EMBO Fellowship programme for French scientists going abroad and for non-French scientists wishing to work in France would be included among the items to be supported.

5. Relations with WHO

Council would welcome a close connection between their own European Molecular Biology Laboratory and the World Health Research Centre planned by the WHO. However, Council did not consider that the best interests of EMBO would be served by having their Laboratory as an integral part of the WHRC.

6. Possible support from the Swiss Government and from Swiss Industry

Professor Kellenberger reported on his recent discussions with members of the Swiss Federal and Cantonal Governments, and with representatives of Swiss industry (letter appended). His actions were endorsed by Council, and he was authorized to proceed with negotiations concerning a possible site for the EMBO Laboratory near Coppet, Canton Vaud, and concerning financial support. He also reported that the Swiss Government would be willing to take the diplomatic initiative in getting European Governments to agree to the establishment of a European Molecular Biology Laboratory.

7. Conseil de l'Europe

EMBO Council welcomed the interest in their activities taken by the Conseil de l'Europe, who, it seems, would also be willing to take the diplomatic initiative on behalf of EMBO (see attached letter). In the first instance Council thought it best if the Conseil de l'Europe be asked to support the UNESCO initiative. It was agreed that Professor Sadron would ask Mr. Schwarz-Liedermann to see Dr. Parutz at Cambridge in September, and that Prof. Sadron should be asked to represent EMBO at the forthcoming meeting of the Conseil de l'Europe in Copenhagen.

8. Other sources of support for EMBO

Professor Buzzati-Traverso and Dr. Kendrew reported on their plans for soliciting financial support from foundations and from industry. These plans were endorsed, and they were authorized to indicate that the names of donors might, if desired, be attached to fellowships awarded by EMBO, and that by agreement with EMBO appropriate press releases might be made.

9. The proposed UNESCO initiative to secure Governmental support for the EMBO laboratory

Council considered the UNESCO paper entitled "Draft document on the guiding principles of the action to be undertaken in common by the International Life Sciences Institute and the European Molecular Biology Organization" (appended). Council declared its gratitude for the initiative taken by UNESCO in establishing a connection between EMBO and ILSI with a view to their eventual fusion, and for UNESCO's offer to make representations on behalf of EMBO and ILSI to European governments. Council felt it necessary, however, to place on record its intention to maintain complete independence of UNESCO and other similar organizations in matters both of policy and of administration.

10. Election of officers

The following officers were elected with immediate effect:

|                   |   |                               |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Secretary-General | : | Professor J. Wyman            |
| * Treasurer       | : | Professor A. Buzzati-Traverso |

\* (Note: Following discussions with the Swiss lawyer it has since become apparent that the office of Treasurer is not required under the proposed constitution and that the Treasurer would have no function: the Chairman therefore proposes to re-open this question at the next meeting of Council.)

11. Appointment of Executive Secretary

Professor Buzzati-Traverso and Dr. Wyman were authorized to initiate discussions with Dr. R. E. Appleyard of EURATOM, with a view to his being invited to assume the office of Executive Secretary with effect from 1 January, 1965.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EMBO COUNCIL HELD ON FEBRUARY 2, 1965  
CERN LABORATORY, GENEVA

There were present

Buzzati-Traverso, Enström, Friedrich-Frekso, Jacob, Kellenberger, Kendrew, Maaløe, Sadron, Tiselius and Wyman. The Chairman was unable to attend due to illness and Kendrew presided. During the afternoon session Weisskopf came in for about half the period; also the Administrative Head of CERN.

MORNING SESSION

Minutes of the last meeting. These were read and approved and various comments made.

Jacob spoke briefly of the French Cancer Project. Kendrew and Maaløe both spoke about the WHO project. This is going ahead, but the plans regarding Molecular Biology have been much reduced.

Kendrew reported about Perutz's recent talk with Schwartz-Lieberman of the Council of Europe. Perutz had quoted Lieberman as saying that the Council could do little more than set up another committee. Sadron, however, reported that Lieberman had returned with great enthusiasm about EMBO wishing to make it a subject for action by the Council. Maaløe reported that he had been an official delegate to a meeting of the Council of Europe on the subject of EMBO and that he had promised collaboration between EMBO and the Council in developing its objectives. It was the sense of the meeting that we should take every possible advantage of the good will of the Council, but not depend upon it as a primary means of accomplishing our objectives.

With regard to seeking new private sources of support, Kendrew and Buzzati stated that nothing had been done. Buzzati was in favor of approaching private sources at once. It was felt that there was no objection to seeking support from U.S. sources, but that this should be done only after major support from European sources had been realized.

Financial Report

Nothing was done about this, since the accounts were all in Cambridge with the Chairman.

Auditors A committee consisting of Perutz and Kellenberger was designated to choose auditors.

Membership

A list of the 20 nominations for election as regular members was drawn up. It was agreed that as a matter of principle only active workers in the restricted field of Molecular Biology should be elected as regular members; others should be made associate members. Five associate members were nominated in recognition of special services in furthering the EMBO project: Rabi, Weisskopf, Auger, von Muralt and Bernadini.

Report on USSR

Tiselius reported news from the Swedish Scientific Attache in the USSR regarding great activity there in the field of Molecular



up both for research and education in the field of Molecular Biology. A document in Russian dealing with this was to be translated or abstracted.

### RESOLUTION

It was decided by Council, on a proposal by Tiselius, that Council members should submit by not later than February 15 to the Secretary General a short statement describing all activities and developments in the field of Molecular Biology in their countries. Since Holland has no member on the Council, the Secretary was asked to write to Professor J.A. Cohen about this.

### Support from Industry

Freksa reported on the status of our pending Volkswagon application. A decision is expected early in March. He forecast a substantial grant to cover funds for administration, planning, and, possibly fellowships, but not for support of research.

It was mentioned that Interpharma had provided 42,000 S.F. on the basis of which we are at present operating. After allowing for other expenses, this might provide for one, or possibly two, fellowships.

Attention was called to the two fellowships provided by LIGB, which would be awarded through EMBO. The secretary was directed to send a formal letter to Buzzati-Traverso thanking him for these fellowships.

### Fellowships

There was a long discussion of policy to be adopted regarding fellowships. This resulted in breaking down the problem into three headings: (1) Long-term fellowships; (2) Short-term fellowships for visits to laboratories, for guidance in writing thesis, and for attending discussion groups; (3) Summer schools and courses. It was suggested that EMBO make a list of approved courses in the field of Molecular Biology, on the basis of which awards might be made; moreover that in returning their election ballot, for the election of members, members be requested to give information about any forthcoming special courses in Molecular Biology which might be of interest. The fellowship committee (Cohen, Katchalski, Sadron, Waddington and Buzzati-Traverso (chairman)) were asked to formulate in detail an overall fellowship program and to draw up precise plans for the foundation generally. They should also go forward with plans for dealing with the few fellowships available in the immediate future.

### Executive Secretary

A Committee consisting of Kellenberger, Freksa and Wyman was named to consider the appointment of an Executive Secretary.

### Action by the Swiss Government

Kellenberger gave an account of a meeting with Minister Burekhardt and others held recently in Bern at the initiative of von Moralt. This meeting had resulted in a memorandum to Burekhardt approved by Perutz setting forth our position and aims.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Kellenberger recapitulated the position of the Swiss Government and reported on a subsequent telephone conversation with Burckhardt. Burckhardt had said that before initiating action through its Embassies in various countries, the Swiss Government is anxious to have indications of the probable attitudes that would be encountered. The Chairman then called for comments about this from various members of the Council in turn. This resulted in the following reports.

REPORT ON ATTITUDES OF GOVERNMENTS

Sweden

Tiselius reported that the situation is encouraging. A special committee has been formed at the direction of the Medical Research Council and the Science Research Council to deal with Molecular Biology. Tiselius is the Chairman of this committee, and ultimately all questions relating to Molecular Biology and EMBO will be referred to it.

Any approach by the Swiss Ambassador to the Foreign Office will be referred to the Science Advisory Council, of which the Prime Minister is Chairman (Secretary Professor Bror Rexed). The Prime Minister is very favorable to EMBO, but more to the Foundation than to the Laboratory.

Engström reported on his conversation with the Minister of Health about the WHO project. The Minister had expressed himself as very hesitant.

Tiselius spoke of the need for training teachers as well as investigators in fundamental biology. He felt that EMBO might perform a role here, and that this was an argument for us. At this point the question was raised as to the extent to which CERN had been a producer of physicists. Weisskopf and the Administrator promised us statistics on this matter.

Tiselius emphasized his view that if EMBO is to gain support it must offer something unique. He seemed to feel this was more likely to be realized through the laboratory than the foundation.

France

Jacob reported that the Foreign Office had been alerted last July about the EMBO-ILSI project, and had expressed interest in it; but since then Jacob has had no contact with them. About a week ago Jacob, Auger and Wurmser visited Palewski, the Minister of Science. Palewski was distinctly favorable, particularly towards the foundation, but had not yet been able to make contact with the Foreign Office.

The status of the Cancer Project in France is somewhat ambiguous. Five countries have promised contributions of \$100,000 or more each. It is unlikely however that any of this could be made available for EMBO, and indeed EMBO may conceivably be in competition with this project favored by de Gaulle. The Cancer Project comes under the Health Ministry rather than Palewski. Judgement here is dominated by medical people rather than by fundamental scientists.

Germany

Freksa reported that the Council of Europe had sent a memorandum about EMBO to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This had



transmitted it to the Committee on Molecular Biology presided over by Autrum. The first reaction was negative, but later changed under the persuasion of Butenandt and Friedrich-Freksa. There are now three main groups who are in favor, particularly of the laboratory project: The Chancellors of the Universities; the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; the Max Planck Society. The idea of a fellowship program has however been criticized. Butenandt and Heisenberg are both strongly favorable and could provide some highly favorable ammunition for EMBO. Butenandt has expressed his willingness to do anything he could to further the project.

#### Belgium

de Duve said that Belgium was obviously interested, as demonstrated by its recent donation to UNESCO for exploration of the EMBO-ILSI project. There are, however, mixed feelings about ILSI in Belgium. The Prime Minister (Levebre), who will probably be the next Minister of Science Co-ordination, is favorable to ILSI and collaboration with EMBO. He has, however, been much criticized for the initiative he took in the ILSI matter. Willems actually resigned from the National Science Advisory Committee in protest against the Government's initiative taken without consulting him, though Willems himself is favorable to Molecular Biology. Massard was said to be in favor of the Government initiative, and we were given the impression that he had succeeded Willems.

Belgium will welcome any initiative in the EMBO-ILSI field by any other country, but is reluctant to proceed further on its own initiative after having had its fingers burned. Evidently de Duve resents the idea of EMBO taking over ILSI and he gave evidence at the end of the meeting of rather strong feelings. He favors placing more weight on the Belgian sponsored UNESCO Committee as a means of coordinating and implementing the two projects.

#### Denmark

Maaløe felt that it would be desirable for the Danish position to be associated with a joint position taken by Sweden, Norway and Finland, and that, traditionally, Sweden should be the spokesman for the group. There is greater interest in the laboratory than in the foundation. The Vice Chancellor has already been contacted about EMBO and is favorable. He is a member of the Council of Europe. The Head of the Atomic Energy project in Denmark, a biologist (Reberg), is also favorable. Denmark would like to correlate developments at home with sending students abroad to the EMBO laboratory. Finland and Norway should be brought in.

#### Italy

Buzzati-Traverso reported that the situation is very confused. Arpaudi, Minister of Scientific Research, is favorable, but at the moment has no power. Zagari, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is certainly favorable, as is Califano. As President of the National Committee for Biology and Medicine of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, he is much concerned about diminishing U.S. funds. Califano is anxious to see a change of policy in science teaching in

### Great Britain

Kendrew reported that temperamentally the Labor Ministers are in favor of international scientific collaboration. Bowden, the Minister of Science, is favorable. On the other hand, the established Civil Service tend to be against all international organizations. Himsworth, Head of the Medical Research Council, is certainly against. Kendrew himself is now a member of the Committee to advise the Government on Scientific Research, together with Massey (member of ESRO), who is favorable. Adams, former Administrative Director of CERN, is a member of this Committee and is also certainly favorable. Kendrew will immediately talk with Bowden, and directly or indirectly endeavour to make contact with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### Formulation of Plans

The following broad estimate of a probable budget was reached:

|                              | <u>Fr. Sw.</u><br><u>millions</u> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Building and Equipment       | 30                                |
| Annual budget for Foundation | 15-30                             |
| Annual budget for Institute  | 8.10                              |

The number of workers in the laboratory would be about 150 of whom, however, a large percentage would be visitors (only 10% of the scientific staff would be permanent).

The two subcommittees, one for the Laboratory, one for the Foundation, were asked to draw up very specific plans, including financial estimates, and as far as possible working details, to be given to the Swiss authorities as a basis for discussion at an eventual intergovernmental meeting. These should be completed in the shortest time.

### Swiss Government

A committee consisting of Kendrew, Kellenberger, Engström and Wyman was appointed to act for the Council in negotiations with the Swiss Government. A letter was to be written by the Chairman to Professor Burckhardt, expressing our appreciation of the Swiss effort and our readiness to collaborate in every way.

### FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Immediately following the meeting Kendrew and Wyman drafted a letter, as directed by Council, addressed to Minister Burckhardt, to be signed by the Chairman. This letter reads as follows:

"I am instructed by the Council of the European Molecular Biology Organization to convey to you their deep appreciation of the interest shown by you and other members of your Government in the plans of the Organization. The Council has been given to understand by Professor Kellenberger that you are considering inviting representatives of European Governments to a meeting to discuss future international collaboration in molecular biology. The Council would very much welcome an initiative of this kind taken by the Swiss Government, and I am directed to inform you that they are anxious to assist you in any way.



(Switzerland), Dr. J.C. Kendrew (U.K.), and Professor Wyman (Italy); with powers to act for the Council in all matters concerning the proposed negotiation with Governments. This Committee will of course call upon me as chairman of Council or upon the whole Council, whenever it may be necessary. The Committee has been charged with preparing a concise statement of the aims and policies of EMBO, both as regards the Foundation and Laboratory, for reference in due course by Governmental representatives. You will also receive shortly a statement of the present activities concerning molecular biology in the various countries. I hope you will feel free to call upon the Committee for any other assistance it can give you."

Meanwhile, in order not to lose momentum, it seemed appropriate for representatives of Council to wait on Minister Burckhardt at once informally to apprise him of our decisions and intentions. Consequently, on the afternoon of the day following the Council meeting, Kellenberger and Wyman met with Minister Burckhardt and his two associates Valloton and Hartman in Bern. At this meeting we explained the informal nature of our call, informed him of the letter from the Chairman which he would receive shortly, handed him and each of his colleagues a rough draft of the reports on the attitudes towards EMBO in various countries as presented in the Council meeting, and assured him that detailed plans for the realization of EMBO were now being drawn up.

It is evident that Burckhardt is serious in his intentions and that he has not lost any of his enthusiasm. As we expected, however, he said that before proceeding to any formal diplomatic approaches he would prefer to wait until our "blue prints" were ready, and he asked how long it would take to prepare them. We told him, about two months, but that we would try for six weeks. He wanted to know the relative weight which we attached to the two projects, institute and foundation. To this we replied that they should be regarded as a common package, with emphasis on each to be determined in the course of the negotiations in accordance with their relative appeal to the sponsoring governments; in the long run either project would involve the other.

We called attention to the rather difficult situation presented by Belgium, but this did not seem to worry him and he felt that so long as the ILSI faction wanted to realize its objectives through UNESCO we need not worry. He asked about Holland, as in some sense constituting a foil to Belgium, and we promised to sound out the situation through Cohen. As to the Council of Europe, he did not seem to expect very much from it. On the whole he seemed satisfied that things were propitious for the Swiss initiative and he was anxious to start moving.

The day after this meeting Kellenberger had a telephone call from Valloton asking that as far as possible the intentions of the Swiss Government be kept confidential among members of Council. It would be embarrassing to them if members of other governments learned indirectly of <sup>the</sup> coming diplomatic approach before it was actually made. On the other hand it is highly desirable that the Council Members continue to soften and prepare the ground for the