

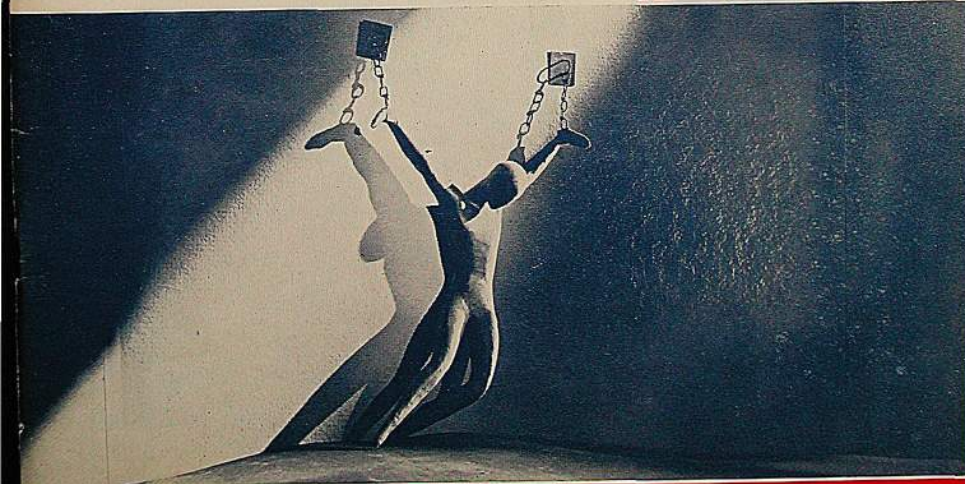
International Associations

activities
congresses *
publications



Associations Internationales

activités
congrès *
publications



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Cover Photo

The universal declaration of human rights No. 56 — No human being shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Photo Unesco

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éditorial

Quelle est la structure de l'information, qui doit être élaborée par les organisations étant donné les problèmes de plus en plus complexes et connexes de l'avenir ? L'article de tête souligne quelques lacunes de la conception actuelle des Nations Unies au sujet du traitement de l'information et ses conséquences pour les organes non-O.N.U. et pour l'O.N.U. elle-même. La cause fondamentale de l'incapacité du monde en face des problèmes complexes paraît être la tendance traditionnelle d'essayer de résoudre chaque sous-problème isolément, sans développer un cadre général à l'intérieur duquel ces sous-problèmes puissent être reliés.

Nous notons avec regret que l'importante étude U.N.D.P., actuellement presque achevée, semble se limiter seulement aux besoins d'information des organes des Nations Unies, ignorant les problèmes qui ne concernent pas le développement aussi bien que les besoins des ONG nationales et internationales. Un autre signe de malaise est la conclusion d'une étude sur les recherches relatives aux organisations internationales (par le Professeur Chadwick Alger, U.S.A.), à savoir que « une trop grande part des ressources disponibles ont été consacrées aux recherches sur les Nations-Unies », et que « l'expérience étendue, en matière de construction d'organisations internationales, n'a pas été adéquatement échantillonnée et exploitée comme une source utile pour la construction d'organisations pouvant plus efficacement satisfaire les besoins humains ».

What sort of information do organizations need to prepare for the increasingly complex and inter-related problems of the future ? The lead article highlights some of the gaps in the current conception of the United Nations information problem and the consequences for non-U.N. bodies and the U.N. itself. The fundamental cause of world inadequacy in the face of complex problems seems to be the traditional tendency to attempt to treat each sub-problem in isolation without developing a common framework within which sub-problems could be related. Systems analysis, a vital conceptual tool in ensuring that all 5 million Apollo parts function harmoniously, may be the key to a more sophisticated understanding of how the many different types of organization in the world contribute to the success of each other's programmes.

We note with regret that the important UNDP study now nearing completion appears to be concerned solely with the development information needs of U.N. agencies, ignoring non-development problems and the needs of national and international NGOs. Another symptom of the malaise is the conclusion of a study of research on international organizations (by Professor Chadwick Alger, U.S.A.), namely too much of available resources have been devoted to United Nations research and "the farflung experimentation taking place in building international organizations is not being adequately sampled and exploited as a source of use in constructing organizations that more effectively satisfy human needs"

ORGANIZATIONAL APARTHEID* =

UNITED NATIONS (1), U.N. AGENCIES (27),
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (201),
MULTINATIONAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES (2819),
INTERNATIONAL NONPROFIT ASSOCIATIONS (2577)**,
NATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS (no data ***)

— WHO NEEDS WHOM IN THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE (1970-1980)?

A criticism of the manner in which the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have defined their management problems in the light of their global programme objectives and their frequently stressed dependence on national and international non-governmental organizations. A new approach using a computer-based management information system is suggested.

— by Anthony J.N. Judge, Assistant Secretary-General, Union of International Associations

1. Introduction

This note has been prepared in order to stress the need for further attention to one aspect of the plans currently under discussion within the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to improve global development strategy and coordination. These have taken the form of investigations of ways to improve the operation of individual agencies and their coordination. Detailed discussions have taken place through many bodies including the :

Administrative Committee on Coordination¹ :

- ACC computer users' committee
- ACC inter-agency working party on indexing and documentation
- ACC inter-agency study group on evaluation of technical cooperation programmes
- ACC consultative committee on administrative questions.

Ecosoc Expanded Committee for Programme and Coordination,

U.N. General Assembly Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

* Apartheid means separate **development**.

** Numbers and definitions of international organizations from the **Yearbook of International Organizations** (1968-1969).

*** Detailed annual estimates of world population economic characteristics are available, but no systematic world survey of the local and national bodies (which canalize and stimulate individual activity) appears to have been made or proposed. Author's 'guesstimate' is 0.5-2.0 million formal, non-business bodies, i.e. the number in a metropolitan telephone directory.

Individual agency :

- management committees
 - data processing committees.
- United Nations Development Programme.
United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
This note suggests that agencies face an information and coordination problem which is an integral part of that of other international and national organizations and that the only effective long-term solution is one based on an assessment of the management information requirements of all organizations in the face of global problems.

2. Current Situation

The present problems and activities of the UN and Specialized Agency committees on coordination and the use of computers have been briefly summarized in a proposal by Walter M. Kotschnig (United States Member of the United Nations Ecosoc Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) entitled « Development of modern management techniques and use of computers » (E/AC.51/GR/L.9, 7 October 1968). The note cites the following problems :

- « ... it has become more and more difficult for any individual, whether in government service or in an international secretariat, to be aware of the totality of the United Nations family programme and activities. This in turn complicates the process of coordination, makes over-lapping and duplication more likely... »
- « ... the lack of an adequate and carefully organized system of presentation of a myriad of

relevant data and determinants renders highly problematical, if not impossible, the establishment of overall programme priorities... » To improve the situation, the note suggests that the UN system organizations should « work in the directions of more intensified use of modern management techniques » and should « review the existing and presently foreseen uses of computers and other recent advances in data retrieval and presentation by United Nations organizations » in order to prepare for larger programmes of action on a « more coordinated basis under the global strategy for development. » The note points out that solutions to the serious coordination and information problems are being sought by a variety of UN agency bodies.

3. Scope of Management Problem

In terms of the management problems involved, it is important to recognize that :

- the attempts to coordinate the UN system programmes represent the most general attempt at global development coordination in existence or envisaged ;
- these coordination attempts are not the only areas of programme coordination within the world system. Much coordination has been achieved and is planned at the local, national and international level which is only indirectly linked to UN activity ;
- these other networks of coordination and information processing are however designed to cope with problem areas with which the UN is vitally concerned. In many cases, the UN is forced to work through these networks, whether they are international associations of specialists, world youth movements or the distribution system of a group of multinational business enterprises ;
- unless the analysis of the global situation which the UN (and non-UN) programmes must face, is based on a management analysis of coordination and information networks in general, rather than a management analysis of the UN system, agency structure, or special problem areas, then the proposed solutions run the risk of recommending organizational structures, programmes and information networks which will duplicate one another as well as more efficient and better funded structures outside the UN system. A management approach to the UN system must, therefore, recognize a three level problem of data processing, coordination and management guidance of :

— each individual UN agency, which is one part of the

— UN system, which itself is only one part of the world system of governmental, non-governmental and profit organizations, the improvement of which is a fundamental objective of the UN, to the extent that it attacks or alleviates world problems.

It is important to avoid the assumption that improvement at either of the first two problem levels will necessarily be an effective answer (on a cost/benefit basis) to the problems arising outside the UN system or interacting with it. Weaknesses in coordination and information systems, critical to the functioning of the UN and its programmes outside the UN system may not be detected unless the overall coordination problem is clearly determined in advance.

4. Interaction between UN and non-UN Networks

Agencies within the UN system constantly face the problem of effective interaction with other organizations, programmes and information processing systems, whether national or international. The UN system needs to mesh effectively with these other systems in implementing its programmes and in ensuring the generation of new programmes. The need for public awareness, acceptance, support and involvement has been stressed in many UN reports as vital to effective programme implementation. For example, the UN General Assembly resolved that the Office of Public Information « should primarily assist and rely upon the co-operation of the established governmental and non-governmental agencies of information to provide the public with information about the United Nations » (Resolution 13(1) 1946). In 1968, the Secretary General stated « ... it is more important than ever to do everything within our power to help create that receptivity to United Nations objectives and policies which is as yet so seriously lacking. » (Press release ECOSOC/252SG/M/65). Many UN recommendations call for action by non-UN inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

From currently available reports on the coordination and information processing problem, it appears that most effort is being concentrated on the first level problems (e.g. « the main effort of the United Nations and its agencies has been naturally to ensure the dissemination of project information to their own inter-governmental body, committees, experts and substantive services... », (E/4886/Add. 1, 19 April 1968)). Some effort has been made on the second level problem (e.g. the existence of the

Enlarged Committee on Programme and Coordination and the creation of such bodies as the Inter-Agency Working Party on Indexing and Documentation ; also « ... some arrangements have been made to make... (project information) ... available to other members of the United Nations family as well as to member countries. » (E/4486/Add. 1, 19 April 1968).

The third level problem does not seem to have been adequately defined as vital to any management or data processing proposals made for the UN system. Some global programmes have been undertaken, but only for **specialized** and therefore **non-interacting** problem areas (e.g. Unesco-ICSU contacts on the world scientific information network for document location; tentative proposals for moves towards planetary environmental management at the September 1968 Unesco expert conference on the biosphere; classification of national science policy throughout the world.) No **general** systematic study of the interaction and control of problem areas in terms of all the existing and planned organizational structures and management information requirements appears to have been made or even suggested. The approach to each special problem area has been elaborated without any systematic consideration of interaction with other problem areas and the type of information required to guide such interaction. Without a framework in which problem area interaction is automatically considered, no coordinated global approach to development strategy is possible.

In order to achieve its objectives, the UN needs to consider :

- solutions to its own administrative, data processing and programme problems in the context of the equivalent management problems of the world system as a whole ;
- means by which flexible guidelines and facilities can be established for other bodies within the world system to aid them in the solution of their management problems. This would ensure that their activities and contacts can easily link together to enhance the overall approach to the solution of world problems.

Increased coordination and effectiveness of the activities of organizations unconnected with the UN system is a guarantee that the problems with which these bodies are independently concerned, will be dealt with effectively and not become a critical problem which the UN is forced to handle with its own limited funds and administrative resources. The solution to UN internal administrative pro-

blems is, therefore, closely linked to non-UN organization effectiveness and UN external programme objectives.

For a proposed solution to be effective, the management problem should be analysed in terms of achieved and planned coordination, effectiveness of organizations and programmes, of whatever type, and the role, the UN organizations can play in interacting with other organizations to strengthen the weaker areas of the world system. An ad hoc approach does not permit any sophisticated planning or control of the situation.

S. Problems Currently Treated on an ad hoc Basis

There is a range of problems within the world system bearing directly on the facilitation of global development strategy which is treated on a piecemeal, patchwork basis. These include :
(a) **information on bodies generating and implementing programmes and using project reports.** Few countries or international agencies have attempted to build up a comprehensive systematic list of bodies which affect or are affected by their programmes. For example, in the UN system « Most of the organizations have not up to the present handled the project information in a systematic way in a central location— » (F/4486/Add. 1, 19 April 1968), although it is recognized that « ...much staff time and money could be saved by a pooling of data and an automatic exchange of new material. The material could be of particular usefulness at the stage when identification of needs was under study » (F/4486/Add. 1, 19 April 1968).

Such a central data pool is important because the juxtaposition of programme and contact information is vital to the avoidance of any duplication of research and publications and to any overall analysis of programme priorities (problems raised by Mr Kotschnig). Such contacts are also vital to any awareness of, and utilization by, organizations outside the UN system of the work already done. These are general problems faced by the UN and Agency Offices of Public Information. The United Nations Ecosoc Administrative Committee on Coordination is « interested in encouraging measures which could further facilitate the inter-agency dissemination of project information » (E/4486/Add. 1, 19 April 1968) as a solution to one aspect of this problem. One project envisaged is the creation of country information files to be placed on microfilm for use throughout the UN system. This would however be designed as an **inter-agency** solution only, irrespective of the supple-

mentary information needs or logical interface requirements of organizations interacting with the UN system, on which the UN is dependent for the implementation and effectiveness of its programmes. This work would, therefore, have to be duplicated in a variety of forms outside the UN system, thus reducing the utility of both and increasing the cost of the resultant inefficient information system. The ACC states that « The use of reports in project and programme formulation is mainly a matter for Governments. » (E/4486/Add.1) which apparently restricts and simplifies the management problem, although in terms of achieving UN global development objectives and evaluating programme effectiveness, study of the use made of existing programmes is a critical process in formulation of new programmes. This is vital to a management overview of development strategy.

Current information on bodies using and supplying information to UN bodies, whether they are within the UN system, the government system, the non-governmental, non-profit system, or the commercial system, appears to be split between and within each agency and maintained under at least five entirely separate functional groups :

- publication sales lists ;
- general information and public relations lists ;
- expert advisor lists ;
- consultative status international organizations ;
- programme implementation organizations lists and directories by area or programme ;
- library card catalogues of the publications edited by such bodies (if received).

This is done for administrative convenience, even though the same body may be listed in more than one file and in more than one agency. Because of the ad hoc approach, there is likely to be duplication of effort in maintaining files within and between agencies, as well as important omissions in the pattern of contacts where bodies have not been detected by one or more agencies or departments. Any such file organization makes an overall view impossible on a basis useful for management and global strategy purposes, since even details on the programme significance of individual organizations in the world system, for the UN, are scattered through a number of departments which may not liaise.

As an example, even within the United Nations (excluding the Specialized Agencies) it appears that the only body with a fairly complete list of the hundred and thirty General Assembly committees

and sub-committees is the library. It is difficult to get a management overview of an organization from a library card catalogue.

Most UN system organizations are studying the maintenance of a central « memory » on project information (E/4486/Add. 1, 19 April 1968). It has apparently not yet been decided whether such memories would be computer based or what sort of material they should contain and have exchanged between agencies (e.g. programme contacts, programme objectives, report titles, or detailed project reports). The current emphasis does however appear to favour an exchange of a large volume of reports or microfilmed documents rather than small quantities of management information. The latter could be fed into a central computer to maintain an up to date clear and comprehensive picture of the existing operational and research programmes and contacts which could be used to improve future programmes. As Mr Kotschnig points out, reports analysing problem and programme relationships contribute little to the solution of these problems. A more dynamic and highly ordered information system is required for this purpose.

This situation is reflected outside the UN system, both in and between other inter-governmental agencies, within the national government networks, and as regards the information requirements of specialized non-governmental, non-profit organizations (e.g. science, medicine, youth, education, etc.). A research student, for example, recently spent two years on the task of locating some few hundred subsidiary and other bodies which form the internal structure of the European Economic Community. Although carefully collected figures are available each year on the estimated population of each town, country and for the world, no such systematic information is available on the number, nature and contact addresses of the organizations to which individuals and other organizations belong. The data collection focus in general has been on the problem areas rather than on the organizational network and its resources through which solutions can be focused on a variety of problems. There is therefore no body which is in a position to study, assess and recommend the allocation of organizational resources or attempt any form of global strategy formulation in the face of interacting problem areas. Where such recommendations are made, they are not conceived in terms of the overall organizational network through which they must be implemented. The only bodies in existence or envisaged with this

sort of capacity are military organizations and the multinational business enterprises working through the world trade centres. These will have sophisticated computer facilities to assist in the rapid allocation of organizational resources in the face of problems and opportunities but are not directly interested in global development (although their networks and coordination constitute important resources in development planning). The low degree of information availability and organization therefore :

- reduces ability to initiate and maintain contacts ;
- leads to duplication, wasted effort and funds ;
- leads to dilution of effort and non-optimum solutions because of lack of interaction between bodies interested in related fields ;
- conceals important communication and coordination gaps which may be vital to effective programme implementation.

(b) available information on organizations and programmes is structured in such a way that it is difficult to determine through what programmes, organizations and information networks organizations coordinate their activities and through which effort should be channelled.

Most information on organizations and programmes is provided (whether within or outside the UN system) in the form of specialized lists without any structure or means of cross-referencing, by programme or membership of some coordinating body. From a management point of view, it is therefore extremely difficult to pick out critical points in the world system where coordination is required and can be organized with minimum effort on an optimum cost effectiveness basis. Similarly, it is difficult to determine where coordinating points already exist and may be used with minimum allocation of resources to ensure effective programme implementation and information processing. As an illustration of the sort of management problem that should be automatically signalled once it arises, a United States National Commission for Unesco report concluded in 1964 that « Communication is generally sporadic and uncertain between the international NGO and its national affiliates and individual members... Individual American members, for example, appear to know very little about what their international NGO is doing. In some cases, this includes even the executive secretary of the American affiliate. Much the same situation is believed "to apply in other countries ». A report on the 1968 Freedom from Hunger Conference for National Committees in Asia and the

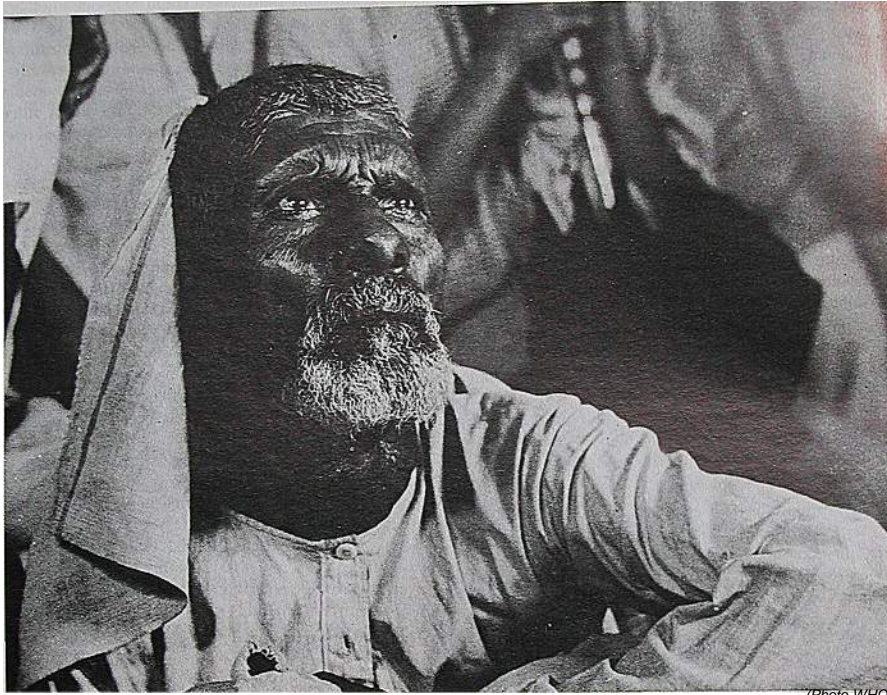
Far East indicated a « seeming lack of understanding » how the governmental and non-governmental organizations represented could help one another. Non-governmental organizations were reported as often not knowing what other national organizations in the same country were doing. A 1968 FAO brochure states that « In some cases even the member governments of the Organization are not fully aware of the variety and scope of information readily obtainable through the FAO. »

It is probable that communication between many inter-governmental agencies and organizations, national government departments and national organizations is equally ineffective in many sectors. The degree and extent of ineffectiveness and its consequences are almost impossible to determine with present procedures. As a further indication of the seriousness of the problem for the Second UN Development Decade, one European government commissioned a special research programme to locate all international bodies and/or their subsidiary organs or commissions concerned with the Decade (due to their mandate, their experience, or because of the need to adapt their programmes), in order to formulate an overall policy. Because they were then unable to determine easily which departments within their own government structure were responsible for contact with the three hundred bodies located, the committee gave up the attempt to formulate an overall development policy and restricted its attention to thirty of them.

The current procedure with regard to problem management appears to be to wait until a situation becomes critical and sufficient pressure is exerted through an ad hoc network of bodies (which may or may not be adequately funded despite the responsibility tacitly placed upon it by society). When funds are finally obtained for the needed programme, information is then gradually built up on the organizations through which the programme should be implemented. This information may then be published in directory form, but not necessarily with any provision for regular updating or cross-reference to other directories in preparation for the next problem.

This is management by crisis with a long reaction time. It can only produce temporary solutions to specific problems. The procedure does not facilitate coordination of existing programmes either within a given subject or geographical area or where several problem areas interact across discipline and geographical boundaries. This is particularly important in environmental problems as is illustrated by

THE PROBLEM



(Photo WHO)

DOIS-JE ETRE ECARTELE PAR DES BIENFAITEURS AVEUGLES ?

puisque
une quantité inconnue d'organisations spécialisées se partagent le souci et la responsabilité d'aspects différents de moi-même ou de mon environnement

mais

pas une seule ne désire voir mes problèmes (et les siens) placés en une perspective autre que celle qu'elle épouse et dont elle a fait sa marotte.

ainsi

prescrit par des médecins qui ignorent chacun, en toute insouciance, l'existence et la fonction de l'autre, chaque remède à un problème ne fait qu'en aggraver un autre.

Est-ce que cela veut vraiment dire

qu'en face de notre incroyable trésor de puissance, de savoir et de compréhension, il n'y a que moi pour voir, dans leur totalité, l'ensemble de mes problèmes et leur solution ?

AM I TO BE TORN APART BY BLIND CONCERN ?

for

a large and unknown number of many kinds of specialized organizations claims concern and responsibility for some part of me or the problems of my kind ;

but

none of them wants to see all my problems (and their own) set in perspective, other than that which they favour and have made their own ;

and so

ignorant of each other's existence and function, and unconcerned, each cure prescribed merely aggravates another problem.

Can this really mean that

in the face of this incredible wealth of power, intellect and understanding, there is only me to see my problems and their solution whole ?

A SOLUTION ?



(Photo : IBM World Trade Corporation)

IS THIS THE TOOL WE NEED ?

for the man is using a television-type screen linked to a computer, and is exploring the display with a light-pen

and he could be looking at a detailed representation of the network of relationships between all organizations of different types concerned with a particular problem area in some part of the world

in which case he would not need to depend upon one set of artificially rigid conceptual categories to order the incredible complexity of society

for man simplifies, often dangerously, to make a situation clear and comprehensible. Computers, however, can hold, bring to our attention and juxtapose, many subtle relationships which ordinarily we could only remember one-at-a-time and vaguely.

if an electronics expert can say about his own mental models of electronic circuits : « Unfortunately, my abstract model tends to fade out when I get a circuit that is a little

bit too complex. I can't remember what is happening in one place long enough to see what is going to happen somewhere else. My model evaporates. If I could somehow represent that abstract model in the computer to see a circuit in animation... I could analyze bigger circuits. In all fields there are such abstractions. We haven't yet made any use of the computer's capability to 'firm up' these abstractions... I think that the really big gains... are going to come when somebody invents new abstractions which can only be represented in computer graphical form. »

then is this not precisely what we need to master the complexity of world society, its many interacting complex problems and our assumptions about them ?

and would not such a tool benefit all those concerned with change, its preconditions, its control, or how to live with and participate in it as a human being ?

But although the tool is there and will soon be, like the telephone, everywhere (for computers are now linked in networks internationally), we plan no systematic effort to develop its world-problem-clarifying capabilities.

the following quote : « Rational environmental planning cannot be done by acting under the pressure of emergency as is now the general practice... In fact, most environmental programmes emerge as empirical adaptive responses to acute crises and usually take the form of disconnected palliative measures designed to minimize social unrest or the depletion of a few natural resources. » (Unesco Courier, January 1969).

Lack of information on coordination increases the problem of fund allocation by organizations within and outside the UN system because it is difficult to pinpoint quickly and with certainty which bodies constitute the channels for effective fund allocation with respect to a particular problem area.

It is also difficult for the governmental and private bodies with funds to allocate, to know which problems are becoming critical in the face of the requests by all organizations. In a comprehensive information system, this would be indicated by the increase in the number of meetings and organizations in a sensitive problem and/or geographical area together with indicators developed from prior analysis of survey data where available. These should be automatically signalled as an indication of the growing points in the world system to which additional aid needs to be channelled.

The lack of any information on the structural relationship between organizations also hinders the process of evaluation. Detection of the points to which project information is channelled through non-UN organizations, must be done on a lengthy ad hoc basis, programme by programme, to check on the utility of each, if such an evaluation is undertaken.

Linked to the problem of evaluation is the difficulty under present circumstances of rapidly detecting and initiating corrective programmes to combat new primary problems (e.g. natural disasters, etc.) and new secondary problems (e.g. organization ineffectiveness, inefficiency or communication and coordination breakdown in particular parts of the world system). Global development cannot be effectively undertaken on a continuing basis, but is dependent on intermittent action by ad hoc pressure groups whether within or outside government circles. Many problems within the world system are dealt with on a continuing basis through non-UN and non-governmental organizations, information systems, agreements, programmes and meetings. Any information system must be structured to assist and integrate the activities of such non-UN organiza-

tions and programmes. A UN or agency focussed information system does not improve the cost effectiveness of the global information system by **making full use of other information** systems wherever **possible** and facilitating the use of any such system by other bodies.

The consequent duplication does not contribute to the solution of issues identified by the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Coordination and annotated by the Secretary-General (E/AC 51/GR/15, 7 October 1968), namely : an optimum concentration of resources ; **a reduction in the burden on the administrative resources of Member States and of members of the United Nations family of organizations ; a flexible, prompt and effective response to specific needs** ; the evolution of an integrated system of long-term planning on a programme basis; and the institution of systematic procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of operational and research activities.

The UN organizations need to be aware of what is being done and not done, by whom, and how effectively, in order to check that problems are dealt with **either** through UN or non-UN programmes before they become critical. This awareness needs to be on a week by week basis and not subject to the lengthy delays required to locate, retrieve, check and order information generated in all parts of the world. Current and envisaged plans do not, however, appear to be converging or cross-linking sufficiently to lead to systematic global problem management using management and data processing techniques, which would be considered essential in, for example, any global commercial enterprise or military organization.

6. Implications of the Distinction between Management Techniques and Administrative Techniques

There is some confusion and overlap associated with the distinction between « management » and « administrative » techniques. Management techniques are sometimes considered to be only applicable to **business** management as developed through the schools of business administration. Schools of public administration and governments emphasize the use of administrative techniques in discussing **government** departments. Management techniques have, however, been developed to the point where they can be applied irrespective of the type of organization (business, government, private, military) or its objectives (profit, non-profit, etc.). This last point has been made by Sir Robert Jackson, who has been entrusted with a « capacity study » of the United Nations **development** programme. He has

noted the increasingly complex character of the United Nations system — « new bodies were established and new administrative procedures adopted with the result that the United Nations was now the most complex administrative system in the world... United Nations activities could be compared to large-scale military operations. Waging war or combating want involved mobilizing resources. The principles to be applied were the same in both cases ; they were principles of management. That had been demonstrated by Mr. McNamara ». (Every army attempts to keep track of its companies, tanks, artillery, infantry and snipers.)

Management techniques are **problem** oriented. They are required : to evaluate on a continuing basis the internal and external problems an organization must face ; to organize, coordinate and balance the resources of the sub-divisions of the organization, to deal with the problems and to ensure that the process of management is constantly improved.

Administrative techniques are **programme** oriented. They are more concerned with the techniques of implementing voted programmes as opposed to the management problems of determining which programmes should be implemented on the basis of the resources available and the long-term objectives of the organization. Both techniques are required in any international organization with an ability to initiate or recommend programmes. The lack of compensation for the current political science bias towards governmental organizations (despite the practical necessity to gain acceptance from and work through other types of organization), together with the interests and low degree of interaction of the environments in which management and administrative techniques have been respectively developed, have had three important consequences for global development :

- analysis of the resources available for global development has focussed on the administrative problem of inter-governmental and national governmental organizations; _
- management techniques applicable to the global development problem are not understood and have gained little acceptance outside the business circles in which they were mainly developed. There appears to be no channel through which this transfer of techniques could take place ;
- no body analogous to the schools of business administration or public administration exists to foster the development and application of management techniques to all aspects of global development from an interdisciplinary and global

perspective. (For example, UNITAR is primarily concerned with the UN perspective.) As an example, we do not possess the conceptual or administrative techniques to handle the interaction between development programmes and their consequences for environmental pollution and the irreversible destruction of natural resources.

7. Implications of the Distinction between Documentation and Management Information

A vital preliminary to any future management guidance (even if it is of the loosest kind) or recommendations on the control of problem areas within the world system, is an adequate management information system.

The necessity -for a global information system is recognized to some extent, but solutions to the information problem as currently defined are expected to be very costly and have, therefore, been by-passed in favour of ad hoc measures. The reason for the high cost estimates is that the **documentation** problem of keeping track of the mass of detailed factual information is confused with the **management and communication** problem of keeping track of information on bodies controlling, evaluating, formulating and implementing programmes, and coordinating memberships, relationships and information networks which link them in terms of their problem areas. A management approach concentrates on keeping track of the **producers of information** and their coordination of their **current and planned** activities.

A documentation approach concentrates on the **information produced** when it eventually appears in published form. The first is focussed on the initiating points for present and future activity, whilst the second is focussed on the published record, if any, of past activity. The fact that one organization can coordinate the production of many documents in the context of one programme, is an indication of the difference in the volume of information in each case, the scale of the problem in each case, and the cost of "each solution. Intermediate between these two extremes is information on sources of information (e.g. bibliographies of bibliographies, directories of periodicals, directories of directories) which can be incorporated in a management information system, since it represents the key to information collection points and systems in a particular problem area.

No systematic attempt appears to have been made to analyse or solve the global management information problem, which is very much simpler than

the documentation problem, because the volume of data is very much lower by many orders of magnitude and is not increasing at the same rate. (In fact, by elaborating the network of information channels linking bodies throughout the world system, a partial solution to the documentation problem is achieved. This is because each such body is equipped and motivated to detect and process documents generated within its own special field of interest and this process would be accelerated if the detailed global information network was known and accessible to such organizations.)

The documentation problem and management information problem should be carefully distinguished. The first implies the retrievability within a « reasonable » period of time, of all past relevant documents. The second implies the immediate availability of information on all **currently** active bodies, programmes and information networks at all levels of the world system. This can be built into an integrated picture of the global situation and organizational resources.

Decision-makers faced with global problems, and those concerned with policy formulation, increasingly find that they have less and less time to wait for libraries and information centres to locate and retrieve relevant documents dispersed throughout the documentation system. Having received a pile of « relevant » material, they are no longer in a position to read and assimilate all the information supplied. (In another field : « Computers have not solved the... [documentation problem of finding what the reader wants when he wants it]. Under present systems, a scientist or technologist may ask a specific question, only to get in response a bibliography that would require him a lifetime to read ». Article in Fall 1967 issue of The Johns Hopkins Magazine on the « Information Deluge ».) Not only does the time factor come into play, but also the problem for the decision-maker of determining the relevance of analytical results based on the techniques, assumptions and concepts of disciplines with which he is not familiar. If they are « foreign » to him, his inclination to use them will be low, even if he studies the conclusions in detail. This is a major problem in the formulation and utilization of research implications for policy.

Major requirements for a management information system are, therefore, that it should produce a highly structured output, eliminate non-significant data in order to highlight problem areas and areas requiring decisions. It should also relate a problem

area to associated problem areas across discipline, jurisdictional and geographical boundaries. It should indicate the location of resources and the channels through which they could be advantageously moved. Information must be summarized, structured and presented to highlight priority problem areas and alternative courses of action in order to facilitate discussions, planning and decision-making by non-specialists, particularly in committee.

8. Economical Solution to the Global Management Information Problem.

The first essential and economical step and key to any such presentation is **information on the network of bodies and programmes currently operating in a particular area**, since it is through these bodies that information is collected, processed and evaluated and through them that programmes are implemented and coordinated. It is very important not to treat details on organizations as static mailing or directory lists split between and within agencies and departments which are in contact with such bodies for different administrative reasons (e.g. sales, public relations, consultative relations, programme implementation, etc.).

The significance of outside contact for effective management can only become apparent by interrelating the functions performed by each body for the agency and for other bodies. By suitably structuring files on organizations and their relationships **as a network** within a central computer memory, the network itself can be displayed as **a whole** or at different levels of detail down to a report on a single link or node. This can be printed out or displayed on a direct-access device with a TV screen in terms of the perspective of any organization in the network. Any such **dynamic** presentation has all the communication and conceptual advantages of audio-visual aids.

The computer could be programmed to diagnose weaknesses in the organizational network in a manner equivalent to that used for testing electrical circuits, space systems or engineering structures. This could also be done in relation to statistical data on the problem areas with which they are concerned. Any such weaknesses can be printed out or appropriately highlighted on a display screen for the benefit of the decision maker or committee members responsible for a given area. The probable effects of alternative courses of action on the network can also be shown with their resultant weaknesses. This would constitute a very powerful aid to decision-making and

(continued on page 462)

management at the committee stage and is the reason why such systems are used in military and commercial organizations.

Apart from its value as a management tool, such a system constitutes an organization of information which can be used with much greater flexibility for administrative purposes (e.g. sales publicity, distribution lists, programme contacts, etc.) and to improve the circulation of documentary material.

9. Advantages of a Network File Organization

Specific advantages can be summarized as :

- aid to coordination of global development strategy. The network display would give a direct impression of the structural links within the organizational network thus facilitating an understanding of organizational resources in a particular problem area and the probable consequences of particular programme decisions from a global, interdisciplinary perspective. This would be useful for policy-making bodies, whether within the UN, the Specialized Agencies, outside the UN system or at a national level. Such systems can be constructed so that if an organization only wishes to make available information on certain links within the network for which it is responsible, it may do so by authorising the computer to give only certain levels of detail to certain categories of organization making inquiries. The audio-visual aid advantages of a network display could be used to inform national governments and plenary assemblies in a rapid, clear and unambiguous manner of the current status of global problem areas and the disposition of organization and programme resources.
- accelerate integration. Local, national and international integration becomes a meaningful term which can be clearly measured and observed in terms of the links maintained and planned between bodies throughout the world system network. Bodies throughout the system can immediately determine with whom they could profitably be in contact with regard to any aspect of their programmes.
- decrease emphasis on political necessities. A network display of information links decreases the divisive emphasis on political or administrative recognition or non-recognition of some groups of organizations by other groups of organizations. Information links are neutral and do not necessarily imply a stronger link. This would

bring organizations into much closer relationship with the United Nations by reducing the conceptual and communication gap between « local », « national », and « international ». across discipline and administrative boundaries. It would, for example, considerably facilitate the task of the UN and Specialized Agency Offices of Public Information.

- programmes : indemnification of needs and appraisal of requests. Reports on problem areas can be evaluated and compared much more effectively to determine the level of priority of each, if it is clear to what extent the reporting organization is representative of the organizations in the particular problem area. The existence of the network considerably facilitates the task of surveying opinions of key organizations in a particular problem area. This would be of great assistance to international secretariats in preparing reports.
 - programmes : fund allocation. Once priorities can be established and problem areas and organizational resources highlighted unambiguously, it becomes much easier for fund allocation committees and foundations to pinpoint accurately where their funds are most required in line with their own particular interests. Such bodies can determine much more easily whether funds allocated through a particular channel in fact result in greater integration. This should make them more willing to allocate funds rapidly to needed programmes for which no precedent exists.
 - programmes : planning and initiation. The existence of the network would facilitate the task of contacting and bringing together key organizations and specialists in a particular problem area at meetings to plan and gain support for a programme, prior to implementing it through their members and contacts. It gives a much clearer idea of the existing channels through which communication and coordination can take place and be scheduled, thus avoiding the cost and inefficiency of creating and administering new duplicate channels. This would clearly reduce the administrative burden on committees responsible for implementation of programmes on a wide variety of subjects.
- programmes : implementation. Once the programme has been planned all the bodies in the problem area, which need to be informed and receive documentation and with which liaison

must be maintained, can be contacted immediately and on a regular basis, due to the manner in which the files are organized in the computer. This avoids the delays, inefficiency and communication gaps in programme implementation. The system ensures that relevant material is sent to all interested bodies and no others, thus reducing distribution costs.

The system could be extended to maintain information on pools of specialists within which technical advisors and field workers must be sought for certain types of programme.

- **programmes : inter-programme coordination at regional and field level.** It is not only essential to ensure inter-programme coordination at the policy level, contacts at the field level during implementation must also be guaranteed. The existence of the network would enable field workers from many different types of organizations to be notified automatically of programmes in their area with which they can integrate their activities, or of which they need to observe the consequences.
- **programmes and meetings : distribution of results.** The reports (or report details and cost) of meetings and programmes could be distributed accurately, using the network, to all bodies likely to be interested in the results on the basis of an « interest profile ». This would make lists more selective and flexible thus reducing costs whilst at the same time increasing effectiveness. This facility would considerably increase the degree to which bodies are informed of each others programmes thus increasing liaison and integration of programmes and reducing duplication, overlap and omissions. This would be of great assistance to the UN and Specialized Agency sales departments and distribution departments. Meeting coordinators could also use the network to locate and inform coordinators of related projects of the results of their latest meetings.
- **programmes : evaluation of results.** The network would facilitate the task of surveying those organizations which should have been affected by any particular programme in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the programme. Where a programme should have resulted in greater integration and coordination between organizations, the extent of any such development should be evident from computer analysis of the network.

- **research.** The existence of the network would open a new field of research on methods of increasing the effectiveness and integration of the world system in the face of problem areas. In particular, techniques could be developed to determine : the optimum degree of integration and coordination of different sections of the network, the location of network weaknesses critical to the functioning of the overall system, the location of key points which should be linked in the network, the location of areas where meetings, movements or new organizations should be encouraged, etc. The network would constitute an extremely important source of data for testing theories of international relations, particularly with the use of simulation techniques. Such a network would facilitate the rapid application of research conclusions; thus increasing the sophistication of the techniques used in global development activity. In particular, computer analysis of the network could be gradually extended to predict automatically and signal more complex problem areas and areas of weakness.

- **static information guides.** Any such network would not replace published organization directories. The network would in fact facilitate the production of specialized directories by country or subject area, as required by individual programmes or for bodies which do not need to maintain contact with the central computer through the planned international data networks of the 1970s. The organizational network could be analysed prior to planning meetings in order to supply delegates and participants with an up to date list of bodies and programmes active in or influenced by the fields under discussion. This would be particularly useful in complex organizations like the UN system where the risk of overlap with other bodies and programmes within and outside the UN system is increased. Such lists would constitute an important part of the distribution list for the results of the meeting.

relationship with other information networks.

A number of specialized information networks are planned or in operation with which the proposed network could be designed to interact. These include the : ICSU-Unesco world scientific data network ; environmental biosphere data network ; Unesco science policy-making body data ; national accounts data ; social indicators data ; world trade centre commercial networks ;

United Nations own inter-agency documentation network. These and similar programmes will become increasingly important with the creation of national and international computer data links during the 1970. The optimum design for such networks, particularly the manner in which they should interact, cannot be effectively determined unless the basic data on the organizations within the world system is available and can be studied in a dynamic environment.

- **career incentive.** Attracting sufficient qualified persons into organizations contributing directly to the global development process is a problem for such bodies. A widely accessible network display overcomes the communication gap and enables individuals to pinpoint challenging problem areas where effective action can be taken, and channel career inquires to the responsible organizations.
- **conceptual importance.** The elaboration of such a network linking all organizations within the world system in terms of their actual day to day pattern of contacts would decrease the current tendency to treat organizations as relatively isolated entities. This emphasizes friction between organizations rather than their operating links. The network could constitute a realistic physical model of what has hitherto been an abstract and relatively meaningless concept, namely « world society». The existence of such a model could have social and educational consequences of considerable value to the stability of the economic and social system.
- **cost of the system.** Although this system would be extremely useful, and therefore appears costly, the amount of data involved is likely to be not greater than that maintained on policy holders on a day to day basis by a large insurance company. An integrated data file containing 500,000 international, national and significant local bodies available for use by the UN, IGO's and NGOs would constitute an important new tool for the Second Development Decade. (Such files are small in technical and commercial terms, e.g. the credit rating of 14 million individuals in the Western U.S.A. is currently on computer files and available via terminals to subscribers.) Unfortunately, one feature of the current information situation is that no accurate estimate of the number of bodies and programmes which could be gradually included in such a network is available.

10. Implementation

The proposed global management information system could be implemented immediately by storing and structuring in a computer information on organizations listed in directories and agency files. The network structure of the files stored in computer memory could be designed to facilitate the process of gradual build up of the system both in terms of the number and types of organizations listed (inter-governmental, non-governmental, commercial, national, etc.) and the nature of the links between them (membership, distribution list, collaboration on programmes, etc.). Initially the system could be used by the United Nations and other bodies as an effective survey, distribution, public information and contact list. As techniques for the analysis and display of the network are perfected, it could be used as a powerful aid to global development planning and coordination.

Any such central bank of information, as envisaged by Mr Kotschnig, would be responsible for maintaining and updating files. Depending on economic factors, the relevant section of these files could either be used to prepare directories through a computer typesetting routine or copied and sent to agencies, governments and other organizations around the world for use in their own computers. As the cost of linking computers nationally and internationally is reduced in the 1970s, transfer and updating of relevant sections of the central and agency computer files could be handled automatically.

11. Conclusion

In order to build towards a sophisticated system which can help to predict weaknesses and problem areas, it is important to ensure compatibility and coordination in the treatment of the type of management information that could be usefully stored in a central computer. The compatibility problem is not as serious as in the field of documentation where formats have already been frozen and the volume of information is high. Little has been done with regard to global management information on a computer basis. Formats and coordination are still in the planning stage. A central body could now act to prepare the guidelines and core for the sophisticated system which is now economically feasible. Unless action is taken, not only will it be impossible to keep track of documentation produced in the future, but a multitude of new organizations and programmes will be created. They will produce documentation and information systems because of confusion and lack of coordination, and will therefore

compound the documentation problem and further decrease the effectiveness of inter-organization communications and global development planning. The global strategy and coordination requirements for the larger United Nations development programmes of the future, mentioned by Mr Kotschnig, need to be considered carefully in the light of the following comment from the introduction to a 1968 management conference session of the College of Management Control Systems. (The Institute of Management Sciences) :

Evidence is mounting that the environment which managers seek to control — or, at least, to guide or restrain — is increasing in turbulence and complexity at a rate that far exceeds the capacity of management researchers to provide new and improved methodologies to affect management's intentions. Faced with the consequences of forced technological change, and the concomitant changes in the social, political, psychological, and theological spheres, there is real danger that the process by which new concepts of management control are invented and developed • may itself be out of control relative to the demands that are likely to be imposed upon it.

The need for a new approach and the possibility of its success is illustrated by the following quote :

We know much of what the future will bring in terms of problems. We know they will be big, complex, and serious... These problems represent the givens. We know they will be there — and we know they will overwhelm us if we do not find the means of coping with them. What we lack, thus far, is conviction that there is a means of getting hold of them. **They seem so staggering in their size and complexity — so far beyond the capability of any single institutional segment of the community, public or private... And they are so interrelated that to proceed to try to solve any one of them in isolation from the other is often to create more problems than are solved by the effort.** The dilemma thus presented has so far frustrated most efforts to come to grips with these problems. This condition of paralysis need not obtain. None of the... challenges lies beyond our already existing capacity for coping with them. The tools are already at hand ; and included in those tools are not only the technological capabilities but experience in systems management and systems analysis as well as proven patterns of joint public and private effort. (K.G. Hart., Jr., President of Aerospace Industries Association quoted in Harvard Business Review, March-April 1967, p. 10, emphasis added).

The proposed information system represents a step towards the solution of the management problem at the global level. It is a valuable opportunity for the United Nations in view of its current discussions on the solution to closely related issues. The cost would be relatively low since it is not a new system which is being set up, but merely the dynamic juxtaposition of the currently isolated parts of the existing

system. Such a system should constitute a practical channel by which local, national and international bodies could initiate and maintain contacts. This would considerably accelerate the persuasion of public opinion and the creation of political will, which the Secretary General of UNCTAD has stressed as being of the highest priority « in order to avoid a second Development Decade of even deeper frustration than the first one ». (TD/96).

The greatest danger lies in the probability that the United Nations system public relations and public information programmes (together with those of the national United Nations Associations) will lead the informed public and many decision-makers to believe that the U.N. is doing all that can or need be done and has the attack on every world problem well-coordinated. This automatically devalues the activities of other bodies, reduces the allocation of resources and support to them, dampens initiative from the local and national level which is not channelled through governmental and U.N. channels, and effectively nullifies the type of constructive criticism which can lead to renewal of effort, new approaches, and galvanization of the political will necessary to the accomplishment of all international (and U.N.) programme objectives.

Finally, could there be any merit in the argument that there is a parallel between the conceptual backing given to racial apartheid and the conceptual system which so effectively prevents most bodies or disciplines from paying other than lip-service to, or even considering, the complementary contributions of different types or styles of organization to the same or related programme objectives. In which case, should we not look for a general context to relate differences in characteristics, resources, objectives and areas of interest ? The technical, and therefore neutral, approach suggested above, and developed elsewhere, indicates that we still have many practical, **low-cost** possibilities left to explore.

N.B. A first version of this note, together with appendices exploring the practical problems and implications of the proposed information system, has been circulated in mimeographed form under the title : « Need for a world management information network to assist initiation and coordination of global development programmes ».

CHRONIQUE DE LA FEDERATION DES INSTITUTIONS INTERNATIONALES

semi-officielles et privées

ETABLIES A GENEVE

COMMEMORATION DU 40e ANNIVERSAIRE

Le Vieux Bois, Genève, 2 juin 1969

Remarques de P.A. Visseur, Président

A quarante ans l'on parle d'un tournant dans l'existence d'un homme ou d'une femme. En blaguant on affirme que la vie ne commence qu'à quarante.

Dans la vie d'une institution, quarante ans peuvent signifier peu ou beaucoup. Cela dépend du rôle qu'une institution a pu jouer dans les développements de son pays. Je me suis livré à une rapide analyse du travail accompli par les institutions membres de la FIIG pendant ces quarante années. Et, je me suis alors aperçu à quel point, d'une façon directe et concrète, nos membres souvent ignorés et rarement appréciés à leur juste valeur, ont fourni un travail d'avant-garde pour les grandes réalisations internationales de la période de 1929 à 1969.

Considérons quelques faits :

Notre Fédération compte aujourd'hui 81 institutions semi-officielles, et privées établies à Genève.

Leur action porte sur des domaines très variés. Nous pouvons sans trop de peine établir un rapport direct entre leurs activités et les grandes réalisations internationales officielles qui ont marqué la période considérée. Tournons nos regards, pour commencer, vers le secteur confessionnel et interconfessionnel. Nous comptons parmi nos membres sept institutions internationales israélites, dont deux au moins ont influencé directement la création de l'Etat d'Israël. D'autres parmi elles ont joué, et continuent à jouer un rôle de premier plan dans l'assistance et dans la réintégration des réfugiés israélites dans les différentes parties du monde. Par ailleurs, la belle école professionnelle d'Anières, dont les programmes sont souvent

coordonnés avec des projets d'assistance technique de la Confédération et du BIT, n'est qu'un maillon d'un vaste réseau mondial de centres analogues d'éducation et de formation professionnelle.

En ce qui concerne les institutions internationales catholiques membres de notre Fédération — est-il présomptueux d'affirmer que les bureaux genevois de ces organismes ont contribué d'une façon significative à cette présence constante des préoccupations internationales au Vatican, ainsi qu'aux contacts toujours plus fréquents entre les milieux de l'Eglise catholique et les organisations internationales ? Du côté des Eglises protestantes et orthodoxes; un élan oecuménique extraordinaire s'est accompli au cours des quarante années écoulées. La présence de délégués protestants officiels aux Conciles de Rome et la visite imminente du Pape au Conseil Oecuménique des Eglises à Genève — ne constituent que des jalons impressionnants sur le chemin tracé par un travail incessant et en profondeur, largement accompli à la route de Malagnou d'abord, et plus récemment au Grand Saconnex.

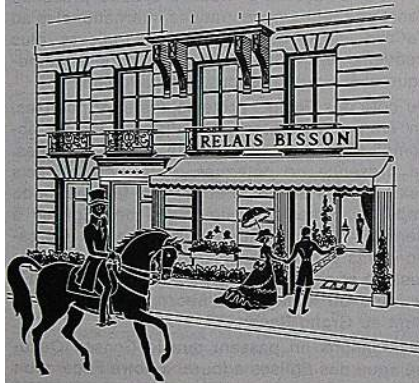
Mentionnons en passant que le Conseil Oecuménique des Eglises a fourni à notre Fédération l'un de ses excellents Présidents, dont le mandat fut prolongé à plusieurs reprises. Considérons quelques autres secteurs d'activité. L'une des grandes nécessités de notre monde inter-communiquant, c'est d'offrir aux enfants des diplomates, des fonctionnaires internationaux et des hommes d'affaires en résidence à l'étranger une instruction conforme à la préparation et à l'avenir de ces enfants. C'est grâce à l'action de quelques-unes de nos associations membres spécialisées qu'à pu se créer tout un réseau d'Ecoles Internationales à travers le globe et que des accords intergouvernementaux ont pu être conclus sur la reconnaissance d'un baccalauréat international.

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Quand à l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Education, la Science et la Culture — (Unesco — elle n'est que le développement du Bureau International] d'Education de Genève, membre de la FIIG jusqu'à sa récente fermeture. Le BIE genevois a joué pendant des décennies le rôle de centre international du progrès et de documentation pédagogiques.

Si les parlementaires ont appris à collaborer au delà des frontières nationales, et si grâce à cette bonne habitude, nous avons aujourd'hui à Strasbourg les débuts d'un Parlement Européen, ceci est dû en grande partie à l'activité du Bureau Interparlementaire de Genève, membre de notre Fédération.

La collaboration internationale sur le plan politique serait toutefois inconcevable si dans l'esprit des hommes ne s'était formée la conscience d'un héritage commun.

Combien la formation de ce civisme international ne doit-elle pas aux publications et aux réunions du Centre Européen de Culture, de la Dotation Carnegie, du « International Peace Bureau », de la Ligue Internationale « des Femmes pour la Paix et la Liberté », du Centre International des « Equipes de la Paix » et de la « Bonne Volonté Mondiale ».

Les quarante années écoulées ont vu une évolution spectaculaire dans le monde du Travail. Parmi nos membres, sept syndicats ouvriers internationaux, une organisation patronale internationale et une association internationale de sécurité sociale ont apporté leur concours à ce grand mouvement d'émancipation des travailleurs et de coopération sociale. Les grands syndicats n'ont cependant pas seulement contribué à la sécurité économique et au bien-être des travailleurs. Ils ont encore joué un rôle de première importance dans la défense des institutions démocratiques, dans la lutte des pays occupés par l'ennemi, et dans l'élévation culturelle et morale des masses populaires.

Dans son étude sur le « Défi Américain ». Jean Jacques Servan Schreiber a attribué les causes de l'expansion économique américaine en Europe à la carence de l'organisation européenne des entreprises.

A l'époque des ordinateurs, la direction d'une entreprise pose en effet des problèmes dont la

solution exige une formation nouvelle des cadres et des méthodes de travail sans précédent. Quatre parmi nos institutions-membres consacrent leurs efforts à l'étude des méthodes de direction et d'organisation d'entreprises.

Les fruits de leurs recherches commencent à se faire sentir dans les structures économiques en Europe et dans les pays en développement.

L'un des moyens efficaces de consolidation de la Paix consiste à doter la communauté internationale d'une structure juridique solide. En outre, le respect des conventions internationales exige une surveillance internationale constante. A ces tâches s'attachent notamment quatre de nos membres, le Centre de la Paix Mondiale par le Droit, la Commission Internationale des Juristes, la « International Bar Association » et la « World Association of Judges ».

Certains régimes totalitaires ont compris qu'ils ne sauraient plus longtemps violer impunément les droits fondamentaux des citoyens. Des juristes qualifiés et courageux veillent et agissent depuis Genève.

L'action désintéressée des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, du Croissant-Rouge et du Lion Rouge, et de l'Organisation Internationale de Protection Civile a contribué dans une large mesure au haut prestige dont jouit la Genève internationale.

Nous sommes conscients de l'apport immense de ces organismes à la diminution de la souffrance humaine.

Un bon nombre des victimes des persécutions ont trouvé, grâce à l'action de sept parmi nos associations membres, une assistance juridique et matérielle efficace lors de leur rétablissement dans des pays d'asile.

Par le truchement de ces associations internationales, Genève a pu étendre au niveau mondiale son rôle traditionnel de cité de refuge et d'accueil.

L'un des développements les plus extraordinaires de ces quarante années passées, n'a-t-il pas été l'accélération vertigineuse du mouvement des personnes, des transports et des échanges d'informations ?

Quelques institutions internationales, membres de notre Fédération, ont joué un rôle déterminant dans ce développement.

Pensons à l'activité de l'Union Européenne de Radiodiffusion (à laquelle la FIIG doit également l'un de ses présidents très appréciés) à l'Union Internationale des Editeurs, à la Fédération Routière Internationale, à l'Alliance Internationale pour le Tourisme, à l'Union Internationale des Transports Routiers et à l'Union Internationale des Organismes officiels de Tourisme. Si les progrès dans tous les domaines de la vie internationale ont été fulgurants, et ceci largement grâce aux concours des institutions internationales établies à Genève, il est bon qu'un certain nombre d'organismes portent leur attention sur les jeunes qui demain seront des citoyens appelés à déterminer le sort du monde. Faciliter aux Jeunes la compréhension des problèmes internationaux et les équiper d'un solide civisme international, voici une des préoccupations principales de la Fédération Mondiale des Associations pour les Nations Unies, de l'Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales et de la Fraternité Mondiale. D'autres Institutions-membres veillent plus particulièrement aux besoins médicaux, sociaux, spirituels et moraux des enfants et des adolescents, telles que l'Union Internationale de Protection de l'Enfance, l'Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, le Service Social International, l'Entraide Universitaire Mondiale, la Fédération Mondiale pour la Santé Mentale, l'Union Mondiale de lutte contre le Cancer, l'Alliance Mondiale des Unions Chrétiennes Féminines et l'Alliance Universelle des Unions Chrétiennes de Jeunes Gens.

J'ai essayé de brosser un tableau sommaire et nécessairement incomplet du rôle qu'ont joué, depuis notre fondation en 1929, et que continuent à jouer quelques-unes des institutions internationales semi-officielles et privées établies à Genève et réunies au sein de la FIIG. Ce tableau, bien qu'incomplet, me semble tout de même très éloquent.

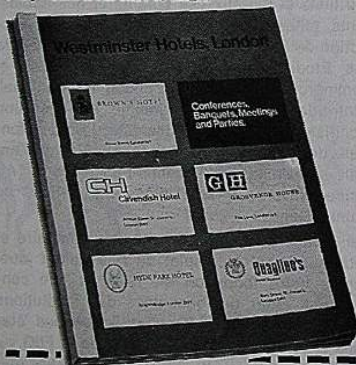
Il montre, je crois, d'une façon inéquivoque combien de réalisations internationales importantes sont dues aux travaux accomplis dans les bureaux de nos membres.

Nous avons le droit d'en être fiers. Soyons reconnaissants aux dirigeants de nos institutions-membres qui ont accompli leur tâche dans un esprit désintéressé et animé d'une foi solide

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dans le progrès de l'humanité. Et soyons reconnaissants aussi aux autorités suisses et genevoises dont la compréhension et l'appui ont rendu possible ces travaux d'avant-garde. Mais ne nous arrêtons pas là. La paix est loin d'être assurée dans le monde. Des millions d'hommes et de femmes restent exposés à l'angoisse, aux persécutions, à la misère, à l'ignorance et à la maladie.

L'expérience et la compétence que nos institutions-membres sont à même de contribuer, sont aujourd'hui aussi valables qu'au cours des quarante ans écoulés.

Puis-je exprimer le vœu que les autorités helvétiques et genevoises continuent à accorder aux institutions internationales, semi-officielles et privées, établies à Genève, l'appui moral et matériel dont ces dernières ont bénéficié dans le passé.

Je souhaite aux membres de la FIIG tout le succès futur que leur dévouement a si largement mérité.

*

BRUXELLES
dans le cadre de la Grand'Place

HOTEL AMIGO

RESTAURANT GARAGE BAR

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Cables : AMIGOTEL Telex 618 Tél. 11.59.10

CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH ECOSOC

after the 11th General Conference of NGOs in consultative Status with ECOSOC
(Geneva, 9-11-July 1969)

By Charles S. Ascher, *International Representative, Institute of Public Administration, New York **

At its 46th Session, the Economic and Social Council of U.N. received the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, Doc. E/4647. In presenting it, Mr. Jha (India), chairman of the Committee after the withdrawal of Mr. Forshell (Sweden), noted that the committee sat on twenty-two days to execute the mandate of ECOSOC under Res. 1296 (XLIV) to apply new criteria to govern the continued consultative status of NGOs under Article 71 of the U.N. Charter. On one NGO alone there had been 42 interventions. (1)

The report of the committee came into the hands of delegates to ECOSOC on 12 May. The debate began on 15 May. The report was confusing. During Mr Forshell's chairmanship, the practice was established of "tentative" decision by consensus. If no objection was voiced, the chairman "took it" that continuance of status of an NGO was accepted. At the last moment, when the committee was framing its report, on 17 April, the U.S.S.R. demanded a record vote on each of some 50 NGOs.

This demand dismayed delegates from countries elected to the committee in January, 1969, who stated that they had taken no part in the earlier "tentative" decisions. (2) As a result, the record of votes showed a high quota of abstentions, not fairly

reflective of considered judgment. The most confusing aspect of the report was a distinction between votes NOT to place an NGO in a category and votes to maintain an NGO in a category. (3) The delegates to ECOSOC had only two days to master this document.

The debate in ECOSOC began at a high level, with statements about the great contributions of NGOs to the programs of ECOSOC, from Norway, France, U.S.A., Ireland; Uruguay and U.K. As the Ambassador of Uruguay said, considerations of race or religion belonged in the Security Council, not in ECOSOC. Several delegates supported the intervention of the International Union of Local Authorities refuting the frequent assertion that NGOs were "Western-oriented". NGOs generally welcomed participation from all regions of the world.

Abstention from participation was the choice of others, not the desire of NGOs. But with the intervention of Kuwait there began what a senior member of the delegation of a great power privately called a "shameful vendetta" of Arabs against Jews. The attack centered upon the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations. The attack was joined by delegates of states that objected to criticisms by CBJO of their treatment of Jewish minorities. After hours

of heated debate and elaborate parliamentary maneuvers, CBJO was declared to continue in consultative status, without category, ad interim, while the NGO Committee was to report back within a year upon its ultimate category.

The New York section of the Bureau of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC met during these days to consider a draft statement on behalf of the Conference protesting the airing of allegations against an NGO without any opportunity for it to be heard in reply. The President of the Conference and the chairman of its ad hoc committee on human rights could gain no support from representatives of other NGOs, members of the Bureau, several of whom said that they had no authority to sign. The letter of protest was accordingly attributed by the press to the two NGOs represented by the President and Committee Chairman — not to the Conference whose main purpose was supposedly to intervene to protect the consultative status.

What was the result of 22 days of committee meetings and six sittings of ECOSOC ? First, the bringing into force of Resolution 1296, which for the first time imposes sanctions on NGOs. A member state may call for the exclusion of an NGO that has offended it. There is

widespread sentiment among NGOs active in protecting human rights that NGOs will henceforth feel inhibited and restrained in criticizing governments for departing from principles of "natural justice" lest they be embroiled in proceedings to deprive them of consultative status.

Furthermore, ECOSOC has now ordered its NGO Committee to review the status of NGOs continuously, one-fourth in each year beginning in 1971. By the same processes used in 1968-69?

New criteria to govern status, in Resolution 1296, asserted to be more severe than those in old resolution 288B(X), seem to have produced minimal results, hardly justifying the enormous expense to governments (and NGOs) of the extended proceedings. Unofficial tally as of July, 1969, reveals that all of the twelve NGOs in old Category A were continued in new category I. Four NGOs were added. (4). Six NGOs were moved from the old Register to category II. One new NGO was added. Some six NGOs were moved from old category B to the Roster. Is this a significant outcome of a year's work?

There remain some twenty-eight NGOs with which the NGO Committee is to deal in January, 1970. Eight were placed on the Register by the Secretary General of U.N. and therefore had not made formal application to the NGO Committee. Some twenty failed to reply to the questions posed by the NGO Committee and the Secretariat, either because they were no longer active in consultative

status or because they deemed the Committee's questions offensive and improper — as did some of the NGOs which nevertheless consented to answer them. (5)

On the heels of the ECOSOC session came the Eleventh General Conference of NGOs (now held triennially) held in Geneva, 9-11 July 1969. Of some 200 eligible NGOs, nearly 130 pay dues to the Conference. Of these, over 90 sent some 130 delegates (four of whom represented two or more NGOs). There were eight observers from six intergovernmental organizations. There was some comment that there were too many old faces: where was the new blood? Indeed, the "old boys", whose memories went back to the Conferences of 1948 or 1950, dominated the debates. One of the difficulties of triennial conferences was the presence of substantial numbers of representatives with little background and little familiarity with the issues debated.

Naturally, attention focussed on, the recent ECOSOC review. The General Conference adopted a resolution expressing its concern over the manner of the review, marked by attacks upon NGOs with substantial records of contributions to human rights, both within and outside the U.N. program. The Conference felt constrained to assume that « These attacks were motivated by considerations extraneous to the criteria established by ECOSOC itself ».

The Conference recalled similar intrusions of extraneous considerations in earlier periods with regard to admissions of

NGOs (at that time, NGOs alleged to be Communist-dominated.) The Conference instructed its incoming Bureau to work toward processes to "protect the status and integrity of NGOs in their common efforts with U.N."

The Conference recognized the propriety of periodic assessment by ECOSOC as to whether NGOs complied with the criteria of ECOSOC, but considered that this review should be conducted in a "quasi-judicial procedure." In a further resolution, it instructed the new Bureau to examine various means for these processes, including the possibility of a special judicial organ for this purpose"; (5)

In the report of the New York section of the Bureau, the President, Mrs. John Sheppard (League of Red Cross Societies) stated: "It was clearly evident that some of the NGOs in New York were assigned as observers, rather than as true representatives." She urged the need for power to act on behalf of all NGOs when their common concerns were at stake.

Speaking personally and unofficially by invitation among his friends, Mr. Curtis Roosevelt, chief of the NGO Section in the ECOSOC Secretariat, said that one of the gains of the ECOSOC review had been a clearer presentation of the forces in the international world today, quite different from the more comfortable concepts current when ECOSOC Resolution 288B (X) was adopted. One response to this brave new world was the adoption for the first time by the General Conference of NGOs of its resolution already cited

— to meet this new configuration of forces by insisting that there must be mutual respect and dignity between U.N. and NGOs. Experienced members of the Conference urged upon their colleagues the need for continuous impact on the Ministries of member states familiar with the work of the several NGOs, to press support on Foreign Ministries, in general largely unfamiliar therewith. Indeed, the delegates to the NGO Committee of ECOSOC revealed wide-spread ignorance of the roles of NGOs. Many had evidently not read the elaborate replies to the questionnaires circulated by the Committee and the U.N. Secretariat.

Eight NGOs presented a resolution that the Conference set up a "subcommittee on public relations" which was referred to the incoming Bureau. The proposal led one of the truly "old boys", a successful NGO representative for twenty years, to a pithy but profound intervention. NGOs should not be so worried about their "image" : they should rather question the quality of their efforts at consultation.

The General Conference found a formula to reconcile different views that had caused trouble for years. Many believed that the conference could expect unity only on actions to strengthen the consultative process.

Efforts to deal with "substantive" matters would tear the Conference apart. Others deplored the impotence of the Conference in the face of international issues of great moment.

The incoming Bureau was authorized to initiate the crea-

tion of special or ad hoc committees, to include NGOs not members of the Conference, if desired, to frame positions on substantive issues. These committees should lead lives of their own and elect their own officers, but keep the Bureau of the Conference informed. The debates suggested initial special committees on human rights, disarmament, and the second development decade.

The General Conference voted to increase the number of NGOs to be elected to the Bureau from 10 to 15. (Only the President is elected à titre personnel.) The Conference voted to permit the Bureau to coopt a secretary and hon. treasurer, if needed. The outgoing officers stressed the importance of active representation of member NGOs both in the Geneva and the New York sections of the Bureau.

In the ensuing secret ballot, 70 valid votes were cast. In descending order of votes, the following NGO's were elected to the Bureau :

International Student Movement for the United Nations.
International Commission of Jurists.
World Young Womens Christian Association.
World Jewish Congress.
World Confederation of Labor.
Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation.
Pax Romana.
International Social Service.
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
International Federation of University Women.
Amnesty International.
World Federation of Trade Unions.
World Muslim Congress.
International Association of Democratic Lawyers.
International Council on Social Welfare.

As president, there was elected by acclamation à titre personnel Mr. L.H. Horace Perera (Ceylon) of the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

General satisfaction was expressed that a strong Bureau had been elected for the next three years. It was given a mandate to prepare draft statutes for the Conference, to be circulated to the members, defining the structure, the attribution of powers and responsibilities of the organs of the Conference and defining its goals and objectives.

* The views expressed by the author are personal and are not necessarily those of any NGO or group of NGOs.

1. International Associations has reported and commented upon earlier stages of this review in articles and editorials. See International Associations, January and September 1968.

2. Every organ of U.N. is asked to agree to eliminate detailed précis of debates for economy. The NGO Committee voted to eliminate them also to permit freer debate off the record.

3. Thus, the vote on International Institute of Administrative Sciences, a professional society with over forty member states and representation in every region of the world was recorded in the report as 2 "for" NOT placing it in category II, 5 against, 5 abstentions.

4. The delegate of U.S.S.R. particularly objected to characterizing these changes as "promotion" or "demotion".

5. See Conference Documents.

6. The International Commission of Jurists proposed a "tribunal" to assure compliance with "rules of natural justice" ; but the jurists present confused the laymen by their inability to agree on the meaning of these terms.

News from Associations

A l'écoute des associations

Depuis 75 ans, l'étude en commun, sans distinction de races, de nationalités, d'orientations, des problèmes posés aux peuples d'outre-mer, afin de permettre un développement réfléchi et durable, est réalisée par l'Institut International des Civilisations différentes (INCIDI). Fondé le 8 janvier 1894 sous le nom d'Institut Colonial International, il fut transformé dans son appellation et son orientation le 13 mars 1948.

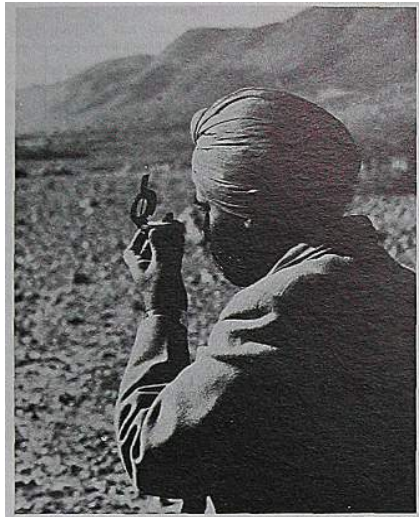
Ce changement, comme le rappelle un message de M. Pierre Wigny, ancien Secrétaire général de l'INCIDI et ancien Ministre, publié dans la revue « Civilisations »

de l'Institut, exprime la nouvelle conception du monde et l'INCIDI veut comparer des civilisations différentes qui sont toutes respectables et cherche à enrichir l'une par l'autre.

Un message de S.M. le Roi Leopold, Président du Comité scientifique de l'INCIDI, souligne qu'« Au moment où il fut fondé, l'Institut Colonial International devançait son époque en annonçant une ère au cours de laquelle l'étude des problèmes d'outre-mer serait considérée comme une tâche qui incombait à l'humanité tout entière, par-dessus les frontières nationales, pour assurer un meilleur destin à des hommes dont l'évolution montrait à l'évidence que leur vie et leur prospérité étaient liées indissolublement à celles des autres habitants de la planète, » De son côté, le Président de l'INCIDI, M. Léon Pignon, écrit : « Je sais, et, ce qui importe davantage, on sait dans le Tiers Monde, que l'Institut n'a jamais été un club de « colonialistes » réunis dans une conspiration



(UNATIONS)



(UNATIONS)

égoïste, mais le lieu de rencontre d'hommes sincères, qui partageaient sans doute les idées de leur temps, mais qui cherchaient seulement à mettre en commun, pour, ce qu'ils estimaient le bien général, des informations et des expériences.

» L'Institut, dont le passé n'était chargé d'aucun crime, a réussi, par une décision prise à temps, sa « reconversion ».

» Devenu l'Institut International des Civilisations Différentes, il a poursuivi avec tact et patience, dans un monde nouveau passionné par l'idée de développement, les études objectives en profondeur sans lesquelles les plans apparemment les plus rationnels risquent de n'être que mise en ordre d'illusions bruyantes et dangereuses. L'Incidé a trouvé une nouvelle audience, il a trouvé, aussi, sa voie, dans l'approfondissement, par une vaste et libre discussion, soigneusement préparée par des recherches exhaustives, des grands problèmes qui conditionnent l'avenir du Tiers Monde et freinent son essor, le fabuleux « take off » que tant de millions d'êtres attendent dans l'exaspération et dans l'angoisse. »

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Different national standards and regulations constitute one of the most serious non-tariff barriers to trade, Mr. Faruk A. Sünter, President of the International Organization for Standardization told the 22nd Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which opened in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 June. He told the 1500 delegates that international standardization was vital to the rational expansion of trade but this could only be achieved with the wholehearted cooperation of industry and governments.

Mr. Sünter, a former Secretary-General of the Turkish National Committee of the ICC, expressed his satisfaction at the initiative already taken by the International Chamber of Commerce through its Working Group on Technical Standards. The latter had concluded that, in its own interests, industry must actively support the work of ISO and its sister organization, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

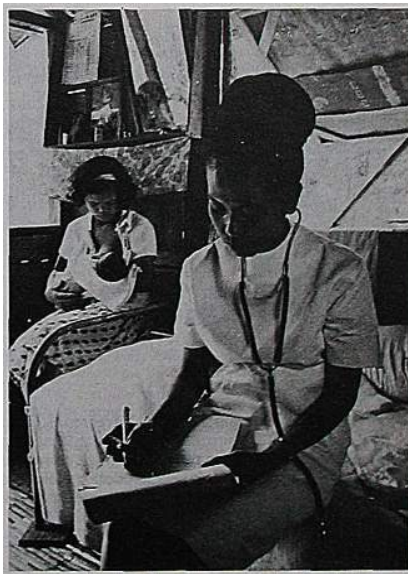
The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, added Mr. Sünter, had recently taken steps to improve coordination of standardization activities with ISO and IEC, and he invited other international organizations represented at the ICC Congress to make similar efforts to avoid eventual conflicts in their respective fields of activity.

(ISO News Service)

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A l'occasion du 50e anniversaire de la fondation à Bruxelles, en juillet 1919, de l'Union Astronomique Internationale, le numéro de juin de son Bulletin d'information publie une série de souvenirs anciens de ses membres. Ce rappel des premières assemblées générales est fort intéressant et même émouvant, car il montre comment se nouèrent les premiers contacts d'éminents savants avec une institution internationale à laquelle ils ont par la suite donné beaucoup de leur temps et de leur intelligence, avec fidélité et joie, pendant de nombreuses décades.

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(UNATIONS)

Les *Standard Telecommunication Laboratories (STL)*, du Royaume-Uni, ont mis au point une machine à écrire expérimentale commandée par la voix humaine. L'utilisateur dicte son texte sous forme de code Morse modifié comprenant diverses combinaisons de sons « di » et « dah », grâce auxquelles on est parvenu à faire fonctionner avec précision cette machine électrique d'un nouveau genre à une vitesse pouvant atteindre 20 mots à la minute, après quelques heures d'entraînement. — STC.

(*Journal des Télécommunications*)

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Une lettre de faire-part quadrilingue émanant des membres du Comité exécutif et du Secrétariat international de la Fédération Mondiale de Jeunesse Catholique, nous a annoncé le décès inopiné survenu le dimanche 22 juin 1969, pendant un voyage aux U.S.A. de leur Président Mlle C. Herberichs, des Pays-Bas.

Twenty-five meteorologists and oceanographers from nine countries met at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva recently to discuss plans for a world-wide system to observe and predict the behaviour of the ocean.

Dr. J. Meade, director of services with the British Meteorological Office at Bracknell, stated at a press briefing in Geneva that the Integrated Global Ocean Station System (IGOSS), set up by the Unesco-sponsored Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, will co-ordinate a network of 1,000 automatic recording stations — with some 900 on unmanned buoys — over the ocean within the next ten years.

Immediate benefits of such a system are foreseen, he said, for fishermen, shipping, health authorities concerned with marine pollution, and operations involving the exploitation of the ocean floor.



(UNATIONS)

He noted that IGOSS is based on the principle that « the ocean and the atmosphere are a single system which oceanographers and meteorologists can investigate together ».

Meteorologists are supporting IGOSS in order to improve their knowledge of atmospheric conditions over the three-quarters of the earth's surface covered by the oceans. At the same time, he stated, they are eager to learn more about the ocean's role as a « store of energy » that influences weather.

(*UNESCO FEATURES*)

The Institute Latinoamericano del Fierro y el Acero (ILAFI) will enter upon its tenth year of life next October 3rd, after its tenth General Assembly (Buenos Aires, Argentina) is over.

The creation of such an institute was a bold enterprise and in proceeding to set it up, the steel producers of the area showed great foresight in moving ahead of events that would later come up in Latin America. Today, the Institute can feel justly proud of having held ten General Assemblies, all with the quorum the Statutes establish, 24 Board Meetings, nine Latin American Iron and Steel Congresses, and numerous technical meetings. Its General Secretariat is established in Santiago, Chile, with a staff of 25 paid employees, and conscientiously carries out the Institute work programme. Regional Secretariats function in Argentina, Mexico, and Venezuela. ILAFI issues a number of periodic and non-periodical publications ; its *Revista Latinoamericana de Siderurgia*, particularly, has gained a well-established international prestige.

LA PARTICIPATION DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES NON GOUVERNEMENTALES
A L'ELABORATION DE CONVENTIONS INTER-GOUVERNEMENTALES

(Suite de notre série d'exemples de contributions apportées par les ONG.)

LA FEDERATION ABOLITIONNISTE INTERNATIONALE

1. PREMIERS ACCORDS MULTILATERAUX

1. Le premier congrès de la FEDERATION BRITANNIQUE, CONTINENTALE ET GENERALE (dont le nom a été changé ultérieurement en Fédération abolitionniste internationale) tenu à GENEVE du 17 au 22 septembre 1877, a voté notamment la résolution suivante (1) :

« Il est à désirer qu'un système de communications internationales soit établi pour empêcher la traite des blanches et pour veiller sur bien-être des femmes qui cherchent de l'emploi dans les divers pays. »

2. Des congrès suivants de la Fédération se sont de nouveau occupés de la traite, mais la décision qui se trouve directement à l'origine du mouvement conventionnel en la matière a été prise par le 5e congrès international, tenu également à Genève, du 10 au 13 septembre 1889. Elle se lit comme suit (2) :

« I. Le Congrès émet le vœu :

(...)

2° Que des traités internationaux interviennent entre les divers pays pour le rapatriement des filles mineures se livrant habituellement à la débauche.

3° Que des traités internationaux soient passés dans le but de supprimer la traite des blanches, sans égard aux pays dans lesquels le crime a été commis ou à la nationalité du criminel.

!

II. Le Congrès invite le Comité intercantonal des dames suisses de la Fédération à s'adresser au Conseil fédéral pour lui demander :

1° S'il ne jugerait pas à propos de faire auprès de l'Autriche et des Pays-Bas les démarches nécessaires pour s'associer au traité que ces deux pays ont passé entre eux en 1889.
2° S'il ne pense pas qu'il pourrait être utile de généraliser ce traité en cherchant à retendre au plus grand nombre possible d'Etats.

3° Si ce traité ne pourrait pas être amélioré dans son texte de façon à assurer d'une manière efficace la punition des personnes qui se livrent à la traite. »

3. Ledit Comité intercantonal des dames suisses de la Fédération s'étant acquitté de sa mission, par pétition du 20 février 1890, la Chancellerie fédérale accusa réception le 8 avril 1890 en assurant que (3) « très sympathique au but que poursuit la Fédération, le Conseil fédéral ne manquera pas de vouer toute sa sollicitude à l'objet de vos demandes et de vous informer des résultats (...) »

4. Le congrès précité de 1889 comportait un 4e vœu (4) :

« IV. Le Congrès charge le Secrétariat de la Fédération d'envoyer un exemplaire complet du compte-rendu de la session (...) à tous les gouvernements de l'Europe et de l'Amérique, accompagné d'une circulaire pour attirer spécialement leur attention sur ce qui concerne la traite des blanches. »

5. Le Conseil fédéral suisse chargea effectivement ses délégués au congrès de la Société pénitentiaire internationale (Saint-Petersbourg, juin 1890) de proposer comme sujet d'étude la répression de la traite des blanches (5).

6. Le congrès suivant de la société pénitentiaire internationale (Paris, 1895) eut en effet les questions suivantes à son ordre du jour :

Ire section, 7e question. « Quels seraient les moyens répressifs à adopter contre ceux qui, à l'aide de manœuvres fallacieuses, déterminent des jeunes filles à s'expatrier, dans le but de les livrer à la prostitution ? »

(1) Fed.- Brit. Cont. et Gén. Actes du congrès de Genève, vol. II, p. 781.

(2) Fed. Brit. Cont. et Gén. Cinquième Congrès international. Compte rendu officiel des travaux du congrès, p. 289.

(3) *Bulletin continental*, organe central de la Fédération britannique, continentale et générale, 15e année, n° 3, p. 19-20 et n° 4, p. 26-27.

(4) Fed. Brit. Cont. et Gén. Compte rendu officiel des travaux (...) p. 290.

(5) J.D. REELFS. La traite des femmes et des enfants et la maison de tolérance, p. 26.

Ive section, Se question « (...) Ne serait-il pas désirable qu'une entente intervint entre les différents Etats dans le but de prévenir la prostitution des jeunes filles placées à l'étranger et trop souvent livrées au vice par les manœuvres de certaines personnes et de certaines agences. »

Le congrès entendit plusieurs rapports sur ces questions dont certains émanaient de responsables qualifiés de la Fédération, notamment de son secrétaire général M. Henri MINOD.

Parmi les vœux votés par ce congrès pénitentiaire de 1895 relevons (6) :

« 2° Il y a lieu de provoquer une conférence des délégués des gouvernements pour prendre des mesures internationales contre la traite des blanches. »

7. S'appuyant sur la décision ainsi obtenue à ce congrès de 1895, la Conférence annuelle de la Fédération (qui avait entre temps adopté son nouveau titre de Fédération abolitionniste internationale) réunie à Berne, vota la résolution suivante (7) : « La Conférence annuelle de la Fédération pour l'abolition de la réglementation (...) »

Prie respectueusement le Département de Justice et Police du Conseil fédéral suisse de bien vouloir inviter la Commission pénitentiaire internationale à convoquer, conformément au vœu adopté par le Congrès pénitentiaire international de Paris en 1895, une conférence des délégués des gouvernements pour prendre des mesures internationales contre la traite des blanches. »

8. Dès lors, la question fut prise en mains par un abolitionniste convaincu William Alexander Coote, secrétaire de la *National Vigilance Association and Central Vigilance Association* ; cette association provoqua la création de l'*International Bureau* (de *London*) ; celui-ci réunissait abolitionnistes et réglementaristes et la F.A.I. laissa à ce bureau les questions de conventions internationales (sauf ce qui sera dit plus bas). C'est ce Bureau international qui obtint du gouvernement français la convocation de la *Conférence internationale pour la répression de la traite des blanches* qui rédigea ce qui devait devenir l'*arrangement international en vue d'assurer une protection efficace contre le trafic criminel connu sous le nom de « traite des blanches »* (1904) et la *Convention internationale relative à la répression de la traite des blanches* (1910) (8). Il est aisé de constater la similitude des textes adoptés avec les problèmes agités dans les réunions de la Fédération qui avaient abouti au vote des résolutions précitées.

9. La F.A.I. s'occupa cependant de la traite des blanches à son congrès de Genève, 1908 (7-11 septembre) ; elle émit le vœu (9)

(...) que tous les gouvernements, continuant l'œuvre commencée par la Convention (sic) diplomatique de Paris 1902, pour la répression de la traite, étendant cette répression à toutes les opérations des trafiquants, des tenanciers et des souteneurs, indépendamment de l'âge des victimes, de leur consentement ou de leur pays d'origine. »

2. EPOQUE DE LA S.D.N.

10. La F.A.I. s'intéressa à nouveau aux problèmes des conventions internationales au temps de la Société des Nations ; elle n'était pas représentée en tant que telle aux commissions compétentes de la S.D.N. mais des abolitionnistes éminents (notamment le président de la F.A.I., Mr A. de GRAAF), qui y siégeaient à d'autres titres, continuèrent l'action.

3. ULTIEME CONVENTION MULTILATERALE

11. C'est seulement après la 2e guerre mondiale que la F.A.I. a pu intervenir directement sur la rédaction même d'un texte conventionnel. Le 28 mars 1947, la F.A.I. avait reçu le statut consultatif B, conjointement avec l'*International Bureau de London*. Cette dernière organisation n'ayant pas accepté ce statut consultatif commun, la F.A.I. reçut ensuite le statut consultatif B à titre séparé.

Le 10 juillet 1947, la F.A.I. adressait au Secrétariat des Nations Unies un premier mémorandum proposant diverses solutions alternatives pour la poursuite des travaux en vue de l'adoption d'une convention nouvelle en matière de répression de la traite des êtres humains aux fins de prostitution ; il s'agissait d'achever la mise au point du texte préparé par la S.d.N. avant la guerre (10).

(6) Le Ve congrès pénitentiaire international, in *Revue pénitentiaire*, bulletin de la Société générale des prisons, an. 1895, p. 982 et s. notamment p. 1069. Bulletin continental, 1895, p. 49-51.

(7) *Bulletin continental*, 1897, p. 3. La conférence (à ne pas confondre avec les congrès de la Fédération) s'était tenue du 15 au 18 septembre.

(8) cf REELFS op. cit. p. 27 et s.

(9) Fed. abol. int. Dixième Congrès Compte rendu des Travaux, p. 398-399.

(10) Cette intervention est reproduite dans le document E/CN. 5/41 du 10-2-1948 annexe III (III) (p. 107-112 de l'édition en français).

12. D'autres observations de la F.A.I. furent encore formulées, notamment sur le texte de certains articles proposés par le Secrétariat et sur l'inopportunité de traiter certaines questions dans la convention (notamment le racolage) (11).

13. Par ailleurs la F.A.I. adressait à chaque délégation à la 7e session de l'ECOSOC une lettre demandant la signature du projet de 1937 sans modifications autres que de style. La F.A.I. suscitait une déclaration dans le même sens que contre-signaient 37 autres organisations à statut consultatif (dont une à statut consultatif A) (12).

14. L'ECOSOC ayant invité le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies à rédiger une convention nouvelle synthétisant les instruments internationaux existants et le projet de 1937, la F.A.I. lui communiqua le 25-10-1948 le projet qu'elle tenait prêt depuis l'année précédente. Il s'agissait d'un texte de 32 articles avec commentaires, faisant en tout 24 pages (13).

Le 1er février 1949, ce document qui constituait une sorte de contreprojet était communiqué par la F.A.I. directement aux membres de l'ECOSOC. A ce stade, l'influence exercée par les remarques de la F.A.I. sur le texte ressort du document E/1072 (14) « Projet de convention pour la répression de la traite des êtres humains et de l'exploitation de la prostitution d'autrui. » Il ne saurait être question de relever ici toutes les modifications du texte antérieurement proposé, dues à l'influence de la F.A.I. Dans le commentaire du Secrétariat des Nations Unies, sous article 6 nous notons :

« Le texte actuel a été proposé par la Fédération abolitionniste internationale. A l'appui de cette proposition, la Fédération a déclaré :

- a) Le sens du mot « police » est trop restreint, car, dans de nombreux pays, ce n'est pas la police qui promulgue les ordonnances relatives à l'enregistrement ;
- b) Le terme « permis » est inexact. Les canes ou certificats de prostituées ont seulement pour objet de prouver que les intéressées ont subi un examen médical ou se sont fait inscrire sur le registre prévu à cet effet ;
- c) Dans les cas où l'enregistrement des femmes a été supprimé, la police a souvent eu tendance à rétablir par voie indirecte un système pratiquement équivalent. Ainsi, les règlements dus non seulement à la législation, mais à l'usage, devraient être abolis ;

(11) Doc. E/ON. 5/41/Add. 1 du 26-3-1948 et E/CN. 5/41, Corr. 1.

(12) E/C. 2/95 du 1-7-1948.

(13) E/C. 2/138 du 14-1-1949 qui date la proposition de la F.A.I. seulement du 13-12-1948.

(14) Ce document est du 23-12-1948.

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d) L'enregistrement a souvent été appliqué non seulement à des prostituées professionnelles, mais également à des femmes soupçonnées à tort de se livrer à la prostitution (15)

On constate aussi l'absence, dans le nouveau texte, de disposition sur le racolage ; l'article 4 du projet du 10-2-1948 traitait ce point ; la F.A.I. avait demandé sa suppression.

15. Le doc. E/1072 appela de nouvelles observations de la F.A.I. du 9-3-1949 (16). La commission des questions sociales de l'ECOSOC siégea à Lake Success du 2 au 20 mai 1949. Elle était saisie du document reproduisant les remarques de la F.A.I. et entendit le Dr George W. LOEWENSTEIN, consultant de la F.A.I. (17). Ici encore, il est impossible de dire toutes les modifications du texte dues aux remarques de la F.A.I. Nous reproduisons simplement l'article 1 du projet de convention, qui constitue l'essentiel de cet instrument.

Doc. 1072

Art. 1er. — Les Etats Parties à la présente convention conviennent de rendre punissable celui qui délibérément z), serait-ce avec le consentement de la victime x),

a) embauche, entraîne ou détourne par un moyen quelconque pour satisfaire les passions d'autrui, une personne de l'un ou l'autre sexe, en vue de la prostitution ou de tout autre acte immoral similaire w), sans égard au lieu où ce dessein doit se réaliser y), ou
b) aide ou exploite la prostitution d'une autre personne à un tiers.

VERSIONS

Projet adopté par la commission (18) sociale

Les Parties à la présente convention conviennent de punir toute personne qui, pour satisfaire les passions d'autrui,

a) embauche, entraîne ou détourne en vue de la prostitution une autre personne même consentante,

b) exploite, ou se fait la " complice de la prostitution d'une autre personne même consentante, à condition que ces infractions soient commises dans un but lucratif. Toutefois, toute personne qui se rendra coupable, ou se fera la complice des infractions sera punie, sans avoir égard à l'esprit de gain,

a) (...)

b) (...)

c) (...)

Les remarques formulées par la F.A.I. le 9-3-1949 avaient été les suivantes sur cet article 1.

w) parler d'actes « similaires » nous semble contraire au principe selon lequel les textes pénaux doivent s'interpréter restrictivement ; le commentaire du Secrétariat n'explique pas quels sont ces actes immoraux similaires-peut-être vise-t-on l'homosexualité ou bien craint-on les définitions nationales restrictives du mot prostitution

Le mot « immoral » est lui aussi malheureux. Les morales " sont diverses selon les temps et les pays. La prostitution n'est pas encore considérée partout comme immorale, quoique ce point de vue tende à s'universaliser. Le mot prostitution n'a pas de définition juridique universelle. Pour toutes ces raisons, mieux vaudrait reprendre la formule des conventions de 1910-21 et de 1933: *en vue de la débauche*, qui est à la fois comprehensive et objective. Il est vrai que le projet de 1937, plus étroit, parlait de « l'exploitation de sa prostitution » mais on aboutirait à d'énormes complications si on voulait maintenir cette restriction pour les majeur(e)s ;

x) « serait-ce avec le consentement de la victime » devrait être remplacé par: *même avec son consentement*. Cette expression plus lapidaire figure dans la convention de 1933 ; elle évite toute discussion sur la question de savoir si la personne embauché, entraînée, etc., était bien une « victime » ;

y) « sans égard au lieu où ce dernier doit se réaliser » est mal dit. Certaines lois nationales punissent plus sévèrement s'il y a eu exportation de la personne; ces lois pourraient sembler en contradiction avec ce membre de phrase, puisque ces lois ont égard au lieu de prostitution. Si l'on tient à affirmer dans le texte, l'idée que le rédacteur avait en vue, et qui va de soi, mieux vaudrait dire: *quel que soit le lieu où ce dessein doit se réaliser* ;

z) « délibérément » serait utilement remplacé par « sciement ». C'est d'ailleurs ainsi que dans le commentaire de l'art. 1 on a traduit *wilfully* dans la réponse du gouvernement néerlandais.

16. Un amendement à l'art. 6 n'avait été repoussé par la commission sociale qu'à égalité de voix (19) et son auteur avait annoncé qu'il le reprendrait devant

(15) Le texte complet des remarques de la F.A.I. sur cet article est reproduit dans E/1072/Annexe I du 22-12-1948, pages 52-55 de l'éd. française. Il est intéressant de comparer les textes figurant dans le projet du Secrétariat daté du 10-2-1948 (E/CN. 5/41) et dans le projet du 23-12-1948 adoptant sur ce point les vues de la F.A.I. (E/1072).

Texte du 10-2-1948

Art. 13. — Les Hautes Parties contractantes dans le pays ou le territoire duquel la police est habilitée à enregistrer les prostituées et à leur accorder des permis conviennent de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour abolir cette pratique.

Texte du 23-12-1948

Art. 6. — Les Etats Parties à la présente convention conviennent de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour abroger, dans l'ensemble des territoires soumis à leur juridiction, toute loi, tout règlement et tout usage selon lesquels les femmes qui se livrent à la prostitution, qui désirent s'y livrer ou qui sont suspectes de le faire, doivent soit se faire inscrire sur des registres spéciaux, soit posséder des papiers spéciaux, soit se conformer à des dispositions exceptionnelles de surveillance ou de notification.

(16) E/CN. 5/115 du 15-4-1949.

(17) E/CN. 6/SR. 68 (séance du 2 mai 1949) p. 7-8 du texte français.

(18) E/1359 E/CN. 5/152 du 31 mai 1949.

(19) E/CN. 5/144 du 16 mai 1949, p. 7 du texte français.

le Conseil économique et social. A l'initiative de la F.A.I., 13 ONG demandent l'adoption sans changement de fond de l'article 6 (20).

La F.A.I. a aussi diffusé aux délégations des observations du 6-7-1949.

Par ailleurs, la commission sociale ayant introduit la clause de gain à l'art. 1, comme indiqué au par. 15 du présent mémoire, 6 organisations, à la suggestion de la F.A.I., demandent, entre autres, la suppression des mots « à condition que ces infractions soient commises dans un but lucratif » (21).

17. Cependant le Comité social étudie le projet mais ne vote sur aucun amendement. On peut noter la déclaration de M. SUTCH (Nouvelle Zélande) président de la Commission sociale, à propos de l'article 6 (22) :

« Un certain nombre d'organisations non gouvernementales ont chaleureusement soutenu l'adjonction de cet article, et la Fédération abolitionniste internationale a proposé un texte encore plus satisfaisant qui a été distribué aux gouvernements. La plupart des réponses reçues ont été favorables, et l'article 6 actuellement soumis au Conseil s'est inspiré de ce texte. »

18. Par le fait des dates fixées pour l'audition des représentants des ONG par le Comité du Conseil chargé des organisations non gouvernementales, c'est seulement le 12 juillet c'est-à-dire après l'étude du projet de convention par le Comité social que le consultant de la F.A.I. peut exposer les vues de la F.A.I. sur cette convention (23). Ce dernier en vue de pouvoir encore néanmoins influencer le texte ajoute : « Nous n'abordons pas ici quelques détails de révision - stylistique notamment les divergences entre les textes anglais et français, pour lesquels nous sommes à la disposition du Comité social. »

La déléguée des U.S.A. accueille avec satisfaction cette offre et propose que le Secrétariat prenne les dispositions nécessaires avec la F.A.I. Le président déclare que le Secrétariat agira en conséquence.

Cette déclaration présidentielle permettait au Secrétariat des N.U. de tenir compte d'une note du secrétariat général de la F.A.I. du 11 juillet où celui-ci relevait des divergences entre les textes anglais et français, soulevait certains problèmes de terminologie et même des questions de fond. Le secrétaire général de la F.A.I. complétait ensuite cette note par un addendum du 16-7-1968

En comparant le texte antérieur à cette intervention au texte retouché proposé par le secrétaire général le 28 septembre 1949 à l'intention de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies (24), on note plusieurs corrections proposées par la F.A.I.

19. N'ayant pas le droit d'intervenir à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies mais jugeant essentielle la suppression de la clause de gain malencontreusement introduite par la Commission des questions sociales, la F.A.I. écrivit une lettre circulaire recommandée à chaque délégation gouvernementale à la 4e session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, qui relevait ce point et quelques autres.

Dans la discussion devant la 3e commission, l'un des délégués reprend à l'article 1er précisément les arguments formulés dans la lettre de la F.A.I. et ce dernier point de vue l'emporte, après un très long débat, par 22 voix contre 15 et 5 abstentions (25).

Au terme d'un débat où interviennent une trentaine d'orateurs l'amendement à l'article 6, amendement combattu par la F.A.I. est rejeté. A l'article 17, ce sont aussi les vues de la F.A.I. qui triomphent contre le texte primitif.

La 6e commission a émis certains votes contraires mais la 3e a maintenu son point de vue et l'Assemblée générale a sanctionné le texte présenté par la 3e commission en repoussant les amendements proposés, le 2 décembre 1949 (26).

4. CONCLUSION

20. Les paragraphes 1 à 8 ci-dessus exposent l'influence d'une ONG sur la genèse du mouvement conventionnel dans le domaine de la traite des êtres humains aux fins de prostitution, tandis que les paragraphes 11 à 19 donnent quelques exemples de la

(20)-EiCr2/205 du 6-7-1949 et E/C. 2/C. 2/212 du 13-7-1949.

(21) E/C. 2/213 du 13-7-1949.

(22) E/AC. 7/SR. 82 (séance du 7-7-1949, après-midi), p. 4 de l'édition française.

(23) E/C. 2/SR. 61 du 21-7-1949, p. 4-6 de l'édition française.

(24) A/C. 3/SR. 520 du 28-9-1949.

(25) A./C. 3/SR. 237 (le délégué dont nous parlons était M. VOS, de Belgique) et A/C. 3/SR. 238 (le vote sur l'amendement figure au numéro 25).

(26) A/P.V. 263, p. 52-83 de l'édition française et A/P.V. 264, p. 2-52 de l'édition française.

part que cette ONG a prise directement à la rédaction du texte de la dernière convention en la matière, celle de 1949.

Un exposé plus détaillé devrait aussi signaler la part que d'autres ONG, influencées par l'idéologie abolitionniste, ont prise à la rédaction de cette dernière convention.

Le domaine de la lutte contre l'exploitation de la prostitution d'autrui et contre la réglementation de la prostitution par les pouvoirs publics semble l'un de ceux où l'action des ONG sur les conventions internationales est des plus manifeste **.

Th. de Félice

** L'exposé ci-dessus ne porte pas sur l'action de la F.A.I. en vue de faire accéder le plus grand nombre de pays aux conventions et de leur en faire respecter les dispositions, ni sur ses études en vue d'en combler les lacunes.

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UNESCO - CIPSH

CIPSH RECOMMENDATIONS ON SUBSIDIES

I. ALLOTMENT OF SUBSIDIES

1. Subsidies may be granted by Unesco to scientific projects of confirmed international character, recommended by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

2. Any project for which a subsidy is requested must be of a specifically international character, both through its collaborators or participants and through the interest of the work under consideration, which must not be restricted to any geographical region.

3. The subsidies granted on the Council's recommendation are intended exclusively for two purposes :

a) expenses of meetings with scientific aims;
b) expenses incurred by the preparation or printing of publications.

4. Subsidies will not be granted either for individual work or for administrative purposes.

5. Subsidies cannot be granted to any project unless it provides at least the equivalent of the sum applied for from its own resources.

6. Request for subsidies are examined every two years by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies at the time of its General Assembly.

7. All requests for subsidies must be introduced by one of the international scholarly organizations which are members of the CIPSH. The requests are conveyed to the Council by the Secretaries General of these organizations on forms provided for this purpose. All questions must be answered in full. The CIPSH member-organizations should see that the strict minimum of projects are submitted, and that a certain degree of concentration is observed, in particular by systematically turning down any applications for sums which are too insignificant. Any organisms belonging to two or several member-organizations must have all their requests channelled through the same organization!

8. It is assumed that a project giving rise to a request for a subsidy will have been given sufficient consideration to be

carried out within the given time limit and under direct responsibility of the organization concerned.

9. A final date is fixed every two years for the submission of requests for subsidies, depending on the date of the General Assembly of the CIPSH. No request submitted after this date can be considered.

10. The sums requested must be expressed in American dollars, the currency adopted by the CIPSH for international payments.

II. MEETINGS

1. The meetings which may be subsidized by Unesco through the Council are divided into three major groups :

a) International congresses of the great branches of study;
b) Congresses of affiliated organizations;
c) Symposia and meetings of committees of experts. Board meetings cannot be subsidized.

2. The periodical congresses of the great branches of study may receive subsidies. A total of \$ 7,000 may be granted for a particularly important meeting. Out of this maximum subsidy of \$ 7,000, \$ 5,500 are intended for participants' travel expenses.

The remaining \$ 1,500 may either be used for printing the Proceedings of the meeting, or be added to the \$ 5,500 for travel expenses. In the former case, the sum set aside for the printing of Proceedings must be used within one of the two years following the Congress; in the latter case, the full \$ 7,000 are granted the year of the Congress.

3. The granting of subsidies to the congresses of the great-branches of study is conditional on the adoption by the organizations concerned of the five-year interval recommended by the Council. Congresses held more frequently may receive subsidies — whether for the travel expenses of participants or for the publication of the Proceedings — only at intervals of at least five years.

4. The congresses of affiliated organizations may receive subsidies of up to \$ 2,500 once every five years.

5. Symposia and meetings of committees of experts may receive a maximum subsidy of \$ 1,500 once every three years. When the request for a subsidy is made, the name of the symposium, its theme, its date and its site should be specified — and also, if possible, the names of the participants and their countries of origin.

6. Subsidies for international meetings are intended to cover the travel expenses of participants from economically underprivileged countries or countries far from the site of the meeting, and preferably, of young scholars.

III. PUBLICATIONS

1. Subsidies to publications are essentially intended to encourage the publication of reference works vital to the advancement of science :

- a) Bibliographies;
- b) Dictionaries;
- c) Collections, series, miscellaneous anthologies;
- d) Scientific works of a broadly international character, etc...

2. Periodical reviews and bulletins are not subsidized.

3. Apart from bibliographies on the great branches of study, subsidies to publications cannot exceed \$ 4,000.

4. Subsidized bibliographies should cover a well determined field of scientific activity, have a genuinely international character, be circulated throughout the learned world and provide all desirable scientific guarantees. A bibliography can be subsidized only if it does not duplicate other publications of the same sort.

5. As indicated in § II, 2, the Proceedings of the congresses of the great branches of study may receive subsidies up to a limit of \$ 1,500.

6. As a general rule, all publications — scientific works or reference books — may be subsidized only if they are the fruit of collective and international study and if they are presented under the auspices of one of the member organizations of the CIPSH.

7. The sums granted to publications are expressly intended to be used :

- a) for printing expenses;
- b) in exceptional cases, for fees of scientific collaborators other than those in charge of the project, editors-in-chief, persons

responsible for requesting the subsidy and all administrative expenses.

No publication may receive more than ten subsidies, whether they are granted successively or at irregular intervals. Exceptions may be made for Bibliographies, Dictionaries and Proceedings of the congresses of the great branches of study.

The projects to which the ten year rule applies will have to find their own means of proceeding with and, if possible, completing work in progress.

IV. FINANCIAL REPORTS

1. At the end of each year, it is requested that projects which have benefited from a subsidy during the course of the year prepare a financial report showing the use made of this subsidy.

2. Every subsidy granted must be spent for the precise purposes stated in the request, and within the same year for which the subsidy was granted. All sums not spent within the year of the grant must be returned to the CIPSH.

3. All expenditures made within the framework of the subsidy granted must be attested at the end of the year by vouchers signed and dated before December 31 (receipted invoices in the case of printing costs; receipts in the case of fees or travel expenses).

4. A sum not spent within the year of the granting of the subsidy may, however, exceptionally, not be reimbursed provided that it is duly committed. A commitment must be understood to mean a contract or estimate, signed and dated before December 31 and attesting that

the sum in question is reserved for a definite and clearly defined purpose.

5. Such a commitment can be regarded as a special concession. All sums committed must be effectively spent, at the latest, within the twelve months which follow December 31 of the year of the granting of the subsidy. All sums committed which are not spent within this time must be returned to the CIPSH.

6. No subsidies may be provided in future to projects which have not sent to the CIPSH by the specified date a satisfactory financial report.

No subsidies may be provided in the future to projects which have not used previous subsidies in satisfactory fashion.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE OBLIGATIONS

1. The persons responsible for every publication subsidized by Unesco on recommendation of the CIPSH agree to print on the cover of these publications the following formula : « Published on the recommendation of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies with the financial assistance of Unesco ».

2. In accepting a subsidy, every publication agrees to send to the CIPSH six copies of all volumes or sections printed as soon as they are off the press. No subsidies may be provided in the future to publications which have not respected this contractual obligation.

3. The cost of the volumes sent to the CIPSH may not figure as an expense in the financial reports submitted at the end of the year.

4. Member organizations are requested to keep the CIPSH

Secretariat very precisely and regularly informed not only of their activities but also of all internal changes in their administrative structure. All information concerning the membership of their Boards, their administrative meetings, their international structure and the nationality of their members is likewise indispensable.

(International Council for
- Philosophy and Humanistic
Studies Bulletin)

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

SERVICE VOLONTAIRE

Le 19 mars 1969. La commission permanente, représentant l'Assemblée Consultative du Conseil de l'Europe, a adopté la résolution No. 407 relative au « Troisième Séminaire sur le Service Volontaire International, » qui s'est tenu à Strasbourg du 4 au 8 novembre 1968. Dans cette résolution, l'Assemblée Consultative :

- invite à faire des propositions au sujet de l'organisation d'un quatrième séminaire en automne, 1970;
- confirme sa décision de se faire représenter au comité de la conférence régionale sur le Service Volontaire International;
- décide de faire part de ses conclusions au comité des ministres ainsi qu'aux institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies et de l'Europe et à l'ISVS.

De plus, il apparaît qu'une résolution a été adoptée le 28 janvier 1969, par la commission permanente, affirmant entre autres la nécessité :

- d'améliorer les échanges d'informations dans le do-

maine de la coopération pour le développement;

- de créer un Centre Européen d'Information pour la technologie intermédiaire.
- Par conséquent, les mesures suivantes sont proposées :
- lancement d'une campagne d'informations dans le but d'obtenir des subsides importants pour l'aide au développement;
 - promotion dès l'enfance de l'esprit civique;
 - perfectionnement de la sélection et de la formation du personnel des organisations non-gouvernementales et privées;
 - encouragement à rechercher des solutions aux problèmes posés par la réintégration du personnel.
 - promotion de l'idée d'un fonds spécial pour subventionner les programmes économiques des organisations non-gouvernementales européennes dans les pays en voie de développement. (ISVS Pointe)

FAO

UTILISATION DE VOLONTAIRES

Il existe ces derniers temps un intérêt croissant parmi les organisations des Nations-Unies, à l'égard des importantes possibilités offertes par les volontaires dans le programme de coopération technique des Nations-Unies. Au cours de la dernière année, diverses réunions d'agences et inter-agences ont adopté des résolutions et recommandations visant à stimuler un recours plus large et plus systématique aux volontaires, au sein des organisations des Nations-Unies.

L'Assemblée générale elle-même l'a proclamé dans sa déjà fameuse résolution sur les « ressources humaines pour le développement » adoptée le 20 décembre 1968 et invitant le Conseil Economique et social d'étudier la possibilité de créer un Corps International de volontaires pour le développement.

Toutefois, cette résolution largement répandue, si elle ne manquera pas de faire progresser l'utilisation dans les pays en voie de développement, de volontaires supportés par le système des Nations-Unies, n'offre pas un plan tout fait pour la solution du problème pratique qui se pose : comment améliorer les résultats d'une grande partie de projets des Nations-Unies, plus particulièrement en matière de promotion de la participation populaire grâce à l'utilisation d'un nombre suffisant de volontaires soigneusement sélectionnés ? Il y a, en effet, ainsi que le rappelle le document fourni par la F.A.O. pour le 3e Séminaire de Strasbourg (4-8 novembre 1968) convoqué par l'Assemblée Consultative du Conseil de l'Europe et organisé par la C.R.S.V.I., un assez grand écart entre la capacité d'absorption de la F.A.O. (et vraisemblablement aussi d'autres agences spécialisées) en matière de volontaires et les candidatures existantes.

Ce que la résolution en question ne mentionne pas, c'est le potentiel actuellement offert par les organisations non-gouvernementales (O.N.G.) pour la fourniture temporaire de personnel volontaire qualifié, en vue d'opérer à un niveau moyen dans des projets des Nations-Unies, ceci étant un moyen de rendre ces projets plus efficaces tout

particulièrement en ce qui concerne la mobilisation des ressources humaines dans le pays-hôte. De même, elle ne mesure apparemment pas la large expérience que les O.N.G. elles-mêmes ont accumulée sur ce plan, expérience dont il pourrait être fait usage pour augmenter l'efficacité de la coopération au développement.

En ce moment bien entendu, le mouvement de volontariat international, s'est concentré principalement sur la fourniture de volontaires pour l'action bilatérale. Toutefois, de nombreuses organisations de volontaires souhaiteraient coopérer avec les organisations spécialisées des Nations-Unies en particulier avec la F.A.O. si une solution pratique pouvait être trouvée pour certains problèmes concernant le système actuel des Nations-Unies. Parmi ces problèmes celui de la prise en charge des frais locaux des volontaires ainsi que la prise en charge de la responsabilité du service administratif sur le terrain, sont les plus sérieux obstacles concernant l'affectation de volontaires aux projets des Nations-Unies.

La F.A.O. a été au cours des 5 dernières années à l'avant-garde des agences des Nations-Unies en ce qui concerne l'utilisation de volontaires. Elle a acquis une expérience considérable et les administrateurs F.A.O. ont fréquemment répété que cette expérience a répondu aux espoirs qui ont conduit la F.A.O., comme première des agences spécialisées des Nations-Unies, à chercher des voies et moyens permettant d'utiliser des volontaires. Toutefois, les volontaires qu'ils utilisent sont le plupart du temps fournis

par des organisations qui reçoivent principalement leurs fonds de sources gouvernementales. Un petit nombre seulement d'organisations purement non-gouvernementales sont en mesure d'assumer les frais relativement plus élevés de l'affectation dans le secteur multilatéral, malgré un désir croissant de coopération active dans les programmes des organisations des Nations-Unies.

C'est en considérant l'intérêt sérieux des O.N.G. en matière de placement de volontaires dans les projets F.A.O., que la C.R.S.V.I., avait proposé une consultation conjointe de la F.A.O., des organisations-membres de la C.R.S.V.I. et d'autres organisations intéressées à ces problèmes pratiques, consultation qui se tiendrait à l'occasion de la 9e Conférence des représentants des comités CMCF de la région européenne, qui se tiendra à Rome du 24 au 28 février 1969. Le choix de cette date a été inspiré par le souhait de pouvoir discuter avec les représentants desdits comités nationaux de la CMCF, la possibilité générale de financement et d'emploi de volontaires dans des projets CCF financés par eux. La F.A.O. a immédiatement accepté cette proposition et son staff a montré un profond intérêt pour les problèmes discutés puisque plus d'une douzaine de fonctionnaires ont assisté partiellement ou en totalité à cette consultation.

Les discussions furent de nature informelles et exploratoires. Il était entendu que ni la F.A.O. ni les organisations non-gouvernementales participantes ne pouvaient à l'avance s'engager à fournir une réponse ferme et

immédiate à toutes les questions incluses dans l'agenda, questions basées sur les suggestions reçues des membres de la région européenne.

M. André Louis, Président de la C.R.S.V.I. a présidé la rencontre tenue à Rome les 20 et 21 février 1969. Elle fut ouverte, par un message de bienvenue, par M. Karl Olsen, Directeur adjoint de la F.A.O. Aera Service Division, parlant au nom du Directeur général appelé en dehors de Rome.

Soulignant le caractère unique de cette rencontre, M. Olsen déclare que le Directeur général de la F.A.O. est convaincu de l'important potentiel qu'offrent les O.N.G. pour mobiliser les ressources -humaines et nationales- latentes dans les populations rurales des pays insuffisamment développés et qu'il est soucieux de promouvoir la coopération entre la F.A.O. et les O.N.G. ainsi que d'examiner les méthodes par lesquelles cette coopération peut être consolidée durant la deuxième décennie du développement.

A plusieurs occasions au cours des mois récents, le Directeur général s'adressant aux O.N.G., a souligné la nécessité d'une stratégie d'action conjointe en vue de supporter le développement agricole et rural qui doit être réalisé par les O.N.G. sur base de certaines priorités reconnues. Il a souligné la volonté de la F.A.O. de coopérer le plus possible à étendre une telle action.

C'est dans cette perspective générale, et plus particulièrement en ce qui concerne les activités de coopération sur le terrain, telles que la fourniture de volontaires, que la F.A.O. a chaudement apprécié l'idée de la C.R.S.V.I. de prendre l'initiative de cette consultation conjointe au quartier général de la F.A.O..

Le staff de la F.A.O. se rend compte que le désir de tenir cette consultation à Rome a nécessité de considérables sacrifices et de dépenses pour les organisations-membres et il fera son possible pour assurer que ces dépenses soient fructueuses.

Le staff de la F.A.O. est convaincu que cette consultation créera la base d'une coopération pratique plus poussée, déjà commencée par trois séminaires organisés par la C.R.S.V.I. à l'invitation de l'Assemblée Consultative du Conseil de l'Europe, séminaires auxquels la F.A.O. a été heureuse de prendre part. Le dernier en particulier -dont le thème était entièrement consacré au développement d'industries rurales- a souligné la grande nécessité d'accélérer la coopération entre la F.A.O., le Conseil de l'Europe, les gouvernements-membres ainsi que les organisations non gouvernementales. (IVS/C)

ECOSOC

RESOLUTION CONCERNANT LES VOLONTAIRES

Le Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies a décidé, le 31 juillet, d'inviter le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies à étudier la portée de la création d'un corps international de volontaires.

(Bulletin Service Volontaire)



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organizations) | — Multinational business enterprises |
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| — Statistics | — Administrative techniques |
| — Association news | — New organizations |
| — Consultative relations with the United
Nations family | — Changes of address |
| | — Books received |
| | — Calendar of international meetings |

GROUPE DE TRAVAIL SUR L'EDUCATION POUR LA PAIX ET LA COMPREHENSION INTERNATIONALE

*institué par la 11^e Conférence des Organisations internationales non gouvernementales
entretenant des relations de consultation (catégories A et B) avec l'Unesco*

INTRODUCTION

Conformément à la décision prise par le groupe de travail lors de sa deuxième réunion le 24 mars 1969, un catalogue des réponses fournies par les ONG aux trois questions qui leur étaient posées dans une lettre du 10 janvier 1969 a été établi.

Les réponses viennent de 27 ONG.

EXTRAITS DE LA SYNTHESE

I. Quels sont les obstacles à la paix et à la compréhension internationale ?

1. Obstacles fondamentaux profondément ancrés dans l'homme et d'où résultent des problèmes et obstacles spécifiques présents dans le monde contemporain :

- Exploitation de l'homme par l'homme.
- La peur humaine.
- L'acceptation de la guerre comme une fatalité.
- L'apathie.
- Des groupes d'intérêt.
- Les égoïsmes (souvent mentionnés).
- L'égoïsme.
- Préjugés personnels (souvent mentionnés).
- La discrimination.
- Les inégalités sociales (souvent mentionnés).

2. Obstacles politiques. La majorité des réponses reçues des ONG insistent particulièrement sur les obstacles politiques :

- Fossé pouvant exister entre les intérêts d'un régime et ceux des populations concernées.
- Les tensions politiques et les conflits internationaux.

- Les différences politiques.
- Les intérêts politiques, et confusion entre le civique et politique.

- Le nationalisme.
- Les faux patriotismes.
- Rivalités entre nations, blocs ou groupes :
 - rivalités économiques ;
 - rivalités idéologiques et religieuses ;
 - rivalités militaires.

- Zones d'influence.
- Régimes de terreur.
- Les groupes d'intérêts militaires avec leurs complexes industriels et leurs institutions de recherche.

- Les politiques de défense qui tendent à créer et à perpétuer la méfiance, l'hostilité et l'insécurité en même temps qu'elles s'opposent à la recherche du profit mutuel.
- Le commerce des armes.

- L'asservissement de la personne humaine au service de l'économie.

3. Obstacles issus de l'existence de nations développées et sous-développées :

- Le problème du développement.

- Pays riches et pays pauvres.
- La façon humiliante dont l'aide est distribuée.
- Le colonialisme.
- Le néo-colonialisme.
- Le tribalisme.
- Le chômage des jeunes.
- L'explosion démographique.

4. La question raciale, considérée par nos correspondants comme un des principaux obstacles :

- Racisme et préjugés raciaux.
- Apartheid.

5. Obstacles dans le domaine des communications :

- Insuffisance des communications.
- Mauvaise utilisation des moyens de communication de masse lors des conflits politiques.
- Utilisation unilatérale des moyens de communication et de l'éducation.
- Manque d'esprit critique des populations vis-à-vis de leur gouvernement et de leur presse.
- Diffusion de fausses nouvelles.
- Propagande.
- Censure.

- Manque d'une éducation internationale, entraînant l'ignorance des autres cultures, langues, religions et coutumes.
- Analphabétisme.
- Contrôle de change et restriction de la liberté de circulation,
- Intoxication psychologique orientée vers la satisfaction de divers égoïsmes.
- une égalité économique basée sur une perspective humaniste ;
- programmes de développement intégral.
- Des sociétés saines et stables.
- La justice sociale.
- Une solidarité mondiale des travailleurs au moyen des rencontres et d'une information à l'échelle internationale.
- Des organismes de coordination entre des individus dans les pays en voie de développement.
- L'intégration des migrants.
- Promotion de la compréhension mutuelle et de l'amitié.
- Relations personnelles au-delà des nations et des conflits politiques, grâce à l'échange d'hommes, d'idées, et des biens.
- Echange de jeunes : voyages, correspondance, camps, séminaires, études à l'étranger.

II. Quels sont les facteurs favorisant la paix et la compréhension internationale ?

1. Facteurs moraux :

- Tout ce qui libère l'homme de l'exploitation.
- La bonne volonté.
- Solidarité.
- Dominer la peur en essayant de connaître d'autres hommes :
 - en enseignant aux jeunes gens ce qui unit plutôt que ce qui divise ;
 - promotion des valeurs de justice et de respect de l'homme ;
 - développer l'esprit critique.

2. Facteurs politiques, économiques et sociaux :

- Une législation contre les préjugés.
- Subordination de la notion de Nation à celle de l'Humanité afin de faire de l'homme la source du pouvoir.
- Combattre le colonialisme.
- Non-violence.
- Non-alignement.
- Soutien et recours aux institutions internationales.
- Application rigoureuse des Droits de l'Homme.
- Remplir le fossé entre les nations riches et les nations pauvres
 - une équitable répartition de la richesse mondiale ;

3. Facteurs relevant de l'éducation :

a) en général :

- Formation des citoyens et des cadres:
- Education spécialisée.
- Bibliothèques populaires.
- Promotion artistique en vue d'orienter l'agressivité naturelle vers la créativité.

b) dans les écoles :

- Enseignement des principes des Nations Unies.
- Enseignement des langues, des données de base des différentes religions, philosophies et théories politiques.
- Objectivité dans l'enseignement de l'histoire.
- Enseignement du respect de l'héritage et de la tradition des autres comme corollaire du respect des autres peuples.

4. Facteurs tenant à l'information et aux communications de masse :

- Bonne utilisation des moyens de communication de masse.
- Meilleure organisation des services d'information des Nations Unies et des institutions spécialisées.

III. Comment la coopération peut-elle s'établir dans la société contemporaine ?

Différents moyens ont été proposés.

1. Avec qui ?

- les Nations Unies, ses institutions spécialisées, et d'autres organisations internationales comme :
 - la Banque mondiale ;
 - la CNUCED ;
 - les ONG ;
 - les organisations régionales gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales ;
 - les institutions religieuses.
- Citoyens du Monde.
- A l'intérieur de ces organisations, il faudrait utiliser les réunions internationales, les camps, les voyages ; et utiliser la persuasion, la conviction, la méthode active.

2. Les buts de cette coopération ?

- La souveraineté des nations.
- Des sociétés multiraciales.
- L'aide désintéressée au développement.
- Une démocratie réelle pour tous.
- Une plus grande égalité d'accès à l'éducation et à l'information.
- Des activités culturelles internationales.
- Echange d'expériences, dialogue, amitié.

— Aide et contribution aux organisations internationales intergouvernementales.

3. Les moyens ?

- Toutes les formes d'action volontaire sur la base de l'égalité.
- Une stratégie globale du développement mondial.
- Un programme concret d'action syndicale au niveau mondial.
- Une base fonctionnelle d'action pour les jeunes.
- Remplacer le service militaire par le service volontaire.

— La coopération à la maison, à l'école, dans les clubs, les villes, entre les pays, et au-delà des frontières.

— L'éducation permanente.

— Les manifestations comme les Jeux Olympiques.

4. Quelques exemples :

- Soutien des ONG aux trois résolutions adoptées par l'Unesco lors de sa 15e Conférence générale contre le racisme, le colonialisme et pour

le respect entre des régimes politiques différents (réf DG/ 8 /A 847 - Annexes).

— Résolution des Nations Unies concernant le rôle des ONG pour la suppression du racisme et du colonialisme (réf. A/RES/2439, XXIII, p. 3, 16.12.68.)

— L'Année Gandhi 1969 et l'éducation pour la non-violence.

— L'Année internationale de l'Éducation 1970 : Action des organisations supranationales et internationales en vue d'une éducation pour la paix.

MEDAILLES D'ASSOCIATIONS



La création d'une médaille est pour une association une incomparable opération de prestige, qu'elle soit frappée à l'occasion d'un congrès, d'une inauguration ou d'un anniversaire ou pour récompenser des services rendus, pour conférer une distinction ou plus simplement pour exprimer un témoignage de sympathie ou de gratitude.

La Monnaie de Paris, qui jouit comme éditeur de médailles d'une réputation mondiale pour la qualité de ses travaux, offre aux Associations, ou aux particuliers qui s'adressent à elle, des artistes pour la création des modèles, des techniciens éprouvés pour la confection de l'outillage, des ouvriers spécialisés et un équipement de précision pour la frappe des médailles.

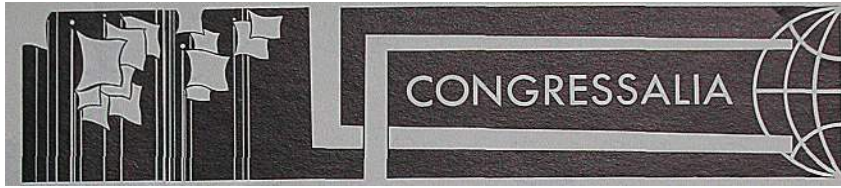
En dehors de sa propre valeur artistique et de l'élément de prestige qu'elle confère, la médaille crée un lien permanent entre celui qui la donne et celui qui la reçoit : en effet, le nom de la personne à laquelle elle est destinée peut, pour un très faible supplément, être gravé sur une des faces ou sur la tranche.

Pour chaque commande un devis est établi, comprenant les honoraires de l'artiste chargé de la maquette, les frais de confection de l'outillage de frappe et le prix unitaire des médailles.

La Monnaie de Paris envoie gracieusement tous renseignements et éventuellement un devis de fabrication aux associations qui lui en font la demande.



MONNAIE DE PARIS — 11, QUAI DE CONTI - VIe — TEL. 326.52.04



MELBOURNE

In the 1969 and first annual report of the Melbourne Convention Bureau, its Executive Director, Mr. B.J. Salgram, defines as follows the Bureau's objectives :

- To influence national organisations to convene in Melbourne and where applicable, to invite their world parent organisations and overseas counterparts to come to our City.
- To provide material assistance and information to encourage greater attendance to gatherings in Melbourne from other States and Countries.
- To invite organisers of international gatherings in other States to include Melbourne in part of their programme or as a recommended pre or post-convention activity.

He indicates that « between July, 1968 and June, 1969, the bureau has been associated with the securing of 52 conferences for Melbourne. Of this number, 23 involve participants from outside Australia. These 52 conferences represent an estimated total participation of 47,826 people. Based on the total of accommodation already used or reserved, 19,582 of these participants will be visitors to Melbourne.

Let us look at what this figure of 19,582 visiting delegates means to us in terms of money. In order to do so, we first multiply 19,582 beds by the number of days over which each conference is spread. This gives us a total of 118,053 « beds nights » or « visitor days ».

We have estimated that each of these visitors to our City will spend an average of \$40.000 per day while he is in Melbourne. (A conservative estimate by overseas statistics.)

Let us now multiply our « visitor days » by 40 and place a dollar sign before it - \$4,727,320.

This four and three quarter million dollars is only part of the picture. We have to also consider an average of \$40.00 per head for our total participation figure, to take into consideration convention registration fees, which are spent on hiring of auditoria, conference banquets, transportation and other related

items, purchased by conference organising committees - an additional \$1,913,040.

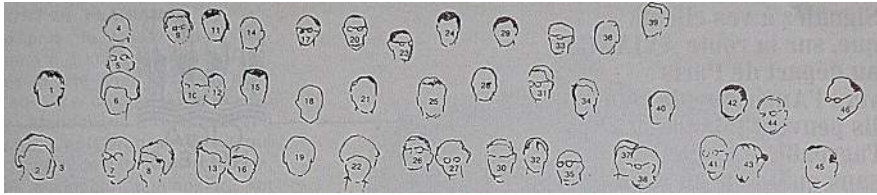
Our 52 conferences therefore represent over six and a half million dollars income to our City and State, most of which is earned in the economies of other places. Based on information from the Reserve Bank, it is further estimated that this new money turns over up to ten times, stimulating our entire business community as if is spent and re-spent.

Below is indicated where this six and a half million dollars is going in the first instance.

The Committee of the Melbourne Convention Bureau is composed of:

Mr. L. Ress, Honorary President, Mr. R. Rades, Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. Cain and Mr. B. Matear, Honorary Treasurers, Messrs C. Lowenstern, K. Kelly, S. Moffat, J. Bishop, J. Keys.

Hotels & Motels	35%	— \$2,275,000
Restaurants, Catering & Auditoria	27%	— \$1,755,000
Retail Shops	16%	— \$1,040,000
Specialized Convention & Personal Services	11%	— \$ 715,000
Tours & Transportation	7%	— \$ 455,000
Liquor	4%	— \$ 260,000
	100%	— \$6,500,000



IFLA/FIAB CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE, 1968

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Uhandler | 8. Dupat | 15. Meak | 22. (Lady Francis) | 29. Hury | 36. Van der Bruggen | 43. Kirkegaard |
| 2. Pender | 9. Schilman | 16. (Poznanskaya) | 17. Lorenz | 30. Kottelwesh | 37. Bredsdorff | 44. Pumas |
| 3. Honore | 10. Wseder | 18. Wernicke | 23. Lethéve | 31. Lingenberg | 38. Allerslev Jansen | 45. Piquard |
| 4. Gombocz | 11. Roberts | 19. Lisbaers | 24. Nielsen | 32. Lewis | 39. Thompson | 46. Zehrer |
| 5. Humphries | 12. Tait | 20. Mailaber | 25. Bear | 33. Downing | 40. Torfs | |
| 6. Bossant | 13. Rukominno | 21. Bourgeois | 26. Francis | 34. Gardour | 41. Chaplin | |
| 7. Dunan | 14. Bleton | | | 35. Mohrhardt | 42. Garside | |



International Federation of Library Associations Consultative Committee at the General Council held in Frankfurt-am-Main in August 1968. (Seitz-Gray-Foto - Frankfurt)

PORT DE PLAISANCE

Le port de Mandelieu-La Napoule à 8 km à l'ouest de Cannes a été inauguré au mois d'août. Le colonel Alary, maire de Mandelieu a précisé que outre le port proprement dit, qui pourra recevoir 1.300 bateaux, un ensemble immobilier, un hôtel avec une salle de congrès de six cent cinquante places seront construits, ainsi que deux piscines. A l'issue de sa période d'exploitation par une société privée, le port reviendra à l'Etat.

BRUXELLES

En réponse à une question parlementaire, M. Parisis, ministre de la Culture française, signale qu'en 1968, le Palais des Congrès à Bruxelles a reçu 304 demandes de location émanant d'organismes belges. Ce total se répartit comme suit, du point de vue linguistique : 229 demandes en langue française et 75 en langue néerlandaise.

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Are Major corporations, striving to become multinational in outlook, holding more regular board meetings abroad ?



TV international Festival - Monte-Carlo.
Price won by OECD for development aid film
(Leo Jouan for OECD)

Two weeks ago, National Cash Register, which rings up 54% of its business from outside the U.S., took its 17-man board to London for its monthly meeting. Last week, First National City Bank, operating a London branch since 1902, held its monthly 38-man board meeting there, too. Later this month, directors of Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) will also convene in London. And Citibank Chairman »

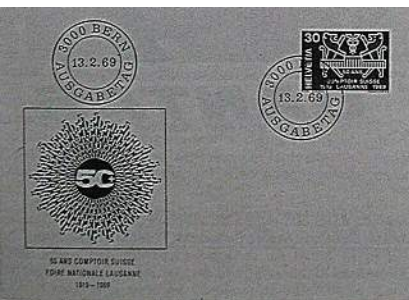
George S. Moore said his board will meet abroad periodically.

Board meetings overseas aren't new. James H. Singer, Honeywell's chairman, was elected in a special meeting on a Trans-Europe Express in 1965. But the current rash of meetings has observers wondering if a trend is developing.

(Business Week)

Enveloppe et timbre commémoratif du 50e anniversaire du Comptoir Suisse, Foire Internationale de Lausanne, qui possède et gère le Palais de Beaulieu, un des membres de l'Association Internationale des Palais de Congrès.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1969, No 10 501





5e Congrès international sur l'organisation des congrès

BULLETIN No 8

5th International congress on congress organization

Palacio de Las Naciones, Barcelona, 6-9 May 1970

Thème général

Les organisations internationales face à l'aspect budgétaire et économique de leurs congrès.

Thème

International organizations and the budgetary and economic aspects of their congresses.

4e. COMMISSION

« Conférences internationales des entreprises industrielles et commerciales », thème des travaux de la 4e. Commission, est un sujet qui n'a encore jamais été étudié dans une réunion internationale.

Pendant déjà nombre de conférences, même internationales, sont convoquées par des firmes industrielles ou commerciales réunissant soit leurs cadres, soit leur personnel, soit leurs agents de vente, soit des chercheurs. La quantité et l'importance de ces conférences de promotion, d'information, de discussion ou d'étude vont s'accroître avec la naissance des sociétés transnationales à but lucratif. Probablement, ces dernières seront-elles les soutiens, — peut-être même les organisateurs ou les promoteurs, — d'une bonne partie des congrès internationaux futurs.

Il y a tout lieu en effet de supposer, parce que les faits et la logique l'exigeront, que des relations d'étude et de coopération au développement comme à l'avancement des sciences s'établiront entre les sociétés transnationales et les organisations internationales non gouvernementales; collaboration qui pourrait être plus étroite que celle qui existe aujourd'hui entre les organisations intergouvernementales et les OING. Il en résulterait un changement notable dans les techniques de préparation, de financement et de fonctionnement des congrès internationaux, qui seront de plus en plus influencés par les méthodes de travail et de gestion des milieux d'affaires.

Le « management » des « conventions » et « sales meetings », organisés aujourd'hui par les entreprises industrielles et commerciales, mérite d'être étudié en raison du pourcentage qu'elles représentent actuellement dans le nombre total des réunions tenues chaque année dans le monde.

Ce que nous venons d'indiquer en ce qui concerne l'extension future du caractère international des sociétés à but lucratif et de leur collaboration avec les OING — et les OIG certainement aussi —, est une raison supplémentaire du choix du thème de la 4e. Commission de notre 5e. Congrès.

4th Commission

« International conferences of industrial and commercial enterprises », theme of the 4th Commission, is a subject which has never been studied at an international meeting.

Already, however, numerous conferences, even international, are organized by industrial or commercial firms bringing together either their executive staff, their personnel, their sales agents, or their research workers. The quantity and importance of these sales promotion, information exchange, discussion or research meetings will increase with the birth of multinational business enterprises. Probably the latter will be the backers, perhaps even the organizers or promoters, of a large proportion of future international congresses.

There is every reason to suppose, and the facts and logic of the situation will require it, that research contacts and cooperation for development, as for the advancement of science, will be established between multinational enterprises. Such collaboration could be closer than that which exists between intergovernmental organizations or INGOs. The result will be a notable change in the techniques of preparing, financing, and organizing international congresses. These will be more and more influenced by the working and management methods of business circles.

The « management » of « conventions » and « sales meetings », now organized by industrial and commercial enterprises, needs to be studied because of the percentage of the total number of meetings held in the world each year which they represent.

What we have just described concerning the future extension of the international character of profit-making enterprises and their collaboration with INGOs, and the IGOs as well, is a further reason for the choice of the theme of the 4th Commission of our 5th Congress.

Professor E. Alkjaer (Denmark), Director, Institute for Transportation, Tourism and Regional Science of the Copenhagen School of Business Administration, who will


Le Professeur E. Alkjaer (Danemark), Directeur, Institute for Transportation, Tourism and Regional Science of the Copenhagen School of Business Administration, qui présidera les travaux de cette Commission, dont le modérateur sera M. R. Sanderson (U.S.A.), Past-president of the International Association of Convention Bureaus, a accepté de préparer avec l'aide de Mlle Kirsten Fahrenholtz, un rapport écrit destiné à faciliter les échanges de vues.

Dans le prochain numéro de notre revue, nous parlerons de l'enquête effectuée à Copenhague en vue de la rédaction de ce rapport.

act as chairman for this Commission, whose coordinator will be R. Sanderson (U.S.A.), Past-President of the International Association of Convention Bureaus, has agreed to prepare, with the aid of Miss Kirsten Fahrenholtz, a written report which will facilitate the discussion on this subject.

In the next issue of our magazine, we will report on the inquiry made in Copenhagen as a basis for the preparation of this report.

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- CONSEJO INTERAMERICANO CULTURAL COMISION EJECUTIVA. *CECIC Informe final de la primera reunion*. (7 al 22 de noviembre de 1968. Washington, D.C.). Washington, Union Panamericana, 1969, 27 x 21 cm., OEA/Ser.J/IX - CECIC/Doc. 21, iv + 258 p., Price : \$ 0.50.
- FEDERATION EUROPEENNE DE LA CORROSION / EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF CORROSION / EUROPAISCHE FODERATION CORROSION. *Jahresbericht 1967 / Annual Report for 1967 / Rapport annuel 1967*. Frankfurt (Main), la Fédération, 1969, 29,5 x 20,5 cm., 266 p., index.
- FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. *Report of the Fifteenth Conference of International Organizations for the joint study of programmes and activities in the field of agriculture in Europe*. (Held in Paris, 18-21 February 1969). Rome, the F.A.O., 1969, 27,5 x 21 cm., iv + 245 p.
- BURBENNE H.J., YOUKER J.E. E GOLD R.H. *Mammography* (Symposium given on August 24, 1968 at the University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, Cal.). Basel, S. Karger, 1969, 25 x 17,5 cm., Oncology Vol. 23, no 2, 93 to 176 p., tabl., graph., illustr.
- INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION / INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION. *1965 Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors Summary Proceedings*. Washington D.C. September 30/October 4, 1968), Washington, the International Bank, 1968, 28 x 21,5 cm., 143 p.
- ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'EDUCATION; LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE. *Hommage de l'Unesco à l'Organisation internationale du travail à l'occasion de son cinquantième anniversaire*. Paris, Unesco, 1969, 22 x 18 cm., ED.69/D.49/F, 69 p.
- ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE. *Conférence internationale sur la jeunesse* (Grenoble, France, 23 aout-1er septembre 1964). *Rapport final*. Paris, l'UNESCO, 1964, 27 x 21 cm., UNESCO/ED/211, 55 p. + Annexes I à IX.
- MOSKOWITZ Moses. *The Politics and Dynamics of Human Rights*. New York, Oceana Publications, Inc. Dobbs Ferry, 1968, 23,5 x 16 cm., xii+283 p., Index, Price : US.\$ 7.50.
- CHRISTOL Carl. Q. *Law and Human Rights*. Geneva, World Peace Through Law Center, 1968, 22 x 10 cm., Pamphlet Series n° 11, 30 p., Select Bibl.
- SUTER, F. *2nd International Symposium on Tuberculosis, Climate, Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis*. (Davos, October 8-10, 1967). Davos, S. Karger, 1969, 25 x 17,5 cm., Supplementum ad Vol. 26 (1969), 245 p., tabl., graph., photos, Price : FS 40,—
- EVANS A.A. *L'évolution de la technique et des conditions sociales dans les ports*. Genève, le Bureau International du Travail, 1969, 24 x 15,5 cm., Etudes et Documents, nouvelle série, n° 74, ix + 298 p., Prix : FS. 12,—; \$ 3.—
- POORTMANS, J.R. *Proceedings of the first International Symposium on Exercise Biochemistry, Brussels 1968*. - Basel, S. Karger, 1969, 24 x 17 cm., Medicine and Sport, Vol. 3, viii + 384 p., tabl., graph., subject index, authors index, Price : 97 FS.
- INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES ADMINISTRATIVES. *Les problèmes administratifs de la coordination en matière de développement économique et social*. (Rapport général par André G. Delion). Bruxelles, I.I.S.A., 1969, 22 x 14,5 cm., XIVe Congrès International des Sciences Administratives, Dublin 3-6 septembre 1968, 147 p., Prix : FB. 175 —
- COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE. *Rapport d'activité 1968*. Genève, le Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, 1969, 22,5 x 15,5 cm., 108 p., Existe en français, anglais, espagnol. Edition ronéographiée en allemand.
- INTERNATIONAL POTASH INSTITUTE. *Fores: Fertilization Walddüngung*. (Colloquium on Forest Fertilization - Proceedings of the 5th Colloquium of the I.P.I., Jyväskylä/Finland) Bern, the International Potash Institute, 1967, 22,5 x 15,5 cm., 379 p., tabl., graph, illustr.
- FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE D'OLEICULTURE. *Procès-Verbal des réunions du comité directeur et du comité général* (tenues à Madrid le 18 novembre 1968). La F.I.O., s.d., 27 x 20,5 cm., tabl., graph.

- MARATKA Z & SETKA J. *Endoscopy of the Digestive System* (Proceedings of the 1st European Congress of Digestive Endoscopy, Prague 1968). Basel/New York, S. Karger, 1969, 24 x 17.5 cm., viii + 196 p., index, tabl., graph., photos. Price : US.\$ 12.95.
- BAKER James, C. *The International Finance Corporation. Origin, Operations, and Evaluation*. New York/Washington/London, Frederick A. Praeger, 1968, 23 x 16 cm. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, xxi + 271 p., bibl., index, tabl., Price : US.\$ 17.50.
- HAEFLTGER, E. Dr. med. *Langzeitprobleme innerer Krankheiten in Diagnostik und Therapie*. Basel/New-York, 5. Karger, 1969, n° 25, 24 x 18 cm., 183 p., graph., illustr., photos. Price : US.\$ 12.50.
- INSTITUT D'ETUDES EUROPEENNES, UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES. *Les communautés dans l'Europe. Fascicule 2. L'Europe centrale et orientale*. Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie, 1969, 23,5 x 15,5 cm., Enseignement complémentaire. Nouvelle Série - 3- 178 p.,
- INSTITUT D'ETUDES EUROPEENNES, UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES. *Les communautés dans l'Europe. Fascicule 3. Les Etats Scandinaves*. Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie, 1969, 23,5 x 15,5 cm., Enseignement complémentaire. Nouvelle Série - 3. 110 p. Prix 195 FB.
- BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL. *L'O.I.T. au service du progrès social*. Genève, le B.I.T., 1969, 21 x 14,5 cm., iv + 230 p., photos, Prix FS. 5.—; US 1.25. Existe en anglais : The I.L.O. in the service of social progress.
- INSTITUTO CENTROAMERICANO DE ADMINISTRACION PUBLICA. *La administracion de personal en America Latina*. San José (Costa Rica), ICAP, 1968, 20,5 x 16,5 cm., Série : Aspectos Humanos de la Administracion n° 128, 30 p., Price : US.\$ 0.50.
- INSTITUTO CENTROAMERICANO DE ADMINISTRACION PUBLICA. *Y sus actividades*. San José (Costa Rica), I.C.A.P., s.d., 20 x 27,5 cm., Série : Materiales de Informacion n° 703, 21 p., illustr., photos.
- FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES INGENIEURS-CONSEILS. *Annual Report 1968. FIDIC Forum 1968. Reports from Member Association*. The Hague, la FIDIC, 1969, 21 x 13,5 cm., 125 p.
- UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO (en Konsultaj Rilatoj Kun Unesko). *Jarlibro 1969 Unua Porto*. Rotterdam, Universala Esperanto-Asocio, 1969, 15 x 11 cm., 542 p.
- WELFORD, A.T. and BIRREN, James E. *Decision Making and Age*. Basel, S. Karger, 1969, 24 x 17 cm., Interdisciplinary Topics in Gerontology Vol. 4. viii + 166 p., tabl., graph., Price : FS. 44.—
- UNESCO. *Pour et avec les jeunes*. Paris, L'Unesco, 1969, 21 x 13 cm., L'Unesco et son programme, 67 p., photos.
- ZOLOTAS, Xenophon. *Specitocracy and the International Monetary System*. (Three Lectures). Athens, Victor Papazissis Publishers, 1969, 23 x 14.5 cm., 66 p.
- CONSEJO DE LA ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS. *Acta de la sesion extraordinaria celebrada el 14 de Junio de 1968*. Washington, Union Panamericana, 1968, 27 x 21 cm., Série del Consejo OEA/Ser. G/II - C-a-671, iv + 101 p., Price : 25 centavos.
- ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE. *Le rôle des facteurs humains dans les accidents de la route*. (Rapport sur un Symposium, Rome. 16-20 octobre 1967). Copenhague, le Bureau Régional de l'Europe de l'O.M.S., 1969, 23,5 x 19 cm., EURO 0147, vii + 63 p. Existe en langue russe.
- INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION. *Technical Panel on Supersonic Transport Operations. First Meeting. Montreal 23 July-3 August 1968 — Report*. Montreal, the ICAO, 1968, 26 x 20 cm., Doc. 8776, SSTP/1, tabl., graph., Price : US.\$ 1.25.
- ORGANISATION DE COOPERATION & DE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUES. *Pays-Bas*. Paris, OCDE Etudes Economiques, 1969, 24 x 15 cm., 62 p., tabl. Prix : 3 FF.
- INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. *Minutes of the 172nd Session of the Governing Body*. (Geneva, 31 May and 26 June 1968). Lausanne, the I.L.O., s.d., 31 x 21 cm., viii + 75 p., index, Price : Annual subscription (3 issues) FS. 24.—; US.\$ 6.—
- BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL. *Procès-Verbaux de la 171e session du Conseil d'administration* (Genève, 27 février- 1er mars 1968), le B.I.T., s.d., 31 x 21 cm., viii + 129 p., index. Prix : Abonnement annuel (3 numéros) F.S. 24.—; \$ 6.00.
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- BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES POIDS ET MESURES. *Procès-Verbaux des séances - 56e session - 1967 (6-16 octobre)*. Sèvres, le Comité International des Poids et Mesures, s.d., 24 x 15,5 cm., 2e série. - Tome 35, 154 p., illustr., tabl., graph.
- BANQUE DES REGLEMENTS INTERNATIONAUX. *39e Rapport annuel* (1er avril 1968 - 31 mars 1969). Bale, la B.R.I., 1969, 29,5 x 21 cm., 239 p., tabl., graph.
- INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS. *Report on the work accomplished during its nineteenth session (Special)*. July 1 through 11, 1968. Washington, Pan American Union, 1969, 27 x 21 cm., OEA/Ser. I/V/II.19 — Doc. 51, iii + 97 p., Price: \$ 0.50.
- COMISION INTERAMERICANA DE DERECHOS HUMANOS. *Informe sobre la labor desorrollada durante su decimonoveno periodo de sesiones (extrordinario)*, 1° al 11 de julio de 1968. Washington, Union Panamericana, 1968, 27x21 cm., OEA/Ser. L/V/II. 19 — Doc. 51, iv + 98 p., Price: \$ 1.00.

New International Meetings Announced

Information listed in this section supplements details in the Annual International Congress Calendar (published as the December issue of this magazine) as well as details in earlier 1969 issues.

- 1969 Oct 1-4 ; London (U.K.)
Int. Association for Suicide Prevention. - 5th congress.
P. 400.
Prof. E. Stengal,
7 Montrose Court, Hill Turrets Close, Sheffields - U.K.
- 1969 Oct 10-11 Liège (Belgium)
Int. Association of French-Speaking Anaesthetist-Reanimators. -Symposium on medical language.
Dr. J. Raickman, 9, quai des Ardennes, Liège.
- 1969 Oct 19-25 Mexico (Mexico)
Institute Nacional de Cardiologia - Int. days of cardiology.
Av. Cuauhtémoc 300, Mexico, D.F.
- 1969 Oct 22-24 Bled (Yugoslavia)
Int. Federation for Information Processing. - Conference on monetary control and computers.
Združenje Knigovodij Slovenije, 59, Titova St. P.O. Box 8, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.
- 1969 Oct 23-25 Delft (Netherlands)
European Federation for the Protection of Waters. - Symposium : large scale and long term water protection planning.
Kürbergstrasse 19, CH — 8049 Zurich.
- 1969 Oct 27-31 Marfa, Texas (U.S.A.)
Int. Astronomical Union. Symposium n° 40 on planetary atmospheres.
Mr. H.J. Smith, The University of Texas, Astronomy Dept., Austin, Texas 78712, U.S.A.
- 1969 Oct 30-Nov 1 Washington (U.S.A.)
Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers. -Symposium on photographic processing.
Mr. J. Acuff, SPSE, 1330 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20005, U.S.A.
- 1969 Nov 1-7 Budapest (Hungary)
Int. Congress and Convention Association. - 8th general assembly.
Mr. Simon Katz, Simkat Travel Organization, 9-15 Rokin, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- 1969 Nov 3-5 Cologne (Germany Fed. Rep.)
Int. Reclamation Bureau. - Congress.
12 bis, rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France.
- 1969 Nov 23-28 Rio de Janeiro (Brasil)
Int. Federation for Documentation. - 2nd regional Congress,
Institute Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentacao, avda. General Justo, 171, 4° Andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil,
- 1969 Dec 7-13 Punta del Este (Uruguay)
Interamerican Society of Cardiology. - 4th South-American congress of cardiology.
Agraciada 1464 (Piso 13), Montevideo, Uruguay.
- 1969 Dec Managua (Nicaragua)
Interamerican Society of Cardiology. -7th Centralamerican congress of cardiology.
Ca/le 27 de Mayo, Managua, Nicaragua.
- 1970 Jan 4-10 Davos (Switzerland)
Int. Society of Lymphology. - 2nd symposium on lymphographic diagnostic.
P.O. Box 128, 8028 Zurich, Switzerland.
- 1970 Feb 11-14 Helsingor (Denmark)
European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research. - Seminar on attitude and motivation research.
Esomar, 17, rue Berckmans, Brussels 6 — Belgium.
- 1970 Mar 2-6 Toulouse (France)
Int. Federation of Automatic Control. - 3rd symposium on automation control in space.
Mr. H. Desmoutier, L.A.A.S., B.P. 4036, 31 Toulouse 04, France.
- 1970 Mar 16-19 Rome-Eur (Italy)
18th Int. scientific congress on electronics.
Via Crescenzio 9, 00793 Roma, Italy.
- 1970 Apr 6-10 Birmingham (U.K.)
Int. Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. - Congress.
Soc. for Analytical Chemistry, 9-10, Saville Row, London W1 — U.K.
- 1970 April 8-10 London (U.K.)
European Association of Perinatal Medicine. - 2nd european congress. (Exhib.)
The Conference Centre, 43 Charles Street, Mayfair, London W 1. —U.K.
- 1970 Apr.16-17 Rome (Italy)
European Society of Pédiatrie Radiology. - 7th meeting.
Rep. Radiologico, Clinica Pediatrica, Policlinico, 00161 Rome, Italy,
- 1970 Aug 18-21 Tokyo (Japan)
Asian Productivity Organization. - Congress.
Aoyama Dai-ichi Mansions, 4-14, Akasaka 8-chome. Minato-ku, Tokyo — 107 Japan.
- 1970 Apr 20-22 Istanbul (Turkey)
Int. Federation of University Women. - Regional meeting,
17a, King's Road, Sloane Square, London SW 3. U.K.

- 1970 Apr 27-30 St Louis (Missouri)
Aerospace Medical Association. - 41th congress.
Dr. Merrill H. Goodwin, Washington National Airport, Washington DC 20001 — U.S.A.
- 1970 May 11-14 London (U.K.)
Int. Reclamation Bureau. - Congress and General Assembly.
12 bis, rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e — France.
- 1970 May 12-20 Leningrad (U.S.S.R.)
Int. Astronomical Union. - int symposium on solar-terrestrial physics.
Dr. L. Perek, Astronomical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Budeciska 6, Praha 2; Czechoslovakia.
- 1970 May 24-28 Brussels (Belgium)
American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Gas turbine power division - 15th annual conference and products show.
Mr. E. Wolff-Cammaerts, 89, rue de Percke, Brussels 18, Belgium.
- 1970 Jun 1-5 Cannes (France)
European Federation of Savings and Loan Institutions for Construction. - 3rd European Congress of Building Societies.
53 Bonn, Franz-Bucheler-Strasse 2, Germany Fed. Rep.
- 1970 Jun 2-10 Paris (France)
Association Française des Ingénieurs du Caoutchouc et des Plastiques (Aficap). - European Conference on plastics and rubbers.
9, avenue Hoche, 75 Paris 8e, France..
- 1970 Aug 10-14 Leningrad (U.S.S.R.)
Int. Economic History Association. - 5th congress.
Prof. J.F. Bergier, Faculté des Sciences Economiques et Sociales, Université de Genève, 1211 Genève, Switzerland.
- 1970 Aug 10-14 St Andrews, Scotland (U.K.)
Int. Astronomical Union. - Symposium n° 42 on white dwarfs.
Dr. D.W.N. Stibbs, University Observatory, Buchanan Gardens, St Andrews, Fife, U.K.
- 1970 Aug 12-14 Uppsala (Sweden)
Int. Astronomical Union. - Symposium n° 44 on external galaxies and quasi-stellar objects.
Mr. E.B. Holmberg, The Observatory, Uppsala, Sweden.
- 1970 Aug 18-27 Brighton (U.K.)
Int. Astronomical Union. - 14th general assembly. P. 2000. (Exhib).
Dr. D.H. Sadler, Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux Castle, Hailsham, Sussex, U.K.
- 1970 Aug. 24-28 Utrecht (Netherlands)
Int. Federation of University Women. - Regional meeting.
17a, King's Road, Sloane Square, London SW 3, U.K.
- 1970 Aug 24-28 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
Int. Federation (or Information Processing. - World conference on computer education.
6 Stadhouderskade, Amsterdam 13, Netherlands.
- 1970 Aug 28-Sep 1 Brussels (Belgium)
Int. Soc. of Lymphology. - 3rd int. congress. P. 400.
Dr Jacques Gruwez, Heelkundige Kliniek, Academisch Ziekenhuis St Rafael, Leuven, Belgium.
- 1970 Sep 1-3 London (U.K.)
Int. Astronomical Union. - Colloquium n° 7 on techniques for measurement of fundamental spectroscopic data.
Mr. A.H. Cook, National Physical Lab., Div. of quantum metrology, Teddington, Middlesex, U.K.
- 1970 Sep 1-4 Oxford (U.K.)
Int. Astronomical Union. - Symposium on applications of transport theory.
Mr. I.P. Grant, Science Research Council, Atlas Computer Lab., Chilton Didcot, Berkshire, U.K.
- 1970 Sept 6-12 London (U.K.)
Int. Society of Cardiology. - Vth world congress.
The Conference Centre, 43, Charles Street Mayfair, London W. 1., U.K.
- 1970 Sep 7-11 The Hague (Netherlands)
Transplantation Society. - 3rd congress. P. 2000.
Holland Organizing Centre, 16, Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands.
- 1970 Sep 7-12 Kjeller (Oslo, Norway)
Nato Advanced Study Institute. - Activation Analysis in Geochemistry and Cosmochemistry. P. 65.
Mr. E. Andersen, Reactor School, Institutt for Atomenergi, 2007 Kjeller, Norway.
- 1970 Sep 13-17 London (U.K.)
Federation of European Industrial Editors' Association. - 8th congress. P. 500/700
British association of Industrial Editors, Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, London W. 1, U.K.
- 1970 Oct 1-4 Opatija (Yugoslavia)
Int. Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine. - 8th congress.
Prof. Dr. Branko Volaric, Predstojnik Zavoda za sudsku medicinu medicinskog fakuleta, Rijeka, Yugoslavia.
- 1970 Nov 1-6 Mexico (Mexico)
Universal Federation of Travel Agent's Associations. - 4th world congress.
30, avenue Marnix, Brussels 5, Belgium.
- 1972 Apr 23-29 San Francisco (U.S.A.)
Interamerican Society of Cardiology. - 9th interamerican congress.
Dr. A.M. Bennett, American Heart Association, International program and councils, New York — N.Y. 10010 U.S.A.

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